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EIGHT DIVISIONS ROUTED AS SOVIET UNITS DRIVE AHEAD

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Germans Admit Withdrawal of Troops to Meet Allied Threat in West.

LOAN

NEW NAZI CRISIS LOOMS

Tremendous Russian Offensive Threatens Encirclement of Vast Force.

300 VILLAGES SEIZED

Reds' Artillery Smashes Foe's Counter-Attack on Smolensk Front.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 2 —(AP) The Red army advancing in the Donets basin has wiped out the German Taganrog army, killing or capturing more than 41,000 enemy troops and routing or mauling eight divisions totalling 120,000 men, Moscow announced early today.

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Russian troops today completed the liquidation of the German forces encircled at Taganrog, killing more than 35,000, Moscow announced tonight.

The Soviet communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio, followed by only a few hours a German radio broadcast admitting that the Nazis had retreated in the Donets Basin area southwest of Voroshilovgrad. The Berlin broadcast, also recorded by the Associated Press, quoted a dispatch of DNB, the German official news agency.

The Moscow bulletin said that the Russians routed the German 111th and 294th Infantry and Fifteenth Airborne divisions at Taganrog and inflicted heavy defeats on the 304th, 306th and 336th Infantry and Thirteenth Tank divisions, adding:

"In these battles our troops destroyed 212 enemy planes, 537 tanks, 494 guns of various calibers, 1,500 machine-guns, 3,600 trucks, ten fuel dumps and twenty-nine ammunition dumps. The enemy lost in killed alone more than 35,000 officers and men."

It also said that 5,100 German officers and men were taken prisoner.

Berlin's Admission.

The DNB dispatch said:

"Another shortening of the front, involving the possibility of establishing operative reserves, was achieved by a planned withdrawal of German lines in the Voroshilovgrad area which the Soviets attempted in vain to impede."

The regular German communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said that numerous Russian attacks in the Mius, Rylsk and Vyazma sectors—on widespread sections of the front—were beaten off after violent hand-to-hand combat.

Russians Attack on Wide Front.

Voroshilovgrad, approximately seventy miles northeast of Stalino and ninety miles north of Taganrog, is already some distance behind the front, and the German announcement indicated the Nazis were falling back upon the defenses of Stalino, their Army headquarters for the entire southern front and seriously-threatened main bastion in the Donets Basin.

The German communique in effect disclosed the Russians were attacking along the entire 600-mile front from the sea of Azov to Smolensk.

Reds Crossed River.

Only yesterday, Moscow's guns thundered a salute to the forces of Gen. Vassilly Sokolovsky which swept forward several days ago in the Smolensk sector to take Yelnya, vital highway and railway junction, and crack the German defenses on the eastern bank of the Ugra River.

The Germans threw tanks, artillery, planes and infantry into their desperate defense and counter-offensives. The Russians finally succeeded in crossing the river, however, and Soviet tanks cut the railroad and opened a gap through which the following infantry poured.

In a twin drive a little to the south, forces of Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's central army attacked from Sevsk on a sixty-mile wide front to push into the northern Ukraine. They were reported in Moscow dispatches to have exterminated or taken prisoner the entire German garrison of Klukhov the capture of which Stalin triumphantly announced yesterday.

Along the coast of the Sea of Azov, meanwhile, the Red Army pushed on toward the seaport of Mariupol.

The triple victories all took place within a day but news of the successes on the central and northern front were held back by the Soviet High Command to give Moscow an unprecendented two-day celebration.

In the north a drive on a thirty-mile front from Spas Demensk to Yelnya, whose fall was announced yesterday, threatened the Nazis with one of the major catastrophes of the summer campaign because it brought the Red Army within striking distance of the city of Smolensk, chief German operational headquarters for the whole northern Russia area.

Smolensk fell into German hands in the opening days of the war in 1941 and has since served as the hub of Nazi offensive operations.

Capture 200 Villages.

The Sevsk advance resulted in the capture of 200 villages, the Russian war bulletin said, and more than 3,000 Germans were killed and twenty-eight tanks were destroyed in the fighting. Eight hundred other Nazi troops were reported taken prisoner.

On the Sea of Azov the Russians were occupied principally with mopping up the last remnants of German units trapped by the rapid advance by Cossacks and armored divisions which pinched off the seaport of Taganrog, the Russians said.

Other units were already pushing westward along the coast toward Mariupol while a second spearhead was slashing northwest toward Stalino.

The Russians said that the Germans were attempting a Dunkirk in the Taganrog sector but declared that all counter-attacks designed at springing the encircled Nazis from the trap had failed and that their forces were systematically liquidating the last pockets of resistance.

An additional 6,000 Germans fell yesterday trying to stem Soviet armies hacking their way toward Stalino, Poltava, Bryansk, and Smolensk along a 600-mile front, said a communique recorded early today by the Soviet monitor.

The Taganrog debacle was the great single German defeat since Stalingrad. More than 35,000 Germans were killed and 5,100 captured in final liquidation of the encircled troops caught west of the Sea of Azon city, the communique said.

German troops were withdrawing in the Donets basin—Berlin military circles telling Swedish correspondents that Axis fears of an Allied invasion in the west prompted the retreat. German lines also were sagging east of Smolensk, south of Bryansk, and deep inside the Ukraine, the Russians indicated.

Nazis Shift Forces Quickly

The Germans, in a frantic effort to halt the wide Russian breakthrough beyond Taganrog, were declared in today's Moscow communique to have hurriedly shifted some of their inland forces to the south.

The Russians then promptly went over to the offensive southwest of Voroshilovgrad, punching out gains of four to six miles toward Stalino and Debaltsevo, which lie on the network of railways feeding the Germans in the central Donets.

Complete erasure of the collapsing German Donets front apparently was foreshadowed in a Berlin broadcast which said the Russians were amassing a tremendous striking force along the stretches of the middle Donets river. This area is on the "roof" of the extended German salient. A Russian breakthrough there probably would result in an even larger encirclement of German troops than those trapped at Taganrog.

Soviet bombers pounded German troop trains and truck convoys rushing into the area between Mariupol and Taganrog. Several trains were smashed, more than 100 trucks destroyed, and 25 planes shot down, the communique said.

300 Villages Seized

Advances of four to seven and one-half miles also were announced on the Bryansk and Smolensk fronts as the Russians recaptured 300 villages yesterday in their unprecedented display of summer power.

Of the Smolensk front, where Russian troops are reported within 45 miles of that central anchor, the Moscow communique said:

"The enemy is bringing up his reserves and throwing them into counter-attacks straight from the march."

These attacks collapsed under coordinated Russian artillery blasts and 2,000 Germans were killed in an unchecked Russian advance, the bulletin said.

The regular daily bulletin was issued without the fanfare of two previous days in which Marshal Stalin issued his orders of the day detailing the crumbling of the German front originally established in the 1941 Axis invasion of Russia.

Fabulous Capture of Booty

It told of fabulous German equipment losses in the Russian breakthrough at Taganrog, in which four enemy divisions were routed and four others suffered heavy casualties. The toll as announced by Moscow:

Destroyed — 537 German tanks; 212 planes; 494 guns of various caliber 1,500 machine-guns, 3,600 trucks, ten fuel dumps; 29 ammunition dumps.

Captured — 95 tanks; 198 guns of various caliber; 217 mortars; 409 machine-guns, 594 trucks and 22 ammunition dumps.

These figures answered a Nazi claim of a relatively bloodless withdrawal from Taganrog.

These were the spotlight salients in which the Russians said the Red army advanced during the day:

Donets basin—Krasny Luch, 35 miles southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and Shterovka, 25 miles east of the key German-held rail city of Debaltsevo, were among 30 villages captured in a four-to-six-mile gain West of Taganrog the Red army was reported within 35 miles of Mariupol, Sea of Azov port along the route to Melitopol, 100 miles farther.

Through Melitopol a German supply railway runs into the Crimea, whence the Axis Kuban bridgehead armies of the Caucasus are fed. Berlin said the endangered Kuban armies were under heavy Soviet attack.

West and south of Kharkov—Unspecified gains in which several villages were recaptured. The Russians also were reported enlarging their by-passing thrusts north of Poltava, 85 miles southwest of Kharkov. A Berlin broadcast heard by Reuters said Red tanks and troops were "successfully infiltrating into German lines" above Poltava.

Below Bryansk—Gains of four to six miles in which Komarichi, and 60 other villages were taken. Komarichi, a rail station, is 55 miles below Bryansk and 22 miles northeast of Sevsk. A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said the Russians apparently intended to flank Bryansk in the hope of encirclement.

Smolensk—The Russians smashed four to seven and one-half miles deeper down the road toward Smolensk, winning back Dorogobuzh, 50 miles short of Smolensk. Dorogobuzh rail station had been recaptured in Tuesday's fighting, and Yelnya, German communications center and strong point 50 miles southeast of Smolensk, also had even overrun.

In the Taganrog disaster the Russians said their troops routed the 17th, 111th, and 294th German infantry divisions, and the 15th airborne division.

"Heavy defeats" were inflicted on the 304th, 306th, and 336th infantry and the 13th tank divisions, the communique said.

Swedish correspondents in Berlin quoted German military circles as saying for the first time that their withdrawals in Russia were caused by Allied threats in the west and in the Mediterranean.

Second-Front Threat Noted

The Stockholm *Tidningen's* correspondent, in a dispatch from Berlin, observed that "never before have military circles admitted that a second front threatened them to such an extent."

A German broadcast quoted Col. Ernst von Hammer, military correspondent, as admitting tonight that German troops were retreating southwest of Voroshilovgrad in the Donets basin, in "another shortening of the front." He added that "the Soviets attempted in vain to impede the move"—the same phraseology used in explaining the Taganrog reverse.

Reds Reinforcing Lines

Other German broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press said the Russians were pouring fresh men and equipment into the Donets lines in their effort to hurl back the Germans to the Dnieper river, 200 miles to the west.

The German high command made no mention of the withdrawal, but noted Soviet attacks against Rumanian troops holding the last German foothold in the Caucasus, a strip of territory on the Kuban river across the Kerch Straits from the German-occupied Crimea. The communique said the Soviet attacks "collapsed."

Pope Appeals for Just Peace To End War in Its Fifth Year

Text of the Pope's broadcast—Page 4

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Pope Pius XII appealed to the leaders of the world today to reach "a worthy peace" and expressed hope and faith that the fifth year of the war, beginning today, would end in such a peace.

SEP 1943

The Pope, declaring his views in a fourteen-minute world broadcast, called for "generosity" toward those nations "less favored than others by the trend of war at any given time" and admonished against actions which failed to encourage confidence, but, instead, renewed hatreds and strengthened determination to keep on fighting.

The Pontiff, referring to "the powerful and the leaders of peoples," continued: "May their wisdom, their moderation, their strength of mind and their deep sense of humanity throw a ray of comfort upon the tear-and-blood-drenched threshold of the fifth year of the war and give the survivors of the immense conflict, bent under a load of sorrow, the joyful hope that the year may not end under the sign and in the shadow of slaughter and destruction, but may be the beginning and the dawn of a new life, brotherly reconciliation and a thorough and concordant reconstruction."

It was with this hope, he said, that he bestowed the Papal blessing not only on all Catholics but also on "those who feel united to us in love and in the work for peace."

While he did not mention the "unconditional surrender" ultimatum under which the Allies are waging war, the Pope again and again urged a spirit of compromise. He did not identify specifically those nations whose present martial prospects are poor, nor did he mention Italy, the belligerent to which his phrase would apply most forcefully.

The Pope, in his message, translated here from the Italian and made available in English by the Ministry of Information, stressed his view that a spirit of tolerance toward any nation actually defeated, or in prospect of being

defeated, would not endanger the victors. "Real strength," he said, "need have no fear of generosity."

The Pontiff began by recalling that a few days before the war started he appealed for peace. Then, he said, his words did not enlighten the minds or enter into the hearts of the world leaders.

With the war entering the fifth year, he continued, those leaders who had reckoned on a speedy victory now see about them "nothing but grief and contemplate nothing but ruins."

The war is approaching a climax, the Pope said, and its gigantic struggles are arousing in all nations an aversion against the brutality of total war, which exceeds all honest limits and all rules of divine and human right.

The minds and hearts of the people, he said, are torn by doubt whether the continuation of the war can be in accordance with national interest and can be justified in the Christian and human conscience.

He said that he prayed that those whose task it is to achieve a peace would give to all nations "the justified hope of a worthy peace which does not clash with their right to live and their sense of honor."

concern not for any one nation, but for the whole human family—to those he saw as asking now for nothing "but peace, bread and work."

Sense of Approaching Crisis.

He placed his special blessing on those "who understand the great work of a real new order," apparently an indirect thrust at Hitler's "new order" of passion and violence.

"Woe to those who incite to conflicts between peoples, who oppress unarmed and innocent peoples. Upon those the anger of God will descend," the Pope declared at another point.

The Holy Father's message to the world came at an hour which found Italy's "war impulse" dead and gone, as Prime Minister Churchill put it, and Russian armies storming forward along an immense and terrible battle line in the greatest successes they ever achieved.

A sense of approaching crisis in the course and direction and even duration of the struggle was implicit in the Pope's address. Although he mentioned no country specifically, what he said strongly suggested that he believed the time of crisis had arrived, and that the war was in or very near its last great act.

Reaching Culmination.

"The war seems to be reaching its culmination" and "the soul of all people is revolting against violence," a paragraph recorded by Reuters said. "In every nation, aversion to the methods of total war increases * * * a doubt whether the continuation of such war as this is conformable to national interests or to reason penetrates all hearts."

The holy father began with a reference to "the terrible day which saw the beginning of the war" and recalled that a few days before hostilities opened he had told the leaders of the nations:

"Not everything yet is lost."

"Our words," he went on, "were addressed to all peoples without any exception. We are now speaking words which will be of advantage to all without exception."

"After so many promises, after so many agreements which were not respected, confidence among nations has dwindled. That is why we are addressing ourselves to all those who are willing to co-operate for peace," he said.

The Pope blessed all those who "also lend their ears" to mothers bereft of sons lost in war and those "who lend their ear * * * to people who have suffered so much and who do not ask anything but peace, bread and work."

"Leaders of the peoples should lead nations toward reaching a just peace. Their moderation, their strength of will and of human feeling should give to the survivors of this conflict the hope that the present year will see the end of this conflict and a new dawn of peace over the world.

"In this hope, in this faith we give to all the peoples of the world our apostolic blessing."

Pope Hopes for End Of War in '43, Calls For 'Just Peace'

Suggests His Words Of Mediation Would Be Advantageous to All

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Pope Pius XII called on the world's leaders today to reach "a just peace," expressing his hope and faith that 1943 would see the end of war "and a new dawn of peace."

The Pontiff spoke for 14 minutes over the Vatican radio. The broadcast, in Italian, was recorded and translated at the Associated Press listening post.

Pope Pius recalled efforts to halt hostilities before they began and suggested that his present words of mediation—addressed especially to "all those willing to co-operate for peace"—would be to the advantage of every belligerent, without exception.

Speaking on the day which opened the fifth year of the greatest and bloodiest struggle in human history, the Pope took pains to stress his

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—The text of the address today by Pope Pius XII, as recorded in London and translated from the Italian by the British Ministry of Information, follows:

It is four years since the terrible day which marked the beginning of the most formidable, destruction and devastating war of all times. Foreseeing this brutal disaster which was threatening the great human family, we addressed, a few days before the outbreak of hostilities, a warm appeal to the leaders and the peoples as well as a suppliant warning.

We said: "Nothing, nothing is lost by peace. Everything may be lost by war." Our voice reached their ears but did not enlighten the minds and did not go deep into the hearts. The spirit of violence gained the victory over the spirit of concord and understanding.

A victory which was a defeat. Today, on the threshold of the fifth year of war, even those who then reckoned on swift war operations and a speedy, victorious peace, looking around at what is surrounding them, inside and outside the fatherland, see nothing but grief and contemplate nothing but ruins.

Warning Justified by Events

To many whose ears were deaf to our words, the most grevious spectacle which today presents itself teaches how much reality for the future there was in our warning and prophecy. Then our words were inspired by impartial love for all peoples without exception, and vigilant care for their well-being.

The same love and care move us now in this grave and anguished hour to utter words which are intended to benefit all and harm none, while we untiringly supplicate omnipotent God to open the way to the hearts and decisions of those who hold in their hands the fate of afflicted humanity.

Through gigantic struggles the exterior happenings of war approach us and converge toward their culminating point. Never was the exhortation of Scriptures, "Learn, O judges of the world," more invoked or urgent than in this hour in which tragic reality speaks to all. All peoples must now meditate within themselves with their eyes on ruins. Give them wisdom and encourage them, support them in their efforts. To discourage them would be disastrous blindness.

In every land the soul of the people shrinks from the cult of violence and, in the horrible spectacle of death and destruction, contemplates merited condemnation. In all nations aversion is growing against the brutality of the methods of total war, which goes beyond all honest limits, all rules of divine and human right.

Doubts on War Growing

More than ever the minds and hearts of peoples are tormented by doubt whether continuation of such a war can be in accordance with national interest, reasonable and justifiable before Christian and human conscience. After so many torn-up treaties, so many ignored conventions, so many broken promises, so many contradictory changes in feeling and action, confidence between nations has dwindled and has fallen so low as to deprive every generous resolution of spirit and hardihood.

Therefore we turn to all those whose task it is to promote agreement and harmony for peace, with a prayer which springs from our most intimate and sorrowful heart, and say to them that real strength need have no fear of generosity. It has always the means of guaranteeing itself against any false interpretation of its readiness and will for pacification and against any other possible repercussions.

Do not disturb or impede the desire of people for peace by actions which instead of encouraging confidence rather inflame hatreds anew and strengthen determination to resist.

Give all nations a justified hope of worthy peace which does not clash with their right to live and their sense of honor. Let it be clearly seen that there is a loyal accord between your principles and your decisions, between statements about a just peace and facts.

Road to True Peace

Only thus will it be possible to create a propitious atmosphere wherein peoples who are less favored than others by the trend of war at any given time may believe in the dawning and development of a new sense of justice and co-operation among nations and draw from this belief the natural consequences of greater confidence in the future—free from fear that the preservation of the integrity, of the honor of their fatherland may be compromised.

Blessed be those who, with firm and unswerving determination, help to prepare the ground where a sense of veracity and of international justice may germinate and blossom, thrive and ripen; blessed be those—to whatever group of belligerents they may belong—who, with just the same unswerving determination and with an eye to realities, co-operate so that the deadlock, wherein the fatal balance of war and peace is now kept in suspense, may be overcome.

Blessed be those who keep themselves and their peoples free from the bonds of preconceived opinions, from an influx of uncontrolled passions, inordinate egotism and an unjustifiable thirst for power.

Blessed be those who harken to the supplicating voices of the mothers who gave birth to their children so that they might develop in faith and in generous actions, not so that they might kill and be killed; and those who lend an ear to the anguished invocations of families torn by compulsory separations; to the even more insistent cries of people who, after so much suffering, so many privations and bereavements, ask for nothing better in life than peace, bread and work.

Blessed be those who realize that great work for a new and just order is not possible unless their eyes are lifted to God, keeper and ordainer of all human events, initial source, guardian and avenger of all justice and right.

Oppressors Will Be Punished

But woe to those who in this terrible moment do not reach full awareness of their responsibility for the fate of the peoples, who feed hatred and conflicts among them, who build their power upon injustice, who oppress and torment the unarmed and innocent. You will see that the wrath of God will be with them until the end.

May it please the divine Redeemer, from Whose lips came the words "Blessed be the peaceful," to enlighten the powerful and leaders of peoples; inspire their thoughts, their feelings and their deliberations, make them spiritually and materially vigorous and firm against obstacles, mistrust and perils which obstruct the path toward preparation and settlement of a just and lasting peace.

May their wisdom, their moderation, their strength of mind and their deep sense of humanity throw a ray of comfort upon the tear and blood drenched threshold of the fifth year of war and give the survivors of the immense conflict, bent under a load of sorrow, joyful hope that the year may not end under the sign and in the shadow of slaughter and destruction, but may be the beginning and dawn of a new life, of brotherly reconciliation and a thorough and concordant reconstruction.

With such confidence, we impart upon our beloved sons and daughters of the Catholic world, as upon all those who feel united to us in love and in the work for peace, our fatherly apostolic benediction.

Berlin Is Battered by R. A. F. In 45-Minute Saturation Raid

British Mark Opening of Fifth Year of War With Fierce Attack—Nazi Capital's Plight Likened to Stalingrad.

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Great fleets of heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force blasted Berlin last night with a flaming forty-five-minute concentrated assault of blockbuster and fire bombs, to usher in the fifth year of war for the Germans with an ordeal of fire and exploding steel.

Great damage was inflicted on the Nazi capital in this second massive assault in eight days, the Air Ministry announced, while other planes attacked air fields and other targets in France and the Low Countries. Forty-seven bombers and one fighter were lost, the communique added, and several Nazi fighters were shot down.

To reach Berlin, the bombers bored through a stiff defense by fighters. The Germans relied again on their new tactic of throwing out swarms of fighters while hundreds of searchlights probed for the attackers and the anti-aircraft fire was reduced. This had been tried out during last week's raids on Berlin and Nuremberg.

Eight Canadians Are Lost.

"Last year when I took part in two attacks on Berlin there seemed to be even more guns there than in the Ruhr, but then there were few fighters around," said one veteran of the 1942 attacks. "Now it's the other way around. There were droves of fighters last night, but the anti-aircraft fire was only moderate."

The first formations—the Canadians also threw their heaviest bombers into the attack—began pouring down explosives on Berlin at 11:30 P. M. and continued the hail into the morning of the new year of war. Eight of the heavy bombers lost in this rekindling of the fires in Berlin were Canadian.

It was the seventy-seventh raid of the war upon the German capital, the second all-out attack since the saturation raid of a week ago last Monday night, when 2,240 tons of bombs were dropped; and the fourth raid within that period, counting the two intervening attacks by Mosquito bombers.

Characteristically the German radio described the assault as a "new terror raid" and asserted that the British bombers had been dispersed with heavy losses

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by newly reorganized anti-aircraft defenses.

The German air force struck back at England on a comparatively small scale. A few Nazi planes were reported to have swept over the east coast of England during the night, dropping bombs which caused only slight damage.

BERLIN SET AFIRE IN R.A.F. NIGHT RAID

Day Attacks on Rail Yards in Holland, Large Barge Staged in Follow-Up.

SEP 2 1943

LONDON, Sept. 1. — (AP) Hundreds of R.A.F. bombers tore through a powerful German fighter screen last night to rock Berlin with a 45-minute deluge of block-levelling explosives that again gutted sections of the Axis military heart and left flames visible 70 miles away.

The British Air ministry indicated that this second concentrated assault in eight days equalled the 1,800-ton Aug. 23 blow which wiped out entire districts in western and southern Berlin, paralyzed utility services, and sped the evacuation of thousands haunted by the specter of the blackened skeleton of Hamburg.

Serving notice that the new year of the war probably will be the bitterest for the Axis, Allied planes followed up last night's hail of bombs on Berlin with daylight attacks on railway yards in Holland and a big Nazi sea-going barge off the Dutch islands.

Forty-seven bombers, eight of them Canadian, and one fighter were lost in the latest Berlin attack and in auxiliary night assaults on airfields and other targets in France and the low countries.

Today, at the beginning of the fifth year of war, large formations of Allied planes still roared across the Dover straits toward France, while German heavy artillery in the Boulogne area hurled shells across the channel.

The British Air ministry said "great damage" was inflicted on Berlin, although clouds and great fires set by the British and Canadian airmen prevented assessment of the full results. Berlin, however, acknowledged "considerable damage."

631 AXIS FIGHTERS DOWNED IN MONTH BY 8TH AIRFORCE

O'QUINN

August Total Eclipses Previous Record by 90 Planes.

LONDON, Sept. 1 — (AP) The U. S. Eighth Air force, pulverizing German airfields one by one and wrecking vital war factories, set a new monthly record for the destruction of Nazi aircraft in combat in August by shooting 631 fighters out of the sky, it was announced today.

Headquarters of the European theater of the U. S. Army announced also that its Thunderbolt fighters proved by actual experience that they could break up enemy fighters attacks sufficiently to cut down bomber losses and take enough pressure off the bombers to give them a better chance to destroy their objectives.

Flying Fortresses, Marauders and Thunderbolts all figured in taking the toll of 631 Nazi planes, headquarters said. The previous high was 506 German planes bagged in July. Fortresses set an individual record by destroying 541 planes, which is five percent more than the July total.

100 Fortresses Lost

The bombers lost by enemy action in August were slightly worse than the four per cent announced for July. One hundred Fortresses, less than five per cent of the number dispatched, failed to return during August, headquarters said. A total of 16 U. S. fighter planes was lost.

The air-sea service saved 96 crewmen from Flying Fortresses, including 40 picked up in the Mediterranean following the bombing of Regensburg. One of the downed fighter pilots was rescued.

Operational days for the Fortresses in August were 20 per cent fewer than in July, but the tonnage of bombs dropped only 3.9 per cent under the July figure, the announcement stated.

High spot of the month's activities was the twin raid Aug. 17 when Flying Fortresses hit Schweinfurt and Regensburg. The Regensburg raiders proceeded on to North Africa to complete the first leg of the initial American shuttle bombing.

Most of the Eighth Air force's August raids were directed against objectives in France and the Low Countries.

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Exiled Regimes In London Get Quebec Report

DANIEL

Eden Tells Them of Broad Decisions; British Expect Parley With Stalin Soon

SEP 2 1943

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden acquainted the foreign ministers of the exiled governments in London today with the broad decisions of the recent Quebec conferences as the work of preparing an agenda for a possible Anglo-American-Soviet conference proceeded.

It was believed in London, however, that it might be some days before a formal announcement of the tri-power meeting would be made. All three parties were said to be agreed that such a conference, on the level of either Prime Minister or Foreign Minister, would be more successful if considerable spadework were done beforehand.

For this reason, it was expected that Ivan Maisky, former Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain and now Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, would be here some time before returning to his duties in Moscow.

Churchill's speech in Quebec yesterday did much to reinforce the belief here that talks between the American President, the British Prime Minister and the Soviet Premier would be held soon.

Commenting on the speech, "The Times" said a preliminary step to the conference of the three government leaders would be a "conference of foreign ministers," as proposed by Churchill and foreshadowed by the talks Eden has been having here with Maisky and John G. Winant, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Foreseeing a "danger of our winning the war in the field before we have settled the broad foundations upon which Europe's future must be built," the liberal "News Chronicle" advocated "prompt, wholehearted and practical expression" of Churchill's desire for a three-power conference.

The Laborite "Daily Herald" said a "greater stride must yet be made—and urgently" toward a "smoothly working partnership." The Labor Party organ added, "That the Allies do not see eye-to-eye on strategy was frankly acknowledged by Mr. Churchill last night."

WAR STARTED 4 YEARS AGO

AGNEW

Axis Disintegrating After Early Triumphs.

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—World war II enters its fifth year today, with the United Nations everywhere on the march and the dream of Adolf Hitler and his Axis satellites of world domination slowly but surely disintegrating.

It was just four years ago that the then mighty German military machine began history's most catastrophic conflict by attacking Poland. It took the Nazis only eighteen days to conquer most of that country, Warsaw alone holding out until September 27. Poland disappeared from the map, divided between the Third Reich and Russia, which had moved in to recover what she claimed was originally Russian territory.

In 102 days more this most terrible of all wars will have lasted as long as the first world war, and today's headlines blazon the upward surge of the United Nations against the might of the Axis.

Nazis on Run in Russia.

The Nazis are on the run in Russia, Germany is trembling under mighty Allied aerial blows, Italy is facing catastrophe and American forces are on the march in the Pacific.

Signs multiply that the nerve of the German people is breaking. Nazi commentators are warning the harassed and harried population of the imminence of an Allied invasion of Europe. One Berlin broadcast said today:

"As soon as Gen. Eisenhower has brought his divisions up to strength he intends to attack Calabria and Apula. Southern Greece and the Adriatic appear to offer a better chance to the Allied forces and there is also a strong possibility of an attack against the southern French coast."

The commentator told the German people of "strong contingents of troops in southeastern England and of concentrations of invasion boats along the south England coast" but attempted to reassure his audience by telling them that "Germany has countered British invasion preparations by the appropriate regrouping of her forces."

Berliners Warned.

Berliners had another warning dinned into their ears from the Berlin radio—to remove their furniture and other belongings "without delay to a place out of the reach of the R. A. F."

A third spokesman warned Germans against giving in to "weakness and despair."

"We have gone so far," this voice said, "that if we despair we shall never complete the job we have begun."

Foe Loses 140 Ships in Month

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—The United Nations radio at Algiers said today that 140 enemy vessels were destroyed in one month's operations in the Aegean and Ionian Seas.

VAN OYEN TO GO TO INDIES

General to Command Netherland Army in Islands

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. L. H. van Oyen will be appointed Commander in Chief of the Netherlands Indies Army and will leave the United States soon for Australia to take over his new post. The Netherlands News Agency carried the announcement today.

In Jackson, Miss., General van Oyen announced yesterday he was relinquishing command of the Royal Netherlands Military Flying School, established there in 1942, to take up an "unspecified" post.

General van Oyen became commander of the Netherlands Indies Army Air Force in 1935 and served in that capacity during the Japanese invasion of the archipelago.

Berlin Radio Says Rome Peace Strike Failed

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Berlin radio quoted a Rome dispatch today as saying an anti-Fascist appeal to the citizens of the city to stage a 15-minute strike this morning in a peace demonstration had "proved a complete failure."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said no interruptions of work had been observed.

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BARS RED DOMINATION

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Lord Queensborough, in a monthly message as president of the Royal Society of St. George, a patriotic organization, asserted today that Britain "cannot allow Russia to dominate Europe" after the war.

"With all friendliness to Moscow, Britain could not permit Russia any more than erstwhile Germany to dominate a weakened concourse of European Powers," Lord Queensborough said.

Britain's destiny also is allied to that of America, he declared, adding that "it would be so even if we never recovered lost possessions in the Far East."

Staten Island Man Held In Welsh Knifing Case

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Frank Darrell Todd of Staten Island, N. Y., 36-year-old officer in the United States Merchant Marine, was held for trial today in the Criminal Court at Cardiff, Wales, on a charge of wounding a former Welsh boxer, William Pritchard.

The prosecution said the Welshman was stabbed after an argument with Todd about Dunkirk.

German Long Range Guns Shell Dover

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—German long range guns on the French coast opened fire at 8 A. M. today. The shelling lasted about a half hour, with the Germans lobbing over a steady stream of two-gun salvos. Buildings in the Dover area were shaken by explosions.

The firing ended abruptly when R. A. F. planes streaked out across the English Channel. During the night firing was heard in the Channel and German guns in the Boulogne area went into action.

King George, Poland's Chief Trade Greetings

HERBERT

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—Firm faith in an Allied victory was expressed today in an exchange of greetings between King George VI of England and President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of Poland in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Polish soil.

"Our common efforts are now bearing fruit and the day is in sight when, after the final defeat of the enemy, the bonds forged in war will prove their worth in the task of reconstruction," said King George.

The Polish President said: "It is through Britain's loyal friendship and support that the Polish people are able to continue the struggle, not only on the soil of their own tormented country but in the proud ranks of the Allies, with the unshakable assurance that the day of victory and liberation is at hand."

Italy Denies Transferring Any Captives to Reich

Rome Says None Has Been Sent Since Fall of Mussolini

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—War Secretary Sir James Grigg announced today that assurance had been received from Italy that no British prisoners had been transferred from her hands to Germany since the fall of the Fascist regime on July 25.

"We know a certain number were transferred shortly before the change of government, but still await details from the protecting power," he said.

Inquiries had been made through the International Red Cross.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower told the Italians in a radio broadcast message on July 29 urging surrender that the hundreds of thousands of Italians captured by his Allied armies in Tunisia and Sicily would be returned home "provided all British and Allied prisoners now in your hands are restored safely to us and not taken away to Germany."

Belgians Halt Train To Free 1,500 Jews

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Belgian news agency today said armed Belgian patriots had intercepted a train on which 1,500 Jews were

being taken from Malines, Belgium, to Poland, fought a gun battle with the German guards and released part of the captives from the cattle cars in which they were being transported.

As the Jews fled, the guards turned machine guns on them, killing twenty and wounding forty, but several hundred escaped, it was reported.

BULGARIAN PREMIER AGAIN CONSULTS HITLER

LONDON, Sept. 1 — (AP) The Rome radio said tonight that Premier Bogdan Philov of Bulgaria had held a second meeting with Adolf Hitler.

The broadcast, which was recorded here by the Associated Press, did not say where or when the meeting took place, but presumably the conference concerned the recent death of King Boris III.

At the same time the German news agency DNB broadcast a dispatch from Sofia saying Premier Philov had called a special session of the national assembly for Sept. 3.

DANISH RULE IN EXILE TERMED INADVISABLE

LONDON, Sept. 1.—(AP) At the first public meeting of the Free Danish council in London since Denmark was placed under German martial law Sunday, the conservative leader Christmas Moeller reiterated today the council's stand against setting up an "exile" government now.

"If the head of the state of Denmark (King Christian X) had been outside the frontiers of the country, our position would have been clear," Mr. Moeller said. "Then he could have set up a government which would have the recognition of all."

Mr. Moeller, however, called for an even greater Danish war effort, saying "Denmark was an ally in spirit and she must now become one in fact."

Mountbatten in Britain

New East Asia Commander Reaches London From Washington

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Thursday) (AP).—Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly appointed Allied Commander in Chief in Southeast Asia, returned to London today from Washington and went immediately to the headquarters of Combined Operations.

After the Quebec conferences of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, at which his selection as leader of the Allied forces in the Southeast Pacific was announced, Lord Mountbatten conferred with Allied military leaders in Washington.

B. B. C. SELECTS W. S. HALEY AS CHIEF EDITOR

Guardian's Director Will Serve With Foot, Chief Executive

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 1—Robert Foot has been named sole director-general and chief executive officer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, it was announced today, following the resignation of Sir Cecil Graves. Both were directors-general.

W. J. Haley was selected to fill the new job of editor in chief. Haley is joint managing director of the Manchester *Guardian* and *Evening News* and a director of Reuters and Britain's Press Association.

Amazing Luck Runs Out, R.A.F. Flier Is Missing

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 2—(AP) Pilot Officer Derek M. Sharp, the Flying Yorkshireman who rode the tail of a training plane to earth after being unseated in mid-air over Alabama, is missing in action.

His name was included in a casualty list issued by the Air ministry today but no details were given.

Officer Sharp was training at Tuscaloosa, Ala., with a group of Royal Air force cadets in January, 1942, when he missed death by inches twice in one week.

A training plane in which he was riding with an instructor hit bumpy air and tossed Sharp out of the cockpit. He landed astraddle the tail, held on tightly and gave the instructor the thumbs up salute as he rode to safety.

Six days later Sharp was seated in a grounded plane when another student's craft swooped down, sheared away a large piece of Sharp's plane, swung aloft and then returned undamaged to a perfect landing.

The moving plane's propeller missed him only by inches, but Sharp emerged unhurt and smiling.

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28 Are Transferred To U. S. Army Air Force

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Twenty-eight officers and enlisted men of the Royal Canadian Air Force were transferred to the United States Army Air Force at brief London ceremonies yesterday.

They included:

Sergeants Emanuel O. Kamen of Brooklyn, Jack D. Shattuck, Rutherford, N. J., and William Gorman, Brooklyn.

Lt. A. V. de Genaro Wins Cross

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Lieut. August V. de Genaro of Hamden, Conn., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism as the pilot of a fighter plane over enemy-occupied Europe, Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of United States forces in the European theatre, announced today.

British Children Work In Ordnance Plants

By the Associated Press.

LONDON.—Thousands of British school children who would normally be on holiday now are working instead for the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, helping to send vital supplies to the British armies.

In the vast depots of the RAOC these boys and girls, working voluntarily and without pay, count, pack and stencil stores to be shipped to overseas theaters. The experiment has only just started, but already favorable reports are pouring in.

One colonel, who has 250 children under him at a depot in the Midlands, reported to the War Office that their enthusiasm has to be seen to be believed. At another depot a sergeant gave a group of 130 children enough work to last them, as he thought, for two days. Three hours later he returned and found the job completed.

DANES KILLED AS THEY WAIT FOR TROLLEYS

King Christian Tells His People Not to Stop Using Their Native Language.

OUTWARD CALM PREVAILS

Germans Arrest Danish Admiral After He Gives Order to Fleet to Flee or Scuttle.

Stockholm, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Encouraging words from popular King Christian X today heartened the Danish people who have refused to crack under a German military dictatorship enforced, eyewitnesses said, by merciless street executions.

Refugees who fled to Sweden through Nazi patrols, declared they had seen German mechanized troops pour volleys of machine-gun fire into groups of Danes waiting on safety-zone platforms for street cars.

Three Danes, who laughed and joked when German soldiers marched by, were shot to death without a word of warning, eyewitnesses added.

King Christian, who has been imprisoned with Queen Alexandria in Sorgenfri Castle since the Germans took over the Danish Government on Sunday, made his first public appearance yesterday—a short automobile outing under the watchful eyes of a German military guard.

1,000 Danes Cheer King.

In the little town of Lyngby, near Sorgenfri Castle, a thousand Danes ignored Hannecken's prohibition against assemblies to cheer their King and Queen.

King Christian's words to the gathering were brief — "I am happy to hear the Danish language still spoken in my country, continue with that." They were significant, however, for the Danes, who apparently interpreted them as an approval of their stout-hearted resistance against overwhelming odds. Yet there was nothing in the King's remarks against which the Germans could protest.

The dictator's iron-hand methods restored at least surface calm to much of Denmark, and in Copenhagen the Nazi-controlled radio said that some normal public services were being resumed today.

Details on conditions inside Denmark came from eyewitnesses who were brought to Sweden in a Danish minesweeper.

Admiral Gave Order.

The dramatic last moments when the scuttling order came from Admiral Vedal, the navy's commander, were also disclosed. Vedal went to the Navy Ministry early Sunday before German soldiers reached his home. When he discovered that the Germans were definitely taking over the entire country he radioed his commanders: "Now or never, fly to Sweden or sink your ships. May God protect our King and country."

German soldiers arrested Vedal in his office in the general round-up of members of the Scavenius Government.

DANISH ENVOY SEVERS TIES WITH NATION

Says Constitutional Government Has Ceased Under Nazi Yoke

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[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sept. 1—The Danish Minister to Sweden, Johan C. W. Kruse, severed diplomatic ties with his homeland tonight, declaring that a constitutional government had ceased to exist there with the advent of a German military dictatorship.

Kruse's announcement was considered significant by Danes hoping to form an exiled Government affiliated with the United Nations because the 62-year-old Minister is a personal envoy of the interned King Christian X.

Passive Resistance Continued

The Kruse announcement said that the King, as a prisoner of the Germans, was unable to perform his consitutional functions.

Asked by the Danish *Free Press* in Stockholm whether the move meant the Minister was joining the Free Danish movement, the Minister said: "I can add nothing to this at the moment."

The major political development came as the revolting Danes, inspired in their resistance by encouraging words from King Christian during a brief trip from his castle under German guard, continued passive resistance and, apparently, sabotage.

Refugees reaching Sweden said an 8,000-ton barracks ship in Copenhagen harbor was blasted by a magnetic mine early today.

Nazi Curbs Relaxed Slightly

The German-controlled Danish radio said Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, the Nazi commandant, relaxed martial law restrictions slightly.

Industrial slowdowns were reported in factories in Copenhagen, Aalborg, Aaarhus, Ringsted and Roskilde as limited telephone and mail service was resumed within the country.

The radio announcement said the curfew, which had been in effect at 9 o'clock nightly since martial law was imposed August 29, would be effective at 11 P. M. in the future.

Leading Editors In Jail

The Danes are getting their only news from the heavily censored Nazi newspaper and radio stations, as the leading editors of their own newspapers are in jail. And what news of their country they are getting is extremely meager. Today's morning newscast, for example, was almost exclusively devoted to a so-called "crisis in Begal."

Refugees crossing the three-mile-wide straits to Sweden said acute food shortages continued in Copenhagen and other cities.

State Of War Disclaimed

No political statement has come from von Hannecken since King Christian was made prisoner and the Danish Cabinet resigned, but a governmental spokesman in Berlin said, "the precaution of the state of emergency was without any political aim." The spokesman emphasized that no state of war existed between the two countries.

A German Foreign Office spokesman touched briefly on the Reich's dispute with Sweden over the sinking of two Swedish fishing vessels by Nazi mine sweepers, saying the dispute was of no significance as far as relations between the two countries are concerned.

The spokesman was quoted in Stockholm newspapers as saying, "One mustn't forget that there were fishermen in that area near Denmark just at the time there were rumors about a possible invasion of that part of Europe. It is clear that Germany must be careful as to what happens in that section."

Nazi Troops Patrol Cities

Squads of German troops cautiously patrolled the streets of every Danish city and Gestapo men directed all police operations, preventing by gunfire the assembly of more than five persons.

Copenhagen University reopened today, the Danish radio said, but the traditional opening-day student festival was prohibited.

The German dictator's iron-hand methods had restored at least an outward calm to most of Denmark, although Copenhagen and many other towns gave the appearance of besieged cities.

MINIMIZE SINKING

Stockholm, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—A German Foreign Office spokesman has voiced the belief that the dispute between Germany and Sweden over the sinking of two Swedish fishing boats by Nazi minesweepers is of no significance so far as relations between the two countries are concerned, Berlin correspondents of Stockholm newspapers reported today.

"One must not forget that there were fishermen in that area near Denmark just at the time there were rumors about a possible invasion of that part of Europe," the spokesman said. "It is clear that Germany must be careful as to what happens in that section."

Four representatives of the Swedish west coast fishermen's organization came to Stockholm today to ask the Government to arrange a protective fishing treaty with Germany.

30.24-7945

30.24-7945

Nazi View of Churchill Talk

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1 (AP).—A spokesman for the German foreign office, commenting in Berlin on the speech by Premier Winston Churchill yesterday, agreed with the British leader on only one point—now is not the time for Allied overoptimism.

Swedish correspondents reported today that the spokesman added: "France can't be too happy about the promised liberation, for if the Allies try an invasion across the English Channel the events of 1940 in France will fade into insignificance."

Fell Short of Records.

Stockholm, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The destruction wrought by last night's assault on Berlin was not so extensive as that caused by the saturation raid of August 23, whcih was the heaviest blow ever struck at the German capital, the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Aftonbladet reported today.

Censorship prevented his giving any details of last night's damage. He said, however, that German fighter pitlots patrolled the skies over Berlin for half an hour before the first wave of Pathfinders started dropping incendiaries and target-locating flares. Berliners, expecting an attack for a week, lolled outside air raid shelters until the sirens sounded.

Made Into a Stalingrad.

Berne, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—British bombers attacking Berlin in six waves on August 23 created the greatest havoc in the Mariendorf area, and the southern periphery of the capital was "transformed into a miniature Stalingrad" of destruction, a German frontier dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said today, quoting an eyewitness. Western Berlin was left a mass of flames, he said, and the fires were still burning last Friday. The most impressive destruction was reported in the Fehrbelliner Platz, the most modern sector of the city.

It was estimated that 6,000 buildings were smashed and burned, the account said, in addition to 2,500 which had been hit in the raid of March 1. All buildings in the Fehrbelliner Platz, the Bayrisched Platz and the Guntzelstrasse were smashed, and the Eteglitz Quarter was destroyed, the eyewitness said.

This same witness also visited Hamburg and reported that that city "completely ceased to exist as a living metropolis" with only 20 per cent of its buildings not damaged, and with the greater ortion of its people fled.

Arrest of Ciano Not Confirmed

Chiasso, Switzerland, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The Swiss telegraphic agency said today that well informed Italian circles have no confirmation of reports of the arrest of Count Galeazzo Ciano.

The agency added the general impression was that the Italian Government would announce it to the people if the former Fascist Foreign Minister, reported to have fled from Rome, had been captured.

Madrid, Sept. 1 (AP)—A La Linea dispatch said today forty-five Allied merchantmen of varying tonnages had anchored in the Bay of Gibraltar after arrival from the Atlantic and a powerful British naval force and three transports were among other units at the fortress.

The warships included four aircraft carriers, two battleships, three cruisers and twenty destroyers, the dispatch said.

Franco Leaves Summer Residence For Madrid

Madrid, Sept. 1 (AP)—Spain's official summer season ended today with an announcement from La Coruna that Generalissimo Franco, his wife and daughter had left their summer residence at Pazo de Mieras and were returning to El Prado Palace outside Madrid.

United States Ambassador Carlton Hayes, his wife and daughter returned to Madrid yesterday by motor car from San Sebastian, seasonal seat of the Spanish Foreign Office.

U. S. BOMBERS ATTACK PISA WAR TARGETS

Other American Planes Blast Railways in East and South of Italy.

KENNEDY

BRITISH SHIPS SHELL COAST

Two Big Battleships Join With Cruiser and Destroyer Force in Heavy Bombardments.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Pressing the aerial offensive against Italy with ever greater vigor, American Flying Fortresses yesterday made a thousand-mile round trip from their northwest African bases to pound the railway lines, air fields and an aircraft factory at Pisa.

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Medium bombers meanwhile delivered strong blows at railway communications at Salerno, Cosenza and Catanzaro in the south of Italy.

The attack on the railway yards at Salerno, which is thirty miles or so below Naples, was made last night following daylight raids on Cosenz at Catanzaro, the communique disclosed. Other west coast railway targets at Sapri, near Salerno, and at Cetraro, about midway between Salerno and Reggio Calabria, were attacked by fighter-bombers by daylight.

East Coast Also Hit.

On the other hand, Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force, according to Middle East headquarters at Cairo, pounded railway installations at Pescara, on the east coast of Italy. The freight yards "were well covered by bombs with resulting fires and explosions," the communique declared, and the big four-engined bombers scored direct hits on the railway station and a railway bridge, and shot down ten enemy fighters which rose to the attack.

The formations from North Africa destroyed six enemy planes and lost two of their own, Headquarters said, while the Cairo communique listed only one American plane missing from the group.

[In a communique broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by the Associated Press, the Italian High Command said that the raids on Pisa, Pescara, Salerno, Cosenza and Catanzaro resulted in considerable damage and numerous casualties, that four Allied planes were shot down by Italian and German fighters, and that others were destroyed by anti-aircraft batteries.]

British Battleships Attack.

Two British battleships joined in the daylight offensive against the Italian mainland. Their 16-inch guns poured a heavy bombardment into enemy coastal batteries in the area of Reggio Calabria, on the Italian toe, knocking out at least one gun and causing fires, apparently from exploding ammunition. The same battleships, with a cruiser and several destroyers, engaged batteries in the area of Cape Pellaro, also on the Strait of Messina.

The vessels involved were the battleships Nelson and Rodney, the cruiser Orion and the destroyers Quillian, Quail, Queensborough, Troubridge, Tyrian, Offa, Petard and Tartar, all of the Royal Navy, and the Piorun of the Polish Navy. Enemy opposition was ineffective.

They steamed into the Strait by daylight and opened up a withering fire of 2000-pound projectiles from the sixteen-inch guns and of countless other shells from the smaller cannon.

Local Men Bag Enemy Plane.

Pisa, almost 200 miles north of Rome, is an important railway junction where the east-west line to Florence splits off from the coast line running between Genoa and Rome. The famous leaning tower, the cathedral and other historic monuments there were spared by the great formations of Fortresses which went for the railway yards, tracks and other military objectives.

The railway running through Pisa is electrified and damage to the electrical system was achieved, undoubtedly perhaps halting traffic over a large section. The bombs blew up the yard tracks, and struck a repair shop and a nearby gas works. The San Guisto air field on the outskirts of the city and the nearby Piaggio airplane factory also received heavy loads of explosives.

Twenty-five enemy planes attempted to intercept the unescorted Fortresses, which shot down six of them. One of these was bagged by the ace Fortress gunner of North Africa, six-foot six-inch Staff Sergt. Benjamin F. Warmer of San Francisco, who was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross only last Saturday for shooting down seven planes in a day. Yesterday's Messerschmitt brought his total to ten.

AIR FORTS STRIKE AT NORTH ITALY

NORGAARD

Pound Rail Yards And Flying Field At Pisa But Spare Leaning Tower

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[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters In North Africa, Sept. 1—Suddenly switching their hammer assaults to northern Italy, United States Flying Fortresses delivered a mighty blow to vital railroad yards at Pisa, of leaning tower fame, yesterday, while Britain's big battleships Nelson and Rodney shelled the western Italian toe.

The Fortresses, on a 1,000-mile round-trip, poured bombs onto the center of freight yards at Pisa and the electrified system capable of handling at least ninety-six trains daily between Rome and Genoa. The nearby San Guisto airfield and Piaggio aircraft factory also were hit.

Pisa lies 170 miles north of Rome. The famous tower, completed in 1350, and other historic monuments were spared by the bombers.

Also Bomb South Italy

Assault on southern Italy continued with medium bombers and fighter-bombers attacking Salerno, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Sapri and Cetraro, and American Liberators from the Middle East, attacking Pescara on the eastern coast, opposite Rome.

Leading the cruiser Orion and nine destroyers, the Nelson and Rodney steamed into the southern end of the Messina strait and bombarded Italian coastal defense batteries with their sixteen-inch, one-ton shells, meeting only feeble shore resistance. The warships also shelled the area near Reggio Calabria and near Cape Pellaro. They knocked out at least one big enemy coastal gun.

The shift in strategy for the Fortresses in the Pica raid appeared highly effective. The unescorted heavy bombers met only twenty-five enemy fighters, and quickly shot down six of them.

Fires Show Effectiveness

Repair shops with a capacity of 100 to 150 locomotives, were among the targets in the railyards across the Arno river from the town and six miles from the leaning tower.

Many fires and a big explosion in the gas works testified to the precision of Fortress bombardiers. One pilot, Capt. George A. Robinson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., called it "one of our best bombing days." Pisa is forty miles south of the harbor of La Spezia, raided June 5 by Fortresses in their longest hop from North Africa.

The Liberators of the United States Ninth Air Force cut down ten enemy fighters as they dropped bombs on the freight yards, railway station and a railroad bridge at Pescara by daylight. The freight yards were "well covered" by bombs.

RAF and Canadian Wellingtons drove home one of the heaviest attacks on southern Italian targets, hitting Salerno thirty miles south of Naples, last night. A gas works was blown up and bombs burst on the rail lines.

Bomb Seaplane Bases

Invaders bombed the seaplane bases at Sapri, near Salerno and at Cetraro, one hundred miles farther south, and hit railroad and harbor installations.

Nearly fifty tons of bombs were dropped by American Mitchells on rail targets at Cosenza on the Italian instep, and later in the day RAF Baltimores and United States Mitchells pounded communications at Catanzaro, a main supply route for the naval base at Taranto.

Other formations of medium bombers attacked other targets in southern Italy.

Only two Allied planes were lost in all attacks, but it was not specified where they fell. Cairo said one plane was missing from the Liberator attack on Pescara.

Yank, Minus Arm, Decorated For Valor By General Patton

Sergeant Moritz, Army Medical Worker, Hit Aiding Wounded Soldier, Insists Other Man Be Saved First

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

A United States Evacuation Hospital in Sicily, Aug. 30 (Delayed). The room was full of wounded soldiers and they all lay facing an open door—waiting.

In one bed Sergt. Martin Moritz was propped up, his brown hair combed neatly. There was a fresh white bandage on the six-inch stub which was all that was left of the right arm with which he used to do the chores on the family farm back in Benson, Ill. It was cool in the ward. But Moritz was perspiring.

Down the corridor echoed the tread of many feet. The first man through the door was the colonel in charge of the hospital. He was followed by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., head of the United States Seventh Army. The group walked up to the bed where Moritz lay, dry-throated and nervous.

Gets Highest Army Honor

He was waiting for them to give him the highest honor in the power of the American army to bestow.

The general's aide, Lieut. Col. Charles Codman, of Bernardsville, N. J., was nervous, too. His voice shook a little as he read the citation. It told how Moritz, after his arm was shattered by an enemy bullet while he was aiding a wounded soldier, tried to amputate the arm himself so he could continue treating the other man.

It told how, when litter bearers came to save him, he insisted that the other man be picked up first. It told how he suffered an abdominal wound eight hours later when the Germans shelled the aid station in which he was lying.

Courage An Inspiration

"The courage displayed by Moritz both on the battlefield and in the hospital," the citation concluded, "was an inspiration to all who saw it and within keeping of the finest traditions of unselfish valor."

As Codman finished reading he opened a small leather box and held it out to Patton. The general took out the Distinguished Service Cross and held it briefly in his hand.

"Soldier," he said, "I have pinned medals on none more worthy than you."

He bent down and pinned the medal on the neck cord from which dangled the sergeant's "dog tags" or identification discs. He gripped the sergeant's left hand tightly in both his hands and turned and walked out.

Sergeant Is Silent

The sergeant had not uttered a word. The tears that filled his eyes were tears of pride, not sorrow. Some of the nurses wept, too, and some of the men turned away to stare at the wall. Then the hospital staff filed by to congratulate Moritz and look at his new medal, and the tension was over.

"He is such a good boy," said Nurse Mary McCracken, of Louisville, Ky. "He is a wonderful patient. He never complains, never asks for anything."

Self-pity is as foreign to the sergeant as cowardice. Only 28 years old, he is looking forward to finding a type of work where courage and character are more important than right arms. He felt sure that he could be fitted with some sort of artificial arm. His mother and father are dead and his only close relatives are six brothers back home on the farm.

Army Medical Worker

Moritz is an army medical worker with a front-line batallion which made two amphibious landings behind the German lines along the north coast of Sicily.

He was unarmed and wearing a Red Cross badge on his left arm the day the German sniper hit his right arm above the elbow.

"It happened at Brolo on August 11," Moritz said. "It was my fourth amphibious landing since we left the United States last October. We came ashore sixteen miles behind the enemy's lines and were trying to get into position.

"One of the boys got hurt. I cared for him and got him under cover, but then it began to get hot around our position and we had to move. A German sniper caught me in the right arm. He must have been using some kind of a dumdum bullet because, instead of going through, it mushroomed and tore most of the flesh and bone away.

Tried To Cut Off Arm

"I ran a few steps and got behind a hill. My arm felt heavy as a ton of lead. It flopped around and got in my way when I tried to help the other fellow. I tried to get my knife out of my pocket with my left hand so I could amputate it. It was just hanging by a small flap of flesh but I couldn't get the knife open. I jammed a handkerchief and a glove into the wound to make it stop bleeding.

"I saw another soldier moving forward and asked him to help me get the other wounded fellow to an aid station. He looked at my arm and said, 'Boy, I'd like to, but I'm on a mission to knock out some German tanks that are giving us hell, and I just can't stop. But if you're here when I come back I'll help you.'

"After he left I blacked out. I could hear things around me and my mind seemed to be all right. I had no fear of death and there wasn't any pain in my arm. I just couldn't see.

Amputated At Aid Station

"I don't know how long that lasted but when my eyes cleared I saw two litter bearers from our squad below me. I called to them about this wounded fellow and told them to keep low so the German snipers couldn't get them. They got me down by crawling up to me and pulling me down the hill by my legs."

Lieut. Roy Hanford performed the amputation at the first-aid station.

Liberators Attack Pescara

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 1 (AP)—American Liberators from the Middle East attacked railway installations at Pescara, on the east coast of Italy, in daylight yesterday, an Allied communiqué announced today.

The switch yards were well covered with bombs and many fires were started, the bulletin said. Direct hits were scored on the railway station and on a bridge over the river.

Ten enemy fighters that attempted interception were shot down by the bombers.

British Beaufighters attacked and damaged an enemy merchant vessel off the west coast of Greece on Aug. 30, the bulletin said.

One plane was reported missing from these operations.

Iran To Seek U. S. Supplies

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Iranian Parliament today approved a bill authorizing the War Ministry to buy $1,500,000 worth of war material from the United States.

SMASH BURMA JAPS

New Delhi, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—R. A. F. dive bombers attacked Japanese installations and the jetty area at Buthedaung in Burma yesterday, a British communique announced today, scoring numerous direct hits on the target.

Hurricanes on offensive sweeps along the Irrawaddy shot up a number of country craft in the Pakokku area, sinking a two-masted boat and damaging a steamboat, a motor vessel and fifteen sampans. Other Hurricanes attacked country craft in Combermere Bay, setting fire to one and damaging seven others.

No British planes are missing, the bulletin said.

Reds Indicate Priority Claim In Reparations

Professor Says Millions of German Workers Should Come to Repair Damage

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP).—Germany has inflicted on the Soviet Union damage amounting to billions of dollars and on all other Allies only about half as much, Professor Eugene Varga estimated today in a lecture, adding that the Russians would claim reparations to prevent the Germans from having a higher standard of living than the country on which they inflicted the damage.

As a matter of economic necessity, said Varga, Hungarian former professor at the University of Budapest, reparations should be first paid to the Soviet Union and other countries which suffered occupation, and then to the United States and England where the relief is not needed immediately.

He specified that Russia would not claim reparations as a punishment for the defeated powers.

Varga said ten years of work by 10,000,000 skilled laborers would be required to repair the property damage, but that after the war in Germany and the vassal states "there will be unemployment, and it will be possible for several million of their workers to come to Russia to repair the damage."

He said the labor should be supplemented by repayment to Russia in money, goods, livestock, machines and other deliveries.

Varga asserted Germany and associated states would have funds available for the payment since they would be disarmed and relieved of large arms budgets after the war.

Polish Division Joins Reds at Front

Moscow, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—A Polish division which has undergone ten weeks of intensive training at a camp on the Oka River has departed for the Soviet-German front, the Russian Army newspaper Red Star announced today. This is "the first step on the path to the liberation of enslaved Poland," Red Star said.

Reds Name Mikhailov As Iran Envoy

Moscow, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The appointment of Konstantin Aleksandrovich Mikhailov as new Soviet Ambassador to Iran was announced by the Government newspaper Izvestia today. He succeeds Andrei Smirnov, who has been "transferred to other work."

The Iran post is considered important in Russia's relations with the United States and Great Britain, since it is through that country that the main Allied war material aid has been flowing to the Soviet Union, calling for close diplomatic co-operation.

Chinese Recapture Hengli

CHUNGKING, Sept. 1 (AP).—Chinese forces have recaptured the town of Hengli, near Canton, after killing more than 200 Japanese, a Chinese High Command communique declared today.

JAP PLANE BASE SENT FAR BACK

Flyers Retire 550 Miles From Salamaua Drome.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Japanese air force units in New Guinea have been forced by Allied raids to fall back 200 miles to bases 550 miles from the Salamaua airdrome in northeastern New Guinea.

Todays communique of Gen. Douglas MacArthur said that heavy damage inflicted by recent attacks on Wewak, 350 miles northwest of Salamaua, have caused the enemy to base at Hollandia. The Japanese air force, designed to support the forward areas in New Guinea, now is dangerously removed from the ground garrisons, Allied Headquarters said.

Nipponese losses at Wewak soared to more than 360 planes as a result of a ninety-two-ton raid Monday when twenty to twenty-five craft were wrecked on the ground. The communique said that the Japanese have been rushing reinforcements to New Guinea from the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and Formosa.

Many Supplies Wrecked.

Allied air attacks on Wewak have destroyed great quantities of supplies intended for Salamaua, threatened with capture by American and Australian ground forces.

Another victory over Japanese air units was disclosed by a spokesman at the South Pacific headquarters, who said American fighting planes destroyed thirty-six Zeros which attempted to intercept a raid against Kahili airfield on Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons.

United States losses in the Monday battle against fifty to sixty enemy planes over that important Solomons base, were described as very light.

Enemy Plane Loss Heavy.

The spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., commander of the South Pacific Naval Forces, also reported that 227 enemy planes were destroyed during August in the Solomons.

The South Pacific headquarters announced the Japanese were using a new fighter plane, called Type 3, in that area for the first time.

The new plane has a liquid cooled engine with more speed and power than the eZro's air-cooled, radial engine. Also, it is believed to have more armament and a self-sealing gasoline tank.

ALLIES TIGHTEN SALAMAUA RING

MCDANIEL

Japs Driven from Two Strong Positions Close to Key Airbase.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, Sept. 12—(AP) Japanese in two strongly dug in positions south and southeast of the Salamaua, New Guinea, airdrome finally have been overwhelmed by American and Australian jungle fighters now closing in on the enemy base.

Several days ago, Allied forces approaching the airfield from the west and southwest, supported by artillery, were reported within rifle range but today's communique was the first in more than a week to tell of an advance along the coast.

(Last previous advices concerning the right flank were that the Japanese were holding to Dot inlet as their only position south of the Francisco river which flows below the airdrome into Bayern bay.)

No Response at Santa Isabel

In the Solomons sector, an attack Monday by a small force of Liberators on Santa Isabel island, site of a Japanese seaplane base, for the first time drew no anti-aircraft fire, prompting conjecture that the Japanese may have evacuated it.

Such an evacuation would mean the Japanese had decided the island was untenable because it has been outflanked by American occupation of New Georgia and Vella Lavella islands to the west.

On other recent attacks on Santa Isabel, the American raiders had encountered intense ack ack.

The communique did not elaborate on the Salamaua showdown battle but a spokesmen for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said Japanese rearguards were contesting from long prepared positions the forward-moving Americans and Australians.

From ridge positions overlooking Salamaua, Allied artillery commands most of the enemy defenses.

12 Barges Sunk

The sapping of the Salamaua garrison's power to resist by sinking supply barges went forward with motor torpedo boats now augmenting bombing planes in New Guinea coastal waters where until recently Allied ships scarcely dared venture. Today's communique said these light surface craft sank 12 barges in the Huon gulf, into which the isthmus town of Salamaua extends, during the week ending Aug. 30.

Monday, airforce Mitchells, flying along the south New Britain coastline, sank 10 barges.

In the vicinity of New Ireland, where a Japanese destroyer and cargo ship were attacked among small enemy convoys Monday, Allied reconnaissance planes Tuesday night attacked another enemy destroyer and an 8,000-ton merchantman.

Corsairs Score

Barges, on which the Japanese also must rely almost-entirely to supply their isolated garrison of 10,000 men at Vila, on Kolombangara in the Solomons, were targets in that area. In the Vella gulf, between Kolombangara and American-occupied Vella Lavella motor torpedo boats sank a loaded supply barge and damaged two others Monday morning. The day previously, Navy Corsairs destroyed two barges and a small cargo vessel.

Jap Plane Loss at Wewak Now Reported Over 360

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Japanese Air Force, so badly mauled on New Guinea that its reinforcement bases are being pulled back, counted losses at Wewak alone above 360 as the result of a new Allied raid in which from 20 to 25 Japanese planes were wrecked on the ground.

Big four-engined raiders, meeting not a semblance of opposition in the air, in contract with 60 Zeros sent up in sky battles the day before, blasted Wewak's airdromes with 92 tons of bombs Monday, today's communique reported. Sunday's raiders, which shot down 25 planes and destroyed at least 12 more on the ground, suffered light losses, but Monday's attacking force got home without a loss.

Headquarters disclosed that the Japanese have been rushing in air reinforcements to New Guinea, probably from the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines and Formosa. But these are being pulled back dangerously far from the garrisons they are intended to support and are being based at such points as Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea.

Blasted to Bits.

The majority of Monday's bag were medium enemy bombers blasted to bits on the Dagua airfield. Fires set there by the raiding Liberators were so intense they could

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be seen 50 miles away. These were believed to be in fuel dumps.

At the airdrome of But, three huge blazes broke out among aircraft in revetments. Other raiders struck at Tadji, 75 miles north of Wewak.

The Liberators swept over the Wewak area Monday afternoon in six waves. They left virtually all planes in that sector unserviceable, hit by 500 and 1,000 pound bombs.

Allied planes have been pounding at the Wewak airdromes, 350 miles above the land fighting at Salamaua, since mid-August.

In the first two raids there, 215 out of 225 planes were wiped out, most of them on the ground. By August 21 it was estimated at least 306 planes had been destroyed, many of the latter victims in the air. Sunday's raiders added at least 37 and possibly 49 to the total.

The latest reports on the fighting for the big airdrome at Salamaua told of see-saw action at close range yesterday. American and Australian troops scored limited advances. A few days ago, one force was at the southwestern edge of the airstrip, but since then the Allies gave ground slightly before bitter Japanese counterattacks.

Directly above Salamaua on the Huon Peninsula, Allied bombers went in low to wreck barges in hideouts around Finschhafen.

In the vicinity of New Ireland, across New Britain from the Salamaua battleground, four-engined reconnaissance planes bombed and strafed a Japanese destroyer early Monday and also attacked an enemy cargo vessel.

Nearer Salamaua, the enemy's New Britain airdrome of Cape Gloucester was pounded with 13 tons of bombs by two-engined raiders and five Japanese bombers were destroyed on the ground.

36 Enemy Planes Des...

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTH PACIFIC, Sept. 1 (AP)—United States fighters battled fifty to sixty Zeros that attempted to intercept an American blow against Kahili airfield, on Bougainville Island, and destroyed thirty-six of the enemy planes, a spokesman at South Pacific headquarters disclosed today.

The air victory was achieved Monday by Corsair, Warhawk and Airacobra fighter units. Our losses were "very light," the spokesman said.

The fight took place over Kahili Field, which is Japan's strongest and largest remaining air base in the northern Solomon Islands. It is being pounded daily by American planes.

At the same time the spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey Jr.'s command announced that a total of 227 Japanese planes were knocked down during August in the South Pacific by Army, Navy and Marine Corps planes and anti-aircraft defenses. This was better than five times the American losses, he said.

For the first time South Pacific headquarters disclosed that a new Japanese fighter plane, called Type 3, had been in action in the South Pacific area. One was shot down in Monday's raid on Kahili airdrome.

"We are seeing increasing numbers of the new Type 3s," the spokesman added, "but so far there is no reason to believe they are greatly superior to the Zero."

Has Stronger Engine

The new plane has a liquid cooled engine with greater speed and power than the Zero's air-cooled, radial engine. The Type 3s are thought to have more armament than the Zeros, according to information here. Those shot down by American pilots have not burned and exploded like the Zero, indicatiing that they may be equipped with a form of self-sealing gasoline tank, such as is used by Allied aircraft.

Marine fliers report United States Corsairs are superior thus far, and Japanese pilots have been reluctant to test the speedy new fighter in single combat. Usually the enemy remains in formations of four or more and will not attack unless American fliers are outnumbered heavily.

Discussing the quality of Japanese planes, the spokesman said there was no indication that the enemy was short of metal or that the workmanship in their planes was deteriorating. On the contrary, Japanese plane construction is still "good," the spokesman said.

The situation on recently occupied Vella Lavella, northwest of Kolombangara Island, was termed satisfactory. The few remaining Japanese on the island are being hunted down. The cleaning-up process also is proceeding at Arundel Island, which was occupied Aug. 27. Most of the Japanese fled from Arundel, leaving behind several artillery pieces.

Japanese barge traffic in the northern Solomon sea lanes has not been choked off, but "we are coping with it adequately," the spokesman declared. He said barges were virtually the only form of sea traffic remaining to the enemy south of Rabaul, New Britain.

Japanese warships, even light destroyers, venture less frequently into the Bougainville area, Admiral Halsey's spokesman said, because of formidable United States air strength and the alertness of United States naval forces.

Jersey Flyer Downs Zero

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 1 (AP).—First Lieutenant Andrew Kish, of Nixon, N. J., was credited with destroying one Japanese Zero fighter plane and probably shooting down another Sunday as the 5th Air Force bombed enemy concentrations along the north coast of New Guinea. He is a Lightning fighter-plane pilot.

AUCKLAND HONORS MRS. ROOSEVELT

SEP 2 7 1943

Auckland, New Zealand, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—New Zealanders attending a civic reception today for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt applauded a declaration of Auckland's Mayor J. A. C. Allums that "so long as American sons and daughters are serving here we regard their welfare as a sacred trust."

They also cheered when he asked the American First Lady to convey to President Roosevelt New Zealand's appreciation for his service to the Allied cause.

Mayor Allums said the visit of Mrs. Roosevelt to this British Dominion has "given us great pleasure."

In reply, the President's wife expressed a hope for international unity after victory has been attained as a surety for a happier world, especially for young people.

The reception today marked another high point in Mrs. Roosevelt's tour for the Red Cross which, despite its strenuous nature, has seemingly not wearied her. She has been visiting service hospitals and clubs and New Zealand's women's organizations.

Today's ceremony followed a reception last night at Rotorua where Mrs. Roosevelt was greeted by Maori tribal chiefs as the "Queen of a great democracy."

FIRST LADY VISITS NAVAL HOSPITAL

Wounded U. S. Servicemen in New Zealand Greet Mrs. Roosevelt.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 1—(AP) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, still not fatigued from her tour for the Red Cross, visited U. S. Marines and sailors in the naval hospital here today and told them:

"Victory is coming our way. I hope we will be able to help you after the war to build the kind of world that will make your sacrifices worth while.

"It is not enough to win the war. We must win the peace. To do that we must maintain the international friendship made in the days of war."

From early morning until her appearance at the Red Cross ball in Auckland this evening, Mrs. Roosevelt was busy. She met hundreds of American and New Zealand service personnel.

At the hospital, where she was greeted by a band of Marines and hundreds of sailors, she went from bed to bed, questioning patients about their experiences.

She became especially enthusiastic when she met several men who had served with her son, Lt. Col. James Roosevelt.

Earlier, at a reception for Mrs. Roosevelt, Mayor J. A. C. Allums of Auckland declared that "so long as American sons and daughters are serving here, we regard their welfare as a sacred trust."

(NBC reported in New York that at the reception Mrs. Roosevelt had quoted a radiogram from the President saying "I feel that everything went very well at Quebec," where Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill held a war conference.)

Story of Kiska: The Little Men Weren't There

A. P. Photographer Tells How It Feels To Be in a One-Sided Invasion

"This is the best article yet written on the Kiska occupation, even if it is a personal letter. There is no objection to your printing such parts of it as you desire. The Censor," said a penned memorandum attached to the following report from Grant MacDonald, Associated Press photographer, to his bureau chief, Frank G. Gorrie, Seattle.

BACK IN ADAK (AP)—Dear Boss: Well, the Battle of Kiska is over. It was a clambake, but good.

Secrecy was the word for days in advance. I was not able to send you any plans or information. Pictures of advance preparations were sent to Washington to be held until the story of Kiska was released there. If there had been a major battle it would have been the most photographed one in history.

There is an outfit from the Army, under a Major S. (spelling doubtful) who had a complete Hollywood camera outfit with him . . . including sound and cries of "Roll 'em!" "Cut" "Action!" etc. . . . and all this made me very homesick. But not nearly as sick as Major S., who shot thousands of feet of film on the preparations for the great battle, expecting to shoot the final super-stuff on Kiska, as heroic American doughboys dashed ashore into the devastating machine-gun and mortar fire and the whirring shutter blades of countless Eyemo cameras manned by other of our intrepid cameramen.

Major S. Is a Sad Pigeon

All the latter failed to materialize, and Major S. is a very sad pigeon. His dreams of an Aleutian "desert victory" were shattered by those nasty little Nippos who took it on the lam, leaving the world and a deserted Kiska to the now glumly silenced eries of Major S. —and to me, happily. (I am not at all upset over the absence of the machine-gun and mortar fire.)

Starting back with the secrecy. Every one was on edge. Countless questions were asked of the oldtimers who covered the Attu show as to what gear to take . . . how to dig fox holes in the least possible time. . . . Which is the best way to run in a hurry, etc.

The tension grew to fever-pitch as the zero hour neared.

At the last battle conference of the generals, admirals, etc., with the press corps, I was sitting on Admiral Kinkaid's right, quietly shaking in my mukluks, when suddenly it dawned on me that we were to take off on this hazardous mission on, of all days in the world, Friday, Aug. 13.

I interrupted: "Gee, Admiral, couldn't we change the take-off day? After all, Friday the 13th is a helluva day to start a battle!"

He had a hearty chuckle, and assorted serious-minded characters around the conference table glowered appropriately . . . and my suggestion was ignored.

In No Hurry to Go Ashore

That brings us to departure day. About 10 in the morning we boarded a troop transport, and, with no end of misgivings on the part of this particular war correspondent, set sail. More tension . . . growing hourly. Finally "D day" had arrived. Gee, boss, was I scared!

"We had a choice of when to go ashore in the invasion barges. I . . . along with the only other honest coward in the press corps . . . chose the last possible moment. The two of us were put down for that boat.

Imagine my dismay when, after only one trip of the boats, the loud speaker blared, "All correspondents going ashore report to Debark Station 9, portside, immediately!" I hastily shouldered my rucksack and another camera bag containing film, bulbs, notebook, etc., etc. This all weighed around fifty or sixty pounds and was damned awkward, if I may say so.

Somehow I made it, down into the landing barge. With grave misgivings about being in the wrong business (me and my big mouth, yipping for a war assignment!) we shoved off, headed for the dim outline of the Kiska shore.

By now it was obvious I couldn't chicken-out, what with a mile of water bet... old solic... back out t... of those mc... chine-gun bullets, ... bothered me no end.

The beach loomed nearer (this is still nearer than the last paragraph). With a grinding crunch, we ran aground. The ramp went down. The troops piled out. It looked quite easy. Just like in the movies. Still no mortar fire. Maybe this was going to be a pushover.

"If I can only make it from here to the shelter of that solid looking cliff 200 yards away, I'm safe," I thought. (I hadn't remembered those little stinkers called landmines, yet . . .)

I hoisted up my gear. I bravely strode to the edge of the landing ramp. The Bering Sea was lapping the same edge. I took a deep breath, said "tohellwithit,' then thought again and stepped back. Another deep breath, another step forward. Stepped back again. By this time it was apparent that I soon would be left alone in the damned boat, with only the coxswain to leer at me in my palsy of fear.

Realizing that the water was deeper than it looked, I gingerly sat down on the edge of the ramp with by legs dangling in the water. I slid off.

Wrings Out Mukluks

Eventually I clambered out on the sandy beach. I looked around. No sign of Japs yet . . . but the distant gunfire was sounding off to the right. I said again, "Tohellwithit!" and ran like mad to the base of that cliff. My heavy trousers were tucked into the top of my mukluks, and both were so full of water it felt like walking in water-filled balloons.

I unwound the old Rollei and started shooting. I shot picture after picture. Then I stopped to rest. Then I started out for the advance command post. I shot more pix.

I sat down, took off my mukluks and emptied out at least a cupful from each. It was about 3 p. m., then . . . and they'd been full since 8:30 that morning. I wrung out their felt insoles, and got another half cup.

If you see some of my pictures used in the locals, will you please send me some clippings.

Luv and stuff . . . your favorite photographer, "Gmac."

Mine Sweeper Breaks In Two In Arctic Storm—Nobody Hurt

Wasmuth's Skipper Tells Of Rescue Of His Crew Of 136 By Tanker In North Pacific

Lieut. Com. Joseph Leverton, Jr., commander of the mine-sweeper Wasmuth, whose sinking in the North Pacific was announced yesterday, gives a graphic description of the rescue of the 136 men aboard in the following interview with an Associated Press war correspondent.

By EUGENE BURNS

[Associated Press Correspondent]

At a Far Western Base in the Andreanof Islands, Alaska, April 7 (Delayed) — One hundred and thirty-six men fought death when the old 1,200-ton four-piper U. S. S. Wasmuth, converted from a destroyer to mine sweeper, broke in two within fifty-three seconds after two of her depth charges slipped overboard and exploded.

It took three and a half hours for a tanker to get a ten-inch line aboard in the storm and blackness. Then the ships rammed holes into each other. And yet, not one casualty occurred.

In telling the story—three months and ten days after it happened—the skipper, Lieut. Com. Joseph Wilson Leverton, Jr., of Washington, credited the saving of those aboard wholly to his sturdy men and to Lieut. Com. (now Commander) Alfred J. Homann, of Santa Rosa, Cal., captain of the rescue tanker Ramapo.

Commander Leverton's Story

"The U. S. S. Wasmuth," said Leverton, "left Kodiak Christmas Eve (1942) to escort seven vessels out the Aleutian chain.

"The first night out it began to blow. It started mildly at forty knots and built up into a good blow. Waves were seventy-five feet high at times.

"Spray washed into our stacks as the ship was rolling fifty degrees to a side—more than half over—the seas flattened everything on our forecastle except anchors and guns and carried away stanchions of two-inch steel pipes, life lines and jackstaff.

"The bridge didn't bust up because we were going slow for the convoy.

"The temperature dropped to 12. Spray froze.

Three Days Of Arctic Storm

"We secured everything possible. We bolted down boats, closed doors, restricted passage. We decided even to secure depth charges. But men could not reach the outside two without loss of life.

"Three days on end we rode the storm, pounding and pitching and rolling. Men lashed themselves into their bunks.

"During the height of the storm at 4.45 P. M. December 27, I was on the bridge and over the wind's ungodly screeching I heard an explosion.

"Some equipment of the fantail had carried away, smashing loose the depth charge rack and some rolled into the sea. At fifty feet the first exploded. In fifty-three seconds a second exploded.

Ship Breaking In Half

"I knew my ship was hurt. I ordered the engines stopped. That was a gesture. We did not have high speed or reverse engines.

"I immediately sent my executive (Lieut. Frank Bampton, of Tacoma, Wash.) aft and he came back running. He said 'Sir, our ship is breaking in half.'

"There was a funny motion and a crunching so that you knew it could be nothing else but a ship breaking. You could almost tell when the keel broke. Then the bottom. Then the deck.

"I rang up McDonald (Lieut. Frank H. McDonald, of Harpers Ferry, W. Va.) in the engine room. He said that he had no further control of the engines and that the water was foaming in underneath the after bulkhead.

Leap 2-Foot Crack On Deck

"By that time, I knew where to expend our damage control effort and my first Lieut. Rue Green (of La Porte, Ind.) got to work quickly.

"Between explosions everyone aft rushed forward. The last man jumped over a widening two-foot crack on the main deck.

"There Goes Our Stern"

"Then a wave teeter-tottered the rear section and 500 tons, almost half of my 1,200-ton ship, broke off.

"It was perhaps the damndest sight any captain ever saw."

[Leverton had been on the Wasmuth two and a half years, the last six months as skipper.]

"Five minutes later," he continued, "my signalman said 'There goes our stern, sir.'

"She sank seventy-five yards behind us because the wind was sweeping us forward.

"Our work was cut out. I messaged the oiler Ramapo 'It looks like we need a tow.' At that point we were thirty-odd miles from Unimak Island and if we could get into its lee we might save our end of the ship.

"Sixty-foot waves were running then, washing up our stern and breaking on the ship as though we were abeach, while our bow stuck twenty feet out of the water. . .

"There were thousands of examples of nerve. Little Billy Edwards from Oklahoma or Arkansas sprained his foot. He was limping, but helped enormously on the bridge. I promoted him to quartermaster as soon as I could. . . .

Oil On Turbulent Waters

"The oiler Ramapo put oil over her side to quiet the water.

"While waiting for the Ramapo to get alongside, my communications officer (Ensign Leon Rathbun, of East Aurora, N. Y.) took lead-lined sacks and dumped codes, ciphers and secret papers overboard.

"For three and a half hours the Ramapo tried to shoot a line to us. She finally got upwind about seventy-five yards and put the third one over. We shot one back and within minutes there were many lines across. His first big line was a 10-inch hawser. After it was across we still had lots to do. The ship had to be kept afloat. Getting the men over would be a long process.

"Finally we got spring lines rigged and at 8 P. M. we started crossing. It was dark black.

"Each time the ships slammed together, men hurtled over the intervening space and fell forward.

"Finally, everyone was over except Bampton and I. He inspected from galley aft, I forward to see that no one was left in the ship. After Bampton I swung clear."

NEW PLANE GAINED IN RELATIONS OF MEXICO AND U. S.

Cooperation Was Never Better, Says President Camacho.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1. — (AP) President Manuel Avila Camacho said in his annual address to Congress today that relations between Mexico and the United States "never before have attained the quality they have now and we trust they shall increase in the future."

The Mexican president said that 11,215 Mexicans were enlisted in the armed forces of the United States and that the sacrifices made by those Mexicans who already have fallen in battle "stiffens our will to carry on."

Avila Camacho told the Congress that 58,000 Mexicans had gone to the United States to work and he said that they have equal rights with American labor.

Discussing national defense plans, the President said Mexican warships were carrying out patrol duty and convoying merchant ships.

Victory Free of Vengeance

President Camacho declared that the United Nations "are seeking the final defeat of the dictatorships. We seek a victory without hate or vengeance. x x x"

Referring to his conferences with President Roosevelt last April at Monterey, Mexico, and Corpus Christi, Tex., President Camacho said their meeting "made manifest the sentiment of friendship and reciprocal esteem of our two peoples."

He said that an Allied victory would be an empty one if not accompanied "by the interior purification of democracy" which will give absolute equality to all peoples.

By equality, he said, he was not thinking of domination by the strong and rich but "a general pledge of cooperation which, grouping the weak and the powerful together, will give a proper share to all and rule out oppression."

The Mexican President said that one of the measures necessary to cement the political friendships in the future would be progressive disarmament of all nations.

Sale Of Puerto Rican Molasses Authorized

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Sept. 1 (AP)—Directors of the Puerto Rican Sugar Producers Association today authorized its Washington committee to negotiate the sale to the United States of 58,000,000 gallons of surplus molasses, presumably for use in making industrial alcohol.

Because of the shipping situation there long has been a surplus of molasses which has taxed Puerto Rican storage facilities. The island normally produces 50,000,000 gallons a year.

Fails In Plan To Take Horse To Joseph Stalin

Buenos Aires, Sept. 1 (AP)—The alertness of Brazilian border authorities has done Joseph Stalin out of a horse, and Marcelino Soule, the gaucho, out of a unique journey.

Astride a stallion and followed by eight more, Senor Soule set out two weeks ago for Moscow, where he planned to present one of the string to Stalin.

The gaucho, who in 1940 made a 16,000-mile trip on horseback through eighteen countries to the United States, intended to board a ship at Recife, Brazil, for Lisbon and get to Russia with his horses "by hook or by crook." He was back in Buenos Aires today, explaining he could not get across the Brazilian border because he lacked the proper Brazilian entry papers.

NaziRadioSays GermanSoldier Expects to Win

Broadcaster Lingers Over Early Victories, Barely Mentions Current Trends

General Count Waldemar Stillfried, a Berlin radio commentator, said yesterday in a review of Germany's side of the four years of war that the German soldier "is fighting with the conviction that he will attain the final victory."

The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, was devoted mainly to the years when the Nazi forces were sweeping over Europe. The Allied victories in North Africa and Sicily and the current fighting on the German-Russian front were mentioned only briefly.

Stillfried said lessons learned from the German Army enabled the Allies to conquer North Africa, and blamed the vast distances of Russia and her "great superiority in men and material" for Germany's inability to smash the Red Army. "In the East . . . fighting already has produced a result which undoubtedly is very important for the further course of the war," he said.

Stillfried declared that the "intellectual superiority of German military leadership was evident immediately after the outbreak of the war," adding that the training and equipping of German soldiers had taken into account "a complete change in warfare since 1918."

Germany's quick victories in France were furthered, Stillfried said, by mistakes made by the British and because the French had "broken down morally."

"Germany got a free hand in the first phase of the war, and since then dominates all conquered territories with labor of high quality and first-rate front soldiers," he said.

PISA'S TOWER DATES FROM 1173

By Associated Press.

Allied bombers of the Northwest African Air Force last night bombed historic Pisa, home of the Leaning Tower, which is considered one of the wonders of the medieval world. Begun in 1173 by Romano Pisano and William of Innsbruck, the eight-story marble tower was completed in 1350.

The building leans more than sixteen feet out of the perpendicular, and continues to heel over at a very slow rate year after year, despite the 1,000 tons of high-strength cement injected into the foundation in 1932. Scientists say the phenomenon is caused by the clay soil on which the building is built giving way on one side.

Tokio Transfers Admirals

The Tokio radio said yesterday that the chief of staff of the China Sea Fleet and the chief of staff and chief of personnel at the Yokosuka naval base have been "transferred" to "important sea duties."

The changes in command, as announced by Tokio, made Vice-Admiral Kanji Ugaki chief of staff of the China Sea fleet. The broadcast, which was heard by The Associated Press, did not name his predecessor.

Rear Admiral Katsuzo Akiyama was named as the new Yokosuka personnel chief, succeeding Rear Admiral Masatsugo Hoshino, and Rear Admiral Tadayuki Matsunaga as chief of staff, succeeding Vice-Admiral Minoru Karui.

Grandi Trip To U. S. Discredited In Rome

New York, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Rome radio said today there is no "confirmation whatsoever" of reports that Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, is en route to Washington 'with special political assignments."

The Swiss Telegraphic Agency, in a dispatch from Chiasso, Italy, said the Grandi report was "fantastic," with Grandi far from *persona grata* to the Badoglio Government.

The Swiss agency added that Italian circles have no confirmation of reports of the arrest of Count Galeazzo Ciano.

CHINESE TROOPS SET TO FIGHT ON ANY FRONT

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—(AP) Dr. Chang Tao-Fan, Chinese minister of information, declared today that Chinese troops would operate against the Japanese "outside China, independently or in conjunction with the Allied forces, wherever the enemy is found," the Chungking radio said in a broadcast recorded by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence service.

The broadcast quoted the information minister as adding during a press conference that he was "very much impressed by Prime Minister Churchill's emphasis on "the defeat of the enemy in the Far East" in his speech at Quebec yesterday.

Dr. Chang said it was still premature to say whether Chinese forces would be placed under the command of Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly-named Allied commander in southeastern Asia.

What's Behind The War News

By WILLIAM T. PEACOCK

Japan appears to have the jitters as a result of the well-advertised Anglo-American preparations for "heating and inflaming" — as Winston Churchill put it—the war against her.

Nervous anxiety is clearly reflected in the Tokyo radio's shocked declaration that American sea and air forces which bombed and shelled Marcus island, 1200 miles southeast of Tokyo, could have raided the Japanese mainland itself just as well.

That is a far cry from the boasts Tokyo used to voice that the Japanese homeland was safe from attack—a boast which was being broadcast at the very moment that General Jimmy Doolittle's raiders came winging over 16 months ago.

The quick reference to the mainland is another symptom, too, of Japan's haunting fear, repeatedly manifest since the Doolittle raid, that American bombers will return to her cities.

The depth of that fear was expressed in the execution of some of the American fliers who fell into Japan's hands and in the slaughter and destruction in Chinese vil-

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lages which sheltered others of the airmen.

Many of the far-flung islands which Japan has occupied were seized not for their riches but to keep American airpower remote.

In this light, it is probable that neither the Marcus island demonstration of American seapower nor the frank talk from Quebec, London and Washington of an early, large-scale campaign in Burma is as ominous news for Tokyo's warlords as the word from General Henry H. Arnold that a new and revolutionary bomber will be in use in the near future.

Amazing Bombing Range

The chief of the Army Air forces described battleships of the air capable of carrying half a carload of bombs and with flying range for a round trip to Europe.

To that may be added Lieut. General John L. DeWitt's estimate, given to a press conference in San Francisco, that the matter of supplying bases in China and the Aleutians is the only major problem to be solved before shuttle-trip bombing of Japan will be possible.

This country, General DeWitt observed, now has airfields as close to Japan's home islands as was the aircraft carrier Hornet when General Doolittle's men took off for their bombing raid. That would be about 88 miles.

Presumably, his reference was to the bases on Attu and Kiska in relation to Paramushiro at the north end of the Japanese island chain. But his calculation of possible shuttle bombing was based on the performance of the Liberators and Flying Fortresses now in use.

Attu lies about 2,000 miles from Tokyo with Chinese bases 1,000 miles or so beyond—a distance only a little more than American bombers covered in the round trip flight to bomb Rumania's Polesti oil fields.

Putting aside the problem of supplying Chinese bases, the bombers General Arnold tells us are on the way could fly the round trip from Attu to Tokyo and return. That might be, in fact, no more than half the operating range of a plane able to carry a bomb load from United States shores to Europe and return.

And there can be no question of Army-Navy ability to supply the Attu base which was wrested from the enemy.

It is not an isolated raid from sea-borne aircraft such as hit Marcus island that Tokyo has to fear, but sustained air attack from land-based planes.

And that, we may judge from General Arnold's statements, is in store for the early future.

HULL DECLARES THREE-POWER TALK IS NEEDED

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Secretary of State Favors Anglo-Russo-American Conference Soon.

CAPITAL AWAITING CHURCHILL

British Prime Minister Expected in Washington for New Series of Meetings.

Washington, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that an Anglo-Soviet-American conference to discuss urgent problems of the war was highly desirable. Asked if he was prepared to attend a London parley of British, American and Russian foreign ministers, Mr. Hull told a press conference that he had no plans and that he did not know yet if the proposed conference would be held.

He added that he had expressed himself during the summer as not being in a position to go to London. That was after Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's conferences in Washington, during which Mr. Hull was invited to visit the British capital.

Later the department issued the following statement:

"The Soviet Government has been consulted and has been kept fully informed by the United States and British governments in regard to all aspects of the military situation as it has developed in connection with operations against Italy and other operations in the European theater and with respect to political situations arising directly out of military operations."

New Series of Talks.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are heading toward a new series of talks against a backdrop of resurging upheavals in Nazi-fettered Europe which sound here like the first rumblings of an Allied storm over that freedom-parched continent.

There are indisputable signs that the focal point of some of the forthcoming discussions will be the question of how to bring Russia into the Allied councils not only for the coordination of military operations but also for the solution of post-war political problems.

Russian participation in future meetings, at least in some degree, was described as necessary and urgent by Mr. Churchill in his speech from Quebec yesterday. And the President said at his press conference a little later that things were going along pretty well with respect to a three-power conference.

Then, too, one of Mr. Churchill's close associates, Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, declared that while in his opinion the war against Germany certainly would continue into next year, "post-war problems must be discussed because obviously you never know when the war is going to end."

Churchill Expected Soon.

Mr. Bracken, at a press confrence here last night, classed as security information the time of Mr. Churchill's arrival here, but in line with disclosures at Quebec last week it was expected soon.

Mr. Churchill laid considerable emphasis in his speech on the unrest in Europe, and it was noted in informed quarters here that this is the sort of violence designed to pave the way for invading forces, whether they strike Europe in the Balkans, Norway or France.

"All of the Balkans is aflame," the Prime Minister said at one point in his broadcast. At another he declared: "Certainly we see all Europe rising under Hitler's tyranny. What is now happening in Denmark is only another example."

To Russia the British leader held forth three different methods of meeting with officials of the United States and Great Britain:

1. A three-way conference among Marshal Stalin, President Roosevelt and himself. He remarked that he and the President are not averse "to undertake further immense journeys."

Meeting Called Urgent.

2. A meeting among the British, American and Russian Foreign Ministers or their representatives. This could be held prior to the conference of the chiefs, and Mr. Churchill called it "most necessary and urgent."

3. Participation by Russian representatives in "the political decisions which arise out of the victories Anglo-American forces have gained in the Mediterranean."

CHURCHILL, F.D.R. RESUME TALKS

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Prime Minister in Washington to Discuss Greater Collaboration with Reds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—(AP) War discussions which President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill adjourned in Quebec eight days ago were resumed here tonight with the emphasis, apparently, on greater collaboration with Russia.

The British Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, reached Washington late in the day on a fourth war-time visit.

Official silence prevailed on the channels into which he and Mr. Roosevelt were directing their conversations but there was evidence that the Allied leaders would center a large share of their attention on the means of attaining closer military and political relations with the Soviet union.

Mr. Churchill arrived by special train from Quebec, where, in a broadcast yesterday, he invited Joseph Stalin to join with himself and the President later in a three-way conference, and spoke of Anglo-American-Russian talks as "most necessary and urgent."

The stress he laid on collaboration with Russia and on a prospective invasion of continental Europe for which Red spokesmen have been clamoring, accented the idea that these were among the primary considerations which brought him again to Washington.

Plans Completed

Plans for Allied arms to hammer their way into Hitler's European stronghold obviously have been completed, so the political aspects of the war and the post-war period appeared likely to dominate the war talks at the White House.

The President and Prime Minister said at Quebec that discussions would continue among numerous interested governments on the problem of administrations for European countries which are to be liberated from Axis control. Russia would be particularly interested in the Balkans and in Poland.

And, to be effective, any formula for lasting peace and for readjustment of European boundaries after the wor would require an understanding between Russia and her western Allies. Mr. Roosevelt has disclosed that post-war problems figured in the Quebec councils.

The discussions here were described authoritatively as on a smaller and less elaborate scale than those in Quebec, since most of the major decisions needed in the current phase of the war were reached in Canada.

Partly Social Visit

White House officials said the Prime Minister's visit would not be entirely on business and that the President hoped it could be partly social.

It started with a social angle tonight at a small, informal family dinner at the White House. In the absence of Mrs. Roosevelt, who is in New Zealand, the President's hostess was Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, wife of his second son, Col. Elliott Roosevelt, who recently returned from the Mediterranean theater where he commanded Allied aerial photographic forces.

tion with operations against Italy and other operations in the European theater, and with respect to political situations arising directly out of military operations."

It was the latest of a series of British and American official utterances emphasizing Anglo-American willingness to consult and collaborate with the Soviet Union on all aspects of the war in Europe.

Follow-Up of Repudiation

It followed also a sharp repudiation by Secretary of State Hull and President Roosevelt of accusations that Mr. Hull and other high officials of the State department had exhibited an anti-Russian attitude. Mr. Hull further pointed up today the general agreement that a joint Anglo-Soviet-American war conference is desirable, but nobody was inclined to expect the heads of the three governments to go into a tete-a-tete right away.

The reason boils down to this: Responsible chief executives ordinarily do not commit themselves to the extent implied by a personal conference, unless a fairly definite outline of agreement has been reached in advance.

Officials and diplomats call it "spadework" and "clearing the ground," but it all comes out to insurance against getting together with the unavoidable fanfare, only to find that nothing important, or worse, comes of it.

Mr. Hull told his press conference that a three-power meeting to talk over urgent war problems is highly desirable. But he said he had no plans to attend a session of Foreign ministers in London and did not know yet whether there would be such a conference.

Churchill Supports Plan

Prime Minister Churchill in his speech yesterday at Quebec gave unqualified support to the idea of a meeting.

"It seems most necessary and Russian Foreign ministers, or their responsible representatives, should be held not merely to explore the important questions connected with the future arrangements for world security, but to carry their discussions to a point where the heads of state and government may be able to intervene."

Close integration of the Anglo-American war effort, it was pointed out, provides a perfect background for the frequent Roosevelt-Churchill meetings.

That is a much closer relationship than was indicated for Russian dealings, even by today's statement that the Soviet had been "consulted and kept informed" on both military and political matters. For one thing the Russians are not fighting the Japanese.

Way Cleared

Mr. Churchill's speech yesterday is generally regarded as having helped to clear the way to a better understanding with Russia. His depiction of the Russian problem and viewpoint was balanced against a subtle but firm injection of the British and Allied view of Russia's record before Germany attacked her in 1941.

Realism, it is held here, is a language the Russians speak and understand.

Soviet in Close Touch With Mediterranean Drive

State Department Contradicts Story Reds Were Kept in Dark.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — (AP) The State department today sharply contradicted recently published reports that Britain and the United States have been playing a lone game in the Mediterranean, keeping Soviet Russia in the dark.

A statement by the department asserted:

"The Soviet government has been consulted and has been kept fully informed by the United States and British governments in regard to all aspects of the military situation as it has developed in connec-

U. S. CASUALTIES EXCEED 103,000, REPORTS SHOW

Army List Numbers 69,358, Navy 21,556 and Marines 7,904.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — (AP) More than 100,000 members of United States military forces and the Merchant Marine have been killed in action, wounded, reported missing or taken prisoner, latest figures showed today.

The Army said its casualty total through last week was 69,358. Navy casualties totalled 21,556, Marines 7,904 and Coast Guard 363. The latest Merchant Marine summary showed a total of 4,751 dead and missing.

All these add up to 103,932.

However, the Army said that 8,748 of its men classed as wounded have left the hospital or returned to duty.

A total of 19,581 persons in all services are listed as dead, and 35,895 are listed as missing, the total of those two figures being 55,476.

Latest Summaries

Following are the latest casualty summaries for the services:

Army (through the end of last

week): Killed 8,927 wounded 19,391, of who 8,748 have left the hospital or returned to duty missing 21,406; prisoners of war 19,634; total 69,358.

Navy (to date): Dead 7,840; wounded 2,553; missing 8,917; prisoners of war 2,246 total 21,556.

Marines (to date): Dead 2,005; wounded 2,501; missing 663; prisoners of war 1,925; total 7,904.

Coast Guard (to date:) Dead 182; wounded 22; missing 158; prisoner of war 1; total 363.

Merchant Marine (from Sept. 27, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1943): Dead 627; missing 4,124; total 4,751.

Aircraft Output 12 P. C. Behind July Schedule

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Summer Slump Believed to Threaten Production Goal for Arms This Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—July aircraft production was 12 per cent behind schedule, a War Production Board spokesman disclosed today, despite Monday's announcement that plane output was 4 per cent above June, with a total of 7,373 aircraft produced.

As a result of the summer slump some W. P. B. officials have concluded that this year's $65,000,000,000 overall arms production goal will not be met.

Top officials stoutly assert that the goal still can be achieved, but qualified observers within the agency reckon that $62,000,000,000 is closer to the attainable.

Cooler weather and the end of the summer vacation period is expected to have an accellerating effect.

In recent statements W. P. B. chairman Donald M. Nelson has emphasized that production increases at this stage of the war program come harder month by month, and that even small gains on some items "can be obtained only by efforts far more intensive than anything in our previous experience."

Three of these "tough" programs, he disclosed in his monthly production report Monday, are aircraft, Army ammunition and signal equipment.

Army ammunition did not gain at all in July; signal equipment went up 17 per cent, and the aircraft gain of 4 per cent was tempered by the disclosure that this still was far under the scheduled output.

W. P. B. and the War Man Power ommission now are working jointly on a program for particular application to airplane producers on the West coast, where acute man power problems have retarded production.

A more liberal draft deferment policy for aircraft workers is part of the proposed program, it was ascertained, but other details have not yet been made public.

Army Drops Officers Who Are Over-Age

Reinstates Active-DutyBan; Bulk of 900 Affected Are of the Regular Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Army reinstated its ban on active duty for over-age officers today. It was reported that a high percentage of those relieved of active duty were regular Army officers.

"Whether justified or not," a well informed authority said, "the opinion appears to be general among them that the effect of the order will be to provide opportunities to promote to senior grades a number of officers who have been commissioned directly from civil life."

Circumstances rather than the nature of the order made it apply more heavily to old-time military men. Relatively few men past middle age without extensive military background have been brought into the service.

It was said 900 officers—a few major generals and brigadier generals but the majority colonels—would be returned to inactive status. The War Department has declined to give the number or say what ranks they hold.

The laws governing the Army provide for mandatory retirement at sixty-four years of age for major generals or higher ranks, at sixty-two for brigadier generals and at sixty for colonels and lower grades.

However, retired officers can be recalled to active duty, and a great many were called back when this country entered the war. Moreover, so great was the demand for officers as the Army mushroomed from its peace-time token size to the present strength of nearly 8,000,000 that many officers were retained on active duty as they reached retirement age.

Now, the Army says, the need is less with the expansion having reached a leveling-off period, and with greater numbers of senior officers available.

Exceptions under the reinstated retirement rules are confined to those who can show definitely "that they are physically and mentally capable of vigorous performance of full duty commensurate with their grades, and that their special qualifications for the duty to which they are assigned are of such character that the best interests of the service require their retention."

Two notable exceptions are General Malin Craig, former chief of staff, now heading a special War Department officer-procurement board, who is sixty-eight, and Lieutenant General Ben Lear, former commander of the 2d Army, who retired last spring when he reached sixty-four, but was recalled immediately to active duty.

The War Department would not give figures on exceptions, but it was said they would be few.

The Honor Roll

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 1.—The War Department made public today the names of 222 United States soldiers wounded in action. The announcement includes casualties in the European, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas. The names listed in North African area include casualty reports received from operations in Sicily. The next of kin included in the list have been notified.

WOUNDED

North Africa Area

NEW YORK.

BURGREEN, ALFRED, private; mother, Mrs. Minnie D. Burgreen, 85 Lewis street, New York.

COMMERTON, ROBERT E., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Commerton, 27 164th Drive, Hamilton Beach.

COUNIHAN, TIMOTHY J., private; mother, Mrs. Hannah Counihan, 316 East 89th street, New York.

COVOTSOS, THOMAS A., sergeant; father, Louis Covotsos, 1140 49th street, Brooklyn.

CURRAN, CHARLES W., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Josephine Curran, 437 West 56th street, New York.

DIRENZO, ARMAND M., private first class; father, Angelo J. Direnzo, 511 West 171st street, New York.

FUCHS, NAT., corporal; mother, Mrs. Anna Fuchs, 44 East 95th street, Brooklyn.

HUGHES, JAMES F. JR., captain; wife, Mrs. Florence A. Hughes, Box 44, Yorktown Heights.

KEOGH, WILLIAM J., private; father, James J. Keogh, 200 West 84th street, New York.

PELTZ, DAVID, private; father, Joseph Peltz, 2 Bristol street, Brooklyn.

PITILLI, FRANCIS A., private first class; sister, Miss Rose Pitilli, 45-16 44th street, Long Island City.

PRIORE, FRANK, private; father, Dominick Priore, 836 East 222d street, New York.

PROVENZANO, SALVATORE A., private; mother, Mrs. Theresa Provenzano, 1331 71st street, Brooklyn.

REILLY, FRANCIS T., corporal; sister, Mrs. Gergetta Coogan, 2159 Belmont avenue, New York.

RENAULT, ALFRED E., private first class; wife, Mrs. Esther Marie Renault, 529 Palisade avenue, Yonkers.

RIZZO, FRANCIS A., corporal; wife, Mrs. Anna M. Rizzo, 20-34 41st street, care Berger, Astoria.

SCHEBLEIN, JOSEPH G., private first class; mother, Mrs. Anna Scheblein, 241-03 137th avenue, Rosedale.

VERA, PETER, fifth grade technician; uncle, Santiago Sanchez, 509 West 159th street, New York.

WILCZEWSKI, STANLEY J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Adella Wilczewski, Montauk Highway, Speonk.

YANKOWSKI, EDWARD J., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Yankowski, 8 Abendroth Place, Port Chester.

NEW JERSEY.

CHRISTIANO, WILLIAM A., corporal; father, Anthony Christiano, 16 Sycamore street, Bloomfield.

McGLONE, ROBERT J., private; mother, Mrs. Anna McGlone, 163 Grove street, Bloomfield.

PENNACCHIO, ANTHONY M., private; mother, Mrs. Lenora Pennacchio, 54 Grelle avenue, Garfield.

YEHLE, HERMAN J., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Herman J. Yehle, 43 Union Place, North Arlington.

Southwest Pacific Area

NEW YORK.

LEVINE, ABE I., private; mother, Mrs. Minnie Levine, 294 Snediker avenue, Brooklyn.

Calls Allied Stand Target of Pope

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, said today that Pope Pius in his peace message apparently "was condemning Axis tyranny on the one hand and the Roosevelt-Churchill demand for unconditional surrender on the other."

"The Pope's denunciation of 'those who are building their power on oppression' and of 'those who interfere with the building of a just and lasting peace' is obviously well balanced and impartial," said Mr. Libby, whose organization advocates a negotiated, "honorable" peace at the earliest possible moment.

OWN DEPTH CHARGES SINK U.S. MINESWEEPER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — (AP) The Navy revealed today the loss of the minesweeper Wasmuth in the Aleutians area last December after the vessel was wrecked by the explosion of two of its own depth charges.

The charges were wrenched from their racks by a raging gale 30 miles off the Aleutian islands. They exploded under the Wasmuth's fantail and blew off a portion of the ship's after section.

As the vessel slowly sank Commander Alfred J. Homann, Santa Rosa, Calif., skillfully maneuvered his ship, the tanker Ramapo, alongside and, after a three and a half hour battle with the stormy sea, succeeded in rescuing the nine officers, 125 men and two passengers from the Wasmuth.

U. S. Merchant Ship Sunk in Atlantic

Washington, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The Navy reported today that a medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine during the middle of July in the South Atlantic. Survivors were landed at Miami, Fla.

OFFICERS OF WAAC ENTER WACS TODAY

Washington, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The officers of the Waac dropped a letter today to become officers of the Wac—no longer auxiliaries but in the Army.

At headquarters, officials said they expected "all but a very few" of the slightly more than 5,000 officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to be sworn in by nightfall as officers of the Women's Army Corps.

The shift of the entire organization to its new status as an integral part of the Army, however, is not scheduled to be completed until September 30. There was no estimate available today of how many of the approximately 60,000 enlisted auxiliaries would re-enlist in the Army.

COL. ROOSEVELT HOME

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — (AP) Col. Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, has returned from North Africa for a visit. He has been in charge of a photographic reconnaissance group.

RUSSIA KEY TO WAR, HOPKINS DECLARES

Victory Would Take Much Longer If She Drops Out, He Writes

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 1—Harry Hopkins, adviser to President Roosevelt, in a signed article, "We Can Win in 1945," appearing in the current issue of the *American* magazine, declared today:

"Russia, the keystone of the war, is still fighting grimly. If we lose her, I do not believe for a moment that we will lose the war, but I would change my prediction about the time of victory.

"Then, indeed, we would have a long war ahead of us. But we are on the offensive with soldiers, sailors and marines trained to the hilt and equipped as no army or navy in history was ever equipped. We know how well they can fight."

Sees Two Years Of Fighting

Hopkins analyzed the military and industrial strength of Japan and Germany and cited individual cases of optimism for a quick victory.

"In my opinion we're not going to have it," he wrote. "The German-Japanese portion of the Axis isn't a pushover.

"I believe two years of hard fighting on the fronts of the world and two years of increasing sacrifice at home lie ahead of us. Two years at least. We must work harder, go without more things, lose more and more lives.

Confident Of Victory

"I say all this with a deep conviction of our ultimate and inevitable victory. Call me gloomy, if you wish, but my optimism has been unwavering from the beginning and will not change until we have won.

"Considering all the realities of this vast conflict, I am really predicting a short war. Five more years of it would make a long one, and we can have a long one if we let down the war effort because of overconfidence."

SAYS MILITARY POWERS GROW

Leon Henderson, Former OPA Chief, Cites Control Over Civilian Economy

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 1—Leon Henderson today raised the question of the growing power of the military services over the civilian economy in his first published magazine article since he resigned as director of the Office of Price Administration.

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In his article for *Common Sense*, a monthly publication, he said that any considerations of the post-war period must include the role military powers will play in disposing of $50,000,000,000 worth of goods, half of which would be immediately available for sale.

"One thing is crystal clear," Henderson wrote, "the military services in the post-war period, and even today, can make or break the markets for most industries and most enterprises by their allocation of contracts and contract terms.

Control Nor-War Materials

"This is particularly true when their control over the allocation of raw materials for other than military purposes is so strong.

"If the generals and the admirals do not see the necessity of diaper pins they can make it pretty tough for the civilian requirements representative to get the steel allocation. The military services never let up for a minute on their pressure for control of raw materials. They are now urging James F. Byrnes to give them control over certain non-combat articles against the opposition of Donald Nelson and the War Production Board industry divisions."

Says Folk Are Concerned

Henderson pointed out that the military services now have over $200,000,000,000 to spend.

"No wonder folk are concerned," Henderson said. "The total sums for public works available or estimated look puny beside this concentration of economic power in the hands of the military.

"This is big stuff—too big to be under the control of the bureaucrats, unless, of course, they have met a pay roll or run an investment house. Better keep away, also from the boys who have carried precincts!"

Henderson said one of the focal points in the post-war strategy of reconversion will be the next tax bill in Congress. He predicted that the fight for power would be carried out in the tax debates, and that it is possible that Congress will become a manager of post-war programing.

All Government agencies, he

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said, were eying with envy the acquisition of powers over post-war programing, and Henderson named the War Production Board's setup as the "logical contender."

Britain Has 'Just Enough' Food, Mission Head Says

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—There is "just about enough food" in Great Britain now, and the supply is very monotonous, Robert M. Brand, head of the British Food Mission in this country, said last night on his arrival on a Pan-American clipper at La Guardia Field's marine terminal.

The food situation in Great Britain is about the same as it was six months ago, Mr. Brand said. This year's harvest will be good, he added. He was in London for five weeks.

ENGINES BEING BUILT FOR SUPER-BOMBERS

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 — (AP) Engines for super-bombers predicted by Gen. H. H. Arnold yesterday are under construction now in a plant of the Wright Aeronautical corporation, the U. S. Army Air forces announced today in a statement made public by the corporation.

General Arnold, commanding general of the Air forces, forecast that the new bombers, soon to go into action, would dwarf the Flying Fortresses and could carry half a car-load of bombs across the Atlantic and fly home without a stop.

The Wright corporation said the Air force announcement contained information that the new bombers would be powered by Cyclone 18 engines, which it said were the most powerful service engines now being built in this country.

...t Classification

New York, Sept. 1 (AP)—Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union, was reclassified from 2-B to 2-A, local draft board 18 announced today.

The reclassification shifted Curran's status from that of a man essential in war production work to that of a worker essential in civilian activity.

The board also gave Curran another six-month occupational deferment, his previous deferment having expired last Friday. Curran, 37, shipped recently as a boatswain on a merchant ship for what the NMU said was a survey of maritime conditions overseas.

SUB CAPTAIN CITED

NEW LONDON, Sept. 1 — (AP) For his "able leadership and efficient direction of submarines" in the North Pacific, Capt. Charles W. Gray, U.S.N., was presented the Legion of Merit at the submarine base today by Rear Admiral F. A. Daubin, U.S.N.

British Destroyer Launched At Boston

Boston, Sept. 1 (AP)—Just eight and one half days after the laying of the keel, the destroyer-escort H. M. S. Fitzroy slid down the ways of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Hingham shipyard today, establishing a second new national record in two days at a Bethlehem shipyard in the Boston area in the construction of these husky foes of submarines.

Only yesterday, at the Fore River yard, another of these 300-foot fighting ships, the U. S. S. Harmon, was delivered ready for service ninety-two days after the laying of its keel.

The Fitzroy, built for the British navy under the Lend-Lease Act, was christened at the launching today by Mrs. J. M. Irish, wife of a United States Navy supervisor of shipbuilding in New York.

...even Die in Air Collision

Four N. Y. Men Victims as Army Planes Crash Over Florida Base

AVON PARK, Fla., Sept. 1 (AP).—All seven members of the crew of an Army bomber were killed when it collided with an Army fighter north of Orlando yesterday, the public relations office of the Avon Park bombing range reported today. The pilot of the fighter made an emergency landing and was unhurt.

The dead included:

Second Lieutenant Edward P. J. Hetherington, 2255 Walton Avenue, the Bronx.

Sergeant Anton Christensen, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Sergeant Harold Gottlieb, 2230 Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn.

Sergeant Rene Gay, 37-44 102d Street, Corona, Queens.

Mary Churchill Reveals Her Main Post-War Wish

Prime Minister's Daughter Wants To Be a Homemaker

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Sept. 1 (AP).—Subaltern Mary Churchill's greatest desire after the war will be to become a homemaker, the British Prime Minister's daughter declared in a brief interview at the 2d Training Center of the Women's Army Corps here today.

"I am proud to be in uniform," said the twenty-year-old member of the Auxiliary Territorial Service of Great Britain who is now on a tour of the United States, "but I don't believe I'd like the service in peace time."

"Anyway," she added, "we don't know that the A. T. S. will be continued in post-war days."

Miss Churchill's eyes grew moist when asked how she felt upon learning that the King had called her father to become Prime Minister.

"I hardly know," she replied. "It was such a solemn and profound moment for the British Empire that it is difficult to recall one's personal feelings."

She expressed amazement at the size of United States W. A. C. training centers, explaining that training establishments for women in England are much smaller by comparison.

Miss Churchill attended a W. A. C. review and was present when a number of women officers of the W. A. A. C. were sworn into the W. A. C.

Conductor Hitler Ousted Begins 'Revenge' Today

Werner Janssen Goes to Work on Plane Plant Swing Shift

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 1 (AP).—Nine years ago Adolf Hitler ousted Werner Janssen as guest conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and ran him out of the Reich because the noted musician-composer refused to eliminate Mendelssohn's third symphony from his programs.

Now Janssen is ready to take a measure of revenge: the conductor, who earns thousands of dollars weekly through his film, radio and concert commitments, announced today that he is going to work as a swing-shifter for the Douglas Aircraft Company at $45 a week.

"I passed my examinations yesterday and I'm very proud of it," Mr. Janssen declared. "I go to work at 4:15 p. m. tomorrow. I'm carrying my lunch, and I'll be through at 12:45 in the morning. I'll stick with the job, if they'll have me, until the war is over, and I'll take a great deal of pleasure in thinking that I'll have a small part in building the bombers which are helping make things miserable for Adolf."

Janssen is forty-three years old and is the husband of Ann Harding, film star.

30.24-7951

ADD LONDON - POLAND (HERCHER) XXX "STAND"

BRITISH HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON DECLARED IN A SPECIAL BROADCAST TO THE POLISH PEOPLE: SEP 2 1943

"POLAND, SO LONG HUMBLED AND OPPRESSED, WILL STAND AGAIN, STRONG AND INDEPENDENT."

MORRISON SAID THAT POLISH AIR FORCE BOMBER SQUADRONS HAD DROPPED 13,000,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS ON GERMANY.

THE NAZI ASSAULT ON POLAND SEPT. 1, 1939, WAS THE SPARK THAT SET OFF THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

HJ1055PEW

ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN (LONG) XXX COLLAPSED

MOSCOW DISPATCHES GAVE ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF RUSSIAN SUCCESSES, ANNOUNCED TUESDAY, WHICH TOOK YELNYA, NEAR SMOLENSK, AND GLUKHOV AND RYLSK IN THE NORTH UKRAINE.

THE DRIVE ON YELNYA, A RAILWAY STATION AND CENTER OF SEVEN HIGHWAY AND DIRT ROADS, BEGAN AFTER GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE UGRA RIVER WERE CRACKED, THE DISPATCHES SAID.

AFTER TWO DAYS HEAVY FIGHTING TANK FORCES CROSSED THE RIVER AND OPENED THE WAY FOR AN INFANTRY ADVANCE. DESPITE STRONG GERMAN RESISTANCE, RUSSIAN TANKS AGAIN BROKE THROUGH ENEMY LINES, SEVERED THE RAILROAD AND PULLED THE INFANTRY INTO THE GAP.

GERMAN LINES IN THIS AREA CONSISTED OF DEEP TRENCHES CONNECTING AN INTRICATE SYSTEM OF PILLBOXES, STEEL LID DUGOUTS AND FIRING POSITIONS IN SWAMPS AND ALONG THE NUMEROUS STREAMS CRISS-CROSSING THE AREA. HEAVY FORESTS MADE THE ATTACK EVEN MORE DIFFICULT AND STRONGLY

FORTIFIED HILLS SURROUNDED YELNYA ITSELF.

TWO TANK BRIGADES ENTERED THE CITY FROM THE EAST AND NORTHEAST SIMULTANEOUSLY AND BEGAN THE BATTLE FOR YELNYA. AFTER STREET FIGHTING INFANTRY GROUPS QUICKLY PENETRATED TO THE CENTER, SPREAD OUT AND MOPPED UP THE GERMAN DEFENDERS IN A FEW HOURS.

IN THE FIGHTING FOR GLUKHOV AND RYLSK WHERE THE SOVIETS SMASHED INTO THE NORTHERN UKRAINE, DISPATCHES SAID, THE RUSSIAN INFANTRY TOOK THE LEAD. THEY CLEARED A PATH FOR TANKS IN THE GERMAN LINES AND THE DECIMATED DEFENDERS, UNABLE TO HOLD, BEGAN TO FALL BACK UPON STRONGHOLDS. FRESH RUSSIAN TROOPS POURED IN FROM NEARBY BASES AND THE RED ARMY BY-PASSED AND BLOCKADED THE STRONGPOINTS. ADVANCING GERMAN RESERVES WERE SCATTERED WITH THE COMBINED ATTACKS OF TANKS, INFANTRY AND AVIATION.

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IN GLUKHOV, THE SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID, THE ENTIRE GERMAN GARRISON, CAUGHT BY SURPRISE, WAS UNABLE TO RETREAT AND THOSE WHO WERE NOT KILLED WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

THE OCCUPATION OF RYLSK WAS MORE DIFFICULT AND WAS PRECEDED BY ATTACKS TO THE NORTH WHICH DREW AWAY PART OF THE GERMAN GARRISON. THE RUSSIANS SUCCEEDED IN SEVERING THE RYLSK-GLUKHOV HIGHWAY, AND CRACKED DEFENSES IN THE SOUTH OF THE CITY. THEN THE CITY FELL UNDER SIMULTANEOUS BLOWS FROM THE NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST.

CAPTURE OF GLUKHOV AND RYLSK BROUGHT THE RUSSIANS TO WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF THE GERMAN SUPPLY RAILWAY KIEV-KONOTOP-BRYANSK. THE CUTTING OF THIS RAILWAY WOULD MENACE THE GERMANS IN BRYANSK, ALREADY THREATENED BY OTHER RUSSIAN FORCES TO THE EAST.

WHETHER THE GERMANS WOULD BE ABLE TO ESTABLISH A NEW LINE, PERHAPS ALONG THE DNIEPER, REMAINED TO BE SEEN, MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID. BUT THE LINE [illegible]F HELD NEARLY TWO YEARS, BASED ON TAGANROG, KHARKOV, OREL, BRYANSK AND SMOLENSK HAS NOW BEEN RIPPED TO SHREDS.

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, SEPT 1-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF RAF HEAVY BOMBERS TORE THROUGH A POWERFUL GERMAN FIGHTER SCREEN LAST NIGHT TO ROCK BERLIN WITH A 45-MINUTE DELUGE OF BLOCK-LEVELING EXPLOSIVES THAT AGAIN GUTTED SECTIONS OF THE AXIS MILITARY HEART AND LEFT FLAMES VISIBLE 70 MILES AWAY.

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THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY INDICATED THAT THIS SECOND CONCENTRATED ASSAULT IN EIGHT DAYS EQUALLED THE 1,800-TON AUG. 23 BLOW WHICH WIPED OUT ENTIRE DISTRICTS IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN BERLIN, PARALYZED UTILITY SERVICES, AND SPED THE EVACUATION OF THOUSANDS HAUNTED BY THE SPECTER OF THE BLACKENED SKELETON OF HAMBURG.

FORTY-SEVEN BOMBERS, EIGHT OF THEM CANADIAN, AND ONE FIGHTER WERE LOST IN THE LATEST BERLIN ATTACK AND IN AUXILIARY NIGHT ASSAULTS ON AIRFIELDS AND OTHER TARGETS IN FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES.

TODAY, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIFTH YEAR OF WAR, LARGE FORMATIONS OF ALLIED PLANES STILL ROARED ACROSS THE DOVER STRAITS TOWARD FRANCE, WHILE GERMAN HEAVY ARTILLERY IN THE BOULOGNE AREA HURLED SHELLS ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY SAID "GREAT DAMAGE" WAS INFLICTED ON BERLIN, ALTHOUGH CLOUDS AND GREAT FIRES SET BY THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN AIRMEN PREVENTED ASSESSMENT OF THE FULL RESULTS. BERLIN, HOWEVER, ACKNOWLEDGED "CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE."

A TWO-HOUR PARADE OF RAF PLANES ACROSS THE BRITISH COAST LINE PRECEDED THE SATURATION ATTACK ON HITLER'S CAPITAL, WHERE THE WORD WAS GIVEN FOUR YEARS AGO FOR THE INVASION OF POLAND. THE FIRST PLANES OVER THE CAPITAL OPENED THEIR BOMB BAYS AT 11:30 P.M., AND THE CASCADE CONTINUED INTO THE MORNING OF ANOTHER YEAR OF WAR.

THE GERMANS SPRANG A NEW DEFENSE TACTIC, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID. BUT THIS BACK-FIRED, AND POSSIBLY ACCOUNTED FOR LESS RAF LOSSES THAN THE 58-PLANE CASUALTY SUFFERED IN THE AUG. 23 YARD.

30.24 - 7953

INSTEAD OF RELYING WHOLLY ON HUNDREDS OF AXIS SEARCHLIGHTS, SWARMS OF GERMAN NIGHT FIGHTERS--A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID THERE WERE TWICE AS MANY OF THEM ALOFT AS RAF RAIDERS--DROPPED FLARES FROM A GREAT HEIGHT.

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THESE WERE INTENDED TO SILHOUETTE THE RAF PLANES AND MAKE THEM EASIER TO PICK OFF. BUT RETURNING CREWMEN SAID THAT THESE BRILLIANT SLOW-BURNING AERIAL TORCHES NOT ONLY OUTLINED THE GERMAN FIGHTERS, BUT ALSO LEFT A WELL-MARKED LANE STRAIGHT TO THE CAPITAL. "SEVERAL" GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE GERMANS AGAIN WITHHELD MOST OF THEIR GROUND FIRE TO ALLOW GERMAN FIGHTERS GREATER SWAY IN ATTACKING THE RAF FORMATIONS UNDER THE CONVERGING CONES OF HUNDREDS OF POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHTS. BUT CLOUDS REDUCED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS DEFENSE.

A BERLIN DNB BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DECLARED THAT ONLY HALF OF THE RAF RAIDERS REACHED THE CAPITAL, AND A COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT ALL THE 47 BRITISH PLANES SHOT DOWN WERE LOST IN THE BERLIN ATTACK.

NEUTRAL DISPATCHES TO STOCKHOLM SAID THE GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE PATROLLING THE SKIES OVER BERLIN FOR 30 MINUTES BEFORE THE FIRST WAVE OF BRITISH PATHFINDER PLANES STARTED DROPPING THEIR INCENDIARIES.

CENSORSHIP PREVENTED THE SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS FROM GIVING DETAILS OF THE NEW DAMAGE TO THE CAPITAL WHERE SOME GOVERNMENT OFFICES ALREADY HAVE BEEN EVACUATED AS WELL AS THE LEGATIONS OF OTHER COUNTRIES. MANY BERLINERS, EXPECTING THE RAID, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE STOOD BY THE DOORS OF AIR RAID SHELTERS INTO WHICH THEY JUMPED AT THE FIRST SIREN WAIL.

G407PEW

30.24-7953

London, Sept. 1-(AP)-London newspapers today found grounds for solid encouragement in Prime Minister Churchill's speech at Quebec yesterday, although its lack of sensations was generally disappointing to the British public.

The Daily Mail said a three-power conference, advocated by the Moscow press as well as churchill, "may be held before long."

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The Times said a preliminary step would be "a conference of foreign ministers," as proposed by Churchill and foreshadowed by here talks among Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky and U.S. Ambassador John G. Winant.

Foreseeing the "danger of our winning the war in the field befor we have settled the broad foundations upon which Europe's future must be built," the liberal News Chronicle advocated a "prompt wholehearted and practical expression" of Churchill's desire for a

tripartite conference.

"A greater stride must be made -- and urgently" toward a "smoothly working partnership," said the Daily Herald, organ of the labor party, which ob[illegible] observed:

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"That the allies do NOT see eye-to-eye on strategy was frankly acknowledged by Mr. Churchill."

The privincial Sussex Daily News found the speech "platitudinous x x x defensive and rather apologetic." #

LONDON, SEPT 1-(AP)-THE DNB GERMAN NEWS AGENCY IN A DISPATCH BROADCAST BY TME BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY ANNOUNCED GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKING CLAIMS FOR AUGUST WHICH WERE THE LOWEST FOR AT LEAST NINE MONTHS.

THE AGENCY SAID U-BOATS SANK 23 MERCHANT SHIPS TOTALLING 142,500 TONS AND FOUR SAILING SHIPS IN AUGUST. IN MAY WHEN THE GXS UMOOVONTGLY

TONS.

THE GERMAN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU IN ANOTHER BROADCAST SET TOTAL SUBMARINE SINKINGS BY THE GERMANS DURING THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR AT 6,054,800 TONS.

THE BUREAU CLAIMED 18,428,800 TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING AND WARSHIPS HWD BEEN SUNK DURING THE FOUR YEARS OF THE WAR AND ADDED THAT NAVAL AND AIR FORCES OF THE AXIS POWERS HAD SUN "GOUGHLY" O 33.400,000 TONS.

THE BUREAU ALSO SAID GERMAN SUBMARINES HAD SUNK 55 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL, "£3:£ .3-,' 5£-5 5£36 -)9,3 £-;3 '7, MORE THAN GECMAN SURFACE CGAFT AND OHE GERMAN AIV FOGCE AS WELL AS THE JAPANESE AND ITALIAN AIR AND NAVAL FORCES VUT TOGETHER."

SEP 2 1943 G1148AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-CHAIRMAN NORMAN H. DAVIS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WHOSE NAME HAS BEEN LINKED WITH POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR A THREE-POWER CONFERENCE, SAID TODAY HE "HASN'T BEEN INVITED" AND THAT, ANYWAY, HE IS DEVOTING HIS FULL TIME TO THE RED CROSS DURING HIS PRESENT TRAVELS.

"I'M CONCERNED EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE RED CROSS," HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE. "I'VE GOT LOTS OF FRIENDS TO SEE HERE. I HAVEN'T TIME NOR THE INCLINATION TO CONFER WITH MAISKY, FORMER SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN) AND (BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY) EDEN."

FROM BRITAIN, DAVIS PLANS TO GO TO NORTH AFRICA AND SICILY BUT THE DATE OF HIS DEPARTURE HAS NOT BEEN SET.

HE DISCLOSED THAT AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. ARMY, THE RED CROSS IS TAKING OVER THE OPERATION OF THE EXPANDING PROGRAM OF REST HOMES FOR AMERICAN AIRMEN, WITH THE MILITARY RETAINING CONTROL OVER DISCIPLINE.

FD952AEW

LONDON, SEPT.1-(AP)-HENRY FRANDSEN, 33, DANISH FISHING BOAT CAPTAIN, SAVED NINE AMERICAN FLIERS FORCED DOWN AT SEA RECENTLY AND BY HIS ACT OF MERCY HE ESCAPED THE GERMANS, WHO ESTABLISHED A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP IN HIS HOMELAND SUNDAY.

FRANDSEN SIGHTED A DINGHY BEARING THE SURVIVORS OF THE CREW OF A FLYING FORTRESS ABOUT A 100 MILES WEST OF HELGOLAND. HE TOOK THEM

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ABOARD AND, INSTEAD OF RETURNING HOME, HEADED FOR ENGLAND.

THE AMERICAN FLIERS HAD BEEN INJURED WHEN THE FORTRESS CRASHED AND BURNED AFTER BEING HIT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER HELGOLAND. FRANDSEN SAID THE BRITISH WHISHED THEM AWAY SO FAST HE NEVER LEARNED THEIR NAMES.

"ALL I KNOW IS THE PILOT WAS A COWBOY FROM TEXAS AND THE NAVIGATOR A GARDENER FROM BROOKLYN," HE SAID IN BROKEN ENGLISH.

"THEY GAVE ME AND THE THREE MEMBERS OF MY CREW AMERICAN CIGARETTES, WATCHES AND OTHER THINGS, BUT I DIDN'T GET THEIR NAMES. HOWEVER, I AM HAPPY TO HAVE SAVED THEM. IF I HADN'T A GERMAN PATROL BOAT MIGHT HAVE FOUND THEM. AND IT TURNS OUT I AM NOW SAFE IN ENGLAND."

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HOWEVER, FRANDSEN IS WORRIED OVER THE FATE OF HIS WIFE, A DAUGHTER, 5, AND A THREE-YEAR-OLD SON HE LEFT IN DENMARK.

HJ1122PEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-RENE MAYER, COMMISSIONER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MERCHANT MARINE OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, SAID TONIGHT THAT UNITED FRANCE STILL HAD 1,000,000 TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING SERVING THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT.

MAYER, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, HINTED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE IMPENDING AIMED AT RESTORING TO THE FRENCH FLAG THE U.S.S. LAFAYETTE, THE FORMER LINER NORMANDIE WHICH WAS GUTTED BY FIRE AND CAPSIZED IN NEW YORK AND IS NOW BEING RIGHTED.

"I CAN'T SAY MUCH ON THAT QUESTION NOW," MAYER DECLARED, HOWEVER.

HE SAID THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS, WHO USED A GREAT AMOUNT OF FRENCH TONNAGE IN THE NORTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION, WOULD BE ASKED TO HELP REBUILD THE FRENCH MERCHANT MARINE. HE SAID THAT "DICKERING" ON A BROAD SCALE ALREADY HAD BEGUN.

MAYER SAID NO DECISION HAD BEEN REACHED BY THE COMMITTEE AS TO WHETHER THE CROSS OF LORRAINE OR ANOTHER FRENCH FLAG MIGHT FLY OVER THE MERCHANT MARINE. THE LORRAINE CROSS WAS GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S FIGHTING FRENCH SYMBOL.

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OTHER PERTINENT REMARKS BY MAYER, A PROMINENT RAILWAY EXECUTIVE IN FRANCE BEFORE THE COUNTRY FELL WHO WAS BARRED FROM ACTIVITY BY ANTI-JEW DECREES AND ESCAPED TO NORTH AFRICA LAST JANUARY:

FRANCE STARTED IN THE WAR WITH 3,000,000 SHIPPING TONS. LOSSES AT SEA AND SEIZURES CUT THE TONNAGE BY TWO-THIRDS. ALTHOUGH FRENCH SHIPYARDS NOW ARE PRIME ALLIED AERIAL TARGETS, THE FRENCH PEOPLE REALIZE SUCH ATTACKS ARE ESSENTIAL.

THE ATTACKS PROMISE AN ADDED POST-WAR BURDEN WHEN THE FRENCH FLEET WILL HAVE TO BE REBUILT AND THE COUNTRY WILL HAVE TO FURNISH CARRIERS FOR FOOD AND OTHER RELIEF SUPPLIES TO FRANCE--AS DECIDED AT THE HOT SPRINGS CONFERENCE. HERE, BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPYARDS HAVE A MORAL OBLIGATION TO AID.

BECAUSE OF THE NATION'S COASTLINE, NUMEROUS SAILORS AND COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, FRANCE MUST BE A MERCHANT MARINE POWER. THE FLEET ALREADY IS ACTIVE IN FRENCH INTER-COLONIAL TRANSPORT WORK.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE IS WORKING IN ALGIERS TO SET UP WAGE SCALES AND WORKING CONDITIONS THAT WILL BE ATTRACTIVE TO FRENCH SAILORS.

MAYER PRAISED THE WORK OF U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS AND OTHER FORCES IN BUILDING UP RAILROADS IN NORTH AFRICA.

HJ1103PEW

ADD STOCKHOLM - DANISH xxx "GOVERNMENT"

REFUGEES ALSO REPORTED THAT PRINCE KNUD, THE YOUNGEST SON OF KING CHRISTIAN, AND PRINCE AXEL, COUSIN OF THE MONARCH, HAVE BEEN INTERNED WITH A NUMBER OF DANISH OFFICERS IN THE HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE IN COPENHAGEN. DANISH SOLDIERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DEMOBILIZED AND SENT HOME.

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AMONG THE PROMINENT PERSONS ARRESTED WERE K.A.J.MUNK, NOTED POET AND PRIEST; FREDERICK SCHYBERG, AN OUTSTANDING LITERARY CRITIC, AND ELSE SKOUBOE, DENMARK'S LEADING ACTRESS.

AT LEAST 2,000 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN SUNDAY'S BRIEF BUT FURIOUS CLASHES BETWEEN THE DANES AND GERMANS, REFUGEES ESTIMATED, AND SAID THE TOTAL WOULD PROBABLY BE MUCH MORE AS A RESULT OF VON (CQ) HANNECKEN'S ORDERS TO SHOOT INTO GROUPS OF FIVE OR MORE CONGREGATING ON STREETS OR PUBLIC PLACES.

(A REUTERS DISPATCH QUOTED THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET AS SAYING IT HAD LEARNED THAT SERIOUS DISTURBANCES BROKE OUT IN COPENHAGEN TUESDAY NIGHT AND THAT THE GERMANS WERE BRINGING ARTILLERY INTO POSITION IN THE CITY'S STREETS. NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE.)

GERMAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED GUARDING KEY RAILWAY DEPOTS AND ALL MOTOR TRAFFIC WAS BANNED EXCEPT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES AND BY PHYSICIANS.

SOME REFUGEES SAID THAT COPENHAGEN GAVE EVERY APPEARANCE OF BEING A BESIEGED CITY. GERMAN SOLDIERS COULD BE SEEN AT NEARLY EVERY STREET CORNER AND MOBILE GUNS HAD BEEN WHEELED INTO POSITION IN THE CITY'S MOST IMPORTANT SQUARES AND INTERSECTIONS.

THE FOOD SITUATION SUDDENLY BECAME CRITICAL MONDAY WHEN THE BREAKDOWN IN TRANSPORTATION PREVENTED SUPPLIES FROM REACHING THE CITIES. IN COPENHAGEN CITIZENS SEARCHED IN VAIN FOR BREAD.

A WAVE OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE BEGAN TO SLOW DOWN ALL PRODUCTION. WORKMEN IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES LED IN THE MOVEMENT AND ONE ENGINEER WHO REACHED SWEDEN SAID THAT ON MONDAY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN COPENHAGEN USED ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE AMOUNT OF ELECTRICAL POWER CONSUMED ON THE PREVIOUS MONDAY AS THE MACHINERY REMAINED PARTIALLY IDLE.

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THREE ARMY OFFICERS WHO ELUDED NAZI PATROLS AND SPENT SEVEN DANGEROUS HOURS CROSSING THE NARROW THREE-MILE WATER PASSAGE TO SWEDEN IN A ROWBOAT BROUGHT ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF INCREASING TENSION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

ONE REFUGEE SAID THAT IN ONE SECTION OF COPENHAGEN ALONE ON SUNDAY GERMAN SOLDIERS KILLED 17 DANES AND WOUNDED NEARLY 100 OTHERS. ONE NAZI GUARDSMAN OPENED FIRE ON THREE SMALL BOYS WHO THREW ROCKS AT HIM, HE SAID.

MADRID, SEPT. 1-(AP)-DESPITE ITALIAN MILITARY CENSORSHIP WHICH HAS LEFT SIGNIFICANT BLANKS CONCERNING ROME AND MILAN, A LITTLE NEWS HAS DRIBBLED OUT OF ITALY MIRRORING EFFORTS OF PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO TO KEEP THE NATION IN ORDER WHILE CONTINUING IN THE WAR.

ONE DISPATCH IN ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS WHICH ARRIVED HERE TODAY TOLD OF SIX ROMANS BEING SENTENCED BY A MILITARY COURT TO PRISON TERMS--FOUR OF THEM FOR "ATTACKING PUBLIC OFFICIALS" AND THE OTHERS FOR COMMITTING ROBBERIES DURING BLACKOUTS.

ONE MAN WAS REPORTED ARRESTED IN A TOWN NEAR BOLOGNA FOR ADDRESSING AN UNAUTHORIZED MASS MEETING "AGAINST THE KING EMPEROR" AND THE AUTHORITIES. SIMILAR ARRESTS IN OTHER TOWNS WERE RECORDED ALSO.

THE NEWSPAPER LA STAMPA REPORTED AUG. 30 THAT 75 OF BENITO MUSSO-

30.24- 7957

LINI'S POLITICAL PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN HELD IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND JAILS IN THE GENOA REGION WERE RELEASED AUG. 27. AMONG THEM WERE LISTED PROFESSORS, EDITORS, LAWYERS AND POLITICIANS.

MINOR FASCIST LEADERS ARE BEING ARRESTED DAILY FOR SUCH OFFENSES AS GRAFT IN OFFICE, ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS.

(A SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY DISPATCH RECEIVED IN BERN SAID IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN MILAN THAT RAFFALLO RICCARDI, MUSSOLINI'S UNDER-SECRETARY OF AIR, AND ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR FRANCO JACOMINI HAD BEEN ARRESTED.)

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ADD ALLIED H.Q. AFRICA (KENNEDY) xxx TEN

OTHERS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE EACH YESTERDAY WERE:

SGT. EDWARD C.DAVIS, FRAMINGHAM, MASS., MESSERSCHMITT.

STAFF SGT. GEORGE R. BURG, 34 N. 11TH ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MESSERSCHMITT.

SGT. JAMES C.BOSWELL, NEWBERN, TENN., MESSERSCHMITT.

STAFF SGT. PETER P.SKRIPKA, 3604 PARK AVE., WEEHAWKEN, N.J., MESSERSCHMITT.

SGT. ROBERT N.CARLINO, STAMFORD, CONN., AN UNIDENTIFIED TRANSPORT.

EN1042AEW

ALLIED H-Q AFRICA (JORGAARD) xxx "PESCARA"

AT THE SAME TIME AMERICAN LIBERATORS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST POUNDED ENEMY RAIL INSTALLATIONS AT PESCARA ON THE EASTERN COAST OF ITALY. A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FREIGHT YARDS "WERE WELL COVERED BY BOMBS WITH RESULTING FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS."

THE FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON THE RAILWAY STATION AND A RAILROAD BRIDGE AND SHOT DOWN TEN ENEMY FIGHTERS WHICH ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT THEM.

TWO BRITISH BATTLESHIPS JOINED IN THE DAYLIGHT OFFENSIVE

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AGAINST THE ITALIAN MAINLAND. THEIR 16-INCH GUNS POURED A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT INTO ENEMY COASTAL BATTERIES IN THE AREA OF REGGIO CALABRIA ON THE ITALIAN TOE, KNOCKING OUT AT LEAST ONE GUN AND CAUSING FIRES. APPARENTLY FROM EXPLODING AMMUNITIOM.

THE SAME BATTLESHIPS, WITH A CRUISER AND SEVERAL DESTROYERS, ENGAGED BATTERIES IN TME AREA OF CAPE PELLARO, ALSO ON THE STRAIT OF MESSINA. SEP 2 1943

THE SHIPS ENGAGED IN TMESE BOMBARDMENTS WERE THE BATTLESHIPS NELSON AND RODNEY, THE CRUISER ORION AND THE DESTROYERS QUILLIAN, QUAIL, QUEENBOROUGH, TROUBRIDGE, TYRIAN, OFFA, PETARD AND TARTAR AS WELL AS THE PIORUN OF THE POLISH NAVY. ENEMY OPPOSITION WAS INEFFECTIVE.

(AN ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY THE ROME RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID ALLIED PLANES RAIDED PISA, PESCARA, SALERNO, COSENZA AND CATANZARO, CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AND NUMEROUS CASUALTIES. THE BULLETIN SAID FOUR ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY ITALIAN AND GERMAN FIGHTERS AND THAT OTHERS WERE DESTROYED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES.)

THE ATTACK ON THE RAIL YARDS AT SALERNO, ABOUT 30 MILES BELOW NAPLES, WAS MADE LAST NIGHT FOLLOWING DAYLIGHT RAIDS ON COSENZA AT CATANZARO, AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED.

OTHER WEST COAST RAIL TARGETS ~~NEAR THE ISLAND OF~~ CAPRI AND AT CETRARO, ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN SALERNO AND REGGIO CALABRIA, WERE ATTACKED IN DAYLIGHT BY FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

THE FORMATIONS FROM NORTH AFRICAN BASES DESTROYED SIX ENEMY PLANES AND LOST TWO OF THEIR OWN, THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID, WHILE THE CAIRO BULLETIN LISTED ONLY ONE AMERICAN PLANE MISSING FROM THE GROUP WHICH RAIDED PESCARA AND KNOCKED DOWN 10 ENEMY FIGHTERS.

PISA, ALMOST 200 MILES NORTH OF ROME, IS AN IMPORTANT RAIL JUNCTION ERE THE EAST-WEST LINE TO FLORENCE SPLITS OFF FROM THE COAST LINE UNNING BETWEEN GENOA AND ROME.

THE FAMOUS LEANING TOWER, THE CATHEDRAL AND OTHER HISTORIC ONUMENTS AT PISA WERE SPARED BY TME GREAT FORMATIONS OF FORTRESSES HICH WENT FOR THE RAIL YARDS, TRACKS AND OTHER MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

THE RAILWAY RUNNING THROUGH PISA IS ELECTRIFIED AND DAMAGE TO HE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM UNDOUBTEDLY WAS ACHIEVED, PERHAPS HALTING RAFFIC OVER A LARGE SECTION.

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THE BOMBS BLEW UP THE YARD TRACKS, AND STRUCK A RAILWAY REPAIR HOP AND A NEARBY GAS WORKS. THE SAN GUISTO AIR FIELD ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY AND THE NEARBY PIAGGIO AIRPLANE FACTORY ALSO ECEIVED HEAVY LOADS OF EXPLOSIVES.

TWENTY-FIVE ENEMY PLANES ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT THE UNESCORTED ORTRESSES, WHICH SHOT DOWN SIX OF THEM.

ONE OF THE MAIN ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN ITALIAN OBJECTIVES WAS MADE BY BRITISH AND CANADIAN WELLINGTONS IN THE NIGHT BOMBING OF SALERNO, WHERE SEVERAL STICKS OF BOMBS WERE LAID ACROSS THE RAILWAY LINES, CAUSING GREAT FIRES. A GAS WORKS WENT UP IN A HUGE EXPLOSION, FOLLOWED BY A PALL OF SMOKE WHICH COVERED THE WHOLE AREA.

THE ATTACKS ON RAILROADS AND A SEAPLANE BASE AT SAPRI AND ON RAILWAY AND HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT CETRARO WERE MADE BY AMERICAN A-36 INVADER DIVE BOMBERS.

AMERICAN MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS ESCORTED BY RAF SPITFIRES OF THE DESERT AIR FORCE DROPPED NEARLY 50 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE FREIGHT YARDS AND RAILWAY SHEDS AT COSENZA.

LATER IN THE DAY RAF BALTIMORES AND AMERICAN MITCHELLS ESCORTED BY AMERICAN WARHAW FIGHTERS MADE ANOTHER ATTACK ON RAIL AND ROAD COMMUNICATIONS AT CATANZARO, ALREADY HIT SEVERAL TIMES. THE RAIL LINE RUNNING THROUGH CATANZARO IS THE MAIN SUPPLY ROUTE FOR THE TARANTO NAVAL BASE.

THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE POUNDING THE MAINLAND COAST ACROSS THE STRAIT OF MESSINA FROM SICILY STEAMED INTO THE STRAIT IN DAYLIGHT AND OPENED A WITHERING FIRE.

TWO-THOUSAND POUND PROJECTILES FROM THE 16-INCH GUNS AND COUNTLESS OTHER SHELLS FROM SMALLER CANNON COVERED THE TARGETS.

ONE OF THE SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN BY FORTRESSES ON THE PISA RAID WAS BAGGED BY THE ACE FORTRESS GUNNER OF NORTH AFRICA, SIX-FOOT, SIX-INCH STAFF SGT.BEN-.3, !.WARMER (CORRECT) OF 3405 HAYES ST., SAN FRANCISCO, WHO WAS DECORATED SATURDAY WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR SHOOTING DOWN SEVEN ENEMY PLANES IN A DAY. YESTERDAX'S MESSERSCHMITT BROUGHT WARMERS TOTAL TO 10.

SEP 2 1943 G1036AEW

AN ALLIED AIR BASE IN SICILY, AUG. 31--(DELAYED)--(AP)---IT'S A YOUNG MAN'S WAR, BUT 44-YEAR-OLD SQUADRON LEADER WALTER STERNE OF SOUTH AFRICA HAS SHOWN THERE IS A PLACE FOR IN IT FOR A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WITH THE RIGHT PHYSIQUE AND SPIRIT.

FOR DARING LEADERSHIP OF HIS SQUADRON ON SPECIALIZED RECONNAISSANCE MISSIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, THIS WEALTHY SPORTSMAN WHO IS ONE OF THE OLDEST COMBAT FLIERS IN BRITISH UNIFORM HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE OR ORDER FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION. THE AWARD WAS APPROVED BY KING GEORGE VI.

STERN IS ONE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S BEST KNOWN RACING FLIERS. HE WON THE FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL RACE AROUND SOUTH AFRICA IN 1936.

1943

30.24-7959

SIX FEET TALL AND WEIGHING A TRIM 160 POUNDS, HE WAS IN ENGLAND WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED SEPT. 3, 1939, AND HE ENLISTED AT ONCE. HE FLEW IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN AND THE ASSAULT ON PANTELLERIA AND IN THE LAST FOUR MONTHS HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY ACTIVE ON RECONNAISSANCE WORK OVER SICILY AND ITALY.

APRS 13 BOYLES 01017 JRT

30.24-7959

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, SEPT 1-(AP)-THE RED ARMY WAS BEARING DOWN HEAVILY UPON THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE GERMAN EASTERN FRONT TODAY, SMASHING TO BITS THE REMNANTS OF THE FORTIFICATIONS WHICH THE NAZI ARMY HAS HELD FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE WINTERS ALONG A 600-MILE FRONT WHICH STRETCHES FROM TAGANROG TO SMOLENSK.

THE ARMY OF GENERAL VASSILLY SOKOLOVSKY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WHICH WAS HONORED YESTERDAY BY A SALUTE FROM MOSCOW'S GUNS FOR THE VICTORY AT YELNYA, BEGAN THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THAT VITAL RAILWAY STATION AND HIGHWAY JUNCTION BY CRACKING THE GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE UGRA RIVER SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THAT FIERCE BATTLES ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE UGRA RIVER CONTINUED FOR TWO DAYS BEFORE TANK FORCES SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING THE RIVER TO PAVE THE WAY FOR RED ARMY INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

SEP 2 1943

THE GERMANS PUT UP TERRIFIC RESISTANCE AND LAUNCHED TANKS, ARTILLERY AND PLANES INTO A COUNTER OFFENSIVE IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP THE RUSSIANS CLOSE TO THE RIVER, BUT FINALLY THE RUSSIAN TANKS BROKE THROUGH THE ENEMY LINES AND CUT THE RAILROAD AND PULLED THE ENEMY INFANTRY INTO THE GAP.

TWO TANK BRIGADES ENTERED THE CITY AUG.30 FROM THE EAST AND NORTHEAST SIMULTANEOUSLY AND BEGAN TO BATTLE FOR THE CITY ITSELF. STREET FIGHTING WAS TAKEN UP BY THE GZHATSK INFANTRY UNDER MAJ. GEN. STUCHENKO. INFANTRY GROUPS QUICKLY PENETRATED TO THE CENTER OF THE CITY AND SPREAD OUT AND COMPLETELY CLEANED IT OUT IN A FEW HOURS.

GEN.CONSTANTINE ROKOSSOVSKY'S CENTRAL ARMY WHICH BROKE INTO THE NORTHERN UKRAINE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE EXTERMINATED OR TAKEN PRISONER THE ENTIRE GERMAN GARRISON OF GLUKHOV.

GERMAN RESERVES WHICH HAD BEEN SENT INTO THE CITY ARRIVED AFTER SOVIET INFANTRY HAD ALREADY OCCUPIED LARGE SECTORS. THE CLEAN-UP WAS MADE BY RUSSIAN INFANTRY MOUNTED ON TANKS WHICH RODE INTO THE CENTER OX THE CITY.

SEP 2 1943

G1046AEW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,AUG.30-(AP)-(DELAYED)-LIBERATOR BOMBERS LOOSED MORE THAN 50 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON DAGUA AND BUT (Co; CAP B) AIRSTRIPS, 27 MILES NORTH OF WEWAK, TODAY AND ONE OFFICER ESTIMATED THAT ALL BUT FIVE OF 25 TO 30 GROUNDED AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED OR BADLY DAMAGED.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS REPORTED LIGHT AND INACCURATE.

(THE DAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT HEAVY BOMBERS WITH STRONG FIGHTER

ESCORT ATTACKED ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AT DAGUA, BUT AND TADJI WITH 92 TONS OF 500 AND 1,000 POUND BOMBS. AT DAGUA 20 TO 25 AIRCRAFT, THE MAJORITY OF THEM MEDIUM BOMBERS, WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND THREE LARGE BLAZES IN REVETMENTS AT BUT (CAPITAL B) INDICATED ADDITIONAL AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED. HUGE EXPLOSIONS AND FUEL FIRES WERE VISIBLE FOR 50 MILES.)

THE ENEMY FAILED TO OFFER FIGHTER INTERCEPTION. ALL THE LIBERATORS RETURNED TO THEIR BASE SAFELY.

SEP 2 1943

LT.DONALD DALE, GUYMON,OKLA., BOMBARDIER IN A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY MAJOR HAROLD ROBERTSON, BUFFALO,N.Y., SAW ONE OF HIS BOMBS HIT SQUARELY UPON A GROUNDED MEDIUM BOMBER, HURTLING THE ENTIRE PLANE END OVER END.

2ND LT.RICHARD LOUGHMAN, NEWARK,OHIO, LIBERATOR CO-PILOT, SAID HIS BOMBARDIER, 1ST LT.LOUIS SMITH, BEARDSTOWN,ILL., AND OTHER PLANES IN THEIR FORMATION, "DROPPED TEN GOOD STRINGS OF BOMBS ALONG DAGUA AIRSTRIP."

LOUGHMAN WAS IN A PLANE PILOTED BY 1ST LT.WILLIAM JENNINGS, HOLLYWOOD,CALIF., WITH 2ND LT.BURNELL LEONARD, WOODSTOCK, ILL., NAVIGATOR.

MEANWHILE PHOTOGRAPHS OF SUNDAY'S BOMBING OF BORAM STRIP NEAR WEWAK DISCLOSED THAT ACTION WAS AMAZINGLY GOOD WITH NEARLY ALL EXPLOSIVES LANDING SQUARELY ON THE TARGETS, RIGHT DOWN THE DISPERSAL AREAS, BOTH SIDES OF THE STRIPS, WHERE MANY PLANES WERE PARKED.

ONE OFFICER, LOOKING AT THE PICTURES COMMENTED, "WE DON'T DO THAT WELL EVEN IN PRACTICE UNDER PERFECT CONDITIONS. WITH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND OPPOSITION OF 30 ZEROS THEY ENCOUNTERED, ITS AN AMAZING JOB."

....FURTHER CHECKING SUNDAY'S RESULTS, THESE LIBERATOR GUNNERS NOW ARE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE JAPANESE PLANE EACH:

TECH SGTS.LAURENCE LAUFER, NORSHAM,PA.; MICHAEL ELPHINGSTONE, ST.LOUIS,MO.; STAFF SGTS.ROBERT MOELLER, WALTHILL,NEB.; BENJAMIN BERG, AITKIN, BERG ALSO DAMAGED ONE.

TECH SGT.CHARLES DUBLE, PRESQUE ISLE,ME., WAS CREDITED WITH ONE PROBABLE WHILE TECH SGT.ARCHIE LEAZER, GREENSBORO, N.C., AND SGT.SHELBY GRIFFIN, PENNELL,TEX., DIVIDED A PROBABLE BETWEEN THEM.

SEP 2 1943

SGT.WILLIAM BOYD, CENTRAL CITY,NEB., DAMAGED ONE.

IN SUNDAY'S AIR BATTLE ONE LIBERATOR BOMBER SQUADRON SHOT DOWN 13 ENEMY CRAFT AND PROBABLY DESTROYED SEVEN MORE.

TODAY THE SCORES OF THIS SQUADRON WERE ADJUSTED IN LIGHT OF LATER INFORMATION, ARRIVING AT THE NEW TOTAL, AND APPEARING ON THE REVISED LIST WERE THESE ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUAL EXPLOITS:

STAFF SGTS.DONALD CRANDALL OF BLOOMFIELD,IOWA, AND ROBERT PEERSTORFF OF CELINA,IOWA., DESTROYED TWO PLANES EACH.

STAFF SGTS.ROBERT KREBS OFDES MOINES,IOWAV FRANCIS GRAY OF ALEXANDRIA,VA.; KENNETH HOFUS OF CASSEVILLE,MO.; JOHN L.JONES OF ROCKH MOUNT,N.C.; AND SGT.JAMES JAYNES, NILES ,MICH., ONE EACH.

ONE PROBABLE EACH WAS CREDITED TO GRAY, JAYNES, AND 2ND LT. JAMES WOODALL,JR., JACKSONVILLE,FLA;. ,S 53:S.SGT.ALBERT FUHRE, BRAINERD,MINN.

MOST OF THESE PILOTS WERE NAMED IN EARLIER LISTS, BUT THEIR FULL ACCOMPLISHMENTS HAD NOT THEN BEEN NOTED.

FJ629ACW

30.2K-7961

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

A NEW GUINEA BATTLE ZONE, SEPT.1-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.PATTERSON PRAISED PAST SURPRISES HANDED THE JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC BY AMERICAN FORCES AND HINTED STRONGLY THAT NEW ONES ARE IN THE OFFING, IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AUGUST 23 IN NEW GUINEA AND RELEASED HERE TODAY.

SEP 2 1943

TO THE YANKS DOWN UNDER, PATTERSON BROUGHT WORD OF PRIDE IN THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS FROM THEIR HOME FOLKS.

"OUR FLIERS ARE IN DAILY CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY," HE SAID. "OUR GROUND TROOPS HAVE GONE OUT TO MEET THE JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND JUNGLES AND THEY HAVE SHOWN THEM THAT THE AMERICANS HAVE PLENTY OF SURPRISE PLAYS TO THROW INTO THE GAME. THERE WILL BE MORE SURPRISES BEFORE LONG.

"UNDER GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S INSPIRING LEADERSHIP, THE UNITS OF HIS COMMAND HAVE REACHED A HIGH STATE OF COMBAT EFFICIENCY. I AM IMPRESSED, WHEREVER I GO, WITH THE ALERTNESS AND EAGERNESS OF OFFICERS AND MEN ALIKE TO PRESS HOME THE ATTACK. IT IS A BIG JOB AND YOU ARE DOING WELL.

"ONE THING THAT PLEASED ME PARTICULARLY IN AUSTRALIA WAS THE HIGH REGARD IN WHICH YOU ARE HELD AS INDIVIDUALS, NOT ONLY BY THE MILITARY BUT BY THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

"YOU AND THE AUSTRALIANS FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE. YOU FIGHT IN A COMMON CAUSE. I SAY AGAIN, EVERY AMERICAN IS PROUD OF WHAT HOU HAVE DONE."

FJ421ACW

ADD AUCKLAND - ROOSEVELT xxx "CONFERENCE"

INFORMALITY WAS THE KEYNOTE OF MRS.ROOSEVELT'S LUNCHEON WITH MRS.PETER FRASER, WIFE OF NEW ZEALAND'S PRIME MINISTER, AT A NAVAL HOSPITAL.

ENTERING THE CHOW LINE WITH ENLISTED MEN, SHE TOOK A METAL TRAY, CUTLERY AND CHINA DISHES AND SELECTED HER MEAL FROM FOOD CONTAINERS. THEN SHE MOVED INTO THE MESS HALL AND SAT DOWN WITH MRS.FRASER ON A WOODEN BENCH BEFORE A TRESTLE TABLE. SERVICE MEN WERE EATING ALL AROUND THEM.

MRS.ROOSEVELT CHATTED THERE WITH MEN FROM UTAH AND TEXAS.

30.24-7961

MARCUS ISLAND

Y CHARLES MCMURTRY

SEP 2 1943

PEARL HARBOR, SEPT.1-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES NAVY TASK FORCE RAID ON JAPAN'S MARCUS ISLAND, WHICH THE NAVY SAID TODAY "IS PRESUMABLY IN PROGRESS," IS THE DEEPEST NAVAL PENETRATION OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENSE PERIMETER SINCE MAJ.GEN.JAMES DOOLITTLE'S SQUADRON BOMBED TOKYO IN A TAKEOFF FROM "SHANGRI-LA" IN APRIL, 1942.

THE QUESTION OF THE VALUE OF THE MARCUS ATTACK AT DAWN AUG.31 (U.S.TIME), SO FAR AS LONG-RANGE WAR PLANNING IS CONCERNED, NATURALLY ARISES. THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

WAS IT A DIVERSIONARY BLOW TO DRAW JAPANESE FORCES OUT OF THE SOLOMONS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC IN FEAR OF AN ATTACK ON JAPAN ITSELF, OR WAS IT AN OPENING BLOW IN A FULL-SCALE OFFENSIVE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, WHERE THERE HAS BEEN NO ACTION SINCE THE BATTLE OF MMIDWAY IN JUNE, 1942?

IF THE LATTER, THEN JAPAN WELL MAY EXPECT A STRONG CENTRAL PACIFIC OFFENSIVE CONCENTRATED, POSSIBLY, ON THE MARSHALL AND GILBERT ISLANDS OR WAKE ISLAND, AND ALWAYS WITH THE PROBABILITY OF ANOTHER STRIKE AGAINST TOKYO ITSELF.

THE INVASION OF PARAMAUSHIRO, JAPANESE NAVAL BASE ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE KURILE ISLANDS AND ALREADY THE TARGET OF

THREE U.S.ARMY BOMBING RAIDS FROM THE ALEUTIANS, IS NOT UNLIKELY. BUT THE WEATHER UP THERE IS A GREAT HANDICAP.

ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMMITZ, COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE PACIFIC, OF COURSE KEEPS MUM ON THIS SUBJECT.

THE MARCUS RAID WAS AN AUDACIOUS STROKE FAR PAST WAKE ISLAND, WHICH IS WELL DEFENDED BY THE JAPANESE WHO CAPTURED IT FROM US SHORTLY AFTER PEARL HARBOR. IT WAS A BLOW NEARLY 1,000 MILES INSIDE THE ENEMY'S DEFENSE PERIMETER.

BUT IT APPEARS TO HAVE LITTLE IMMEDIATE MILITARY VALUE. MARCUS ISLAND IS REPORTED TO BE WITHOUT A HARBOR AND USELESS EXCEPT FOR THE SMALLEST BOATS. THE ISLAND, HOWEVER, UNDOUBTEDLY HAS A FAIRLY STRONG AIR BASE WHICH COULD BE USED BY ENEMY RECONNAISSANCE PLANES OR AS RELAY BASE FOR JAPANESE PLANES EN ROUTE TO WAKE.

THE ATTACK ON MARCUS, HOWEVER, DID PROVE THAT JAPAN STILL CAN BE SURPRISED IN HER OUTLYING BASES. BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER ANYBODY TAKES VERY SERIOUSLY THE TOKYO RADIO'S BROADCAST THAT "THE ENEMY COULD HAVE RAIDED THE MAINLAND IF HE WANTED TO."

GENERAL DOOLITTLE'S "SHANGRI-LA" ATTACK, WHICH LATER WAS ANNOUNCED AS MADE FROM THE NAVY CARRIER HORNET ABOUT 800 MILES OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN, UNDOUBTEDLY SERVED THE PURPOSE OF PULLING A PORTION OF THE ENEMY'S NAVAL AIR FORCE TOWARD HONSHU, PRINCIPAL ISLAND OF THE JAPANESE ARCHIPELAGO AND THE LOCATION OF TOKYO, YOKAHAMA AND OTHER BIG CITIES.

THIS CONSTRICTION OF ENEMY AIR POWER TO HIS HOMELAND TO PREVENT ANOTHER AMERICAN AIR ATTACK AND THE ABSENCE OF THE JAPANESE FLEET ANYWHERE IN THE PACIFIC IN STRENGTH SINCE THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY, IS TAKEN AS A STRONG INDICATION THAT A CONSIDERABLE JAPANESE FORCE IS STILL HOVERING AROUND TOKYO.

SEP 2 1943

THE MARCUS RAID IS INTERPRETED IN SOME QUARTERS AS A CHALLENGE TO THE JAPANESE FLEET TO COME OUT AND FIGHT, BUT THE SURPRISE STAB IN WHICH THE U.S.TASK FORCE SLIPPED IN AND BOMBED AND SHELLED THE TINY ISLAND THROWS DOUBT ON THAT SPECULATION.

IF THE MARCUS RAIDING FORCE REMAINS IN THAT AREA THERE IS A CHANCE THAT THE JAPANESE MAY BE LURED OUT FOR A SCRAP. BUT IT APPEARS MORE PROBABLE THAT THE TASK FORCE WILL RETURN TO PORT.

IF THE TASK FORCE WAS SENT PRIMARILY ON A NUISANCE STRIKING MISSION, AS APPEARS LIKELY, IT PROBABLY WAS NOT LARGE ENOUGH FOR A MAJOR NAVAL ENGAGEMENT. HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES SHIPS HAVE SOUNDLY WHIPPED OVERWHELMINGLY LARGER JAPANESE FORCES IN VIRTUALLY EVERY NAVAL ENGAGEMENT TO DATE.

THE GREATEST DANGER TO UNITED STATES WARSHIPS REMAINING IN THE VICINITY OF MARCUS ISLAND IS THE VULNERABILITY TO ATTACK BY LONG-RANGE, LAND BASED JAPANESE BOMBERS.

THE MARCUS ATTACK MIGHT BE THE OPENING BLOW IN A UNITED STATES PINCERS MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MARSHALL AND GILBERT ISLANDS WITH THE HEAVILY DEFENDED ENEMY BASE AT TRUK ISLAND, ABOUT 600 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MARCUS AND 700 MILES WEST OF THE MARSHALLS AND THE GILBERTS, AS THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE.

SUCH A PINCERS MOVEMENT COULD INVOLVE ADMIRAL NIMITZ' CENTRAL PACIFIC FLEET AND VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE WHICH SOUNDLY DEFEATED THE JAPANESE IN EVERY ENGAGEMENT IN THE SOLOMONS ISLANDS AREA.

FR/HG/FR940PCW NM

30.24- 7963

30.24-7963

ADD ANDREANOF ISLANDS (BURNS) XXX "CLEAR"

"BETWEEN US AND THE COLD NORTH PACIFIC WAS A BULKHEAD WHICH FORMERLY SEPARATED THE ENGINE ROOMS. LIEUT.GREEN GOT EVERY SCRAP OF WOOD WE HAD TO SHORE UP THAT BULK HEAD. CARPENTER'S MATE HANNON (JAMES PATRICK HANNON OF TRENTON,N.J.) AND SHIPFITTER HARVEY ECHOLS OF OKLAHOMA OR ARKANSAS, HELPED. MEANWHILE, ENSIGN MILTON SMITH OF CLEVELAND WITH A CREW BROKE UP MESS TABLES AND BENCHES AND THE OFFICERS' TABLE AND CHAIRS.

"WHAT WAS LOOSE WE THREW OVERBOARD. MY GUNNERY OFFICER, LIEUT.RAE (LIEUT.,JG.EDWIN RAE OF BOSTON,MASS.) PITCHED OVERBOARD AMMUNITION AND THEIR CONTAINERS. HE SET DEPTH CHARGES ON SAFE AND HEAVED THEM OVERBOARD, TOO.

B46WX

"CARPENTER'S MATE HANNON CUT HIS ARM--OUR ONLY CASUALTY--BUT HE DID NOT NOTICE IT UNTIL DR.QUIN DE MARSH OF SEATTLE, BANDAGED IT. THAT DOCTOR WAS ALL OVER THE SHIP. BESIDES BEING A DAMN GOOD DESTROYER DOCTOR HE WAS A GOOD NAVAL OFFICER.

"THEN THERE WERE A COUPLE OF 'BITTY' KIDS ON BOARD. ONE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE 18 BUT HE LOOKED 14. HIS NAME WAS 'FLOYD MACOMBER FROM THE MIDDLEWEST SOMEWHERE. HE KEPT EMERGENCY CALLS ROLLING ON OUR RADIO, THE GAME LITTLE FELLOW. THE OTHER WAS WALTER GORMAN (OF LOS ANGELES). WE THOUGHT HE WASN'T OLD ENOUGH TO KEEP MAN'S COMPANY BUT HE WAS ALL OVER THE SHIP DOING MORE THAN A MAN'S JOB.

SEP 2 1943

"THE OILER RAMAPO PUT OIL OVER HER SIDE TO QUIET THE WATER.

BY NORMAN BELL

AN ADVANCED ALEUTIAN BASE, SEPT. 1-(AP)-IF THE JAPANESE HAD FOUGHT AT KISKA WITH THE WEAPONS THEY ABANDONED IN HASTY FLIGHT, THEY UNDBUBTEDLY WOULD HAVE KILLED MANY MORE AMERICANS THAN FELL IN THE CONQUEST OF ATTU.

SEP 2 1943

A CHECK OF THE MATERIAL LEFT BEHIND AT KISKA SHOWED THE WILY WARRIORS OF THE RISING SUN GOT AWAY WITH LITTLE MORE THAN THEIR SKINS IN THEIR FIRST NON-BELLIGERENT RETREAT OF THE WAR.

KISKA, FOUND DESERTED WHEN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN AMPHIBIOUS TROOPS SWARMED ASHORE FROM THEIR LANDING CRAFT AUGUST 15-16, WAS FIVE TIMES AS HEAVILY FORTIFIED AS WAS ATTU, WHICH WAS TAKEN AFTER 20 DAYS OF BLOODY FIGHTING IN MAY.

THE ABANDONED MATERIALS, INCLUDING MACHINE GUNS, HEAVY ARTILLERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, POWER PLANTS, COMMUNICATION LINES AND RUBBER TIRES, WERE LEFT VIRTUALLY INTACT. THE JAPANESE DIDN'T EVEN DESTROY THEIR AMMUNITION DUMPS.

THEY MAY HAVE BEEN IN TOO MUCH OF A HURRY TO GET AWAY OR THEY MAY HAVE DECIDED AGAINST ANY FIRES OR EXPLOSIONS THAT MIGHT HAVE REVEALED THEIR FLIGHT PLANS.

BOTH THE LARGE GUNS AND THE SMALLER AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WERE CLEAN, OILED AND IN FIRINO CONDITION EXCEPT FOR PARTS WHICH HAD BEEN REMOVED AND HASTILY HIDDEN.

OFFICERS SAID THE BROAD BEACH ON THE NORTH OF KISKA WAS SO HIGHLY ORGANIZED FOR DEFENSE THAT THE AMERICAN FORCE WHICH RUSHED ASHORE THERE UNOPPOSED MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN REPULSED.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THE JAPANESE HAD AS MANY AS 10,000 MEN ON KISKA

AT ONE TIME AS AGAINST THE 2,000 ON ATTU. MATERIEL WAS IN THE SAME PROPORTION.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT AFTER THE FALL OF ATTU THE TOKYO WAR LORDS DECIDED THE ALEUTIAN VENTURE WAS TOO COSTLY AND DECIDED TO SNEAK THE KISKA GARRISON AWAY GRADUALLY UNDER COVER OF FOG AND DARKNESS. THE CONDITION OF THE GUNS AND SUPPLIES INDICATED THAT AT LEAST A SKELETON FORCE REMAINED UNTIL PROBABLY WITHIN HALF A DAY OF THE AMERICAN-CANADIAN ASSAULT.

SEP 2 1943

MUCH OF THE SEIZED EQUIPMENT IS BEING PUT TO USE BY THE OCCUPATION FORCE IN BUILDING UP A BASE FROM WHICH TO CARRY THE WAR TO JAPAN. THIS INCLUDES GOOD RUBBER TIRES, SOME OF THE GUNS AND AN AIRFIELD.

THE JAPANESE HEAVY ARTILLERY, UP TO 6-INCH GUNS, WAS SO PLACED THAT IT COULD BE TURNED AGAINST ANY OF THE LANDING BEACHES FROM OBSERVATION POSTS ON RANGER AND ROSE HILLS, AN OFFICER SAID.

IN ADDITION TO THESE GUNS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CAPTURED, THE CHECK OF ABANDONED WAR MATERIALS INCLUDED:

12 TONS OF SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION; ANTI-PERSONNEL AND ANTI-MATERIEL MINES; FOOD; CLOTHING AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

THREE MIDGET SUBMARINES, ABANDONED AND DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR AND TWO MORE SMALL SUBS WRECKED ON A BEACH, THEIR BATTERIES STILL CHARGED; A BIG JUNK PILE OF MORE THAN 50 PLANES; ONE LARGE STEAM POWER PLANT AND NUMEROUS AUXILIARY DIESEL PLANTS AND WATER, LIGHTING AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.

THE HOSPITAL IN THE KISKA GULF AREA WAS UNDERGROUND, CONNECTED WITH 2,400 FEET OF TUNNELS AND EQUIPPED WITH AN OPERATING ROOM, LABORATORIES, FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLY ROOMS, SHINTO SHRINES AND ITS OWN POWER PLANT.

NEWSPAPERS FROM JAPAN WERE DATED AS LATE AS JUNE 17.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, SEPT. 1-(AP)-SENATORS HARLEY KILGORE (D-WVA) AND HOMER FERGUSON (R-MICH) ARRIVED TODAY TO VISIT MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS THROUGHOUT ALASKA AND NORTHERN CANADA.

THE MEN, ACCOMPANIED BY BRIG.GEN.FRANK E.LOWE AND LIEUT.COL. MILES KNOWLES, COMPRISE A SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE TRUMAN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. THEY ARE MAKING THE TRIP TO SCRUTINIZE THE NATION'S WAR EXPENDITURES IN THE FAR NORTH.

SEP 2 1943

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, SEPT 1-(AP)-ONLY THREE MEN OUT OF A CREW OF MORE THAN 70 SURVIVED A COLLISION AND SUBSEQUENT FIRE AT SEA THAT TRANSFORMED AN ALLIED FREIGHTER INTO A BLISTERED HULK, ACCORDING TO EVIDENCE GIVEN TONIGHT AT A CORONER'S INQUEST.

TESTIMONY DISCLOSED THAT OF THE COMPLEMENT OF THE SHIP--WHICH WAS TOWED IN HERE AFIRE YESTERDAY FROM A SPOT 300 MILES OFF NOVA SCOTIA--THREE SURVIVORS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., WHILE 34 ARE KNOWN DEAD AND MORE THAN 30 ARE "MISSING."

THE SHIP LAY BEACHED IN A CORNER OF THIS HARBOR TODAY WITH SMOKE AND FLAME STILL RISING FROM HER CARGO. APPARENTLY, SHE HAD CARRIED AMMUNITION, FOR FROM TIME TO TIME IN THE LAST 24 HOURS A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS SUCH AS MIGHT COME FROM SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION COULD BE HEARD.

ONLY THREE OF THE BODIES BROUGHT IN ABOARD THE SHIP HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED TONIGHT. THEY WERE THOSE OF PIERRE TRAHAN, JR., ARNOLDVILLE, LA., AND J.L.BAKER AND CHARLES E. HICKS, HOME ADDRESSES UNKNOWN.

IDENTIFICATION WAS MADE BY TAGS ON THE SEAMEN, WHICH WERE SUBMITTED AS EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

M1255AEW

30.24 - 7965

30.24-7965

OTTAWA, AUG 31-(AP)-NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD (SMALL D) TODAY ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL VICTOR G.BRODEUR, 51, AS COMMANDING OFFICER, PACIFIC COAST, AND HIS TEMPORARY REPLACEMENT AS NAVAL MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN JOINT STAFF IN WASHINGTON BY CAPT.V.S. GODFREY, 45, FORMERLY ADMIRAL BRODEUR'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

COMMODORE W.J.A.REECH, 48, FORMER COMMANDING OFFICER PACIFIC COAST IS PROCEEDING ON LEAVE BEFORE TAKING UP A NEW APPOINTMENT, NOT ANNOUNCED.

B721OAEW

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT TODA ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAS RECOGNIZED THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AT ALGIERS AS "THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY TO LOOK AFTER AND PROTECT ALL FRENCH INTERESTS."

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE KREMLIN HAS NAMED TEN NEW LIEUTENANT GENERALS AND 30 MAJOR GENERALS A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST SAID TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS, LISTED THE TENPROMOTED FROM MAJOR GENERAL TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL AS D.I.ANDREEV, P.BARANOV, M.I.DRATVIN, F.N.SZELENTSOV, MT.T.POPOV, Z.I.KONDRATYEV, E.G.TROTSENKO, M.D.KUDRYATSEV, A.I.CHEREPANOV AND I.M.LOGINOV.

SEP 2 1943

H.I120SAEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 1-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY IN A DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED TODAY THAT TWO FORMATIONS OF AMERICAN FIGHTER AND BOMBER PLANES BASED IN CHINA BOMBED AND STRAFED TARGETS IN THE HANOI AREA OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA YESTERDAY.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

THE DOMEI ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DISPATCH SAID THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT IN THE AFTERNOON BY PLANES THAT APPEARED FROM THREE DIRECTIONS "OVER THE NORTHERN FRONTIER."

#

UNDATED EARTHQUAKE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY, ON SEPT 1, 1923, JAPAN WAS ROCKED BY WHAT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS THE GREATEST EARTHQUAKE DISASTER OF MODERN TIMES.

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TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA AND HUNDREDS OF VILLAGES AND PLEASURE RESORTS WERE DEVASTATED. EARTH TREMORS, FIRE AND SEA-WAVES, BESIDES KILLING 99,331 PERSONS, LEFT 103,733 WOUNDED AND 43,476 MISSING. PROPERTY DAMAGE RAN INTO THE BILLIONS. MORE THAN 1,000 AFTER-SHOCKS WERE RECORDED IN THE FOLLOWING FIVE DAYS.

THE ENTIRE CIVILIZED WORLD CAME TO THE RESCUE OF THE STRICKEN JAPANESE. THE UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES AS WELL AS SENDING HUNDREDS OF RED CROSS WORKERS AND OTHER PERSONNEL TO AID IN THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED AND TO ASSIST IN THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

M/N553AEW

UNDATED PARIANI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GEN. ALBERTO PARIANI, FORMER REPRESENTATIVE OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE IN ALBANIA, HAS BEEN NAMED ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN REPLACING DINO ALFIERI, THE ROME RADIO SAID YESTERDAY (WED.) IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALFIERI HAD BEEN REPORTED ARRESTED IN ROME AUG. 14. HE WAS SAID THEN TO HAVE GONE TO ROME TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL WHICH LED TO THE DOWNFALL OF BENITO MUSSOLINI.

PARIANI WAS BORN IN MILAN IN 1876. HE WAS CHIEF OF THE IT. MILITARY MISSION TO ALBANIA IN 1927 AND WAS NAMED LIEUTENANT GEN. IN 1934, WHEN HE BECAME ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN GENERAL STAFF.

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HE WAS UNDER-SECRETARY OF WAR FROM 1936 TO 1939.

THE ROME RADIO ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT GUIDO ROCCO, 56, HAD BEEN APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO ANKARA. HE SUCCEEDS RAFFAELE GUARIGLIA, WHO RECENTLY WAS APPOINTED FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE CABINET OF PREMIER BADOGLIO.

ROCCO WAS NAMED MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA IN BADOGLIO'S CABINET AFTER THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI, BUT RECENTLY WAS REPLACED BY CARLO GALLI.

HJ843PEW

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN HIS SPEECH AT QUEBEC YESTERDAY BROUGHT OUT THAT "IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN SUITABLE" FOR RUSSIA TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE RECENT ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE WHICH "WOULD LARGELY IF NOT MAINLY BE CONCERNED WITH HEATING AND INFLAMING THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, WITH WHOM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS A FIVE YEAR TREATY OF NON-AGGRESSION."

THAT GIVES US ONE ANSWER TO THE INTERMINABLE QUERY AS TO WMY RUSSIA DOESN'T MAKE WAR ON JAPAN, OR AT LEAST GRANT BRITAIN AND AMERICA THE USE OF SIBERIAN AIRFIELDS SO THAT WE CAN GET AT THE JAPANESE MAINLAND. IF CYNICS SNIFF AT THIS, THERES A MUCH MORE REALISTIC EXPLANATION OF MOSCOW'S ATTITUDE.

QUITE APART FROM THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT, IT'S UNLIKELY THAT THERE'S ANYONE IN THE ALLIED COUNCILS WHO WOULD DREAM OF ASKING AN ALREADY OVERBURDENED SOVIET TO TAKE ON THE ADDED TASK OF FIGHTING JAPANM MY UNDERSTANDING IS THAT HIGH ALLIED CIRVLES FEEL IO WOULD BE POSITIVELY BRUTAL TO SUGGEST ANY SUCH THING.

MR. CHURCHILL HIMSELF DECLARED THAT NO COUNTRY EVER HAD WITHSTOOD SUCH A DEVASTATING ATTACK AS THAT THROWN AT THE RUSSIANS BY THE HITLERITES. HE SAID HE DIDNT BLAME RUSSIA FOR ANY CRITICISM IT HAD LEVELED AT ITS ALLIES FOR NOT HAVING OPENED A SECOND FRONT ON THE CONTINENT. HE ADDED THAT THE TERRIFIC ALLIED AERIAL ATTACK ON GERMANY WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE MAGNIFICENT STAND OF THE RUSSIANS AGAINST THE GERMANS.

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WERE THE SOVIET AT WAR WITH JAPAN, MOSCOW TODAY WOULDN'T BE CELEBRATING ITS THIRD MAJOR VICTORY IN THREE DAYS. THE MAZI MILITARY GIANT FACING THE REDS WOULDN'T BE ROCKIMG ON HIS HOB-NAILED HEELS. THE ALLIES LIKELY WOULD BE VIEWING THE WAR "THROUGH A GLASS, DARKLY."

MOSCOW HAS TOLD US THAT THERE ARE MORE THAN 3,000.000 GERMAN TROOPS, APART FROM SATELLITE FORCES, ON THE EASTERN FRONT. FROM THE START HITLEG MASSED THE BULK OF HIS TERRIFYING STRIKING POWER AGAINST THE REDS IN WHAT PROBABLY HAS BEEN THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING OF ALL TIME.

EVEN IX XOU LOO ON THE MON-AGGRESSION PACT AS A SCRAP OF PAPER, IT WOULD BE SHEEG MILITARY FOLLY FOR STALIN TO OPEM HOSTILITIES AGAINST JAPAN WHILE STILL ENGAGED WITH HITLER. TRUE, RUSSIA IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BETWEEN 750,000 AND 1,000,000 TROOPS CLOSE TO MANCHUKUO; THE SOVIET IS SAID TO HAVE A STRONG AIR-FORCE IN SIBERIA, AND A LARGE FLEET OF SUBMARINES AT VLADIVOSTOK. THE RUSSIANS COULD HOLD THEIR OWN, BUT THE JAPS ALSO HAVE PERHAPS A MILLION MEN AVAILABLE IN MANCHUKUO AND NORTHERN CHINA AND ARE SET FOC CONTINGENCIES.

BUT, ASKS SOMEBODY, WHY CAN'T RUSSIA LET BRITAIN AND AMERICA USE SIBERIAN AIR BASES FOR ATTACS AGAINST JAPAN? WELL, THE ANSWER IS THAT THIS WOULD BE TANTAMOUNT TO A SOVIET DECLARATIOM OF WAR ON THE JAPS.

3024 - 7967

3024 - 7967

WILL RUSSIA JOIN THE ALLIES AGAINST JAPAN AFTER THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT IS EODED? WE'LL HAVE TO PAGE MARSHAL STALIN FOG THAT ONE. HOWEVER, WE CAN SEE FOR OURSELVES THAT THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT LOOMSH LARGE. THAT HISTORIC DOCUMENT WAS SIGNED APRIL 13, 1941, AND DOESN'T EXPIRE UNTIL 1946. IF NEITHER PARTX DENOUNCES IT ONE YEAR BEFORE EXPIRATION, IT'S AUTOMATICALLY RENEWED.

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SO UNLESS JAPAN GIVES JUST CAUSE, RUSSIA CAN'T DECLARE WAR WITHOUT BREAKING HER BOND. WHO ASKS HER TO DO THAT? IF YOU WANT THE REDS TO FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN YOUD BETTER PRAY MIGHTY HARD THAT THE JAPS VOMMIT SOME HOSTILE ACT--AND STRANGER THINGS THAN HOSTILE ACTS HAVE HAPPENED.

VIEWING THE MATTER FROM THZ PURELY "PRACTICAL" STANDPOINT, WMAT REASON IS THERE TO EXPECT THAT RUSSIA WILL DO OTMER THAN BE GOVERNED BY HONOR AND PERSONAL INTERESTS AFTER THE WAR WITH GERMANY IS FINISHED? GETTING DOWM TO CASES, DO YOU KNOW ANY NATION THAT'S IN THIS VLOBAL MOLOVAUST PURELX FOR ALTRUISTIC REASONS?

SHOULD CIRCUMSTANCES RELEASE MOSCOW FROM ITS NON-AGGRESSION PACT, WHERE'S NO PRESENT GEASON TO DOUBT THAT THE REDS WOULD AT LEAST THROW OPEN THEIR AIRPORTS TO THE ALLIES. IT SHOULDN'T BE FORGOTTEN THAT JAPAN IS RUSSIA'S MORTAL ENEMY.HTHE PACT NOTWITHSTANDING. STILL, THAT DOESN'T NECESSARILY GUARANTEE THAT RUSSIA WILL GO ALL-OUT IN WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

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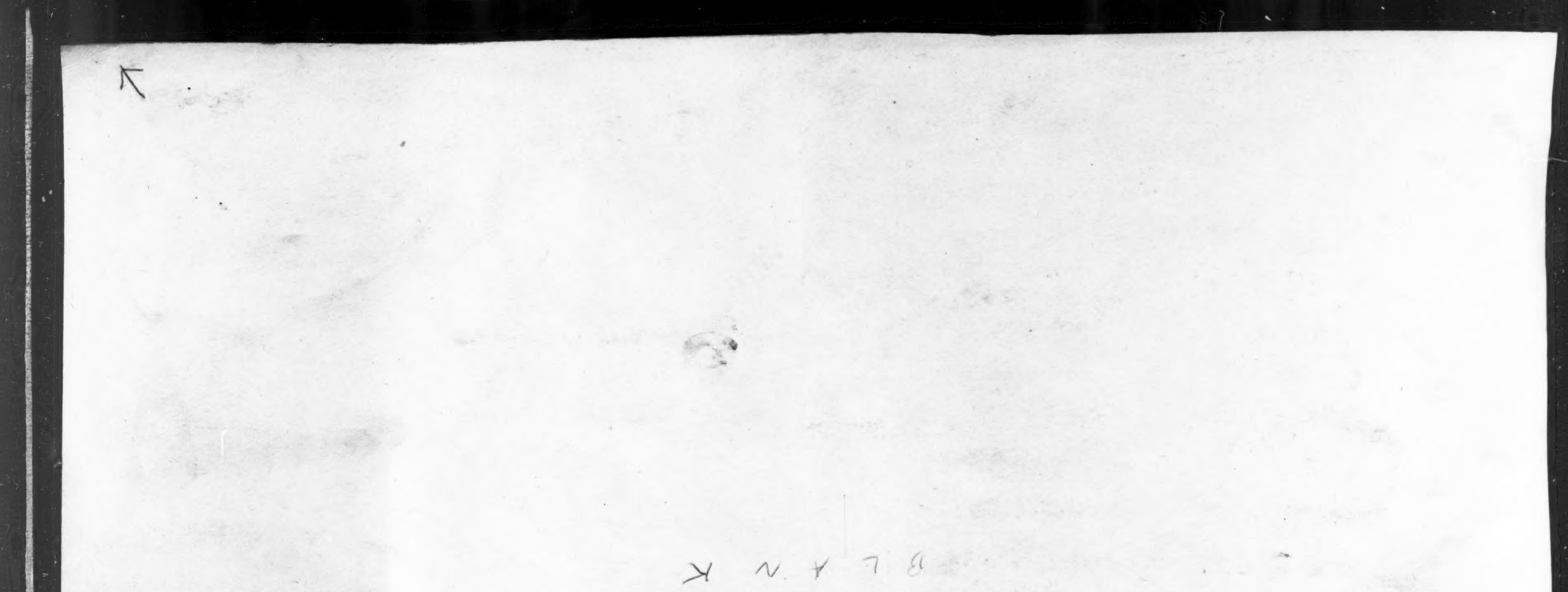

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ALLIED TROOPS LAND ON SOUTHERN ITALY, CROSSING STRAIT OF MESSINA FROM SICILY TO OPEN SECOND FRONT DRIVE IN EUROPE

Eisenhower In Command Of Invasion

New Front Is Opened Up on Fourth Anniversary of Britain's War Entry

Canadians Taking Part in Onslaught

Landing Follows Furious Bombardment by Allies From Air and the Sea

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 3 (Friday).—British and Canadian forces under the command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower swept across the Strait of Messina in today's dawning light and landed on the beaches of Italy.

Thus, the Allies had made good their promise to invade the European mainland. The long-awaited and historic assault came on the fourth anniversary of the day that Great Britain declared war on Germany.

The invading forces of the American commander less than three weeks ago brought to a conclusion the victorious Sicilian campaign. It was from footholds won in that thirty-eight-day campaign, from the eastern shore of Sicily, that the mainland invaders sprung. From there, it was only a brief boat ride, twenty minutes or a half hour ride, to the mainland—and possibly another good step toward Berlin.

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8th Army in Van

British and Canadian troops of the 8th Army, famed for its fighting in North Africa and Sicily, made up the attacking force. Allied naval units escorted the landing barges. Overhead, American and British airmen swept away the enemy.

[The American 7th Army, which mopped up the greater part of the western half of Sicily, presumably was being held in reserve, for the time being at least.]

The landings were preceded by days of violent aerial bombardment which knocked out Axis railway communications between southern and northern Italy and reduced Axis positions on the toe of the Italian boot to a shambles.

Follows Attack From Sea

British and American warships also had participated in the mighty pre-invasion bombardment on the Italian mainland.

It was the first time Allied troops had set foot on European soil since the Dieppe raid in August, 1942, when allied forces landed on the coast of France but later withdrew.

The new blow was struck about dawn today.

Invasion of the continent came quickly on the heels of the cleanup of the Sicilian campaign, begun at dawn July 10 and brought to a victorious conclusion thirty-eight days later with all Axis troops either killed, routed or prisoners.

A special communique, announcing the mainland landings, said the forces "of General Eisenhower continued their advance. British and Canadian troops of the 8th Army, supported by Allied sea and air power, attacked across the Straits of Messina early today and landed on the mainland of Italy."

By moving across the Straits of Messina from the eastern shore of Sicily, the Allied forces had only a few miles of water to cross. The Straits at the narrowest point at the extreme northeastern corner of Sicily are only a little over two miles wide and can be crossed by fast boat in about 20 minutes.

The announcement of the landing was issued here soon after 7 a. m. (1 a. m., Eastern war time.)

The complete text:

"Allied forces under the command of General Eisenhower have continued their advance. British and Canadian troops of the 8th Army, supported by Allied sea and air power, attacked across the Straits of Messina early today and landed on the mainland of Italy."

It was recalled that Canadian troops had been withdrawn from the Sicilian fighting some days before it ended. At that time, it was generally understood, the Canadians were preparing to help spearhead some new attack.

Fourth Anniversary of War

Significantly, the invasion came on the fourth anniversary of the day Great Britain declared herself at war with Germany.

It was possible this factor was taken into consideration at the recent Allied war conference at Quebec. Final plans undoubtedly were made during that historic meeting, for which Prime Minister Churchill crossed the Atlantic and President Roosevelt journeyed to the historic city of the United States' northern neighbor.

In final preparation for the invasion, Allied bombers pummelled every target sighted yesterday on the virtually paralyzed toe of Italy nearest Sicily.

Bivouac Area Hit

Wednesday night R.A.F. Bostons raided what official reports described as "army targets including a bivouac area" in the region of Reggio di Calabria, where the enemy would be expected to concentrate whatever anti-invasion troops were available.

As American Flying Fortresses and medium bomber squadrons were grounded for the first time in weeks, lighter planes took up the attack and in five separate missions by United States and British planes failed to encounter opposition either in the air or from the ground.

In relays they blasted highways and railroads, halting the trucks and trains that moved civilian and military necessities.

Radio Station Blasted

British Bostons and Baltimores and American B-25 Mitchells, escorted by Spitfires, attacked at Cape Spartivento, Oliveta, La Marina, Gambrie and Bouamrino American A-20 attack bombers smashed an Axis radio station at Cape Spartivento in another raid.

Allied pilots said they sighted only a single Messerschmitt 109 during the continuous forays and it avoided a fight.

R.A.F. Wellingtons also returned to the railway targets of Aversa, north of Naples last night with two-ton blockbusters. American Warhawks attacked a zinc factory at Iglesias in southwest Sardinia and strafed a factory at Gennesa, also without opposition.

news agency DNB asserted in a Berlin broadcast that "it cannot be denied that the Anglo-Saxon have succeeded in assembling a great flotilla consisting of transport and landing craft for their plans in the Mediterranean."

In another broadcast, the Paris station said that a second amphibious force was assembling in Britain and that "the moment is approaching when an Anglo-American invasion armada will cross the channel and disembark its armies on the French coast."

Nazis See Invasion Armadas

BALL

Jittery Axis Radios Tell of Vast Forces in Mediterranean and Britain.

SEP 2 1943

London, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—In a series of nervous broadcasts, Axis radio commentators declared today that the Allies were massing vast invasion armadas both in the Mediterranean and in Britain for a two-directional continental assault which might be sprung at any moment.

Whether based on fact or fancy, or in the hopes of gleaning information on Allied plans, the sudden spurt in the enemy's invasion speculation betrayed his uneasiness over what the immediate future will bring.

The Nazi-controlled Paris radio gave considerable attention to reports from La Linea, Spain, telling of the presence at Gibraltar of two battleships, four aircraft carriers, twenty cruisers, forty-eight destroyers and forty-five merchantmen.

At the same time a military commentator of the German

See Great Clash Coming.

"Two gigantic armies will come to grips in the near future," the broadcast added, "and Frenchmen will witness far more vicious battles than anything experienced in 1940. Allied air attacks on French towns have only been a foretaste of things to come."

Earlier this week, Berlin came out for the first time with an assertion that German troops were being withdrawn from the Russian front to meet the Allied invasion threat in the Mediterranean and western Europe.

This appeared to be more of an attempt to discourage Allied in-

vasion plans, for the best information in London was that instead of reinforcing troops in western Europe the Germans may well have been diverting them from France and the Low Countries to Italy, Denmark and the Balkans.

ALLIES READY FOR INVASION, AXIS WARNS

Great Forces Massed In Mediterranean And England, Radio Says

[By the Associated Press]

London Sept. 2—Axis radios broadcast a series of reports today declaring large Allied invasion forces were massed and ready to strike any time now both in the Mediterranean and against the western wall of Hitler's European fortress.

Whatever the Nazis' reasons for broadcasting these reports, they came at a time when the toe of Italy was battered soft by continued Allied bombing of a pre-invasion nature, when Portugal was undertaking unusual defensive military precautions, and when Scandinavia and the Balkans were seething restively under Nazi bonds.

Churchill's Prediction

They came, too, at a time when leaves are beginning to fall in London, recalling Prime Minister Churchill's prediction to a Guildhall audience last June 30:

"Very probably there will be heavy fighting in the Mediterranean and elsewhere before the leaves of autumn fall."

Since that prediction, Sicily has been conquered and the Allies now stand poised to strike at the Italian mainland a few miles away. The "elsewhere" which Churchill mentioned may well be tormenting the Nazis' minds.

The Nazi-controlled Paris radio gave much attention to Spanish reports of the massing at Gibraltar of two battleships, four aircraft carriers, twenty cruisers, forty-eight destroyers and forty-five merchantmen.

Allied Armada Feared

To this report a German military commentator added:

"It cannot be denied that the Anglo-Saxons have succeeded in assembling a great flotilla, consisting of transport and landing craft for their plans in the Mediterranean.

In another broadcast the Paris station said a second amphibious force was being assembled in Britain, and it was added that "the moment is approaching when an Anglo-Saxon invasion armada will cross the channel and disembark its armies on the French coast."

Big Battles Forecast

"Two gigantic armies will come to grips in the near future," the broadcast went on, "and Frenchmen will witness far more vicious battles than anything experienced in 1940. Allied air attacks on French towns have only been a foretaste of things to come."

The Berlin radio observed in connection with a discussion of the Allied invasion plans: "Nothing can surprise the German high command."

The London press gave its most prominent positions to the Axis accounts of the massing of Allied invasion armadas. Some papers speculated that Italy might be left until spring if the invasion of the big islands of Corsica and Sardinia —between Sicily and France—should come first.

May By-Pass Italy

In this event, the Allied North African armies could by-pass Italy and attack France.

The German radio indicated possible Nazi tension over the Channel situation when a "front reporter" of the German public works TODT organization disclosed over the radio that maneuvers had been held in the Nazi-held Channel islands against an assumed enemy invading from the sea and air simultaneously.

"A ring of pillboxes surrounds the islands," he said. "They are part of a wall which runs for miles and is so well camouflaged that nothing can be detected from either air or sea."

Adding to apparent German jitters was the necessity to shift troops on the vast European checkerboard to meet diverse military possibilities. Swedish correspondents reported military circles in Berlin had announced German withdrawals from the Russian front to meet western invasion threats.

Nazis Spread Thin

The Nazi forces were being spread thin, with political unrest in Denmark and the Balkans and with the Red army offensive in Russia apparently gaining momentum by the hour.

A broadcast by the French radio at Algiers tonight said that German Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, air commander for the Axis in the Italian war theater, had taken over control of all Italian railways and roads.

The French radio said it was assumed that this move was a consequence of the Allies' having asked the Italians to wreck communications to hamper the Germans.

Portugal was disclosed today to have received new arms from Britain and to be planning a series of defensive military measures which Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salzar said, in a communique issued in Lisbon, were necessary because of the war situation.

The communique disclosed that the new war material would be used in large-scale military maneuvers to be held late in September and October.

Invasion Spearhead Is Manned By 500,000 Seasoned Fighters

Planes, Tanks and Ships Supporting British and American Veterans of Victorious Campaigns In North Africa and Sicily

By The Associated Press SEP 3 1943

The invasion spearhead ramming into Southern Italy is forged with planes, tanks, ships and tough, battle-seasoned men half a million to a million strong.

Their invasion springboard is one wrested from the enemy in one of the brilliant victories of the war, climaxed by a triumph in Tunisia that bled the enemy of ground and air strength.

In North Africa at the end of the Tunisian campaign, the Allies had at least 500,000 men—Americans and British—and thousands upon thousands more of Frenchmen rapidly being trained and equipped with the most modern armaments of war.

Among the forces at General Dwight D. Eisenhower's disposal are hardened, battle-tested and victory-confident units: The U. S. Second Army Corps, the British Eighth Army, the British First Army, and the Fighting French.

These were the men who pushed the Axis out of Africa, who met and bested some of the finest German troops and shattered—in all the African warfare—thirty-six divisions of enemy troops.

In reserve during the Tunisia warfare, and now possibly destined to carry much of the weight of the assault after the first toe-holds are won by veteran troops is the American Fifth Army commanded by Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, hero of the dangerous expedition to North Africa before the allied landings to clear the way.

Activities, strength, and disposition of this Fifth Army have been secrets jealously-kept, but it is known that the army was stationed in Morocco.

Convoy after convoy coming from the United States and England to Africa brought armaments and probably troops to reinforce this army.

In Tunisia the Americans, British and French learned the vital lesson of fighting together in perfect co-ordination. Hundreds and thousands of troops gained battle-front experience. Armored units, airplanes and artillery were used in concert, supply services performed prodigious feats and increased their efficiency.

At the battle's end, the Allies had nearly half a million trained, experienced men, and had accounted for 324,000 Axis troops—30,000 killed, 27,000 wounded and 267,000 captured, all this in Tunisia alone. The prisoners included twenty-seven Axis generals, headed by Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim. The Axis had lost 1,700 planes. Three of Germany's best armored divisions had been destroyed, and so, too, in the long campaigns of Africa, had every Italian armored division that ever existed.

After the clean-up, the Allied troops rested and re-grouped and trained for the assault across the sea.

The United States played a major role in rearming the French, and in May five divisions—two armored and three infantry—already were being armed in addition to a tank battalion, tank destroyer battalion, anti-aircraft battalion, and parachute regiment.

The French were to have an army of at least eleven divisions, men eager for revenge upon the Nazis. On May 26 it was announced that General Henri Giraud's military forces in French Africa had received military supplies valued at $60,000,000 from the United States in April, bringing the total to date to $75,000,000.

The American forces in the thick of the Tunisian battle were the 1st Armored Division, led by Major General Ernest Harmon; the 1st Infantry Division commanded by Major General Terry Allen, the 9th Infantry Division led by Major General Maton S. Eddy, and the 34th Infantry Division, led by Major General Charles W. Ryder. The latter is a National Guard division composed largely of troops from Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

At the very close, these forces, grouped into the 2d Corps, were commanded by Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley, who took over from Lieutenant General George S. Patton Jr., on April 17 when the Americans were shifted from the central sector in Tunisia to the north for the final drive that led them to Bizerte.

General Patton's whereabouts and duties since then were subjects for speculation. Famous as a leader of armored warfare, he is a logical choice to command such units in this invasion.

The Allied troops in the final phase of the Tunisian drive numbered seventeen divisions, commanded by General Sir Harold Alexander, deputy commander in chief in charge of ground forces under General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Besides the four American divisions, the seventeen included three infantry divisions and an armored division of the British 1st Army, and eight divisions of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's brilliant 8th Army which drove up from the south in Tunisia after chasing Field Marshal Erwin Rommel across Africa.

CLEARED OF GERMANS

Vital Railway Center of Sumy in Ukraine and Lisichansk in Middle Donets Area Are Captured.

SEP 3 1943

London, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The hard-driving Russian forces, pushing the Germans back all along the far-flung Russian front in one of their most successful weeks of the war, today captured the important Ukrainian town of Sumy and the Middle Donets town of Lisichansk and drove the Nazis out of the entire Kursk region north of Kharkov, Moscow announced tonight.

A special communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here, announced the capture of Lisichansk and many other populated points in the Donets Basin. Earlier Premier Joseph Stalin had issued a special order of the day telling of the liberation of Sumy, a vital railway center about 100 miles northwest of Kharkov.

South of Bryansk, the communique said, the Russians captured over 130 populated places in addition to Sumy. The district center of Grushkovo in the Kursk region fell to the advancing Russians.

"Thus the Kursk region is completely freed from German Fascist invaders," the bulletin declared.

Russians Sweep On Powerfully.

The Special Order of the Day was the fourth to be issued by Stalin in four days as the Russians rolled the Germans back along the 600-mile front from the Smolensk-Moscow road to the shores of the Sea of Azov.

Lisichansk, in the Middle Donets region, has been between Isyum and Voroshilovgrad, about thirty-seven miles east of the important rail junction of Slavyansk.

The Donets River point of Slavyanosevsk also fell to the Russians, along with several other towns of that region, indicating that the break-through was at least thirty miles across.

In the Smolensk region the Russians advanced four to six miles and captured over 100 populated places, the communique said. Other Russian forces attacking from the coast of the Sea of Azov captured the town of Budennovka, Moscow reported.

Called Sumy Division.

The capture of Sumy carried the Russians to within 185 miles of Kiev in their westward drive across the northern Ukraine.

The new Order of the Day said that the Russian divisions involved in the fighting for the liberation of Sumy would be called Sumy divisions hereafter "to commemorate the success."

"For the excellent military operations and valor I express my gratitude to all troops which par-

WHOLE KURSK REGION

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ticipated in the fighting for the liberation of Sumy," Stalin's order said.

The newest gain in the dead center of the sagging Nazi front widened and deepened the Russian by-pass salient north of Poltava, heightening the flanking hazard to the Germans in the Stalino bulge of the southern Ukraine and strengthening the Russian arc being drawn around Bryansk from the south.

The victory touched off another 124-gun salute in the Soviet capital, where thundering salvos have signaled the quickening cadence of German reverses since August 5, when Orel and Belgorod fell, and on through successive victories at Kharkov, Izyum, Sevsk, Rylsk, Taganrog, Yelnya and Dorogobruzh.

A Russian war bulletin recorded today by the Soviet monitor, giving figures that made Taganrog the greatest single German defeat since Stalingrad, said charging Red Army troops had killed more than 35,000 Germans and captured 5,100 in the final liquidation of enemy forces encircled west of the Sea of Azov port.

Eight Nazi Divisions Routed.

In all eight Nazi divisions totaling 120,000 men were routed and mauled by the smashing Russian attack, the bulletin said.

Keeping up the steady pace of enemy attrition, Moscow reported, Stalin's troops yesterday cut down an additional 6,000 of the foe who got in the way of Russian drives reaching toward Stalino, Poltava, Bryansk and Smolensk, along a 600-mile front.

The Nazi High Command was said in today's Moscow bulletin to have shifted part of the inland German forces to the south in an effort to halt the Russian breakthrough, but the Russians, in a strong charge southwest of Voroshilovgrad, punched out gains of four to six miles toward Stalino and Debaltsevo.

Both cities lie on the rail network feeding the German forces in the central Donets.

SUMY IS CAPTURED IN RUSSIAN SWEEP ALONG WIDE FRONT

Ukraine Citadel Falls in New Soviet Victory 90 Miles North of Kharkov.

AZOV PUSH CONTINUES

Reds Take Towns 20 Miles from Mariupol in Coast Drive.

SEP 3 1943

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 3—(AP) Russia announced early today that five Red armies plunging westward had cut the Bryansk-Kiev railway 150 miles from Kiev, smashed German reinforcements in a six-mile gain on Smolensk, and rolled up Axis lines in a new 45-mile-wide spurt in the Donets basin.

Marshal Stalin's Thursday order of the day said that the Ukraine citadel of Sumy, 90 miles northwest of Kharkov, had fallen to Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's army, and a communique announced the capture of Krolevets and Yampol, two points on the vital Bryansk-Kiev railway linking the enemy's central and southern fronts.

Lisichansk, Voroshilovsk, Slavyanoserbsk, and other cities were seized in the Donets basin, while Budenovka, 20 miles from Mariupol, was taken in the push along the rim of the Sea of Azov, said the communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Nazis in Great Retreat

The swiftness of the Russian advances and the tone of the communique indicated that the Germans were engaged in a large-scale retreat toward the Dnieper river, particularly in the huge Donets basin. The bulletin, however, emphasized that the Germans were fighting stubbornly all along the 600-mile front.

More than 9,000 Germans were killed yesterday as the Red armies overran nearly 250 cities and villages, many of them strategic prizes, for a two-day bag of nearly 550 localities.

Germany's 1941 invasion lines now have been cracked by the Russians in a 1943 offensive that has carried the Red army more than half-way along the come-back trail from historic Stalingrad to the Polish border.

150 Miles from Kiev

The capture of Krolevets, 25 miles north of the rail junction of Konotop, put the Red army 150 miles from Kiev after a 130-mile summer lunge from Kursk. Moreover, its fall further flanked Bryansk from the south and may force Germany's south-central armies to fall back on Kiev. Captured Yampol lies 32 miles northeast of Krolevets.

"Soviet units are inflicting unceasing blows on the mauled divisions of the enemy, not giving them the possibility of disengaging from pursuit and organizing their defenses," said a communique supplement telling of the fighting southwest of Sevsk that spilled across the Bryansk- Kiev line. One Soviet formation alone was said to have wiped out 2,000 Germans in that area during the day.

On the Smolensk front the Russians swept on six miles after toppling Yelnya and Dorogobuzh. German trops there were being reinforced by fresh reserves hurled into battle straight from the march, but the communique said:

"All attempts of the Hitlerites, however, to stem our attacking units met with failure."

It added that 4,000 Germans were killed and 44 tanks knocked out west and south of Yelnya in an advance which apparently puts the Russians only 40 miles from Smolensk.

Scores of Tanks Destroyed

Scores of tanks were knocked out and large quantities of enemy booty captured during the day, and Soviet airmen were attacking Konotop, Debaltsevo and other rail junctions glutted with German troop trains trying to reinforce the sagging Axis fronts.

German radio broadcasts told of "extremely bitter defensive fighting of undiminished violence" on the entire front. It said that Russian troops again were attacking the narrow Axis toehold in the Caucasus opposite the embattled Donets basin.

In announcing Sumy's fall Stalin issued his fourth triumphant order of the day since Monday. As usual he ordered salvoes from 120 guns in Moscow fired to celebrate the event, and his order also ended in the usual grim ultimatum: "Death to the German invaders."

Krolevets' capture was the deepest southern penetration yet made in the 1941 German lines established below Bryansk a few months after the original Axis invasion. In the south the Germans appeared to be making their hastiest retreat.

The coal and iron center of Lisichansk fell to Russians plunging across the middle Donets river on a 45-mile-wide front. This army also took Voroshilovsk, Slavanyoserbsk, Chistyakpvo, and other important points to imperil the German-held network of railways feeding the Donets garrisons.

New Trap Prepared

Hundreds of thousands of German troops based along the Slavyansk-Artemvosk-Stalino railway apparently were threatened with envelopment—unless they withdraw or get needed reinforcements—because of the breakthrough across the middle Donets and the speedy Russian drive along the Sea of Azov to the south.

Along the Sea of Azov Col. Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Russian Army, which overran Taganrog and killed or captured more than 41,000 encircled Germans, swept on westward after the broken remnants of eight German divisions reeling back toward Mariupol.

On the basis of the Russian announcement Gen. Tolbukhin's troops were believed to be only 25 miles from Mariupol. Their ultimate goal is Melitopol, the rail landgate to the Crimea. Their immediate objective, however, is to flank the huge over-extended German army jutting into the rich Donets basin to the north.

Russian troops hit the Germans from the east as well as across the middle Donets. Chistyakovo, 36 miles east of Stalino, and Krasny-Kut, 20 miles southeast of another important Axis-held rail junction, Debaltsevo, were recaptured, the communique said.

Naz's Watch Reserves Move Up

The Berlin radio anticipated the new Russian onslaught across the middle Donets Wednesday night, telling of tremendous Russian reserves swinging up to the front there. Today's Soviet bulletin bore out that German broadcast.

Striking between Lisichansk and Voroshilovgrad the Russians overran Slavyanoserbsk, Voroshilovsk, Rodakovo, and other localities only a few miles from the vulnerable German railway supply network.

Voroshilovsk is only 20 miles from Debaltsevo on the railway running southwestward from Voroshilovgrad. Lisichansk, which the Germans recaptured July 13, is only 30 miles from Artemvosk and 19 miles from the German-held rail city of Popasnaya.

At the other end of the long front the communique said the Red army under Gen. Vassilly Sokolovsky had re-won more than 100 villages in new gains of four to six miles beyond Dorogobuzh and Yelnya on the road to Smolensk.

The German High command communique recorded by the Associated Press indicated that the Axis airforce had flung all the weight it could muster in an effort to halt the Red army plunge toward Smolensk—a prize whose capture would reopen White Russia to the advancing Russians.

The Russians already had cracked two-year-old German lines to recapture Dorogobuzh Wednesday in a night assault from the north and south climaxed by bitter block-to-block street fighting.

One Moscow dispatch said the Russians struck westward with such speed that 2,500 Russian civilians whom the Germans were herding toward Smolensk had been overtaken and freed.

Stalin singled out the 340th, 167th and 232nd Soviet infantry divisions for particular praise in the recapture of Sumy. Henceforth they will attach the name of Sumy to their regular names.

STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The special order of the day announcing the capture of Sumy, as broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor:

Our troops of the Voronezh front today captured the important Ukrainian regional center, the town of Sumy.

In fighting for the liberation of Sumy, troops under command of Lieutenant General Chibissoff distinguished themselves, and particularly the 340th Infantry Division under the command of Colonel Zubareff, the 167th Infantry Division under Major General Melnikoff and the 232d Infantry Division under command of Major General Ulikinoff.

To commemorate the success achieved, the 340th, the 167th and the 232d Infantry Divisions will henceforth be called Sumy Divisions.

For the excellent military operations and valor I express my gratitude to all troops who participated in the fighting for the liberation of Sumy.

Today at 8 P. M. the capital of our motherland will, in the name of the motherland, salute the gallant troops who liberated the town of Sumy by twelve salvos from 124 guns.

Eternal glory to heroes who fell in fighting for the freedom of our motherland! Death to the German invaders!

Supreme Commander in Chief, Marshal of the Soviet Union,

J. STALIN.

APPEAL FOR PEACE BY ITALY HINTED IN NEW RUMORS

Allies and Axis Engage in Guessing Game of Propaganda.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—(AP) A fresh crop of rumors poured into London today saying a major Italian peace move is imminent and, while no official confirmation was available, it appeared that both the Allies and the Axis might be playing a propagandistic guessing game.

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There appeared no doubt that many of the rumors springing from European sources were inspired by the eGrmans, and one view held here was that these were feelers through which the Nazis hoped to learn what if any peace moves had been made by Italy.

Under the circumstances it would be good strategy to keep the Germans guessing, and this appeared to be the aim of the British Foreign office. One line of reasoning was that even if Italian capitulation steps are not now in progress, they might be at any time and it would be poor policy to confirm them ahead of the accomplished fact.

Some significance was attached here, moreover, to the indications that the Nazis thought the situation suficiently serious to start a flow of feelers.

There also were stories carried in the London press that British newspapermen covering the visit of Prime Minister Churchill to Washington had been advised not to take any holidays.

Reuters reported that Enrico Galeazzi, governor of Vatican City, who arrived in Lisbon Tuesday, actually is on his way to Washington, presumably with a message from Pope Pius XII to President Roosevelt. The Algiers radio broadcast a report that peace demonstrations, including strikes as peace gestures, had been held in Rome, Milan and Turin.

Also an underground Italian station was said to have broadcast a warning to Marshal Badoglio, head of the Italian government, that if peace negotiations were not started immediately the Italian people would rise and form a peace government.

R. A. F. Hits Dutch Canal Lock

Daylight Raiders Destroy Waterway Gate—

Allied Squadrons Roar Over France.

London, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—British Hurricane bombers today destroyed the lock gates at the south end of the Hansweert Canal, one of Holland's busy waterway links for seagoing shipping. The Air Ministry news service announced tonight that the Hurricanes, escorted by Typhoons, scored "bull's-eyes" on the gates.

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The lock enabled ships to approach Antwerp without going into the sea where they would be exposed to air and naval attack.

Flying at rooftop height, the planes smashed through strong anti-aircraft fire to reach the target. The escorting Typhoons damaged three tugs, a barge and a 400-ton coastal vessel, and machine-gunned sentries standing near the lock gates.

The announcement declared that the gates were destroyed and that the debris flew so high in the air that one plane was damaged flying through it.

Three Hurricanes and one Typhoon were reported missing from this daylight attack.

Late this afternoon great waves of Allied planes were seen heading across the English Channel toward the continent. A big force of bombers, flying high without an escort, crossed the southeast coast of England on a southeasterly course with one squadron leaving a huge vapor trail across the sky. Later another large force of bombers and fighters headed in the direction of Cape Gris Nez and Calais.

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, Sept. 3—United States Flying Fortresses bombed airfields at Mardyck and Denain late yetserday and other battle planes ushered in the fifth year of the war with further attacks on French targets under the largest fighter cover used in air operations so far in 1943, it was announced today.

"Good bombing results were observed on all targets," said a communique issued jointly by United States Army headquarters and the Air Ministry.

Thunderbolts For Escort

Squadrons of Thunderbolts escorted and covered the Flying Fortresses.

"Marauders and RAF Bostons, Mitchells and Venturas bombed targets in Pas de Calai.," the communique said. "Other Marauders attacked the power station at Mazingarbe and Bostons attacked the freight yards at Serqueux."

Serqueux is an important junction between the Paris-Dieppe and Amiens-Rouen lines and the Bostons attacking there flew so low the men in them could feel the concussion of their own bombs.

RAF, Dominion and Allied Spitfires escorted and supported the light and medium bombers.

Down 4 Enemy Planes

Four enemy aircraft were reported destroyed, one by Fortress guns and three by Spitfires. One of the medium bombers, a light bomber and two fighters failed to return.

The raiders struck zones clustered into areas on a 110-mile front.

Serqueux is thirty miles southeast of Dieppe; Mazingarbe forty-five miles inland from Calais; Denain twenty-six miles southeast of Lille, and Mardyck is six miles from Dunkerque.

Destroy Lock Gates

In earlier operations Hurricane bombers weaved through heavy anti-tircraft shells at tree-top height to destroy vital lock gates at the southern end of Holland's Handweert Canal, while escorting Typhoons damaged a small coastal vessel and three tugboats.

The Air Ministry's announcement of the Handweert Canal raid said three of the Hurricane bombers and one Typhoon were missing, but declared flatly that the gates were destroyed, blocking Antwerp from vessels except by sea, where they would be exposed to aerial and naval attacks.

95,000 Tons On Reich

British bombers have plastered Germany with 96,000 tons of bombs so far this year, of which 50,000 tons were dropped on the highly industrialized Ruhr, the Air Ministry announced.

The weight of high explosives was almost three times that dropped on the Reich in the same period of 1942 when the tonnage was 33,000.

[These RAF figures are all in long tons. The long ton is 240 pounds heavier than the American standard of 2,000 pounds.]

Berlin Gets 6,000 Tons

Hamburg was by far the most bombed city of the year, thus far receiving the total of 11,000 tons. Essen ranked next at 9,000 tons.

Berlin to date this year has been hit by 6,000 tons, the announcement said.

After Hamburg and Essen, the five most heavily bombed German cities this year were listed as Cologne, 8,000 tons; Duisburg and Berlin, 6,000 tons each, and Duesseldorff and Nuernburg, 5,000 each.

Sorties flown by the fighter command up to September 2, 1943, numbered 145,000, equaling those for the same period of 1942. In the same period of 1941, fighters made 173,000 sorties.

A sortie is one flight by one plane.

HEAVY COVER OF FIGHTERS SETS RECORD

O'QUINN

Good Results Reported By Other Groups Hitting At Rail Links

RAF Smashes Canal's Gates In Holland By Direct Hits

AIR FORCE CHIEF TO MEET BRITISH

Gen. Arnold's Trip to London Hints Expansion of Bomber Attacks.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—(AP) Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. Army Air forces, and Maj. Gen. William C. Lee, commander of an airborne division who is known as the father of American parachute troops, arrived in Britain today from the United States.

Both these high-ranking representatives of American air power immediately plunged into a study of the military set-up and recent operations by the Eighth U. S. A.A.F.

To Confer With Leaders

Gen. Arnold is here for conferences with British Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Portal, Lt. Gen Jacob L. Devers, commanding U. S. forces in the European theater; Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Eighth air force; and other British and American officers.

The arrival in England of the two top U. S. air chiefs was seen as an immediate conversion of the Quebec decisions of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill into military action.

Gen. Arnold's scheduled conferences with Generals Devers and Eaker, and the presence of Gen. Lee suggested further coordination of ground and air forces for the expected invasion of the continent.

But regardless of whether the President and the prime minister decided on an invasion or a continuation of the air war on Germany's war plants and defenses, it is believed that air activity will be stepped up to an even larger scale than the present almost-daily attacks.

NAZI LEADERS MEET

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 3.—(AP) The Daily Mail, quoting Vichy reports relayed through Madrid, said today that Adolf Hitler's chief military advisers had just completed an extraordinary four-day war council at the Fuehrer's headquarters at which the German retreat on the Russian front was discussed.

The conclusion of the meeting "probably foreshadows further and more dramatic German withdrawals," the Mail's dispatch said.

Raid Alarm in Rome

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Swiss radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that an air-raid alarm was sounded yesterday in Rome, but that no bombs were dropped. Allied announcements have said nothing of such a raid

British Leaders Return Home

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Portal, chief of the air staff, returned to England today from the Quebec war conference. Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, new Allied commander in chief in southeast Asia, returned yesterday.

Dutch Queen Pledges Aid In War On Japan

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina said tonight that the people of Holland, once their homeland has been liberated, "must march with our Allies against the Japanese, thus jointly liberating the Netherlands East Indies."

The Netherlands Queen spoke in a broadcast to her countrymen from Radio Orange, official Dutch station here.

CHANNEL GUNS ROAR

LONDON, Sept. 2—(AP) Heavy cannonading broke out on the British side of the English channel in the Dover area shortly after 10 p.m. tonight and continued 15 minutes.

The fire from the British coastal batteries, normally a sign that an enemy convoy is attempting to run through Dover strait, attained a rate of one shell a minute.

About 11:15 p.m. enemy guns on the French shore replied. Coastal towns about Dover were given shellfire warninge.

Madam Chiang Predicts Victory

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Madam Chiang Kai-shek foresees British and Chinese fighting "literally shoulder to shoulder as comrades in arms toward certain victory." In a message today to the British people on the anniversary of the declaration of war against Germany, she said she anticipated the strengthening of bonds between China and Britain in the near future.

Says Forts Defeat Fighters

British Air Marshal Finds Bombers Dooming Present Combat System

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—British Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert said tonight that "it almost looks as though the Fortress type of bomber has defeated the contemporary fighter." If that is so, he said, "a new solution to the problem of defense will have to be found" in aerial combat.

Joubert's recognition of the deadliness of America's Flying Fortress bombers, which specialize in precision work by daylight, was made in a radio war commentary.

"The great fire power of a close formation of Flying Fortresses was the reason why they could battle their way through a horde of enemy fighters, reach and bomb their target accurately and get away with losses which in the circumstances were moderate," he stated in a talk on recent activity of the U. S. 8th A. A. F.

Franco Pledge Reported

London Hears of Withdrawal From Russia; Berlin Is Contradictory

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—The diplomatic correspondent of "The Evening Standard" wrote today that Generalissimo Francisco Franco gave verbal assurance recently to Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, that the Spanish "Blue Division" would be withdrawn from the Russian front.

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[However, United States government monitors recorded a D N. B. broadcast from Berlin saying that a battalion of more tha 1,000 Spanish volunteers arrive recently at the French frontier e route to the Eastern front. Th would indicate reinforcemer rather than withdrawal.]

Premier Urges Close Czech Ties With Russia

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—Msgr. Jan Sramek, Premier of the Czecho-Slovakian Government in exile, in a message broadcast today to his German-occupied homeland on the fourth anniversary of the war, urged his nation to continue close relations with Soviet Russia.

"We wish to deepen our bonds of alliance with Great Britain, the United States and, as well with France, whose return to the ranks of the great European powers we consider absolutely essential," he said. "We also wish to continue in in our close collaboration with the Soviet Union. We believe it unconditionally necessary for Russia to take a permanent part in European politics. . . ."

Norse Coup Costly.

London, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Germans lost 65,000 men killed or disabled in their invasion of Norway in 1940, Rear Admiral Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, chief of the Norwegian Air Force, declared today.

At the end of the campaign, the Admiral said, the Germans demanded that the Norwegians pay pensions to the widows and dependents of the Nazi soldiers killed or wounded in the invasion. Norway promptly agreed.

"I am surprised that you accept," said the German general who transmitted the demand.

"Not at all," replied the Norwegian official with whom the general was dealing. "Hitler has announced that you lost only 1,163 killed and wounded. We can afford to pay pensions for them."

The Germans, Riiser-Larsan said; thereupon dropped their demands.

He declared that when Norway was attacked there were 1,024 Norwegian ships on the high seas and Major Vidkun Quisling Nazi-appointed Premier, ordered them to make for Axis ports. Not a single ship obeyed the order.

HINTS FRANCE MAY GET NORMANDIE

London, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Rene Mayer, Commissioner of Communications and Merchant Marine of the French Committee of National Liberation, hinted last night that the former liner Normandie may be returned to the French flag.

The liner, now the U. S. S. Lafayette, was damaged by fire in New York and is now being righted. Mr. Mayer declined to elaborate, however, after throwing out his hint.

At the present time, he said, United France has 1,000,000 tons of merchant shipping serving the Allied war effort. He said the British and Americans would be asked to help rebuild the French merchant marine.

Weds Despite Loss of Leg

New York Soldier Marries English Fiancee on Schedule

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Second Lieutenant Morton Schlesinger married his English fiancee today despite the loss of his right leg in a recent accident.

Schlesinger was determined to be married on the date set before his accident, and the ceremony took place in the officers' ward of a United States Army Hospital with the bridgegroom seated in a wheel chair.

The bride was Rita Clare Shenker. Schlesinger is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin R. Schlesinger, of 1240 Wheeler Avenue, New York.

Officer Saves Six Lives After Plane Falls Into Sea

Major Piper Gets His Crewmen Into a Rubber Raft

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Major Preston Piper, 8th AirForce squadron commander, from Santa Ana, Calif., helped save the lives of six members of his crew when his Flying Fortress Lulu Belle crashed into the sea thirty miles off the English coast recently, it was disclosed today.

Piper's plane was forced down when two engines gave out on the return from the shuttle raid on Regensburg, Germany. Only one rubber dinghy with a capacity of five men opened—upside down—and all equipment, including the oars, was lost.

Piper worked desperately to inflate the raft and get the crew safely on it as thirty-foot waves swept over them.

Although wearing flying clothes, Piper trod water long enough to grab Technical Sergeant Harry Jablon, of 303 East Forty-ninth Street, New York, a radio operator, and hoist him aboard. Four of the crew died trying to reach the raft.

Some of the men lost consciousness from chill and shock, and lay half submerged in the raft while Piper alternated between attempts to revive them and vain efforts to recover another raft dropped by an air-sea rescue plane. The seven survivors were rescued by a launch after twenty-two hours.

Praises U. S. Reporters For Coverage Of War

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—Robert Waithman, chief correspondent in the United States for the London *News Chronicle*, says that "coverage of the war from London by United States reporters has been from the very beginning painstaking, accurate and intelligent—I don't see how it could be improved."

Waithman's view was expressed to the magazine *Newspaper World*, which published the interview today. Back in Britain after six years in the United States, Waithman expects to return to Washington soon.

Legless Fighter Pilot Happy, Yet He's A Bit Worried, Too

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Colonel West Being Fitted With Artificial Legs, But He Fears Age May Ground Him

JAMES KING

(By the Associated Press)

An RAF Hospital in England, *Friday*, Sept. 3—Col. Graham West was happy today, and yet a bit worried, too.

He was happy because doctors are fitting him with artificial legs so he can fly again, and worried because he is approaching his thirty second birthday, which the army might think a little old for a fighter pilot.

The colonel, who came through eighty-seven fighter-combat missions without a scratch in North Africa, lost both legs in a ground accident last June.

He was directing a group fighting a fire at an airdrome near Tunis when the flames ignited a JU-52 which the Germans had abandoned. The plane's ammunition exploded, and West, who was only thirty feet away, was hit by shrapnel in his legs and a hand.

"Lots Worse Off"

Both his legs were amputated, but he would be angry if he were considered a martyr.

"There are lots of guys worse off than I," he said. "I just want to fly again."

He's sure he can still do the job.

Recovering at this RAF hospital, he is one of the most cheerful men around the place and, in the words of his nurse, is "really a perfect patient."

Jokes About Tea

He jokes about the tea served him "every ten minutes," and when a photographer wanted a picture of him reading a book on politics which lay on the table beside his bed, West cracked:

"The guys back in my home town of Portland, Ore., are going to kid the life out of me for going in for this heavy stuff."

West admitted that the was depressed at first, saying:

"I told the doctor that if he couldn't save at least one leg to leave me alone and let me die. But after a couple of days I decided to fight."

Precedent Cited

There is precedent for legless fighter pilots.

The British ace, Wing Commander Douglas R. S. Bader, lost his legs in a crash before the war, but rejoined the RAF when hostilities began and shot down nine German planes before he was shot down himself and captured.

Bader served as an inspiration for West, and Group Captain W. E. Barnes, commanding the hospital, says:

"There is no reason why West can't do the same thing Bader did."

West is in good physical condition and exercises morning and night by chinning himself on a bar above his bed. In a little wheelchair which he calls "a 1919-model buggy," he goes around the hospital visiting and cheering up other patients.

Faces Slow Recovery

West faces a slow recovery—it will be at least three months before he even tries to walk again—but he is determined to beat "this thing."

"I'm going to fly again," he insisted. "I'm going to play golf, too. I'm going to prop myself on a log and shoot a deer. I'm determined to do all the things I did before."

The doctors agree that a man with that determination will, too.

While he talked, the colonel fingered his lucky charm—a piece of shrapnel that he picked out of his earphone after a combat flight before the accident.

Joined Air Force In '37

West, who has been flying since 1929, joined the air force in 1937.

Getting his wings at Kelly Field, he served at three California airfields—March, Hamilton and Moffett—before he was assigned to a fighter group at Florence, S. C., in 1942. He was later attached to the Manchester (N. H.) base and at Fort Dix before coming overseas in July of that year.

He flew Spitfires on a few sweeps from Britain before going to Africa to command one of the first American Spitfire fighter units in that theater.

NAZIS DESIRE COUNCIL FOR RULING DANES

COLBURN

King Christian, Backed By People, Would Have To Approve Group

SEP 9 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sept. 2—Faced with a rebellious Danish population, the Nazis sought today to form an eighteen-man administrative council similar to that set up in Norway in 1940 to enable them to step out of their role as military dictators of Denmark.

King Christian, however, assured of the absolute loyalty of his people, appeared to hold the key to the situation.

Under the administrative council, the country would be governed by a group composed of the present three directors general of the Government, who are German, and fifteen departmental chiefs who are now cooperating with the Germans pending further orders from King Christian, who is under guard at Sorgenfri Castle.

Hands Off Home Policy

A spokesman for the Government in Berlin told foreign correspondents the Germans had no intention of changing Danish home policy and wanted to keep all departments in Danish hands.

Reports from the Free Danish bureau in Stockholm said the Germans were prepared to ask the King to approve the administrative council.

This had its ironical side, for the Germans informed Christian on Sunday that his political functions were ended. Now, however, they are forced to return to him for approval of any form of administration they hope to ge the Danish people to accept.

Whether the Germans are willing to modify their still-drastic regulations in Denmark to an extent acceptable to the King is problematical.

Definite Move Awaited

Christian is not expected to take any formal stand until German Gen. Hermann von Hannecken submits a definite governing proposal. And until the King makes his statement, Danes outside the country are not expected to make any further moves toward forming a Free Danish Government affiliated with the United Nations.

In this connection, the action of Johan C. W. Kruse, Danish Minister to Stockholm, who is reputed to have close personal connections with Christian, in declaring himself independent of his Nazi-ruled country was noted here.

Sabotage continued throughout Denmark today, but on a smaller scale than previously as the Danes hung to their passive resistance program.

Air traffic was resumed between Stockholm, Copenhagen and Berlin today, and refugees arriving in Sweden said few if any Nazi soldiers could be seen patrolling the streets of Copenhagen.

Proclamation Refused

Last Monday the German Minister Werner Best, who is handling civil functions under General von Hannecken, asked the directors general and departmental chiefs to continue their duties. They agreed because the Germans had no staff to take over the administration.

However, when Best asked the directors and departmental chiefs to issue a proclamation approving the German action they refused flatly and also spurned a German proposal to form a new government.

Any consideration of forming a Danish free government also has been handicapped by the lack of Danish political leaders who are outside Denmark. Some had planned to escape to Sweden but the Germans started arresting them even before the military dictatorship was announced.

Scavenius Refuses Nazi Offer to Form New Danish Cabinet

Other Members Who Resigned Also Reported To Have Rejected Plea

By the Associated Press.

COLBURN

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2.—Eric Scavenius, Danish Prime Minister who resigned when Germany clamped a military dictatorship on Denmark last week end, has refused an offer by the Nazis to form a new government, Danish refugees said today.

Scavenius, one of the few Danish political leaders to escape arrest following Sunday's bloody revolt, had been asked by Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, Nazi military dictator, to head a new cabinet. Other members of the cabinet who resigned in a body with Scavenius, refused even to meet the Germans to discuss the situation, the refugees reported.

Gen. Von Hannecken is expected to explore further the possibility of establishing a Danish government. He is reported to be anxious to have the Danes handle the civic affairs of the country with the Nazis retaining the power, through martial law, to punish saboteurs and suppress disorders.

Striving for Compromise.

Danish refugees arriving here today said it was apparent that Gen. von Hannecken is striving to reach a compromise with the Danes but that his efforts so far have been unavailing. They said that for the first time in more than 10 days no German soldiers were seen patrolling Copenhagen streets and that disorders appeared to be diminishing under the rigid controls set up by the Germans.

Sabotage was said to be continuing, though on a scale smaller than that of a week ago, and industrial slowdowns were reported prevalent throughout the country despite all German efforts to speed up production.

One refugee asserted that while Gen. von Hannecken was in control of the military dictatorship, Warner Best, German Minister to Denmark, still was at the head of the civil authority. He said Danish newspaper editors who had been arrested were released and allowed to resume operations under a strict Nazi censorship only after they had agreed to follow Best's instructions.

Gen. von Hannecken's reported attempt to win over Scavenius followed by a few hours the resignation of Johan C. W. Kruse from his post as Danish Minister to Sweden. Kruse declared that a constitutional government had ceased to exist in Denmark with the advent of the German military dictatorship.

Refuses to Join Free Movement.

His announcement, made at a press conference in Stockholm last night, was considered significant by Danes hoping to form an exiled government affiliated with the United Nations because the 62-year-old Minister is a personal envoy of the interned King Christian X.

Kruse said the King, as a prisoner of the Germans, was unable to perform his constitutional functions. He refused, however, to say that he was joining the Free Danish movement.

(In London, the Danish conservative leader, Christmas Moeller, declared the Free Danish Council was against setting up an "exile" government at the present time.

("If the head of the state of Denmark (King Christian) had been outside the frontiers of the country our position would have been clear," Moeller said at a public meeting of the council yesterday. "Then he could have set up a government which would have the recognition of all.")

Restrictions Are Eased.

The German-controlled Danish radio said Gen. von Hannecken had ordered martial law restrictions eased.

It said the 9 o'clock curfew, imposed when martial law went into effect on August 29, would be effective at 11 p.m. in the future, and limited telephone and mail service was ordered resumed within the country. Food shortages, however, continued in the larger cities, refugees said.

Gen. Von Hannecken's move to ease martial law restrictions was interpreted by the Danish people as a "feeling out" process to see how much freedom could be given before resistance flared again.

FINNS WILL DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY

Parliament to Conduct Secret Session on World Affairs.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2—(AP) A showdown on Finland's foreign policy may come tomorrow when the doors are opened to criticism of the present course at a parliamen-

tary session devoted to the first general discussion of foreign relations since November, 1941. The debate will be secret.

The country's eight political parties conducted separate private meetings today reviewing the action of 33 prominent political leaders who on Aug. 20 warned President Risto Ryti that Finland's position was growing more dangerous. They urged the government to investigate every avenue for a separate peace and particularly beseeched improvement of "deteriorating relations with the United States."

Although the liberal press of Finland in recent days has been advocating a "realistic view of the present situation and a change of policy" there is no general expectation that any immediate shift will take place in Finland's position as a co-belligerent with Germany.

The Finns want peace, but want Britain and the United States to guarantee any agreement made with Russia.

Germans Deny They Want Change

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (AP)—All indications today pointed toward a pressing desire to get out of the situation that the Germans got into when the Danes forced the urgent dispatch of German troops to bolster the occupying garrisons. A spokesman in Berlin said that the Germans had no intention of changing Danish home policy and wanted to keep all departments in Danish hands.

King Christian is not expected to take any formal stand until Gen. Hermann von Hanneken has submitted a definite governing proposal. Until the King has made his statement, Danes outside the country are not expected to make any further moves toward forming a free Danish Government affiliated with the United Nations.

FINNS WEIGH PEACE

Stockholm, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Finland's eight political parties held separate meetings today to discuss privately the critical foreign policy and agitation for a separate peace with Russia.

A showdown on foreign policy may come tomorrow when criticism will be leveled in Parliament against the present policy. It will be the first general discussion of foreign policy since November, 1941, when the Finns, aided by the Germans, drove the Russians out of territory they had taken after the winter war and Moscow peace of 1940.

450 Fires Reported in Berlin

Stockholm Says Many Set by R. A. F. on Tuesday Are Still Too Big to Handle.

Stockholm, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Berne today said that 450 fires were still burning in Berlin after Tuesday night's block-buster attack by the Royal Air Force, and that estimates of the dead ran as high as 5,000. The correspondent of the newspaper Allehanda said that some of the fires were so large that no effort was made to extinguish them, the firemen attempting no more than to keep them from spreading.

Allehanda said fire-fighting equipment was called to Berlin from Frankfurt-am-Oder, Stettin, Kuestrin, Dresden and Leipzig. The main force of the raid was felt in central Berlin, it declared; in the district of Stettiner, Bahnhof, Alexander Platz and Hallesches, Tor, and damage was also suffered in the southeast and southerly suburbs such as Steglitz, Lichtenberg and Kottburger Tor.

The attack was described as fully as heavy as the 2,000-ton raid of August 23. It paralyzed the Berlin trammway system, the underground and other communication facilities, and roads leading to Potsdam were closed to traffic, the dispatches said. Bombed-out Berliners were said to be streaming into the countryside, and the police were reported attempting to check the crush at railway stations.

On the other hand, German military experts claimed a big air victory over the British bombers. Tuesday night, though, by their own admissions it was apparent that the R. A. F. had succeeded in dumping a huge load of bombs on the city.

Neutral Swedish correspondents reported that the Germans massed nearly 1,400 night fighters in their effort to keep the British bombers from reaching Berlin.

Nazi experts told the Swedish newspaper men that the R. A. F. used about as many planes on Tuesday's raid as they did on August 23.

Neutral correspondents in Berlin reported that the city was just beginning to clean up from the August 23 raid when the new devastation occurred.

lehanda said that the Berlin street car and subway systems were halted as a result of bomb damage and that roads leading to Potsdam were closed.

Bombed-out Berliners were said to be streaming out of the city. Police attempts at railway stations to check the crush were reported to have caused many brushes with civilians. The newspaper said some residents had been arrested at Stettiner Bahnhof.

German military experts admitted to Swedish correspondents that 350 British planes broke through the anti-aircraft and fighter defenses of Berlin and damage was described as "heavy both inside the metropolitan area and on the outskirts."

Berlin was just beginning to clear up from the last raid when the new 45-minute attack added new devastation.

Some reports said about 500,000 persons had been moved from the city for the duration of the bomb war.

450 FIRES SWEEP OUT OF CONTROL IN BERLIN BUILDINGS

Firemen Seek to Isolate Flames, Make No Attempt to Quell Blaze.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 — (AP) Round-about reports from tightly censored Berlin said tonight that 450 fires were still burning in the German capital after Tuesday night's R.A.F. raid that killed an estimated 5,000 persons and paralyzed the city's transportation system.

Swiss dispatches in Swedish newspapers said that some of the fires were so large firemen merely tried to isolate them instead of saving the blazing buildings. Fire apparatus was called from five German cities to aid.

Center of City Hit

Central Berlin felt the main force of the raid which was believed to be fully as heavy as the attack on Aug. 23 when about 700 bombers dropped 1,800 tons of bombs.

Despite a German fighter force reported as high as 1,400 planes, the Allied planes dropped their loads on the Stettiner Bahnhof, (railroad station,) Alexander Platz and Hallesches Tor sections of inner Berlin. Southeast and southwest suburbs, including Steglitz, Lichtenberg and Kottburger Tor also were pounded.

The newspaper Nya Daglight Al-

1,400 Axis Fighters Reported Used in Defending Berlin

Nazis Claim Victory Over RAF Raiders, But Admit Damage

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2.—German military experts claimed a big air victory over British bombers in Tuesday night's raid against Berlin, but it was apparent today from their own accounts that the RAF succeeded in dumping a huge load of bombs on the Reich's capital.

Neutral Swedish correspondents reported that the Germans massed nearly 1,400 night fighters in their effort to keep the British bombers from reaching Berlin.

About Same Number of Planes.

Nazi experts told Swedish newspapermen the RAF used about as many planes on Tuesday's raid as they did on August 23, when 1,700 tons of bombs from 700 heavy British bombers devasted the west and south sections of the city and left fires which burned for two days.

(The London Daily Express reported that the Germans sent up 1,000 fighters Tuesday night in an attempt to beat off the RAF bombers, which the paper said dumped 1,500 tons of bombs on Berlin.

(The Express called the raid "the greatest air battle of the war." If the Express tonnage figure is correct the Tuesday raid was lighter by 200 tons than the attack of August 23.)

When the British bombers returned to Berlin Tuesday night Nazi commentators acknowledged to foreign correspondents that about 350 planes broke through the German antiaircraft and fighter defenses, which on the basis of the August 23 raid meant that about 850 tons of bombs and incendiaries were dropped on the capital.

Details Still Restricted.

It was on that scale that the RAF raided Berlin three times during March, causing tremendous destruction.

Details of Tuesday's raid still were restricted by Nazi censorship, but the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Tidningen was permitted to say that since a large number of bombers got through to the city damage was "heavy both inside Berlin and on the outskirts."

(The British Air Ministry said the Germans sprang a new defense tactic during Tuesday's raid, but it back-fired and this possibly accounted for smaller RAF losses than the 58-plane casualty suffered on August 23.

(German night fighters dropped flares from a great height to silhouette the RAF planes, but returning British pilots said these slow-burning aerial torches outlined the Nazis fighters as well.)

Neutral correspondents in Berlin reported that the city was just beginning to clean up from last week's raid when the new devastation occurred. They said, however, that the number of casualties was small because most of Berlin's population has been evacuated from the city. The latest information to reach Stockholm said that about 500,000 persons have been moved from Berlin.

PLAY UP POPE'S PLEA

Berne, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Italian press prominently displayed the entire speech of Pope Pius XII appealing yesterday for "a worthy peace." Today the Swiss Telegraphic Agency said that the broadcast appeared under such headings as "Give Nations Hope of Dignified Peace" and "Do Not Offend Rights to Life and Honor."

The dispatch said that the display was significant in view of the fact that the Pope's words were only published briefly, if at all, on the back pages of newspapers during the Mussolini regime.

CRY FOR PEACE

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 2—(AP) A Milan dispatch to Der Bund Bern newspaper, reported today that thousands of persons assembled in St. Peter's square of Vatican City following the speech yesterday by Pope Pius XII and cried:

"Long live the Pope. We want peace."

The dispatch said that the Pope then appeared at a window to give the benediction and the people knelt, many of them sobbing.

CIANO'S FORTUNE SEIZED BY PREMIER

New Government Investigates Wealth Acquired by Leaders Under Mussolini.

MADRID, Sept. 2—(AP) Part of the "immense fortune" of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, and his wife Edda, was reported tonight to have been seized by the government of Premier Pietro Badoglio.

The Italian news agency Stefani said a committee, investigating the fortunes made by Fascist leaders through graft, announced that the couple's villa in Rome and large quantities of their cash and jewels had been seized.

Stefani said that a long list of Fascist leaders, all of whose property had been seized by the government, included Lt. Gen. Achille Starace, former chief of the general staff of the Fascist militia; Edmondo Rossoni, a former member of the Fascist Grand council; Tullio Cianetti, former minister of corporations; Giuseppe Bottai, former governor of Rome, and Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist party.

(A Milan dispatch to the Bern newspaper, Der Bund, said Cavaller Galbiati, former chief of the Fascist militia, had been arrested. Marshal Emilio de Bono, former supreme commander of the Italian army, also was reported in custody).

PETAIN VETOES ASSEMBLY

Restoration Failure Is Laid to Lack of 'Popular Support'

MADRID, Sept. 2 (AP)—Paris dispatches said today that a group of French politicians of pre-war days had tried to restore the French National Assembly but failed when Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain vetoed the idea on the basis that it had no popular support.

Pierre Laval "did not discourage the initiative," according to the ABC correspondent in Paris, perhaps because the National Assembly presumably could reduce Marshal Pétain's power as Chief of State and give more to M. Laval, the government chief.

The Spanish accounts said the plan was put forward to give the Vichy regime another "front" of national unity and liberalism.

Among the backers were listed Paul Faure, former secretary of the General Socialist party; Albert Chichery, president of the Radical Socialists; Anatole de Monzie, former independent Leftist leader, and Louis Rollin, once a deputy of the Republican Alliance.

New Defense Plans Reported

Madrid, Sept. 2 (AP)—Dispatches from Berlin today said the Germans began new aerial defense tactics during the Tuesday night raid, using more fighter planes and fewer anti-aircraft batteries. The correspondent of the newspaper Ya noted the German claim that thirty-four Allied aircraft had been shot down, but added: "despite everything, when we awoke today (Wednesday) Berlin was again filled with the ruins of new fires."

French Rail Workers Arrested by Nazis

Madrid, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Reports reaching Madrid said that German occupation authorities in France had arrested all eight employees of the Morbihan railway station in Brittany on charges of stealing merchandise and packages off trains.

The line through Morbihan skirts the coast and is reported completely devoted to coastal defenses.

Salazar Hints That Portugal Girds for War

'Mobilization' May Portend

30.24 - 7975

30.24 - 7975

Action Against Japan; Britain Supplying Arms

LISBON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar announced today that Portugal's stepped-up military preparations are defensive but, "in the unfortunate times in which we are living, may have to be used against foreign enemies as much as against internal elements of national disintegration."

Placing a censorship on speculation regarding the military preparations, Salazar cautioned against expecting any change in the country's foreign policy.

[New arms, it was disclosed at London, have been supplied to Portugal by Great Britain. The extent and type of armament were not disclosed. The arrangement was not considered unusual, in view of the friendly relations between Britain and Portugal.

[The London "Evening Standard" interpreted the "mobilization" of Portugal as a possible indication that the country was ready to declare war on Japan in protest against Japanese actions at Macao and Timor, Portuguese possessions in the Far East.]

Salazar said in a communique that it might be "necessary to reinforce the colonial garrisons according to the evolution of events concerning them."

"In any case," he continued, "there will be a change of guard of those troops long stationed overseas that will in itself justify certain military activities."

The communique added that new war material being received in Portugal would be used in large-scale military maneuvers to be held late in September and October, and said it did not indicate "that a change in the country's policy regarding war should be expected, although the development of the international situation and the dangers it involves are sufficient to impose on the people the greatest attention, and on the government the greatest prudence and care in developing the defensive machine."

Opposition to Continue

ISTANBUL, Sept. 1 (Delayed) (AP)—Bulgarian Opposition leaders headed by Nicolas Mouchanoff have informed Premier Philoff that so long as he clings to his pro-German policy, the opposition will continue, late reports from Bulgaria said today.

However, the Germans have brought a "military councilor" into the country to help Premier Philoff keep order.

The Opposition leaders, when Premier Philoff met them Monday, were reported to have demanded that the "Kiosseivanoff memorandum" be taken as a guide to future policy.

This memorandum is said to have been written by the predecessor of Philoff and submitted to the late King early last month. According to reports at that time, Mr. Kiosseivanoff had counseled edging out of the Axis camp.

Premier Philoff rejected the Opposition's proposal, it said, and in his next interview with the German Ambassador gave formal assurances that Bulgarian policy would remain unchanged.

Reports that Premier Philoff had gone to Berlin and that Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel had arrived in Sofia could not be confirmed today, but it was pointed out here that if the Premier had gone to Germany even before the burial of the King, it probably was because the Germans feared popular disturbances immediately after the funeral services and wished to dictate steps to prevent an upheaval.

Nazi Chrome Ship From Turkey Sunk

Istanbul, Aug. 31 (Delayed, A.P.)—The first big Axis shipment of chrome ore from Turkey was sunk in the Black Sea yesterday within a few hours after leaving Istanbul harbor for a Balkan port, it was learned today.

The 2,000-ton shipment, sought by Hitler for his war industries, was aboard the 1,400-ton German freighter Thisbe, which received two torpedoes about ten miles out in the Black Sea from the mouth of the Bosporus. The attacking submarine presumably was Russian.

The Thisbe sank with the loss of all hands, estimated at forty.

ALLIES MASS BOMBINGS ON TOE OF ITALY

MORGAARD

RAF Raids Bivouac Area Near Reggio; Transport Links Also Targets

SEP 3 1943

(By the Associated Press)

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 2—Allied bombers pummelled every target sighted yesterday on the virtually paralyzed toe of Italy nearest Sicily, Allied headquarters in North Africa announced today.

As the artillery of the air softened the target a short ferry ride across the Strait of Messina, Allied armies stood ready at the southern gateways to continental Europe.

Last night RAF Bostons raided what official reports described as "army targets including a bivouac area" in the region of Reggio di Calabria, where the enemy would be expected to concentrate whatever anti-invasion troops were available.

Larger Planes Grounded

As American Flying Fortresses and medium bomber squadrons were grounded for the first time in weeks, lighter planes took up the attack and in five separate missions by United States and British planes failed to encounter opposition either in the air or from the ground.

In relays they blasted highways and railroads, halting the trucks and trains that moved civilian and military necessities.

British Bostons and Baltimores and American Mitchells, escorted by Spitfires, attacked at Cape Spartivento, Oliveta, La Marina Gambrie and Bouamrino. American Havoc attack bombers smashed an Axis radio station at Cape Spartivento in another raid.

"It was good attack, said Capt. Theodore Broman, of West Duluth, Minn., who celebrated his fiftieth mission.

See One Messerschmitt

Allied pilots said they sighted only a single Messerschmitt 109 during the continuous forays and it avoided a fight.

RAF Wellingtons also returned to the railway targets of Aversa, north of Naples, last night with two-ton blockbusters. American Warhawks attacked a zinc factory at Iglesias in southwest Sardinia and strafed a factory at Gennesa, also without opposition.

Photographs of recent raid at Civitavecchia, north of Rome showed forty-three direct hits on the railyards and buildings with the station half destroyed and the Rome-Leghorn line blocked.

2-TON BOMBS HIT ITALIAN RAILROAD

KENNEDY

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Allied air offensive against Italy has been concentrated on the toe of the peninsula for the past thirty-six hours and has been carried on mainly by fighters and fighter-bombers, Allied headquarters said today.

American Flying Fortresses and most American medium bomber squadrons were held on the ground by bad weather for the first time in weeks.

Big Wellington bombers of the Royal Air Force, however, returned to the railway targets of Aversa, north Naples, and scattered two-ton blockbusters there last night, and American Warhawks stabbed at a zinc factory at Iglesias in southwest Sardinia.

Fighter and fighter-bombers over the toe of Italy aimed their blows chiefly at Axis communications and defensive establishments, already shattered and virtually paralyzed by daily raids ever since the fall of Sicily two weeks ago.

It was announced at Cairo meanwhile that heavy bombers of the R. A. F., Middle East Command, attacked the air field at Grottaglie, near the Italian naval base of Taranto, on Tuesday night, and that all planes returned safely.

No Allied planes were lost during the foregoing operations and the lack of mention in today's communique of any enemy planes shot down indicated that the enemy opposition was dwindlind even further.

2-Ton Bombs Dropped On Naples Area by RAF Wellingtons

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 2.—RAF Wellington bombers carried another Allied aerial blow to enemy communications in the Naples area last night by scattering 2-ton bombs over rail yards at Aversa, north of the Italian port, Allied headquarters announced today.

American heavy bombers were grounded yesterday by unfavorable weather for the first time in nearly two months, but American Warhawks attacked a zinc factory at Iglesias, in Southwest Sardinia, and light bombers harassed communications on the toe of Italy.

The air offensive against Italy has been concentrated on the toe of the peninsula for the last 36 hours and has been carried on mainly by fighters and fighter-bombers, Allied headquarters said.

From the Middle East, British heavy bombers Tuesday night struck at the Axis airfield at Grottaglie, near the Italian naval base of Taranto, in a raid from which all aircraft returned safely, a Cairo announcement said.

(The Italian communique today said limited damage was caused by Allied air raiders in the province of Naples.)

No Allied planes were lost during the operations, and the lack of mention in today's communique of any enemy planes shot down indicated that enemy opposition was dwindling again.

The concentrated bombing of the Italian toe was carried out in five raids by British Bostons and Baltimores and American Mitchells escorted by Spitfires.

Rail and highway communications were attacked at Cape Spartivento, Oliveta, La Marina Gambrie and Bova Marina. A-36 Invaders also damaged the radio station at Cape Spartivento.

Medical Corps Man Gets D. S. M.

A UNITED STATES EVACUATION HOSPITAL IN SICILY, Aug. 30 (Delayed) (AP)—A Distinguished Service Medal was presented today to Sgt. Martin Mortiz of Benson, Ill., a member of the Medical Corps, who tried to amputate his shattered right arm himself so he might better aid a wounded soldier in Sicily.

The citation was read by Lieut. Col. Charles Codman of Bernardsville, N. J., aide of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., who presented the medal.

Grottaglie Airfield Raided

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 2 (AP)—British heavy bombers attacked the airfield at Grottaglie, near the Italian naval base of Taranto, on Tuesday night, a Middle East communiqué said today.

South Africa Recognizes French

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Sept. 2 (AP)—The South African Government has recognized the French Committee for National Liberation, it was announced today.

MANDALAY BOMBED BY U. S. LIBERATORS

Mitchells Attack Other Targets in Central Burma

SEP 3 1943

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 2 (AP)—Liberators of the Tenth United States Air Force dumped a "great weight" of explosives on the railway yards at Mandalay yesterday, it was announced today in a communiqué that said that "excellent results were reported, with numerous hits in the target area."

While the Liberators concentrated on Mandalay, Mitchells attacked Japanese rail installations and communications in other parts of central Burma. All planes returned safely from the day's operations, the bulletin said.

The Mitchells demolished several buildings at Monywa and scored direct hits on rail yards at Hsipaw. Hits on a cliff near the Hsipaw yards were believed to have caused a landslide on the tracks.

Rolling stock was destroyed at the Ywataung yards, where all bombs fell in the target area, causing a large explosion. At Sagaing, storage buildings were damaged heavily and a huge fire was started.

The communiqué disclosed that heavy and medium bombers had raided enemy installations in central and northern Burma on Aug. 29 without loss. Mitchells unloaded more than twenty-two tons of bombs on Myitkyina, about 250 miles north of Mandalay, demolishing the railway station, tracks and rolling stock and damaging many buildings.

The targets of the Liberators were Monywa, where heavy damage was done and large fires were set; Kalewa, where direct hits were scored on a warehouse, and Tungbaw, where the weather obscured the results.

Soviet Article Assails AMG as 'Undemocratic'

CASSIDY

Moscow Magazine Attacks Allied Regime in Sicily, Urges Turks to Join Allies

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Soviet magazine "War and the Working Class," which has come to the forefront recently with frequent comment on controversial matters in foreign affairs, carried in its latest issue today a sharp criticism of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory (AMG) as being Fascist in type and non-democratic.

The same issue also questioned the position of Turkey as a neutral, and took up the second front controversy again in an article denying assertions published in the United States that Russia had refused certain military co-operation with the Allies.

Now that Germany needs all her army divisions, her final defeat could be accelerated if Turkey should abandon her neutrality and join the Allies, the magazine said. It declared Turkish neutrality "becomes increasingly more favorable and necessary to Germany."

"Turkey secures the safety of the Balkan flank of the German armies and allows the Germans to continue to hold very limited forces here and concentrate the overwhelming part of the German troops on the Soviet-German front," it declared.

Second-Front Comment

On the issue of establishment of a land front in western Europe, Major General M. Galaktinov said that "notwithstanding repeated Soviet offers, the Allies never once expressed a desire to have troops side by side with our armies on the Soviet-German front."

He said that "the second and third fronts," as he described the operations in Sicily and the air offensive over Europe, "not only did not drag away a single German division from our front, but they did not even hinder Hitler from greatly increasing the number of German divisions operating on the Soviet-German front."

The general's article, entitled "What Is the Real Situation?" was published as an answer to comment in the American press, in particular statements that the Russians had refused to allow the Allied air forces to operate from Black Sea bases and that the Russians had declined an English offer of assistance when the Germans began to break into the Caucasus.

Sicily Regime Assailed

Various dispatches were quoted as stating that there is no freedom of speech in Sicily, where the AMG—formerly AMGOT—is operating, and that high former Fascists are on the Allied pay list. Then the magazine remarked that

it was no wonder that "sharp criticism in press and political circles in England and America" had resulted.

The magazine remarked that "even those circles of the United Nations which do not voice doubts about the activity of AMGOT in enemy countries decisively protest against its future possible appearance in their own territories."

"AMGOT," said the article, "is not undertaking the necessary measures for the actual destruction of Fascism." It said "the administration itself is of a military government based on principles which have nothing in common with the principles of democracy."

Observing that "the Soviet government does not participate in this organization," the magazine said, "AMGOT has retained the old Fascist government apparatus and is not attracting democratic elements to its administration."

REDS CRITICIZE TURKS

Moscow, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The latest issue of the Soviet magazine, War and the Working Class, in an article titled, "Who Gains From the Neutrality of Turkey?" said "The neutrality of Turkey becomes increasingly more favorable and necessary to Germany."

The magazine said that "Turkey secures the safety of the Balkan flank of the German armies and allows the Germans to continue to hold very limited forces here and concentrate the overwhelming part of the German troops on the Soviet-German front."

The article asserted that now when Germany is treasuring all her army divisions, her final defeat could be accelerated if Turkey would abandon her neutrality and throw in her lot with the Allies.

Stilwell'sFlyers Blast Shipping Off Hongkong

Sink Freighter and Damage Another; Two Gunboats Sent Down in Yangtse

CHUNGKING, Sept. 2 (AP).—American air attacks on Japanese shipping off Hongkong were reported today by Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters, together with sweeps over the Yangtse River and an assault on the Canton-Hankow Railway.

A communique said the enemy air base at Kingmen, near the Yangtse port of Ichang, had been blasted. Off Hongkong one freighter was left sinking and another badly damaged, while a submarine chaser was set afire. Two gunboats and a large river boat were also attacked and left sinking in the Yangtse.

All planes returned safely, the communique added.

ALLIED PINCERS PRESS NEARER TO SALAMAUA

BONI

SEP 3 1943

MacArthur Spokesman Sees Enemy's Resistance as Rearguard.

JAPS ARE GIVING WAY THERE

Nipponese Are Believed to Have Evacuated Santa Isabel and Plane Base at Rekata.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The coastal jaw of a slowly closing Allied pincers pressed nearer the Salamaua, New Guinea, airdrome from the southeast today as Japanese defenses cracked.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur characterized the enemy's crumbling resistance as rearguard, an indication that the Japanese are giving way.

On the coast, below the airdrome and the Francisco River mouth, the Japanese for some time have been holding out on the western end of Roosevelt Ridge at its junction with Scout Ridge, which runs northeast from that point. Latest reports indicate that the Americans have skirted enemy pillboxes and foxholes, sent the main spearhead along Scout Ridge, and assigned another force to eliminate the virtually surrounded Japanese at that point.

Aussies Near River's Mouth.

Out of the mountains and along the south bank of the Francisco River, hard bitten Australians have reached a point within two miles, possibly less, of the river's mouth. The river flows south of the long-south airdrome into Bayern Bay.

North of the river, considerable activity indicated that the Japanese after the first shock of finding the Allies driving in from above as well as below the airstrip now are making a determined effort to hold positions. The Japanese are reported making small local counter-attacks in that sector against Australians intrenched on Kila Ridge.

In the Solomons, there was some basis for believing the Japanese, emulating their garrison which pulled out of Kiska in the Aleutians, have evacuated Santa Isabel Island, with its seaplane base at Rekata Bay. Liberator pilots returning from a raid Monday on that base northeast of New Georgia reported that for the first time no anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

RECORD RAID HITS JAP BASES ABOVE SALAMAUA FIELD

MCDANIEL

206 Tons of Bombs Wreck Madang, New Guinea Supply Point.

BUILDINGS SMASHED

Headquarters Destroyed, Ammunition Dumps Are Blasted by Bombers.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, Sept. 3—(AP) Japanese army headquarters, fuel and ammunition stores have been blown up in the Madang, New Guinea sector above ground-menaced Salamaua by more than 206 tons of bombs dropped from fighter-escorted bombers, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Fire which erased warehouses and buildings sent their flames up for 1,500 feet as the heavy and medium bombers spread ruin after the fashion of raids in early August which virtually levelled Salamaua.

Strike at Low Level

The raiders, which added to the havoc by sweeping down to treetop height to pour 90,000 rounds of machinegun and cannon fire on enemy installations, struck at Madang, Amron mission and Alexishafen.

"Widespread havoc and destruction was wrought in all three target areas with warehouses, buildings and headquarters sites left in ruins, fuel and ammunition dumps exploding and over 50 fires raging through the area," the communique said.

The big fires set could be seen for 30 miles. Not a Japanese plane was encountered in the air in the Madang area, which is just below the Wewak sector where more than 360 Japanese planes have been destroyed recently. The enemy sent up anti-aircraft fire but some of these positions were attacked and silenced.

Record Weight of Bombs

The Madang raiders, carrying the heaviest load of bombs yet to be dropped in the southwest Pacific in a single day, were Liberators, Mitchells and Lightnings of the Fifth Air force. They made the raid Wednesday.

Only one plane was sighted on the ground and it was destroyed. Japanese air defenses appeared helpless against the fury of the American onslaught.

The communique today omitted any reference to the fighting at Salamaua where American and Australian troops are clamping a pincers within rifle fire range of the airdrome.

In the Solomons, gun positions guarding the isolated Japanese garrison at Vila on Kolombangara were destroyed in new attacks by dive-bombers.

Across the Kula gulf on New Georgia, American artillery poured shells on Vila, where the Japanese are estimated to have 10,000 men.

Above Vila on American-occupied Vella Lavella island, the Japanese air force attempted to raid United States positions and lost nine planes.

In the New Guinea sector, Allied planes destroyed 12 more supply barges off the nearby New Britain coast.

In the vicinity of New Ireland, where Allied planes recently have bombed two destroyers and a cruiser, today's communique reported that medium bombers "effectively bombed and strafed a flotilla of small cargo vessels and barges."

The latest raid reported on Vila was made Tuesday by Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive bombers of Admiral William F. Halsey's command. Among the gun positions they destroyed was that of a five inch coastal gun. They also blew up a radio station.

On the same day, the Japanese five times sent their dive bombers with a fighter escort against American positions on Vella Lavella. American Warhawks and ground battery fire greeted the raiders. Five dive bombers and four other unclassified planes were bagged.

Purple Heart to Tenafly Man

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (Delayed) (AP)—Staff Sgt. Herbert J. Meyer, 26, U. S. M. C., of 12 Moller Street, Tenafly, N. J., has received the Purple Heart Medal. He was with the first assault wave to land on Gavutu Island, in the Solomons, later seeing action at Tulagi and Guadalcanal.

In the battle of the ridge, Sept. 14, 1942, on Guadalcanal, he was wounded in both legs.

Sergeant Meyer enlisted in 1939 and saw duty in Cuba for eight months before the United States entered the war.

Bomber Shoots Down 7 Zeros

BURGESS

SEP 3

Liberator's Crew Balked Japs as They Attacked Flyers on Chutes.

Guadalcanal, Aug. 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Thanks to Lieut. Homer W. Faucett, 1941 National A. A. U. middleweight wrestling champion from Indiana, and the gallant crew of his Liberator bomber, the Japanese have paid dearly for firing on American flyers dangling helplessly in parachutes, floating down to sea.

It happened after today's smashing raid by four-engined Liberators and escorting Lightning fighters on Japan's Kahili airdrome on Bougainville in the Solomons. The total bag of Japanese planes for the day was thirty-seven.

But Lieut. Faucett and his companions supplied some of the most dramatic moments on the trip back. Near Vella Lavella Island, one of the Liberators was hit by pursuing Zeros. Four men parachuted from the stricken bomber.

Twenty Zeros went after the descending flyers, their guns blazing.

All Willing to Turn Back.

Lieut. Faucett, 25 years old, whose home town is Hillsboro, Ind., was in a nearby formation of bombers.

"I checked with the crew first on the interphone, talking with every man," Lieut. Faucett said.

" 'Pilot to turret gunner: Shall we go back?"

" 'Turret gunner to pilot: Let's go back'."

It was that way in each case.

"All well knew there was a strong probability we would never come back," Lieut. Faucett continued.

"When we turned back, one man in a chute was hanging limp after a Zero strafed him. Our gunner drove off another Zero trying the same dirty trick. Then twenty Zeros started working on us at 4,000 feet. We went down to 200 feet and dropped a life raft to the men who had jumped from the other bomber. The Zeros made a co-ordinated attack, using as many as six coming at us at the same time.

Did Not Have a Chance.

"We would have been shot down if it hadn't been that our gunners were good marksmen. We half figured we didn't have a chance, so we voted to get all the enemy we could before they got us.

"When we got home, there were more than eighty bullet holes and several cannon holes in the fuselage."

But Lieut. Faucett's Liberator had bagged seven out of the twenty parachute-attacking Zeros.

With Faucett were Lieut. Richard Mattingly of Palo Alto, Cal., co-pilot; Lieut. Fred Schrack, 26, of 56 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, bombardier; Lieut. James Muldoon, 21, of 100 Arden street, New York city, navigator.

His gunners who downed the Zeros were: Sergt. Flory R. Szmania, 27, flight engineer, of Elyria, Ohio, who was credited with one zero and part of another; Sergt. John Sisson, 28, radio operator, of Chattanooga, Tenn., credited with part of one and already having two to his credit; Sergt. Ray McDonough, 24, of Grand River, Ohio, who bagged one Zero and was credited with part of another; Sergt. Edward T. McAnney, 22, of Hamden, Conn., who gained credit for part of a Zero, holding up a window with one hand while he handled twin machine guns with another; Sergt. Roy A. Fitzgerald, 25, of Wheeling, W. Va., credited with one Zero, and Sergt. Donald O. Harrison of Annapolis, Md., the tail gunner, who got two Zeros.

Kolombangara Shelled.

Guadalcanal, Aug. 31 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Americans opened fire with heavy artillery today for the first time in the process of softening up southern Kolombangara Island for capture as fighter and bombing planes carried the war spectacularly to the Japanese by air.

The artillery was placed on northern New Georgia Island, only recently taken from the Japanese in the Allied offensive up through the Solomons.

PREPARE TO GREET MRS. ROOSEVELT

Canberra, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—In anticipation of an impending visit by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Australia's capital already is planning a series of functions in honor of the American President's wife, who now is in New Zealand.

Tentative plans call for a small dinner to be given on Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival by Lord Gowrie, Governor-General of Australia. The Government will give a state luncheon in her honor the second day and this will be followed by a reception arranged by the American Minister, Nelson Johnson.

The program is subject, however, to Mrs. Roosevelt's approval

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Argentina May Reject U. S. War-Criminal Plea

'La Prensa' Cites Precedents for Granting Asylum

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 2 (AP).—Commenting on President Roosevelt's request that neutral countries refuse refuge to "war criminals," the newspaper "La Prensa" indicated today that Argentina would adhere to "her traditional attitude" of granting asylum to political leaders.

The newspaper, one of the largest and most influential in Argentina, added that the policy of asylum for political leaders has been accepted by all American republics except the United States and Haiti. As a precedent for the purported decision of the Argentine government, it cited the protection offered by certain South American Embassies in Madrid during the Spanish Civil War.

"La Prensa's" editorial said Argentina's position was determined by the international agreement on criminal law signed at Montevideo in 1889. "So Argentina," "La Prensa" concluded, "maintaining the principles she has always upheld, already had a ready answer."

Anti-Air-Raid 'Smoke' Produced By Germans

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—A Zurich dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper *Aftontidningen* reports that the Germans have manufactured a new "smoke" from chlorine, sulphur and oxygen to "protect" all war-essential industries from air attacks.

It went on to say that Nazi authorities handling war damage compensations had decided to grant compensation when damages are incurred from the smoke, which burns lungs and also affects smaller machine parts unless the parts are well oiled.

INVASION BOAT LOADED FOR NEW SMASH AT AXIS

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—(AP) Merrill Mueller, NBC reporter, said in a broadcast from Algiers tonight that "the other day I spent a few hours in the French dockyard here, watching an invasion boat take on freight."

The statement was passed by military censors.

Mueller did not amplify as to the task assigned the vessel, but the implication was that the cargo was being stowed for another Allied plunge at Axis shores.

STRIKES SWEEP GREECE

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—(AP) Radio France at Algiers said tonight that a new general strike had broken out in Greece, because Bulgarian troops had extended their occupation to "the whole of Greece," except Salonika.

German and Italian troops have been sharing in the occupation of Greece, but a general withdrawal of Italian forces from the Balkans has been reported in recent weeks. Extension of the Bulgarian garrisons might indicate a closer collaboration between the Germans and Bulgarians since the death of King Boris III.

The French language broadcast, recorded by United States monitors, said that Greek patriots had cut "all communications" between Albania and Athens by wrecking eight bridges.

Japs Says 150 Planes Raided Marcus Island

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—Two aircraft carriers which sent off "ninety Grumman fighters" and "about sixty carrier bombers" participated in the American attack on Marcus Island, a Domei broadcast from Tokyo said today.

The broadcast declared twelve of the planes were shot down in the attack on the island less than 1,200 miles from Tokyo, but admitted that damage to Japanese grounded planes resulted.

Quotes Communique

Another Tokyo broadcast to Japanese areas quoted an imperial headquarters communique as follows:

"In regard to the enemy raid upon Minamitori Shima (Marcus) on September 1, according to a later report the enemy task force consisted of approximately 160 fighters and bombers based on aircraft carriers. The force raided our air base facilities.

"During this operation our force shot down twelve enemy planes.

"Although we received slight damages on our planes on the ground, damages inflicted upon our personnel and military facilities were almost negligible."

What's Behind The War News

By HAMILTON W. FARON

Until details of the attack upon Marcus island by a carrier task force of the United States fleet are revealed, its significance must remain in doubt, but certainly the daring assault will have far reaching effects upon the entire Pacific theater of war.

It indicates definitely a major increase in Pacific strength of the Navy and brings sharply into focus the central Pacific area in which little major action has taken place in recent months.

If merely a "raid," the attack could be the first of a series of harassing actions which might develop into a war of attrition with destruction of enemy ships, planes and personnel placed in a balance against American losses.

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the Navy, recently asserted emphatically that the Navy engages in no "eccentric" operations. He explained that all naval actions could be fitted into the overall war picture.

The Marcus assault, even if merely a raid, may force the Japanese to move defensive strength into the area to meet threats of an invasion with consequent weakening of enemy sea and air power elsewhere.

The action conceivably could be part of a coordinated movement of which other parts are the stepped up aerial offensives against the Japanese in the south Pacific, the continuing drive on Salamaua on New Guinea, and other actions prepared or initiated but not yet disclosed.

However, a general closing in on the Japanese from the southwest Pacific, from China, in Burma, possibly even from the Aleutians, likely will await at least the arrival of Lord Louis Mountbatten at his headquarters as supreme commander of Allied forces in southeast Asia, and most probably the end of the monscon season.

The general situation may have the effect of drawing the Japanese fleet into action — an accomplishment long hoped for by the Navy. This seems possible particularly if carrier task forces which are poised for action against Japan should disrupt seriously the movement of merchant ships over the enemy's long supply lines in the south Pacific.

Those lines are already feeling the effects of regular bombing attacks and submarine actions. In the Solomons-New Guinea area, once a stronghold of the Japanese, the enemy is risking only barges in attempting to keep supplies and equipment moving to the few remaining beleaguered garrisons. Those barges have been taking a terrific pounding.

On Kolombangara in the central Solomons the Japanese forces are virtually isolated, with Allied troops occupying all important nearby island. Its abandonment by the Japanese, or its loss to invading American forces, probably is near.

CHURCHILL SEES ROOSEVELT ON WAR POLITICS

Closer Co-ordination Among Three Most Powerful Allies Is Problem.

AWAIT WORD FROM MOSCOW

Talks Regarded as Conclusion of Business Begun at the Quebec Conference.

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—In the easy atmosphere of a semi-official visit Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt today settled down to a discussion of political problems of the war, while official Washington awaited some response from Russia to Anglo-American overtures for a three-power conference this year.

After dinner, Mr. Roosevelt and his guest talked in the President's study until 1 o'clock this morning and the President left most of his work day free for further conferences.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said that regular routine had been discarded so that the President and the Prime Minister could talk whenever they feel like it.

Mr. Roosevelt had only two appointments today, with Brazil's War Minister, Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, at noon, and with his Cabinet at 2 P. M.

Mr. Churchill had an appointment with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, around noon, and was seeing British military leaders and chiefs of British missions in this country after lunch.

Despite all that the President and the Prime Minister have said about meeting Russia there still was no indication from Moscow as to whether the suggestion was considered favorably there, nor was there much concrete evidence in Washington thus far of success in arranging a preliminary get-together of top diplomats of the three Governments.

The need for closer co-ordination among the three most powerful Allied nations thus remained the number one political problem pointed up by the recent Anglo-American conference in Quebec and obviously held open for further discussion in Washington.

Dinner at White House.

Mr. Churchill arrived from Quebec late yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and his staff. The only function immediately announced for his entertainment was an informal family dinner at the White House last night.

White House officials stressed that the visit should not be considered as of a purely business nature since Mr. Roosevelt hoped to make it partly social. They also described the talks as representing not the beginning of a story but the conclusion of one begun in Canada.

Two State Department disclosures yesterday bore directly upon Russia's prospective participation with the United States and Britain in the solution of these problems. The department issued a statement saying that Russia had been consulted about and kept fully informed of military operations in the European theater of war and also "with respect to political situations arising directly out of military operations."

This latest evidence of Anglo-American efforts to work closely with the Soviet Union was coupled subsequently with a press conference comment by Secretary Hull that he considered a tripartite meeting highly desirable but had no plans for attending such a meeting himself.

Meeting in London Possible.

Prime Minister Churchill had proposed in his Quebec speech Tuesday that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the three governments should be held preliminary to any conference of the chiefs of those governments.

Possibly the nearest approach to the realization of that proposal is found in the presence in London of Russia's Vice-commissar of Foreign Affairs, Ivan Maisky. To a meeting with him and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain, President Roosevelt might send a ranking State Department official, some authorities here believe.

What official information the President and Prime Minister have regarding Marshal Stalin's willingness to meet them is of course a State secret. Diplomatic custom normally would require that any public announcement along that line should come from Moscow rather than from Washington or London.

In fact there was little expectation that anything further in the way of new proposals and suggestions would be forthcoming from Anglo-American sources since the joint Roosevelt-Churchill pronouncement at Quebec and later the Prime Minister's speech put the issue squarely up to Marshal Stalin.

The Chief Executive and the Prime Minister talked until 1 o'clock this morning in Mr. Roosevelt's study, and resumed their discussions during the day.

President Meets Brazilian

Mr. Roosevelt took time out to meet Maj. Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazil's War Minister, and to preside at a meeting of his Cabinet.

Dutra apparently came to the White House more to pay his respects than to engage in any serious conversations about the war, in which his country also is engaged. He is in the United States surveying the American war effort.

Churchill, meanwhile, conferred with Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, and with British military leaders and chiefs of British missions in America.

The Roosevelt-Churchill conversations are to continue tomorrow morning, and Mr. Roosevelt's regular Friday press and radio conference has been canceled.

WAR TALKS GO ON NIGHT AND DAY SCHEDULE

Roosevelt And Churchill Confer Until 1 A. M., Resume Later

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 2—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are back on a night and day schedule in their war talks.

While no word is forthcoming from the White House or the subjects uppermost in their deliberations, there is nothing to detract from the theory that they are giving attention to international political issues of the present and future, with particular emphasis on ways of getting greater political collaboration with Russia.

HULL PRAISES DANES' REVOLT AGAINST NAZIS

Declares Uprising Heartens All Peoples Under German Tyranny.

CONSIDERS NATION AN ALLY

Scavenius Refuses Berlin's Offer to Form Another Danish Cabinet.

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that revolt of the Danes against German rule would hearten all the peoples of subjugated Europe.

The recent events in the little kingdom were an eloquent reminder, he told his press conference, that "German rule in any circumstance is intolerable to a free and democratic people."

Asked if the Danes now could

be considered allies of the United States, Mr. Hull expressed the belief the Danes really have been allies of the United Nations during the whole period of their subjugation. He added that this status as an ally might become more definite.

In a statement later Mr. Hull said:

"Recent events in Denmark are an eloquent reminder that German rule in any circumstance is intolerable to a free and democratic people. Germany, on the defensive in the Mediterranean area and on the Russian front, has gained another brutal and illusive 'victory' over a small, defenseless country. The resistance of the Danish King and people of German domination will give new heart and encouragement to all peoples of Nazi subjugated Europe."

Refuses Nazi Bid.

Stockholm, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Eric Scavenius, Danish Prime Minister who resigned his post when Germany clamped a military dictatorship on Denmark last week end, has declined an offer by the Nazis to form a new government, Danish refugees said today.

Scavenius, one of the few Danish political leaders to escape arrest following Sunday's bloody revolt, had been asked to head a new Cabinet by Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, Nazi military dictator. Other members of the Cabinet who resigned in a body with Scavenius refused even to meet the Germans to discuss the situation, the refugees reported.

Danish refuges arriving here today said that it was apparent von Hannecken is striving to reach a compromise with the Danes but that his efforts so far have been unavailing.

Several refugees reported that the Germans had ended strikes at Helsingoer and Elsinore Monday by threatening to shoot every tenth worker.

Other refugees reaching Sweden in steadily fewer numbers said they had difficulty in getting through the German patrols. So far, Sweden has given asylum to nearly 500 Danes, all of whom are regarded as political refugees.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—(AP) Sgt. John Basilone, the only Marine enlisted man now wearing a Congressional Medal of Honor won in this war, reported today that the Japanese are rugged fighters, but "I don't believe they have the brains" needed for victory.

Sgt. Basilone, who piled up 38 Japanese bodies before his hotly contested machine gun position on Guadalcanal last October, described his experiences today in a press conference at the Navy department.

He is on his way to Raritan, N. J., for a brief visit with his Italian-born father and other members of his family before beginning a Treasury department tour in the interest of the Third War Bond drive.

The trouble with the Japs, Sgt. Basilone said, is that their military tactics are poor. "They just look like a bunch of gorillas rushing us," he commented. "They ought to have known better than to rush a machine gun that way."

Asked what the Japs yelled as they rushed forward, Sgt. Basilone replied, "They yelled 'Banzai' and stuff like that, but that didn't bother us any."

"What did you yell back?" he was asked. "Aw, well," he grinned, "that's off the record."

May Shroud Vital Move.

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The big unanswered question in the Pacific today was whether the American Navy's daring raid on Marcus Island, in Japan's home waters, was a feint or a well-aimed knockout punch. Japan could profit by the answer to that riddle right now.

Three possibilities emerged from the meager accounts of the spectacular raid:

1. The carrier task force which bombed and shelled the island may have been preparing the way for occupation. It's not a big place but in American hands it could serve as an outpost that would harry Japan's communications with the South Pacific.

2. The attack could have been a feint to cover some highly important move elsewhere, conceivably the occupation of Wake Island, or a drive on the vital Japanese positions in the Kuriles.

3. The Navy may have moved in for a slashing hit-and-run blow for its psychological effect alone.

Enough to Worry Japs.

But whatever the truth may be, the action served notice on Tokio's admirals that the Allies can hit now from many directions. If worried enough by this, the Japanese may be egged into dispersing their available forces to meet all possible threats, in which case, a vulnerable hole may open up in their defenses.

It was a worried Tokio that first broadcast the news that the American forces had hit tiny Marcus at dawn yesterday with many planes. The Navy said only that such an attack had been planned and was "presumably in progress." This willingness of the Navy to speak at all before the fleet breaks its radio silence to supply the details was another indication of growing Allied confidence in the Pacific. It put an exclamation point behind Secretary Knox's recent statement that a warship a day is going into that theater, and it translated into action the word that the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences are dealing largely with ways of getting at the Japanese for a showdown.

Japs Rugged but Not Smart, Says Guadalcanal Marine Hero

TOTAL CASUALTIES LISTED AT 104,658

Figure Since War Began Includes All Services And Merchant Marine

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 2—Army losses in the thirty-eight-day conquest of Sicily numbered 7,500 killed, wounded and missing to bring the army's overall war losses to 70,872 and lift the announced casualties for the armed services and merchant marine to 104,658 since Pearl Harbor.

The latest army figures were given at a press conference today by John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War. He said that of the 70,872 casualties in all combat zones 9,209 were killed in action or died of wounds, 20,159 were wounded, 21,764 were missing and 19,740 have been officially reported prisoners of war.

SEP 3 1943

9,000 Wounded Recover

Of the army wounded, McCloy told a press conference, more than 9,000 have recovered completely and returned to active duty. He added that the total of missing included a large number of Philippine Scouts lost in Bataan and Corrigedor.

Navy casualties announced to date are 21,593; Marines, 7,099, and the Coast Guard, 363. The latest Merchant Marine summary showed 4,751 dead and missing.

In all the services, the dead now total 19,875.

No British Report

McCloy said he had no report on British and Canadian casualties in the Sicilian campaign but recalled Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's August 18 announcement that the total in his command was approximately 25,000.

Casualty summaries of services other than the army:

Navy—7,852 dead; 2,561 wounded; 8,914 missing; 2,245 prisoners of war.

Marines — 2,005 dead; 2,506 wounded; 663 missing; 1,925 prisoners of war.

Coast Guard—182 dead; 22 wounded; 158 missing; 1 prisoner of war.

Merchant Marine (from September 27, 1941, to August 1, 1943)—627 dead; 4,124 missing.

MAKES SURVEY OF WAR FRONTS

McCloy Says Allies Are Resting After Sicily.

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Here is a survey of the war fronts as given to a press conference by John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War:

The Allies won an appreciable tactical victory in Sicily, and an important strategic victory, but the opposition was desperate, particularly around Catania, and will grow more desperate as we move into the fortress of Europe.

If favorable weather continues, the Russian forces that have destroyed the southern anchor of the German line at Taganrog may accomplish the liberation of the entire Donets Basin this fall. They threaten all German positions along the northern shore of the Sea of Azov and may even break the Nazi hold on the Crimea.

Important German communications and supply centers at Poltava, Bryansk and Smolensk are threatened. The ability of the Red armies to strike hard at these points, while maintaining their constant pressure along the entire 1,500-mile front, is very heartening.

In the Mediterranean Allied forces are resting and reorganizing.

Americans Captured 121,000.

Complete reports are not yet available, but preliminary estimates are that the Americans captured 121,000 prisoners, most of them Italians. The British and Americans captured or destroyed 290 tanks, 1,250 field guns, and large quantities of military supplies and equipment.

In both the Mediterranean and North European areas, the continuing Allied air offensive against the Axis is encountering greater enemy fighter opposition, indicating that the Germans have pulled more of their air strength off the Russian front to protect Germany itself.

In the south and southwest Pacific, American Army troops have completed the conquest of New Georgia and most of Vella Lavella in the Solomons, and are closing in slowly on Salamaua in New Guinea. The Japanese suffered very heavy losses attempting to reinforce their air base at Wewak and as a result appear to have fallen back on Hollandia.

Despite the monsoon, the American 10th Air Force in India is making almost daily attacks on Japanese positions in Burma, and the 14th Air Force in China is carrying out heavy attacks on enemy positions from Indo-China to Hankow.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 American lives may have been saved by the flight of the Japanese garrison from Kiska in the Aleutians. This estimate is based on a personal inspection of gun emplacements and other installations of enemy troops.

GRIPSHOLM SAILS TO BRING HOME 1,250 AMERICANS

Japs from U. S. Will Be Exchanged in Portuguese Colony.

SEP 3 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — (AP) The exchange liner Gripsholm put out from New York harbor for the Orient today, carrying with her the high hopes of relatives back home for a safe return with 1,250 American men, women and children who have been in Japanese hands since Pearl Harbor.

The big Swedish liner, made a bit less than luxurious by expansion from her usual peacetime load of some 500 passengers, had aboard 1,330 Japanese civilians who are being repatriated. Another 173 Japanese are to be picked up at Rio de Janeiro.

To Return in December

On the basis of the Gripsholm's time on her first exchange trip last year, it may be early December before the Americans being brought back may walk on the free soil of their homeland again.

In the Gripsholm's hold are large quantities of relief supplies and medicines for American prisoners of war and civilians still interned in the Orient, including the Philippines.

To make the Gripsholm as free as possible from any mistaken attack on her journey, she was provided with brilliant electric lights, including some billboard-type reflectors projected over the side and shining on the hull. She travels without convoy, under guarantee of safe conduct by all belligerents.

Tremendous letters run the length of the ship on each side spelling the one word "Diplomat." Bulbs form a huge cross. The colors of neutral Sweden, yellow and blue, cover her and the Swedish flag is painted brightly on decks. Radios announce her position at intervals.

This is one ship that tries to be conspicuous.

Sails to Portuguese Colony

Culminating more than a year of negotiations with the Japanese government through neutral intermediaries, the Gripsholm's voyage this time is to Mormugao, chief port of the Portuguese colony of Goa on the west coast of India.

There, about Oct. 15, the exchange will take place, and about 1,250 United States nationals and some 250 nationals of the other American republics and Canada will be picked up. The Japanese are bringing these Americans in their exchange ship, Teia Maru.

The first exchange took place more than a year ago at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

Because the new exchange point is much nearer Japan, the Teia Maru will not leave Japan until Sept. 15. It will touch at ports in China, the Philippines and Indo-China to take on American passengers and will call at Singapore for fuel and water.

JAPAN'S HEART NEXT, HE SAYS

Admiral McCain Says Raid On Marcus Island Was "Only A Token"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 2—Forecasting attacks on the "heart of the Nipponese empire," Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, deputy chief of naval operations for air, declared tonight that American sea and air power are now "being coordinated in such strength that we eventually will sink the major part of Japan's fleet."

The raid Wednesday on Marcus island is "only a token," McCain said, asserting that "such blows will increase in tempo, in power and in fury, until finally—for Japan—in continuous attack we lay waste in blood and ashes the home islands of this treacherous, brutal and savage people."

First Official Comment

McCain's was the first official comment on the attack on Marcus Island, which is only about 1,200 miles from Tokyo. Details of the action have not yet been given out by the navy.

The admiral predicted an important role for aircraft carriers in carrying the battle into Japan's home territory and reported that "today our aircraft carrier plane strength is double what it was at the be-

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ginning of the war." This includes planes based on small escort carriers as well as on the regular combat types, of which seven new ones have now been launched.

U. S. "Well On Way"

McCain asserted that "tonight we are well on way" with preparations for destroying the enemy's army, navy and air force.

"Tonight," he said, "our navy—now the greatest navy in our history—is poised to strike on the surface, under the surface and in the air. Gradually but certainly we are accelerating the offensive that began when the marines landed on Guadalcanal. Since that time we have not taken a backward step and radio commentators in Japan last night and this morning expressed fear of an attack on Tokyo and other Nipponese industrial centers.

Power Coordinated

"The success of our present offensive is based on realistic conceptions of how we are going to defeat Tojo's forces. Our surface and air power is being coordinated in such strength that we eventually will sink the major part of Japan's fleet.

"We are going to knock every fighting and bombing plane she has out of the air. Our attacks on Japan herself will spearhead our ground forces' advance on Tokyo and the heart of the Nipponese empire."

THIRD LOAN DRIVE WILL OPEN WITH ROOSEVELT SPEECH

President to Broadcast on Wednesday During Hollywood Radio Show.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — (AP) About seventy million Americans will hear President Roosevelt open the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan drive next Wednesday night.

Speaking from Washington over a radio network that will embrace virtually every station in the country, the chief executive is expected, the Treasury said, "to call for a rededication of America to the war aims of the United Nations and for maximum sacrifice to hasten an early and decisive victory."

He will speak about 10 minutes, beginning shortly after 9:40 o'clock.

Full-Hour Show

The full-hour, $20,000,000 show will open from Hollywood at 9 p. m., with a series of sketches highlighting the war from Pearl Harbor to its present offensive stage.

"In anticipation of an imminent invasion of the European continent and the relentless pursuit of the Japanese aggressors from the south Pacific," the Treasury's announcement said, "The Hollywood program will also carry a gayer note, reflecting the battle song of the services."

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau will present Mr. Roosevelt to the radio audience after greeting members of the Hollywood bond cavalcade who also will take part in the program.

In addition to being carried on the four networks, the broadcast will be made available to all independent radio stations. It will be carried into movie theaters throughout the country and will be broadcast overseas.

War Loan Director Ted Gamble said the program would represent $20,000,000 worth of talent and time, all of it contributed to the campaign aimed at selling at least an additional $100 war bond to every American during September.

From Washington the bond cavalcade, headed by James Cagney as president of the Screen Actors guild, will make a nation-wide tour — one of several that will take stage and screen stars and battlefront heroes into scores of cities.

POST WAR PLANNING URGED BY JOHNSON

Chamber Head Suggests Meetings of Business Men, Labor, Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — (AP) President Eric A. Johnston of the United States Chahber of Commerce, said today a three-weeks' visit to England impressed upon him more than ever "the great necessity" for immediate post-war economic planning.

As a method of approach, he suggested meetings first of business men of Great Britain and America followed by later conferences including labor and agriculture leaders of both nations, and, finally, representatives of all Atlantic countries.

"After that," he added, "we ought to work with Russia."

Speaking glowingly of prospects for the post-war world, Mr. Johnston told a press conference he could see no reason for the apprehension he reported on the part of some Britishers that Great Britain has lost her South American trade contracts to the United States. He said he explained that while Britain had been unable to ship goods to South America since the war, so had we.

Besides, he added, there will be "plenty of opportunity after the war for Great Britain and us both to do more business in South America than ever before—and I hope we can do it on a competitive basis."

Although expressing a hope that Congress will do some post-war planning of its own, Mr. Johnston said he saw no necessity for immediate governmental participation in the conferences he has suggested.

AIRCRAFT OUTPUT NEARS 8,000 MARK

7,700 Planes Built in August, Says WPB in Preliminary Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(AP) Aircraft output in August climbed to 7,700 planes, by preliminary estimates, and War Production board officials said today this month's production might hit the 8,000 mark.

The August figures, subject to revision when final reports are in, exceeded July's output by 327

Although the August deliveries to the armed forces were just about as far behind schedule as July—12 per cent—officials said the rate of climb was very close to expectations.

More important, said one official, was the fact that "we got the planes we wanted". Such bad spots as developed in August were in types of planes not rated as critically needed, he said.

This was taken to indicate a continued satisfactory climb in heavy bombers, on which the greatest production pressure now is being exerted, along with certain new fighter types.

Officials deprecated the emphasis which has been placed on meeting aircraft production schedules, stating that it would be very easy to meet astronomical schedules if military leaders were content to keep piling up production of types which have become outmoded.

The original 1943 schedule was an "unrealistic" objective, one source said, pointing out that it was trimmed about 10 per cent early in the year and has undergone two downward revisions since.

No estimates were obtainable on the various categories of planes produced in August.

WAR SPENDING UP IN AUGUST

Hits $7,232,206,853 For Second Highest Total On Record—Receipts Rise

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Sept. 2—War spending in August rebounded from the July slump to total $7,232,206,353, only $237,059,821 short of the June record, the Treasury disclosed today.

War activity expenditures in July was more than $1,000,000,000 below the $7,469,266,674 for June, although the Treasury daily statement for August 31 said about half the drop represented a bookkeeping transaction.

Second Highest On Record

Except for June, the August spending for war was the highest on record for any month—$140,000,000 above that for May, first month to pass the $7,000,000,000 figure.

Spurred by the pay-as-you-go tax collections, receipts for the month netted $2,720,821,506, a $713,398,127 increase over July. Of that amount $547,726,863 came directly from pay-roll deductions in contrast to only $19,378,195 reported for July.

Debt Up $2,684,207,676

Although the current collection system was started July 1 much of the month's receipts did not show until August. Likewise some August withholdings still are to be deposited with the Treasury.

The public debt at the end of August stood at $148,000,071,037.67, an increase of $2,684,207,676.56 for the month.

VISITS ARLINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — (AP) Mrs. Winston Churchill made a pilgrimage today to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at nearby Arlington National cemetery, where she placed a wreath on the white marble memorial. The wife of the British prime minister was accompanied by her daughter, Mary, and Lt. Col. Chester Hammond, White House aide.

164 Vessels Delivered To U. S. During August

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Maritime Commission reported today 164 cargo vessels were delivered by the nation's shipyards last month, six more than were produced in July.

August's total included 110 Liberty ships, fifteen C-types, fifteen Maritime Commission tankers, one private tanker, four Maritime Commission coastal tankers, two private coastal tankers, six special types, six seagoing tugs, two ore carriers, and four concrete barges.

The Liberty ship production was one vessel more than the 109 produced in July.

THREE OFFICERS PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(AP) President Roosevelt today approved recess promotions, subject to Senate approval later, for three Marine corps officers. They are Brig. Gen. Allen H. Turnage to be promoted temporarily to Major General and Cols. Oscar R. Cauldwell and Alfred H. Noble to the temporary rank of brigadier general.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today twenty-two casualties, including seven dead, thirteen wounded and two missing. In addition, five men previously listed as missing now are reported dead.

The casualties announced today included:

KILLED

NEW YORK.

GERST, ROBERT FRANCIS (reported missing August 21); mother, Mrs. Helen Gerst, 1126-06 93d avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.

MAGENHEIM, FRED MANDEL; brother, Louis Magenheim, 43 East 85th street, New York.

NEW PARCELS FOR PRISONERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—American prisoners of war will receive a new type of parcel called the "Capture Parcel," announces the American Red Cross.

The packages contain bandages, razor blades, clothes, hair, shoe and tooth brushes, cascara, carton of cigarettes, pipe cleaners, a pocket comb and cover, shaving cream, a pair of light drawers, 4 handkerchiefs, a "housewife" (comprising needles, thread, buttons, safety pins, pins and darning cotton), shoelaces, pajamas, pipe, shoe polish, tooth powder, safety razor, bedroom slippers, 2 bars of laundry soap, 6 cakes of toilet soap, 2 pairs of socks, sweater, 3 packages of smoking tobacco, 2 bath towels, 2 face towels, a light undershirt, a box of vitamin tablets and gum.

Army Nurse Gets Soldier's Medal

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Second Lieut. Margaret M. Decker of the Army Nurse Corps and daughter of Mrs. Llewelln Decker, 38 Hill street, Rockaway, N. J., was awarded the Soldier's Medal for heroism yesterday. She is the second woman to win the award.

Lieut. Decker rescued a soldier from drowning last June 19 in the Colorado River at Topaz, Cal.

Second Lieut. Edith E. Greenwood of Massachusetts, also a nurse, was the first to receive the award for saving patients in a hospital fire last April 17 near Yuma, Ariz.

WAAC OFFICERS REMAIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(AP) Over 96 per cent of the 5,000 officers of the WAAC have been commissioned as officers in the WAC. Announcing this tonight, the War department said some not sworn in were unable to pass the physical examination, others did not desire to enter the Army, and still others were not recommended for commissioning by the board which passed on all the applications.

SILVER STAR AWARDED TO MERCHANT SEAMAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—(AP) The Silver Star medal for extraordinary heroism in action was awarded Chief Officer Walter A. Equils today—the first member of the merchant marine ever to be decorated by the Army.

Equils, 32, who lives in Washington, D. C. received his medal from Col. T. L. Crystal, commanding officer of Fort Jay, after a parade and review at Governor's Island.

Equil's citation told of his gallantry in action during a bomb attack on Tripoli harbor the night of March 19, 1943. The citation commended the chief officer for his action in moving his ship out of danger when an ammunition vessel, moored alongside his ship, was struck by bombs and burst into flames.

"A delay of a few minutes," the citation said in part, "probably would have resulted in the loss of the ship and her valuable cargo. Later by his excellent handling and maneuvering, he avoided another threatening fire and a torpedo."

HALF OF SHIP'S CREW LOST IN INDIAN OCEAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 — (AP) Survivors of a medium-sized United States merchant ship, torpedoed and sunk in the Indian ocean last April, have arrived in New York, the Navy announced today. Half of the merchant crew of 42 was lost, some killed by the blast and others perishing while adrift.

The ship was torpedoed at dusk, after the captain had sighted two periscopes and tried to evade the U-boats. After the torpedo struck, two submarines surfaced and shelled the vessel while the crew, in liferafts and lifeboats, stood by and watched their ship go down. The survivors were picked up after being afloat several days and were landed at an African port, from which they made their way to the United States.

WARNS ON TIES WITH REDS

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 — (AP) Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party, said tonight that failure of the United States and Great Britain to land "in full force in western Europe before the summer is ended" would lead to "profound deterioration" in their relations with Soviet Russia.

DUTCH ADMIRAL ARRIVES

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 — (AP) Jan W. Termijtelen, rear admiral and chief of staff of the Royal Nether-

lands navy, arrived at LaGuardia airport tonight aboard a Pan American trans-Atlantic clipper en route to the Dutch West Indies. He declined to discuss his mission.

SEEK AID FOR JEWS

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—(AP) The American Jewish conference tonight asked the governments of the United Nations to take "special practical measures" to rescue Jews who still survive in Axis Europe.

Thunderstorms Tough On Glider Pilots

NEW YORK (AP) — Thunderstorms have provided weird experiences for glider pilots who flirt with it, according to Air Pilot and Technician Magazine.

Numerous cases were reported in Germany before the war, the magazine says, when eager pilots, playing too close to the central vertical updrafts of thunderheads, would see their ships broken by the turbulence. Bailing out, they apparently opened their chutes only to find that, instead of descending, they were rapidly rising. Shot up to substratosphere levels these pilots died from lack of oxygen and froze stiff in the sub-zero atmosphere.

That's why, says the magazine, glider pilots are cautioned not to pull the rip cord until they're in the clear, beneath old man thunder's fury.

Men on Two Liberators Deliberately Chose Death to 'Shorten War.'

TREMENDOUS BLASTS CAUSED

Survivor of American Raid on Rumanian Oil Fields Tells Story of Sacrifice.

Miami, Fla., Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Technical Sergt. Frank B. Kozak of Carbondale, Pa., arrived in the United States today with a gripping story of how the crews of two big, four-engined Liberator bombers sacrificed their planes and lives by deliberately diving into targets in the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania, causing tremendous explosions and fires.

Kozak, a member of the crew of a Liberator piloted by Lieut.-Col. Julian Bleyer, said the two heavy bombers were hit and smoking before they dived downward as a sacrifice "to shorten the war." He saw one other big plane crash to earth a moment after releasing a cascade of bombs on a refinery.

"From my window I saw a Liberator rush in near us, smoking heavily, almost out of control," he reported at the Army air base here. "I could see the pilot working the controls. He headed the bomber at a big refinery and dove into it. The plane, its crew of ten and the refinery exploded together.

"It was catastrophic. A minute later I saw another big bomber do the same thing. It was further off, flying for an important cracking plant. Smoke was trailing from that one, too. Just before reaching the target the pilot dove down into the cracking plant and blew it up."

Explaining why the Americans plunged to death with their bombs, Sergt. Kozak said:

"High officers had told us our mission would be vital, essential to the Allied Armies, and if successful we'd shorten the war We'd all practiced for weeks each bombardier had his target pinpointed. From what I know not one bomb missed its target."

Kozak Gets D. F. C.

Sergt. Kozak earned the Distinguished Flying Cross for his part in the recent 2,400-mile, fourteen - hour round trip that blasted the Rumanian oil field and refineries. He said the formation of bombers made the trip at fifty feet and dropped 600,000 pounds of bombs.

"The other waist gunner, Tech. Sergt. Frank Beauregard of Salem, Mass., and I lifted four big boxes of incendiaries from the floor and spilled them out of the window," related Kozak.

"Our pilot had to pull up to 450 feet to clear smokestacks. The plane was filled with smoke from fires already rolling through the target area when we got there. I saw other incendiaries hit oil tanks, and some of the bombs I flung from the window must have done damage, too. A roar and roll of flames and black smoke mounted from oil tanks."

He said the planes were so low that heavy anti-aircraft fire was ineffective but light flak was "the fiercest I've ever seen."

"Col. Bleyer dropped to fifty feet again and opened up to get away from there," he said. "We were in formation with other bombers. Our top gunner, Tech. Sergt. Bob McCown of Los Angeles, shot down two pursuit planes after we dropped our bombs. The rest of us couldn't get in a shot because those high-altitude fighters never came down to our level."

SUICIDE DIVES BY AMERICAN PLANES CITED

Gunner Says Two Liberator Crews Sacrificed Lives At Ploesti

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(By the Associated Press)

Miami, Fla., Sept. 2—The crews of two four-engined Liberator bombers were credited by a returning gunner today with deliberately sacrificing their lives during the recent raid on the Ploesti oil fields by diving their big planes into vital targets.

Technical Sergeant Frank B. Kozak, of Carbondale, Pa., a waist gunner aboard a raiding plane piloted by Lieut. Col. Julian Bleyer, said he saw both planes had been hit and were smoking as they smashed into their targets.

Headed At Refinery

"I saw a Liberator rush in near us, smoking heavily, almost out of control," Kozak related upon his return to the United States. "I could see the pilot working the controls. He headed the bomber at a big refinery and dove into it. The plane, its crew of ten and the refinery exploded together.

"It was catastrophic. A minute later I saw another big bomber do the same thing. It was farther off, flying for an important cracking plant. Smoke was trailing from that one, too. The pilot dove down into the cracking plant and blew it up."

His plane filled with smoke from fires in the target area when his plane flew over, Kozak said he and the other waist gunner, Technical Sergeant Frank Beauregard, of Salem, Mass., hoisted four big boxes of incendiaries and spilled them out of a window.

Incendiaries Hit Oil Tanks

"Our plane had to pull up to 450 feet to clear smoke stacks," he related. "I saw some of the incendiaries hit oil tanks, and some of the bombs I flung from the window must have done damage, too. A roar and roll of flames and black smoke mounted from oil tanks."

The planes had flown up to the target area at an altitude of fifty feet. Survivors began the 1,200-mile return flight to bases at low level.

Technical Sergeant Bob McCown, of Los Angeles, shot down two pursuit planes that hovered overhead, and Kozak destroyed another as the tattered formation droned over the Ionian Sea. Kozak was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Japanese Cut Arms Off Dead

U. S. Captain Tells of Unexplained Custom at Attu

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2 (AP).—Captain Jack J. Henley, of Missoula, Mont., said today that the Japanese on Attu had a "habit of cutting the right arms from their dead and stacking them in a storage tent."

"This custom aroused a lot of comment but no satisfactory explanation," Henley said at an interview. He won his captaincy at Attu and is en route to a new assignment.

"Apparently the arms were amputated by surgeons, as they were not mutilated or hacked," he said. 'The rest of the body was burned. After the campaign was well under way, however, the Japs didn't have time for such practices."

Urges Real Peace for Poland

DETROIT, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Catholic Archbishop of Detroit, said today in a statement in the current issue of "The Michigan Catholic" that "if we compromise with any kind of totalitarian aggression against Poland, the end of this war will mark only another armistice, not a good and enduring peace." The Archbishop urged prayers for America as well as for Poland during Polish week, Sept. 5 to 11.

Bronx Flier Is Killed in Crash

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Sept. 2 (AP)—Ten crew members of a four-engined bomber from the Great Falls Army air base were killed today in the crash of their plane five miles east of Fort Benton. The dead included Second Lieut. Arnold J. Gardiner of the Bronx, New York.

ARD LONDON—PEACE (CHESTER)
LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS TODAY CONJECTURED THAT A REPORTED EXCHANGE OF COMMUNICATIONS AMONG WASHINGTON, LONDON AND ROME CONCERNING AN ITALIAN SURRENDER WAS THE PROBABLE CAUSE FOR CESSATION OF THE ALLIED BOMBING OF THE CITIES OF INDUSTRIAL NORTHERN ITALY. THERE HAVE BEEN NO RAIDS NORTH OF THE PO RIVER SINCE THE TURIN ATTACK 16 DAYS AGO.

A SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY DISPATCH FROM CHIASSO QUOTED THE ITALIAN PRESS AS SAYING THAT A SPECIAL COMMISSION WAS ABOUT TO START AN INVESTIGATION CONCERNING A LARGE NUMBER OF RICH FASCISTS. THOSE NAMED INCLUDED ROBERTO FARINACCI, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE FASCIST PARTY; LT.GEN. ACHILLE STARACE, EX-CHIEF OF THE FASCIST MILITIA GENERAL STAFF, AND EDMUNDO ROSSONI, ONCE FASCIST SYNDICATE ORGANIZER AND FORMER MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.

THE DISPATCH SAID AN ESPECIALLY STRINGENT INQUIRY WOULD BE MADE TO SURVEY THE "IMMENSE" HOLDINGS OF COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO AND HIS WIFE, THE DAUGHTER OF BENITO MUSSOLINI.

THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT THE ITALIAN PRESS HAD FRONT-PAGED A LETTER FROM GIOVANNI ROVEDA, VICE-COMMISSIONER OF THE FEDERATION

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OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, ACCUSING CESARE MARIE DE VECCHI, MEMBER OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL AND FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE, OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE DECEMBER, 1922, MASSACRE OF TURIN WORKERS. HE ASKED A SENATE INVESTIGATION.

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SB644PEW

ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN (LONG) xxx NAMES

"FOR THE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS AND VALOR I EXPRESS MY GRATITUDE TO ALL TROOPS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF SUMY," HIS ORDER OF THE DAY SAID. "ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE FREEDOM OF OUR MOTHERLAND. DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS."

SUMY'S FALL AND THAT OF KROVELETS OPENED THE WAY FOR A PINCERS MOVEMENT ON THE IMPORTANT RAIL JUNCTION OF KONOTOP ON THE SEVERED BRYANSK-KIEV RAILWAY. THIS OPERATION ALSO WAS PART OF THE STEADY FLANKING MOVEMENT ON BRYANSK WHERE OTHER RUSSIAN UNITS ARE ONLY 25 MILES EAST OF THAT GERMAN HINGE BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FRONTS.

MORE THAN 130 LOCALITIES WERE CAPTURED IN THIS WESTWARD SWEEP TOWARD KIEV AND THE DNIEPER RIVER, AND STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY SAID THE ENTIRE KURSK REGION NOW "IS COMPLETELY FREED FROM THE GERMAN FASCIST INVADERS."

THE CAPTURE OF SUMY, KROLEVETS AND OTHER AREAS BETWEEN BRYANSK AND POLTAVA GAVE THE RUSSIANS A SOLID 200-MILE FRONT WHICH THEY ARE PUSHING STEADILY WESTWARD TOWARD THE DNIEPER RIVER.

POLTAVA, 85 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KHARKOV, ALSO WAS MENACED BY A FLANKING MOVEMENT THE SAME AS BRYANSK. THE COMMUNIQUE GAVE FEW DETAILS, BUT SAID THAT GEN.IVAN S.KONEV'S STEPPE ARMY HAD STABBED OUT FRESH GAINS WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF KHAR[illegible]. THESE TROOPS LAST WERE REPORTED WITHIN 30 MILES OF POLTAVA, AN IMPORTANT GERMAN BASE ON THE APPROACHES TO THE DNIEPER RIVER BEND.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD KNOCKED OUT 108 GERMAN TANKS ON ALL FRONTS IN WEDNESDAY'S FIGHTING, AND DESTROYED 51 ENEMY PLANES.

A GERMAN BROADCAST DECLARED THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAD DESTROYED 4,339 SOVIET TANKS AND CAPTURED MORE THAN 14,000 PRISONERS IN SIX WEEKS' FIGHTING IN THE "OREL SECTOR." THIS CLAIM APPEARED TO BE A PROPAGANDA MOVE TO COUNTERACT THE JUBILANT RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT WEDNESDAY OF THE MAJOR GERMAN DISASTER AT TAGANROG.

JS554PEW

ADD LONDON-RESCUE xxx HOURS

COMMENTING ON THE ORDEAL LATER, STAFF SGT.LUTHER (TEX) DANIELS OF LULING, TEX., TOP TURRET GUNNER, SAID: "I'D GO TO HELL AND BACK FOR THAT MAN (PIPER)."

THE OTHER SURVIVORS WERE LT.PAUL SCHULZ OF DETROIT, MICH., NAVIGATOR; LT.AL MORGAN OF CROSSETT, ARK., CO-PILOT; AND STAFF SGT.WILLIAM ARMES OF 3274 S.E.FRANKLIN ST., PORTLAND, ORE., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

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BY ROBERT [illegible].STURDEVANT

LONDON, SEPT. 2-(AP)-SIX SURVIVORS OF AN AMERICAN LIBERATOR CREW WHO DRIFTED FIVE DAYS IN THE BAY OF BISCAY AFTER BEING SHOT DOWN BY 10 JUNKERS-88S HAVE BEEN RESCUED BY A NAVAL VESSEL AND LANDED AT A SOUTH COAST PORT, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE REPORTED TODAY.

THE PLANE "G FOR GEORGE," WORKING IN COOPERATION WITH THE COASTAL COMMAND, FOUGHT FOR AT LEAST HALF AN HOUR BEFORE BEING FORCED DOWN INTO THE SEA, BADLY DAMAGED.

THE FIRST MAN WHO STRUGGLED FREE FROM THE SUBMERGING AIRCRAFT WAS 2ND LT.CHARLES H.MOORE, SEGUIN, TEX., SECOND PILOT, WHO INFLATED ONE OF THE PLANE'S DINGHIES. HE THEN SAW SGT.FRANK G.ANTOSZ, 44 E. HALLENBACH AVE. WILKES BARRE, PA., AND TOGETHER THEY INFLATED ANOTHER DINGHY.

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THE TAILGUNNER, SGT.H.E.BISCHOFF, CLARKSDALE, MISS., WAS FOUND HANGING ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE AIRCRAFT'S WING. THE RADIO OPERATOR, SGT.GEORGE PEEBLES, 93 LIBERTY ST., AUGUSTA, GA., WAS THROWN 30 FEET FROM THE PLANE AND HIS ASSISTANT, SGT.LANCELOT ROSENBERGER, 120 EIGHTH AVE., WATERVLIET, N.Y., WAS AFLOAT THE SAME DISTANCE AWAY.

THE PILOT, LT.SILAS M.GIRDER, COMPTON AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WAS ALSO FOUND NEARBY.

ALL WERE INJURED EXCEPT MOORE AND ANTOSZ, BUT THE SURVIVORS MANAGED TO LASH THE TWO DINGHIES TOGETHER AND SALVAGE A KEG OF WATER AND A BOX OF RATIONS FROM THE SINKING PLANE.

"THE SEA WAS PRETTY ROUGH, BUT WE MANAGED TO HANG ON TO OUR FOOD AND WATER FOR THE MAJOR PART OF THE FIVE DAYS WE WERE IN THE DINGHIES," SAID ANTOSZ. "ONE DAY, WE WERE OVERTURNED FIVE TIMES.

"ON THE FIRST DAY WE SAW A DISTANT AIRCRAFT AND FIRED ONE OF OUR FOUR FLARES, BUT NO LUCK. ON THE NEXT DAY WE REPEATED THE PERFORMANCE WHEN ANOTHER ONE WAS SIGHTED. ON THE THIRD DAY FOUR AIRCRAFT SHOWED UP AND WE FIRED THE REST OF THE FLARES. BUT STILL THEY DIDN'T SEE US AND IT JUST ABOUT BROKE US."

ON THE FOURTH DAY, HOWEVER, A LIBERATOR SIGHTED THE DINGHIES, DROPPED SMOKE FLARES AND, LATER IN THE DAY, A HALIFAX DROPPED A FIRST AID KIT. THE NEXT MORNING A SHIP PICKED THEM UP. BISCHOFF AND GIRDER SUFFERED HEAD INJURIES. PEEBLES' INJURIES WERE UNDETERMINED AND ROSENBERGER HAD SPINE INJURIES.

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EJ1258PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED TODAY TO COL.WALDINEW (CORRECT) MESSMORE, OF 417 WEST AVE., HOLDREGE, NEB., FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES AS LIAISON OFFICER TO THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY FROM JUNE, 1942, TO DECEMBER, 1942."

THE CITATION BY LT.GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS SAID MESSMORE, AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE OFFICER, PLANNED THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATING SYSTEM FOR POOLING AMERICAN EQUIPMENT FOR COMBINED USE OF THE BRITISH AND U.S. AIR FORCES.

LONDON, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE BOARD OF BRITISH FILM CENSORS HAS REQUESTED CUTS OF WHAT IT TERMED CERTAIN OBJECTIONAL SCENES FROM THE FILM, "STAGE DOOR CANTEEN," WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO OPEN NEXT WEEK IN LONDON.

A SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE PARTICULAR PARTS THE CENSORS ASKED BE DELETED, BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT ONE MAIN OBJECTION WAS RAISED TO GRACIE FIELDS SINGING THE LORD'S PRAYER.

LONDON, SEPT 2-(AP)-A JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY 160 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS PARTICIPATED IN THE AMERICAN RAID ON MARCUS ISLAND, LESS THAN 1,200 MILES FROM TOKYO, AND THAT "SOME DAMAGE WAS SUFFERED BY OUR GROUNDED PLANES."

THE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM TOKYO AND RECORDED BY REUTERS, ADDED THAT THERE WERE SOME CASUALTIES AND DAMAGES TO GROUND INSTALLATIONS AND DECLARED 12 OF THE AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

M545AEW

30.24-7983

ADD STOCKHOLM-DANISH (COLBURN) XXX "AIVNOUNCED"

BESIDES THE CONSERVATIVE CHRISTMAS MOELLER, WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE DANISH COUNCIL OF LONDON, THE ONLY OTHER OUTSTANDING POLITICAL FIGURE OUTSIDE DENMARK NOW IS C.V.BRAMSNAES, FORMER FINANCE MINISTER, WHO HAS BEEN VISITING IN FINLAND. HE CAME HERE TODAY AND IS EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH KRUSE.

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GENERAL VON HANNECKEN'S EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A NEW GOVERNMENT ALSO ARE HANDICAPED BY THE FACT HE AND BEST KNOW NO QUISLING WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO KING CHRISTIAN AND THAT NO OUTSTANDING DANE WOULD PARTICIPATE IN A GERMAN-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT.

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 2-(AP)-AIR TRAFFIC BETWEEN STOCKHOLM AND COPENHAGEN, SUSPENDED SINCE SUNDAY, WAS RESUMED TODAY. THIS ALSO RESTORED AIR TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS CAPITAL AND BERLIN, SINCE STOCKHOLM-BERLIN PLANES FLY VIA COPENHAGEN.

ADD MADRID-CIANO XXX "CUSTODY)I

(THE MILAN DISPATCH SAID IT WAS EXPECTED SOON OTHER FASCIST DIPLOMATS WOULD ALL BE RETIRED--SUCH A MOVE ALREADY HAS BEEN TAKEN AGAINST DINO CIANO GRANDI, FORMER FASCIST AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND, THE REPORT SAID.

(THE MILAN DISPATCH FURTHER SAID THAT MILAN AUTHORITIES SET UP MACHINE-GUNS AND STRENGTHENED PATROLS YESTERDAY BECAUSE OF THE PUBLICITY GIVEN LEAFLETS ASKING FOR A GENERAL STRIKE AND PEACE DEMONSTRATION ON THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE START OF THE WAR. IT REPORTED THE POPULACE REMAINED QUIET, ADDING ONLY "HALF OF THE PEOPLE ARE WORKING, THEREFORE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHETHER THE STRIKE WAS OBSERVED.")

(EDITORS: TENTH AND ELEVENTH GRAFS OF LONDON ITALIAN STARTING "A SWISS TELEGRAPHIC" AND ENDING "BENITO MUSSOLINI" ARE SUPERSEDED BY THE ABOVE AND MAY BE DELETED.)

30.24-7983

ADD ALLIED H.Q. N.AFRICA (KENNEDY) XXX "FURTHER"

THE CONCENTRATED BOMBING OF THE ITALIAN TOE WAS CARRIED OUT IN FIVE RAIDS BY BRITISH BOSTONS AND BALTIMORES AND AMERICAN MITCHELLS ESCORTED BY SPITFIRES.

RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMUNICATIONS WERE ATTACKED AT CAPE SPARTIVENTO, OLIVETA, LA MARINA GAMBRIE AND BOVA MARINA. A-36 INVADERS ALSO DAMAGED THE RADIO STATION AT CAPE SPARTIVENTO.

"IT WAS A GOOD RAID", SAID CAPT.THEODORE BROMAN OF WEST DULUTH, MINN., WHO WITH HIS BOMBARDIER, SGT.ROBERT T.VEITCH, WENT ON HIS 50TH MISSION. "WE GOT SEVERAL DIRECT HITS ON THE TARGET."

FLAMES WERE SEEN TO LEAP UP OVER WIDE AREAS AFTER THE WAVES OF PLANES LAID THEIR BOMBS IN NEAT AND CLOSE-KNIT PATTERNS AT THE OTHER TARGETS.

LEAVES FROM A CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

SICILIANS ROBBED
OF INITIATIVE
BY FASCISM

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THEY MUST BE TOLD
WHAT TO DO (800)

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

(ADVANCE) PALERMO, SICILY, AUG 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LEAVES FROM A WAR REPORTER'S NOTE BOOK:

MOST IMPRESSIVE TO THE MEN WHO HAVE THE JOB OF PUTTING SICILY'S PARALYZED CITIES BACK ON THEIR FEET IS THE WAY FASCISM HAS ROBBED THE

SICILIANS OF ALL INITIATIVE.

WHOLE TOWNS HAVE BEEN FOUND STARVING WITH AMPLE FOOD STORES NEARBY--MERELY BECAUSE THE MACHINERY OF DISTRIBUTION BROKE DOWN AFTER FASCIST OFFICIALS FLED.

"ON ONE OCCASION WE FOUND 6,000 TO 8,000 PEOPLE HAD BEEN WITHOUT BREAD FOR NINE DAYS BECAUSE NO ONE HAD GIVEN THEM AUTHORITY TO GET WHEAT, ALTHOUGH IT WAS READILY OBTAINABLE LESS THAN 50 MILES AWAY," SAID LT.GEORGE MARINKOV, YOUNG FORMER POLICE OFFICER OF ST.PAUL, MINN.

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"THEY HAD LIVED ON HAZELNUTS UNTIL WE CAME IN. WITHIN 12 HOURS WE HAD FOOD IN THE CITY AND HAD ARRANGED FOR SHIPMENTS OF A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY."

MARINKOV SAID THAT THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE HAD BEEN SO ORDERED BY THE COMPLICATED GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY OF FASCISM THAT THEY WERE AFRAID TO MAKE A DECISION OF ANY KIND THEMSELVES.

"BUT THEY ARE VERY AMBITIOUS AND HARDWORKING. THEY HAVE SUPREME CONFIDENCE IN US AND ARE EAGER TO OBEY ANYTHING WE TELL THEM TO DO. THEY JUST HAVE BEEN STUNNED BY THE WAR AND TURNED INTO AUTOMATONS BY THE FASCISTS. THEY'LL LET A DEAD BODY STAY IN FRONT OF THEIR HOMES FOR DAYS UNTIL SOMEONE ORDERS THEM TO REMOVE OR BURY IT. THEY WON'T EVEN COMPLAIN. THEY SEEM ABLE TO ENDURE ANYTHING IN THE WAY OF TRIBULATION AND HARDSHIP."

THE FIRST PROBLEM WAS TO CLEAN THE SICILIAN CITY TO REDUCE DISEASE AND SOMN AFTER THEY WERE TAKEN THE INHABITANTS WERE GIVEN SIX TO EIGHT HOURS TO SWEEP THE STREETS OF RUBBISH.

"SOME OF THE STREETS LOOKED LIKE THEY HADN'T BEEN SWEPT FOR 200 YEARS," SAID MARINKOV.

--DASH--

UNDER ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, THE CARABINIERI, COLORFULLY DRESSED ITALIAN FEDERAL POLICE, HAVE BEEN RETAINED TO KEEP ORDER IN SICILY. ON HIS FIRST PAY DAY ONE OF THE POLICEMEN, IMMACULATE IN DARK BLUE UNIFORM WITH RED STRIPED TROUSERS, DEMANDED AN EXTRA 59 LIRE--59 CENTS.

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"I HAVE A NEW BABY," HE EXPLAINED. "MUSSOLINI-HE PAY BONUS FOR EACH BAMBINO."

"BOY, YOU ARE LIVING IN THE PAST," AN OFFICER TOLD HIM. "IF YOU HAVE ANY MORE BAMBINOS, YOU'LL HAVE TO HAVE THEM ON YOUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY. MUSSOLINI ISN'T PAYING OFF ANY MORE."

HE THOUGHT IT WAS SUCH A GOOD JOKE, HOWEVER, THAT HE PAID THE POLICEMAN THE 59 LIRE OUT OF HIS OWN POCKET.

--DASH--

THE PEOPLE OX ONE SMALL SICILIAN TOWN DIDN'T WANT THEIR HOME STREETS TURNED INTO A BATTLEFIELD. THEY HEARD THAT A SMALL GROUP OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WAS ON THE WAY. SO DID SIX GERMAN SOLDIERS, ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THE GARRISON.

THE HEINIES SET UP A MACHINEGUN NEAR THE SQUARE, PLANNING TO AMBUSH THE AMERICANS. THEN THE SICILIANS, WHO HAD BEEN JEERING AT THE GERMANS FOR DAYS, BEGAN TO COME UP ONE AFTER ANOTHER WITH CUPS AND BOTTLES OF WINE. EACH INSISTED ON A FAREWELL DRINK WITH THE GERMANS.

THE JERRIES COULDN'T WITHSTAND EITHER THE WINE OR THE HOSPITALITY. THEY DRANK CUP AFTER CUP OF STRONG WINE AND, WHEN ALL SIX WERE ROARING DRUNK, A MOB OF SICILIANS CARTED THEM OFF TO THE LOCAL BASTILLE WHERE THE AMERICANS FOUND THEM A LITTLE LATER, STILL SNORING PEACEFULLY.

--DASH--

30.24-7985

30.24-7985

THE GERMANS HAD COUNTED ON MAKING MUCH MORE OF A DELAYING STAND IN SICILY THAN THEY DID. THEIR BIGGEST DISAPPOINTMENT WAS THE FACT THAT THEIR EXPENSIVE BRIDGE AND ROAD DEMOLITION HELD UP THE AMERICANS ONLY FOR A MATTER OF HOURS INSTEAD OF DAYS.

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THE RAPID PROGRESS WAS POSSIBLE ONLY BECAUSE OF SUPERB REPAIR WORK BY AMERICAN ENGINEERS WITH DYNAMITE, PICK AND SHOVEL AND BULLDOZERS. ON SOME JOBS THE NAZIS USED AN ESTIMATED 5,000 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES. THEN THEY WOULD SURROUND THE DEMOLITION WITH SCORES OF TERROR ROADMINES AND BOOBY TRAPS.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS QUICKLY DUG UP THE ROAD MINES, USED THEM AND CAPTURED ITALIAN DYNAMITE TO BLOW DEBRIS OUT OF THE WAY AND WITH PICK AND SHOVEL SQUADS AND BULLDOZERS SOON HAD A MAKESHIFT ROAD READY TO CARRY MILITARY TRAFFIC PRESSING AFTER THE ENEMY.

THE NIGHT BEFORE WE WENT INTO MESSINA A SQUAD OF ENGINEERS LED BY LT.ROBERT SPRINGMEYER OF PROVO, UTAH, AND WITH CORP.JOHN A.PETERS OF EDGAR, WIS., AT THE BULLDOZER, CONSTRUCTED EIGHT SEPARATE BYPASSES.

NEXT MORNING DON WHITEHEAD, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, AND I FOUND LT.SPRINGMEYER STARING DISGUSTEDLY AT A HUGE CRATER THAT RIPPED THE ROAD APART SEVEN MILES FROM MESSINA. LESS THAN 200 YARDS FROM THE CRATER, BUT FURTHER ON, ANOTHER BRIDGE HAD BEEN BLOWN. IT LOOKED SO HOPELESS THAT WE PARKED OUR CARS AND WENT INTO MESSINA ON FOOT WITH RECONNAISSANCE TROOPS.

APPROXIMATELY TWO HOURS LATER, WE WERE SURPRISED TO MEET LT.SPRINGMEYER DRIVING ABOUT THE MESSINA DOCK INSPECTING THE BOMB DAMAGE.

"WHAT ABOUT THOSE TWO BLOWN BRIDGES?" WE ASKED HIM.

"FIXED," HE ANSWERED LACONICALLY.

AMERICAN VEHICLES WERE STREAMING INTO THE CITY. THE LIEUTENANT AND HIS MEN HAD TAKEN ONLY A LITTLE LONGER TO REPAIR THE BRIDGES THAN IT HAD TAKEN THE GERMAN ENGINEERS TO BLOW THEM UP. THIS IS THE KIND OF YANKEE BATTLEFIELD EFFICIENCY THAT IS BREAKING THE HEART OF THE NAZIS.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, SEPT.1-MOVED AUG 31)

ISTANBUL, SEPT. 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALBANIAN PATRIOTS OPPOSING ITALIAN RULE HAVE ESTABLISHED A FREE GOVERNING COUNCIL UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF A MAJOR ABASKUPI, CALLED THE ALBANIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AN OFFICIAL ALBANIAN SOURCE HERE SAID TODAY.

HE SAID HEADQUARTERS WERE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHERN ALBANIA.

MOUNTAIN GUERRILLAS WHO HAVE STUBBORNLY FOUGHT THE OCCUPATION FORCES SINCE 1939 HAVE RALLIED TO THE COMMITTEE FROM ALL OVER THE NATION, AND ONLY THIS WEEK, A COLONEL LED TWO ARMED BATTALIONS OF ALBANIAN POLICE INTO THE COMMITTEE'S FORCES, THE OFFICIAL SAID.

RETALIATING AGAINST THE INCREASING RESISTANCE WHICH IN SOME PLACES HAS GROWN TO OPEN REVOLT, AND AGAINST THE COMMITTEE'S FORMATION, ITALIAN PLANES RECENTLY BOMBED AND INFLICTED HEAVY DAMAGE ON A NUMBER OF TOWNS IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT, HE SAID.

THE ALBANIAN MINISTER TO TURKEY, ASAF DJADJOULI, SAID RECENTLY THAT "ALBANIANS EVERYWHERE ARE PROFOUNDLY DISAPPOINTED, INMITMENTS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN POLICY OF IGNORING THEM AND THEIR HISTORIC RESISTANCE."

SEP 3 1943

MOSCOW, AUG 29-(AP)-THE DEATH OF KING BORIS III OF BULGARIA WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE IN A FOUR-LINE DISPATCH FROM SOFIA BURIED ON THE BACK PAGES OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

KING BORIS HAD TAKEN HIS COUNTRY INTO WAR AT GERMANY'S SIDE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, BUT BULGARIA WAS NOT AT WAR WITH RUSSIA.

ADD ALLIED H-Q PACIFIC (MCDANIEL) XXX "BAGGED"

LIBERATOR PILOTS RETURNING FROM AN ATTACK ON REKATA BAY, ONCE A STRONG ENEMY SEAPLANE BASE ON SANTA ISABEL, REPORTED THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED.

SANTA ISABEL WHICH LIES NORTHWEST OF NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, WAS CUT OFF FROM DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH MAIN JAPANESE SUPPLY BASES TO THE WEST BY THE AMERICAN CAPTURE OF NEW GEORGIA AND VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND.

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LAST WEEK THE ENEMY ABANDONED ITS BASE AT BAIROKO HARBOR ON NEW GEORGIA, FOLLOWING THE PRECEDENT SET AT KISKA, ALASKA. JAPANESE RESISTANCE CONTINUED, HOWEVER, AT VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND, ACROSS THE NARROW KULA GULF FROM BAIROKO.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY, MOVED UP TO THE GULF AFTER THE OCCUPATION OF THE HARBOR, OPENED FIRE ON VILA IN ANOTHER MOVE TO SOFTEN DEFENSES THERE FOR THE FINAL THRUST TO ELIMINATE ALL JAPANESE GARRISONS IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS. VILA, OUTFLANKED BY AMERICANS ON VELLA LAVELLA, HAS BEEN THE TARGET OF MANY BOMBINGS AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS.

IN NEW GUINEA, 750 MILES WEST OF THE SOLOMONS, THE MOST NOTABLE GAIN IN THE TIGHTENING DRIVE ON SALAMAUA WAS CREDITED TO YANKEE INFANTRYMEN WORKING SEVERAL MILES SOUTH OF THE OBJECTIVE ALONG THE COASTAL AREA.

IT WAS INDICATED THAT THE AMERICANS HAD BY-PASSED A TOUGH JAPANESE POSITION, WHICH NOW IS VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED, AND THEN PUSHED ON THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE ALONG A RIDGE WHICH OVERLOOKS SALAMAUA ITSELF.

MEANWHILE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS, WORKING FROM THE SOUTHWEST, HAD REACHED A POINT TWO MILES OR LESS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE FRANCISCO RIVER. THIS WOULD PLACE THE AUSSIES ALMOST AT THE EDGE OF THE AIR STRIP BECAUSE THE RIVER FLOWS PAST THE FIELD TO EMPTY INTO REKATA BAY.

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AIR AND SURFACE FORCES CONTINUED THEIR ATTACKS ON SUPPLY ROUTES OF THE SALAMAUA DEFENDERS. TEN BARGES WERE DESTROYED ALONG NEW BRITAIN'S SOUTH COAST.

B142PCWNM BJT

ADD GUADALCANAL (BURGESS) XXX SOLOMONS"

THE HEAVY SHELLING BEGAN ON THE HEELS OF A RAID BY AMERICAN ARMY BILLY MITCHELL TWO-ENGINED MEDIUM BOMBERS ON VILA IN THE SAME AREA.

AT THE SAME TIME NEAR VELLA LAVELLA FOUR ARMY WARHAWK FIGHTER PLANES DARINGLY ATTACKED SIX TO TEN ZEROS AND 12 DIVE BOMBERS WHICH WERE ASSAULTING OUR SHIPPING. FIVE ENEMY PLANES WERE DOWNED, AND PROBABLY TWO OTHERS.

LT.CYRUS R.GLADEN, GUTHRIE, MINN., SHOT DOWN THREE OF THE DIVE BOMBERS AND PROBABLY ANOTHER. CAPT.ROBERT C.BURNS, WINFIELD,LA., GOT ONE FOR SURE AND A PROBABLE.

IN ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL SINGLE AERIAL COMBAT ACTIONS OF THE CURRENT SOLOMON CAMPAIGN, A LAND-BASED NAVY B-24 BOMBER ON PATROL DUTY SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE FOUR-ENGINE FLYING BOAT WHILE ON RECONNAISSANCE OVER BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

WAISTGUNNER W.G.LLOYD, SPENCER, N.C., SPOTTED THE ENEMY FROM A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT.(JG) JOHN ALLEY, 25, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

THE NAVY PILOT, OUT ON HIS FIRST MISSION, IN DESCRIBING THE ACTION SAID:

"WE CLIMBED FROM 5,000 TO 8,000 FEET, SNEAKING UP ON THE ENEMY.

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30.24-7987

WE OPENED FIRE FROM A DISTANCE OF 1,200 FEET, HITTING THE OUTBOARD ENGINE WHICH BURST INTO FLAME. THEN THE NUMBER 3 ENGINE WAS HIT AND WITHIN 10 SECONDS WE STARTED DOWN. PART OF ONE WING FELL OFF JUST BEFORE THE JAP PLANE HIT THE WATER."

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BOW GUNNER A.J.LYNENSTEUEL, QUINCY, ILL., AND LLOYD SCORED HITS, EACH FIRING ABOUT 50 ROUNDS AT THE ENEMY.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHER F.S.MANALEY, SALISBURY, N.C., OBTAINED A SERIES OF UNUSUAL ACTION SHOTS. IT WAS HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH COMBAT PHOTOGRAPHY.

LLOYD WAS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE LIBERATOR'S CREW TO HAVE SEEN THIS PARTICULAR TYPE OF ENEMY PLANE BEFORE THE FIGHT.

LT.WHITNEY WRIGHT OF WATERBURY, NE., ALSO FLYING A LIBERATOR ON THE SAME DAY, FLEW TO THE NEW IRELAND AREA NORTHWEST OF NEW BRITAIN AND SPOTTED AN ENEMY GUNBOAT OR SUB-CHASER BETWEEN 85 AND 100 FEET IN LENGTH. HE STRAFED THE LIGHT WARSHIP 10 TIMES FROM 500 FEET, KNOCKING OUT ITS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND THEN LOOSED HIS BOMBS, LEAVING THE ENEMY LISTING HEAVILY.

IN ANOTHER ACTION CMDR.HARRY E.SEARS, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., (AND CHEVY CHASE, MD.) LED A FLIGHT OF EIGHT PATROL BOMBERS NORTHEAST OF BUKA AREA AND MADE A DIRECT HIT AS WELL AS THREE NEAR-MISSES UPON A JAPANESE DESTROYER LEADER WHICH WAS LAST SEEN SMOKING AND MOVING AT SLOW SPEED WITH NEARBY ENEMY SHIPS MOVING IN ITS ACT ON. (THE ACTION WAS REPORTED IN TDAY'S ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE.)

GUADALCANAL FIRST ADD BURGESS' KAHILI RAID EYEWITNESS

(TOP ON AAA) X TWO ZEROS.

THERE WERE OTHER HEROES LIKE CAPT. KENNETH A.WALSH. THIS 27-YEAR-OLD MARINE CORSAIR PILOT, FROM 1222 NEWTON, NORTHEAST, WASHINGTON,D.C., RAN HIS STRING OF BAGGED JAPANESE PLANES TO 20 BY DOWNING FOUR ZEROS WITHIN A HALF HOUR.

THIS GREEN-EYED, GRINNING ACE WAS SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES INTO THE OCEAN FOR HIS THIRD SUCH EXPERIENCE BUT HE WAS RESCUED WITHOUT SUFFERING A SCRATCH. FELLOW PILOTS HAVE NICKNAMED WALSH "EAGER EAGLE" BECAUSE HE IS SO ANXIOUS TO GET AT THE JAPANESE.

THE BOMBER SQUADRON WAS LED ON THE RAID BY MAJOR MARSHALL VOSE, OF FARMINGTON,ME., WITH CAPT. LEX (CORRECT) SOUTER, OF FALL RIVER,MASS., FORMER CLERGYMAN, MIDDLEWEIGHT WRESTLER AND REFEREE OF FIGHTS IN THE BOSTON AREA, AS AN OBSERVER.

SGT.JOHN BUSH, OF ELYRIA,OHIO, TAIL GUNNER ON A PLANE PILOTED BY LT.WILLIAM FRANCIS, OF JACKSON,TENN., GOT TWO ZEROS.

"APPARENTLY I HIT THE PILOT OF ONE AS IT WENT STRAIGHT DOWN AND HIT THE WATER WITHOUT ANY FLAMES," BUSH SAID. (EDITOR'S NOTE: SOUTH PACIFIC ADVICES ON THIS RAID SAID THE JAPANESE PUT A NEW TYPE OF PLANE INTO THE BATTLE WHICH APPARENTLY HAD MORE ARMOR AND DID NOT BURST INTO FLAMES SO READILY WHEN HIT).

SGT.WALT D.WIDMAN, OF PORT TOWNSEND,WASH., NOSE GUNNER FOR LT.FRANK CALDWELL, OF CHATTANOOGA,TENN., SENT A ZERO FLAMING INTO THE WATER.

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ST9.GEORGE LABRIE, OF MANCHESTER,N.H., BELLY TURRET GUNNER ON CALDWELL'S PLANE MADE SURE OF HIS ZERO BY SHOOTING OFF HALF OF THE RIGHT WING.

SGT.BUSTER BAILEY HARDSHELL, WINCHESTER,KY., IN A PLANE PILOTED BY LT.GEORGE HOELFER, ST.PETERSBURG,FLA., DOWNED A ZERO.

SGT.JAMES S.CRITCHFIELD, CLAYSBURG,PA., WAIST GUNNER FOR LT.D.E.MCDONALD, BROOKLINE,MASS., HAD FIRST BAD LUCK THEN GOOD. AS FOUR ZEROS CAME IN, CRITCHFIELD'S GUN JAMMED. IN A SECOND ATTACK, HOWEVER, HE GOT THE GUN FIRING AND BAGGED AN ENEMY PLANE.

CRP.ROLLAND BEIRNER, OF MACHESTER,N.H., BALL TURRET GUNNER FOR LT.HARRY MCDONALD, KANSAS CITY, DESCRIBED HIS SUCCESS THIS WAY:

"THE ZERO SEEMED TO HANG ON ITS PROP, THEN CAUGHT FIRE AND WENT DOWN INTO THE SEA."

TOP TURRET GUNNER SGT.NORMAN C.MEKER, OF BOWLING GREEN,OHIO, WITH LT.JAMES MCFARLAND, OF WILKSBORO,N.C., SENT A ZERO SPINNING OUT OF CONTROL.

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CAPT.ELDON STRATTON, OF ANDERSON,MO., TEAMED WITH FLIGHT OFFICER CECIL MOORE, OF SAN ANTONIO,TEX., IN A BIT OF DRAMATIC ACTION.

BOTH WERE FLYING AIRACOBRAS. A ZERO GOT ON MOORE'S TAIL. STRATTON SHOT HIM DOWN. A ZERO GOT ON STRATTON'S TAIL. MOORE SHOT HIM DOWN.

AFTER STRATTON GOT TWO MORE PLANES, HE WAS SHOT DOWN BUT WAS RESCUED.

AMERICAN LOSSES FOR THE RAID WERE ONE LIBERATOR AND FIVE FIGHTERS, BUT FOUR OF THE PILOTS WERE SAVED.

THE CREW ON ONE AMERICAN BOMBER REPORTED SEEING A JAPANESE PLANE WITH JAP INSIGNIA ON THE BOTTOM OF THE PLANE -- AND UNITED STATES INSIGNIA ON THE TOP.

FJ437ACW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,SEPT.1-(DELAYED) (AP)-LT.COL.EDGAR WARE HAMPTON, 30-YEAR-OLD CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE TROOP CARRIER COMMAND, FIFTH AIRFORCE, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO A FULL COLONEL.

SEP 3 1943

COLONEL HAMPTON, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT NORTHFIELD,N.J., WAS ONE OF THE KEY FIGURES IN ESTABLISHING THE ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS PLAYED SUCH A VITAL PART IN THE NEW GUINEA WARFARE AGAINST THE JAPANESE. THESE CARRIERS TRANSPORT TROOPS AND SUPPLIES AT TIMES WHEN THEY ARE MOST CRITICALLY NEEDED.

COLONEL HAMPTON CAME OUT OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHERE HE HAD BEEN AN AIDE TO MAJ.GEN.LEWIS BRERETON, IN JANUARY, 1942. THREE MONTHS LATER, HE LED THE FIRST FORMATION OF AMERICAN TRANSPORT PLANES IN NEW GUINEA.

FJ1147PCW

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HAVE FOUND IT NECESSARY TO INTRODUCE A QUOTA SYSTEM ON THE RUBBER PLANTATATIONS OF JAVA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, IN ORDER TO KEEP "DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN PERFECT BALANCE," THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE ANETA (NETHERLANDS) NEWS AGENCY.

ANETA VIEWED THE ANNOUNCEMENT AS A VIRTUAL ADMISSION OF THE JAPANESE "INABILITY TO UTILIZE FULLY THE VAST RUBBER RESOURCES OF THE N.E.I. AND OTHER OCCUPIED RUBBER-PRODUCING AREAS." #

HEADQUARTERS 7TH AIR FORCE, HAWAII,SEPT.2-(AP)-THE CREW OF "THE PACIFIC TRAMP," A BOMBER, STOOD EYE TO EYE WITH DEATH ON A PRACTICE BOMBING MISSION RECENTLY AT SEA. A FUSED BOMB HAD BEEN RELEASED ACCIDENTALLY ONTO THE CLOSED DOORS OF THE BOMB BAY. THEN

30.24-7989

30.24-7989

ALL THE BOMBS SLID FROM THEIR RACKS AND FELL ON THE FUSED MISSLE.

THE MEN THOUGHT FAST AND SANELY.

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TWO STAFF SERGEANTS, RAYMOND J.KEEPER OF KLEMME, IOWA, AND RALPH S.CALLAWAY OF ELLENWOOD, GA., VOLUNTEERED TO DO WHAT HAD TO BE DONE--STEPPING DOWN INTO THE BOMB BAY AND DISPOSING OF THE FUSED BOMB WHICH LAY UNDER A HEAP OF 100-LB BOMBS.

THERE WAS A CHANCE THAT HAD TO BE TAKEN--THE CHANCE THAT THE ADDED WEIGHT ON THE BOMB BAY DOORS MIGHT OPEN THEM AND SEND THE TWO SERGEANTS INTO SPACE.

THE MEN LOWERED THEMSELVES INTO THE BOMB BAY, PICKED UP THE 100-LB BOMBS, AND PASSED THEM ON TO A CHAIN OF CREW MEMBERS WHO THREW THEM OUT OF A WINDOW.

THE LAST BOMB AT THE BOTTOM OF THE HEAP WAS THE FUSED BOMB WHICH, HAD IT EXPLODED, WOULD HAVE BLOWN UP THE SHIP. THIS, TOO, WENT THE WAY OF THE OTHERS, AND EXPLODED HARMLESSLY FAR BELOW, INTO THE SEA.

AMONG THE CREW MEMBEVRS WHO HELPED DI POSE OF THE BOMBS WERE TECH.SGT.GLEN MARCKMANN, GINNER, OF FONTANELLE, IA.; STAFF SGT.THOMAS SHAFFER, RADIO OPERATOR, OF (681 FAYETTE ST.) CUMBERLAND, MD., AND CORP.HERBERT BAUER, PHOTOGRAPHER, (84 HARDY PONT ROAD) WALTHAM, MASS.

JQ107Q12

RIO DE JANERIO, SEPT. 2 (AP)--AIR MINISTER JOAQUIM PEDRO ~~XXX~~ SALGADO, JR. OF BRAZIL ~~RECEIVED~~ WAS AWARDED THE UNITED STATES ~~ARMED~~ LEGION OF MERIT IN THE GRADE OF COMMANDER AT SPECIAL CEREMONIES--THE FIRST EVER HELD AT THE U.S.EMBASSY HERE.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY MAJ. GEN. HENRY PRATT OF PUERTO RICO, WHO CAME HERE BY PLANE.

THE AWARD WAS MADE TO SALGADO FOR THE EFFECTIVE COLLABORATION OF THE BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE WITH THE WAR EFFORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS. ##

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT. 2-(AP)-ONE OF THE FIRST PUERTO RICANS SENT NORTH BY THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION FOR WAR JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES HAS GONE ABOUT AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

ANGEL M.SEGRARA, 21, WHO LEFT WITH A GROUP MAY 24, NOW IS WORKING ON A CONSTRUCTION PROJECT AT SEWARD, ALASKA.

WINSTON RILEY JR., LOCAL DIRECTOR OF THE COMMISSION, SAID HE HAD RECEIVED WORD OF SEGRARA'S PLACEMENT.

EV514PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY REPORTED TONIGHT THAT GUNNER JACK WILLIAM WISSON, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. MARY MONEY, LIVES AT 305 FORBES AVE. E. ~~KENNEY~~ FLINT, MICH., WAS WOUNDED DURING THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID WISSON'S WIFE WAS OVERSEAS.

SEP 3 1943

SW--CP 11--750P

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAS RECOGNIZED THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AT ALGIERS AS "THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY TO LOOK AFTER AND PROTECT ALL FRENCH INTERESTS."

HJ1231AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 2-(AP)-A BATTALION OF "MORE THAN 1,000 MEMBERS OF A SPANISH VOLUNTEER DIVISION" ARRIVED RECENTLY AT THE FRENCH FRONTIER ENROUTE TO THE EASTERN FRONT, THE GERMAN AGENCY DNB REPORTED TODAY.

IN A DISPATCH TO GERMAN NEWSPAPERS, INTERCEPTED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, THE AGENCY SAID THE VOLUNTEERS INCLUDED MEN WHO HAD FOUGHT PREVIOUSLY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEP 3 1943

- - -

THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING OUR ASSAULT ON JAPAN'S MARCUS ISLAND IS OF COURSE PURPOSEFUL AND A PART OF THE HIGH COMMAND'S STRATEGY, BUT WE ARE WARRANTED IN REGARDING THIS OPERATION AS A COLORFUL ADVERTISEMENT THAT UNCLE SAM IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING THE TIME WHEN HE CAN DO BUSINESS ON A BIG SCALE IN THE PACIFIC.

THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT WE ARE TO EXPECT THE OPENING UP OF GRAND OFFENSIVES IMMEDIATELY. IT DOES MEAN THAT OUR STRENGTH IN THE ORIENT HAS INCREASED TO THE POINT WHERE OUR FIGHTING FORCES ARE WEARING THEIR CAPS COCKED AT A RAKISH ANGLE. THAT STRENGTH IS CUMULATIVE AND IS MOUNTING MORE RAPIDLY EACH DAY.

ALL SORTS OF SPECULATION IS GOING THE ROUNDS AS TO THE EXACT MEANING OF THIS STARTLING MOVE IN WHICH OUR TASK FORCE HAS BOLDLY SAILED IN AND TAKEN A PUNCH AT A POINT IN THE VERY PERIMITER OF THE DEFENSES OF THE JAPANESE MAINLAND. ONE GUESS IS ABOUT AS GOOD AS ANOTHER, BUT THERE ARE SOME THINGS WHICH WE CAN PIN DOWN.

FOR INSTANCE, WE KNOW THAT MARCUS ISLAND, WHILE ONLY A PIMPLE ON THE FACE OF THE PACIFIC, IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE JAPS FOR BOTH DEFENSE AND OFFENSIVE. LYING AS IT DOES SOME 1,200 MILES FROM THE JAPANESE MAINLAND, IT'S A VITAL LISTENING POST--A SENTINEL TO WARN OF THE APPROACH OF DANGER. IT ALSO IS A STRONG AIR-BASE, AND IS A STEPPING STONE BETWEEN JAPAN PROPER AND HER ISLANDS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. THAT'S PART OF THE SPADE WORK WHICH NATURALLY WOULD BE DONE IN PREPARATION FOR A BIG-SCALE OFFENSIVE. IT'S A STEP IN THE PREPARATION OF THE BIG PAIR OF PINCERS WHICH THE ALLIES ARE GOING TO CLAMP ONTO THE JAPANESE IN DUE COURSE--AN ATTACK FROM THE SOUTH AND FROM THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS IN COOPERATION WITH A DRIVE AGAINST BURMA BY UNITED NATIONS FORCES UNDER LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN.

SEP 3 1943

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF THE MARCUS ISLAND EXPEDITION ALREADY HAS BEEN TOP-HOLE. WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SCARING THE STUFFING OUT OF THE LITTLE MEN OF THE RISING SUN WHO YESTERDAY RUSHED THEIR SPOKESMEN TO THE MICROPHONES TO WARN THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR ISLAND KINGDOM WAS IN PERIL. THE RADIO SPREAD THE NEWS--AND IT WAS QUITE ACCURATE--THAT WE COULD HAVE ATTACKED THE JAPANESE MAINLAND HAD WE SEEN FIT.

THERE IS SOME SPECULATION WHETHER OUR FORCES HAD THE HOPE OF DRAWING THE JAPANESE NAVY OUT INTO THE OPEN WHERE WE COULD GET AT IT. WELL, THAT'S AN INTERESTING THOUGHT, BUT THE BEST WE CAN SAY WITHOUT FURTHER INFORMATION IS THAT THE AMERICAN NAVY WOULD BE HAPPY TO GET A CRACK AT THE JAP HOME FLEET UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

THE NIPPONESE HAVE BEEN KEEPING THEIR MAIN NAVAL STRENGTH CLOSE TO HOME BASES--AND WHO CAN BLAME THEM? IF THEY SHOULD LOSE THEIR FLEET, THE LITTLE ISLAND OF JAPAN CERTAINLY WOULD BE EXPOSED TO SOME NASTY WINDS. IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT THUS FAR THEY HAVEN'T DARED RISK AN ALL-OUT SEA COMBAT WITH US.

IS OUR TASK FORCE BENT ON OCCUPYING MARCUS ISLAND? OBVIOUSLY THIS BASE, SO CLOSE BY AIR TO TOKYO, WOULD BE A GREAT ASSET TO US, IF IT COULD BE HELD WITHOUT TOO MUCH SACRIFICE. IT WOULDN'T BE EASY TO MAINTAIN THIS POSITION, SO CLOSE TO THE JAP MAINLAND. LIKELY THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE TASK FORCE WOULD TRY TO OCCUPY THE ISLAND WOULD DEPEND ON HOW SUCCESSFUL WE WERE IN PARALYZING JAP RESISTANCE. IT WOULD REPRESENT A VERY DIFFICULT OPERATION.

RN902AEW

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30.24-7991

8th Army Fights to Widen Italian Bridgehead, Fortresses Shatter Brenner Pass Rail Link; Russians Hasten Nazi Rout on Four Fronts

SEP 4 1943

LOSS OF TWO TOWNS ADMITTED IN BERLIN

KENNEDY

Montgomery's Troops Reported to Have Captured Reggio Calabria and Scilla After Crossing From Sicily.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. (A. P.).—British and Canadian troops, spearheading the first of several expected invasions of Hitler's Europe, won a foothold in southern Italy today after a pre-dawn crossing from Sicily under cover of a terrific land, air and sea bombardment.

Allied headquarters said, however, that no official announcements concerning the progress of the offensive were expected before tomorrow.

The seasoned warriors of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, under the over-all command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, stormed across the choppy strait in close-packed little boats in the dark hours before dawn under a screaming canopy of steel thrown by land batteries and a sea force of cruisers, destroyers, monitors and gunboats.

Overhead flew dark formations of hundreds of planes which smashed a path through the beach defenses and scrambled the enemy's network of communications throughout the Italian toe.

[A Berlin broadcast acknowledged that the invasion forces quickly captured Reggio Calabria across the Strait of Messina from Sicily, and Scilla, small seaport, twelve miles to the northeast. The German broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press in London, said that one invasion column headed by many tanks already was pushing eastward beyond Reggio Calabria after a stiff fight in which, it was claimed, many landing barges were sunk and considerable losses suffered by the attacking forces.

[The United Nations' radio at Algiers, in a broadcast heard by United States Government monitors, said that the British stormed through the wreckage of pillboxes, coastal batteries and road blocks under the first impact of the attack and were pushing through lemon and olive groves criss-crossed with ditches and mine fields toward 6,000-foot Aspromonte—bitter mountain.]

SEP 4 1943

Bombers Aid Invaders.

United States and British bombers and fighters flew in a series of great waves across Messina Strait today to bomb and machine-gun enemy positions where British and Canadian troops were landing and in the hills farther north, an Air Force announcement said.

One of the R. A. F. Spitfire pilots maintaining a constant patrol over the landing area, without encountering enemy planes, said:

"We saw hundreds of craft darting to and fro unmolested in the strait."

There still was no definite word of the degree of resistance, but it was certain the invaders had cut out a difficult task for themselves as the fighting was over rugged terrain, marked by crags and cliffs close to shore which

lent themselves naturally to defense.

Tells of Italian Invasion.

Thus once again Adolf Hitler's legions, which had boasted they held the continent secure, were being engaged on the European mainland.

The first of the invaders, British and Canadian contingents of Gen. Montgomery's famed command, set foot on the Calabrian coast opposite eastern Sicily at 4:30 A. M. (10:30 P. M. Thursday, Eastern war time).

The crossing of the strait was made under cover of a moonless night. It entailed the moving of a great armed force across the narrow arm of the sea, only two miles wide at its narrowest. But even in the starlight the outline of the mountains rising from the Italian toe could be seen from Sicily.

While troop-laden barges churned across the narrow Strait of Messina, artillery on Sicily thundered a heavy barrage against enemy gun positions, warships bombarded the beaches, and a big concentration of aircraft hovered protectively overhead.

The attack came on the fourth anniversary of Britain's declaration of war on Hitler's Germany.

Battle Starts on Mainland.

First announcement from Allied Headquarters came shortly after 7 A. M. (1 A. M., Eastern standard time). The text:

"Allied forces under the command of Gen. Eisenhower have continued their advance. British and Canadian troops of the Eighth Army, supported by Allied sea and air power, attacked across the Strait of Messina early today and landed on the mainland of Italy."

It was emphasized here that the new assault was not to be regarded as a "second front" but as a continuation of a campaign begun in North Africa and moving into Europe step by step—Tunisia, Pantelleria, Sicily, and now Italy itself.

That was the meaning of the phrase, "Allied forces have continued their advance"—from Sicily. The first announcement gave no details of the fighting on the beachhead.

There was no mention of American ground forces taking part in the amphibious attack, but Yankee flyers teamed up with their British comrades to batter enemy positions and provide a protective sky screen for the assault troops.

The landing came after two weeks of intense air bombardment of Southern Italy, attacks that almost without exception were aimed at railway and other communication facilities to disrupt enemy troop and supply movements.

On frequent occasions, too, Allied warships steamed up to the coasts for inshore bombardments. Fierce German opposition was expected on the mainland.

Enemy Guns Silenced.

Explosives cast from Sicily by Allied artillery in the early stages of the landings were said to have silenced several enemy guns even before the first assault craft neare dshore. The thrust was made opposite Messina in the vicinity of Reggio Calabria, mainland ferry port which has been attacked by air almost daily for several months.

The strait there is a mere seven miles wide, and northward it narrows down to about two miles—distances that could be spanned by boat in less than half an hour.

The landings were preceded by several reconnaissance stabs at the enemy shore, Commando-type jabs which Axis radios had described as attempts at invasion but which in reality were only exploratory.

The invasion, the first Allied land attack on the European mainland since the Dieppe raid in August, 1942, came just nineteen days after the final cleanup in Sicily on August 18 in a campaign that lasted thirty-eight days.

The enemy apparently knew the attack was coming, for yesterday German and some Italian planes made several attacks on points along the Sicilian side of the strait, including Augusta. They lost at least four planes in these attacks.

INVASION TROOPS PLUNGE INLAND IN ADVANCE ON ROME

Montgomery Orders His Army to Knock Italy Out of the War.

PLANES GUARD LANDINGS

Fliers Report No Opposition as Barges Shuttle Across Messina Strait.

NEW ATTACKS HINTED

More Allied Forces Poised to Strike from North Africa.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 3. — (AP) British and Canadian troops landed successfully on the toe of Italy before dawn today on the long road to Rome and plunged inland under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's order to "knock Italy out of the war."

(Scilla and Reggio Calabria, Italian ports 12 miles apart, already had fallen, the Berlin radio indicated. A Rome broadcast in phrases reminiscent of the Axis debacle in Sicily also said: "The enemy's invasion now is in full swing. The enemy has set foot on the Italian mainland and is taking full advantage of his material superiority.")

More Attacks Awaited

This was the first of several expected invasions of the Hitler-held European continent. The American Seventh army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was not yet in action. Other powerful American and French forces were poised in North Africa.

Hours after the assault at 4:30 a. m. across the narrow Messina strait from Sicily, there was no official word of the progress of the strong Allied forces involved. None was likely until tomorrow.

But returning airmen who witnessed the early hours of the invasion indicated its continuing success. One R.A.F. Spitfire pilot said he had maintained constant patrol over the landing area without encountering any Axis planes, and added: "In the strait we saw hundreds of craft darting to and fro unmolested."

Allies Wield Vast Power

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, directed the assault with assets never before avaNable to him. His air strength was prodigious; the Royal Navy and American naval forces dominated the Messina strait and other southern coastal areas of Italy; he had hundreds of thousands of seasoned warriors under him.

With excellent coordination, Flying Fortresses made their deepest strike into northern Italy to wreck the Brenner pass railroad feeding German troops into Italy; U. S. Mitchell bombers also tore up the rail network radiating from Cancello above Naples in order to seal off southern Italy and make it ripe for land conquest.

The United Nations radio appealed to the people of Italy to receive "the Allied forces of liberation" in the same manner their ancestors had received those of Garibaldi, and the broadcast concluded: "Out with the Germans." It made no mention of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government that took over after the Sicilian invasion saw Benito Mussolini's exit from power.

"Allied forces are prepared to face the most bitter resistance since it can be foreseen that German resistance will increase in violence as Allied forces advance within the so-called fortress of Europe," this broadcast said.

(A German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press told of fierce Axis resistance in the rugged mountains between Reggio Calabria and Scilla, but indicated the fall of those two points when it said British tank forces had pushed eastward from Reggio Calabria and also had penetrated up the coast as far as Scilla.

(It declared the Allied landing was "on a large scale" and that "considerable losses" had been inflicted on the invaders.)

Hundreds of Barges Cross Strait

Hundreds of small invasion barges crossed the moonless two-mile-wide Messina strait at 4:30 a.m. (10:30 p.m. Thursday, E.W.T.).

Land guns mounted in Sicily arched a canopy of shells overhead, the Royal Navy stood offshore to obliterate Axis beach resistance, and hundreds of American and Allied planes bombed and machine-gunned Axis shore defenders to pave the way for the first shock troops.

It was a terrific barrage that first hit the beaches and crawled up into the mountains, wiping out enemy pillboxes, dugouts, barbed wire entanglements and large gun mounts studding the uplands.

The dim outline of the peninsular mountains could be seen from the Sicilian shore as the troops, hunched under the weight of their armaments, shoved off for the short channel crossing.

Daniel de Luce, Associated Press war correspondent attached to the famous British Eighth army that has been the spearhead of so many victories, said General Montgomery's personal message to his departing stalwarts declared:

"We have a good plan and air support on a greater scale than we ever had before.

"There can only be one end to this next battle; another success.

"Forward to victory.

"Let us knock Italy out of the war."

Bridgeheads Established

The first waves of British and Canadians struck the beaches, fanned out and established a bridgehead for other oncoming barges that spilled their loads of men and equipment on the shores below the foothills of Aspromonte — bitter mountain—a range that is the spinal column of the toe of Italy.

By that time the Allied land and sea barrage had lifted to gnaw at Axis defenses in the crags above, and dawn found the protecting mantle of Allied planes overhead.

"Allied forces under the command of General Eisenhower have continued their advance," said the brief bulletin issued two hours after the landing.

Spokesmen here emphasized that the new assault was not to be regarded as "a second front," but merely a sequel to the North African and Sicilian campaigns. That was the meaning of the communique phrase saying Allied troops had "continued their advance."

The rugged terrain ahead of the invaders, ideal for Axis defenders, also was stressed. There was no official word of Axis opposition, but the Germans were believed to be resisting to the hilt. The Italian factor still was a question mark.

Two German divisions escaped from Sicily to southern Italy, and other large Nazi forces are known to be in the area to fight a long, bitter delaying action to keep the Allies away from the German border.

300 Miles to Rome

From Reggio Calabria it is more than 300 land miles to Rome and another 350 air line miles to the Brenner Pass, whose approaches yesterday felt the explosive blows of Flying Fortresses for the first time.

The Germans and Italians have had months to prepare fortifications on the intervening mountains overhanging the coastal roads which are the most feasible routes of invasion. Most of the German forces, however, are believed entrenched in northern Italy.

But political repercussions from the invasion may play an even more important part than the military factors involved. The strike into Sicily routed Mussolini and his Fascists and installed the Badoglio regime which thus far has held a war-weary people largely in check. Obviously Allied leaders hope the new invasion will knock out Italy, and open the first glaring crack in the Axis camp.

Weeks of intensive land, sea and air bombardment preceded the stab into southern Italy. Railroad yards, coastal roads, arsenals and supply dumps were devastated by Allied airmen.

Commandos Strike Coast

British Commandos also landed on the coast in the last few days to reconnoiter strongpoints, wiping out some gun emplacements. Most of these Commandos returned to Sicily with valuable information despite Axis broadcasts declaring the bulk of them had been caught and annihilated.

The Germans knew the invasion was imminent, judging by their declarations and their military operations of the last few days. This only underscored their inability to prevent the landing.

Two hundred or more Axis planes had attempted to fend off American bombers yesterday, and the Germans also made a small scale air raid on British shipping in the port of Augusta.

This effort cost them 34 planes and the question which no one here yet has been able to answer is how long the Nazi High command can afford to pay such a price in the futile effort to beat back the steady encroachments of Allied air might.

Another paramount question is the degree to which Italian troops will join the Germans in fighting on the mainland. In Sicily whole battalions surrendered en masse to the Allies, but others fought bitterly until they were wiped out or escaped to the mainland.

How well the Italians will fight now that their mainland soil has been invaded remains to be seen. Military men here sought to discourage undue optimism, and said the Allied peoples must be prepared to accept a long and savage fight in Italy.

Civilian morale was another factor. Calabria has known many battles through the ages, but the area is improverished as is Sicily. Many Calabrians emigrated to the United States, especially after the disastrous earthquakes between 1905 and 1908.

The Allies chose the fourth anniversary of the British and French entry into the war against Germany for the invasion. It came 17 days after the 38-day conquest of Sicily, and was the first foothold established by the western Allies on the European mainland since the British were driven out of Greece late in April, 1941.

2 Italian Ports Already Captured, Berlin Hints

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 3 (AP)—Hours after the Allied assault at 4.30 A. M. today across the Messina Strait from Sicily to the Italian mainland there was no official word of the progress of the strong forces involved. None was likely until tomorrow.

But returning airmen who wit-

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[Scilla and Reggio Calabria, Italian ports twelve miles apart, already had fallen, the Berlin radio indicated. A Rome broadcast, in phrases reminiscent of the Axis debacle in Sicily, also said: "The enemy's invasion now is in full swing. The enemy has set foot on the Italian mainland and is taking full advantage of his material superiority."]

Appeals To People Of Italy

The United Nations radio appealed to the people of Italy to receive "the Allied forces of liberation" in the same manner their ancestors had received those of Garibaldi, and the broadcast concluded: "Out with the Germans." It made no mention of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government that took over after the Sicilian invasion saw Benito Musolini's exit from power.

"Allied forces are prepared to face the most bitter resistance, since it can be foreseen that German resistance will increase in violence as Allied forces advance within the so-called fortress of Europe," this broadcast said.

Axis Resistance Cited

[A German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press told of fierce Axis resistance in the rugged mountains between Reggio Calabria and Scilla, but indicated the fall of those two points when it said British tank forces had pushed eastward from Reggio Calabria and also had penetrated up the coast as far as Scilla.

[It declared the Allied landing was "on a large scale" and that "considerable losses" had been inflicted on the invaders.]

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Advance Continued

By that time the Allied land and sea barrage had lifted to gnaw at Axis defenses in the crags above and dawn found the protecting mantle of Allied planes overhead.

"Allied forces under the command of General Eisenhower have continued their advance," said the brief bulletin issued two hours after the landing.

Spokesmen here emphasized that the new assault was not to be regarded as "a second front," but merely a sequel to the North African and Sicilian campaigns. That was the meaning of the communique phrase saying Allied troops had "continued their advance."

Terrain Favors Axis

The rugged terrain ahead of the invaders, ideal for Axis defenders, also was stressed. There was no official word of Axis opposition, but the Germans were believed to be resisting to the hilt. The Italian military factor still was a question mark.

Two German divisions escaped from Sicily to southern Italy, and other large Nazi forces are known to be in the area to fight a long, bitter delaying action to keep the Allies away from the German border.

From Reggio Calabria it is more than 300 land miles to Rome and another 350 air-line miles to the Brenner Pass.

The Germans and Italians have had months to prepare fortifications on the intervening mountains overhanging the coastal roads which are the most feasible routes of invasion. Most of the German forces, however, are believed entrenched in northern Italy.

The Germans knew the invasion was imminent, judging by their declarations and their military operations of the last few days. This only underscored their inability to prevent the landing.

A paramount question is the degree to which Italian troops will join the Germans in fighting on the mainland. In Sicily whole battalions surrendered *en masse* to the Allies, but others fought bitterly until they were wiped out or escaped to the mainland.

Optimism Discouraged

How well the Italians will fight, now that their mainland soil has been invaded, remains to be seen. Military men here sought to discourage undue optimism, and said the Allied peoples must be prepared to accept a long and savage fight in Italy.

Civilian morale was another factor. Calabria has known many battles through the ages, but the area is impoverished as is Sicily. Many Calabrians emigrated to the United States, especially after the disastrous earthquakes between 1905 and 1908.

Flyer Sees Invasion Barges Sweep In on Calm Italian Coast

R. A. F. Pilot Gives Eyewitness Picture—American Sees Colossal Explosions During Landing Operations.

SEP 4 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A few fires on the hills inland were the only signs of activity on the Calabrian coast when the great fleet of invasion craft carrying the British and Canadian forces approached the landing area on the Italian mainland today.

This report was brought back by a Spitfire pilot of the Royal Air Force who was one of the first men to get a complete view of the opening stage of the invasion.

At the end of a reconnaissance flight over military areas in the toe of Italy early today, Flying Officer George Craig passed over the Messina Strait.

"The first sign of the invasion visible from the air was a flotilla of large warships skirting the coast," he said. "They were going at top speed causing a zig-zag wake. In the Strait of Messina I could see many scores of small craft sailing in formation. From my height they appeared like large shoals of fish turning with their leaders as one unit toward the Italian mainland.

"During the time I was in that area I think mine was the only aircraft in the sky. A few miles inland I could see fires in the hills, but otherwise no activity."

Pilot Officer Craig, who is 24 years old, is a veteran reconnaissance flyer who had also witnessed the first Allied landings on Sicily. Today's attack was much different in appearance from the air, he was quoted as saying in an R. A. F. announcement, because the large vessels used in the Sicilian landings had been displaced by fleets of much smaller landing craft better suited to the narrow strait.

Another eye-witness account came from the pilot of an American bomber, Pilot Officer G. Basrich of Iowa.

Returning from a flight over the invasion area, Basrich said:

"We saw colossal explosions and watched what appeared to be a great artillery duel near the Strait of Messina."

Flyers Support Invasion

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 3 (AP).—Allied air formations were thrown across Messina Strait continuously today to bomb and machine-gun Axis positions ahead of invading Allied troops and blast the enemy in the hills farther north.

They gave constant protection to landing forces, meeting no enemy planes, and one pilot said: "In the Strait we saw hundreds of craft darting to and fro unmolested." NORGAARD

Aerial reconnaissance after yesterday's raids on Bolzano, Trento and Bologna showed that "this main artery of German reinforcements which have been pouring into Italy is now clogged with wreckage, at least temporarily," a headquarters announcement today said.

This railroad snaking down from the Brenner Pass carries half of all traffic between Germany and Italy, 95 per cent of the oil needed for the Axis war machine in Italy and 80 per cent of Italy's steel and coal requirements.

Lieutenant John S. Morris, of 44 Prospect Place, Newark, N. J., bombardier on one of the Fortresses participating in the Bologna raid, said: "I was in the fourth and last wave to go over Bologna. Bombs were going down and terrific fires had already been started. We cut ourselves a nice chunk of Bologna this afternoon."

Thirty-four enemy planes were destroyed during all of yesterday's widespread flights and fifteen Allied planes were missing.

Mitchell bombers blew up camouflaged enemy positions near Reggio Calabria, A-36 dive bombers struck the freight yards at Lamezi and Catanzaro and Royal Air Force and South African Baltimores and Bostons hammered troops and gun positions on the Italian toe.

A-36s touched off an ammunition dump at Sapri on the west coast and P-40 Warhawks hit a barge and scored near hits on seven others in the Gulf of Santa Eufemia.

Besides the disruption of the railroads in the Naples area and below the Brenner Pass, official reports also disclosed that the Fortress raid on Pisa, on the northwest coast of Italy, on Tuesday had blocked all railroads from Pisa to Leghorn, Florence, the naval base of La Svezia, and Marina di Pisa, while the coastal railway and the city's freight yards were damaged heavily.

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"We Have A Good Plan"

"We have a good plan and air support on a greater scale than we ever had before.

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"Forward to victory.

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"Good luck, and God bless you all."

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Then the general sent his famous British-Canadian infantry against the battered Axis defenses on the mainland side of the Messina Strait.

Crossed On "Bridge Of Ships"

The khaki-clad troops crossed the narrow blue stretch of water on a veritable "bridge of ships" and under a vast air-force umbrella to reach European soil.

It was on the fourth anniversary of Britain's declaration of war against the Axis that the Eighth Army surged from conquered Sicily to the vulnerable extremity of Hitler's continental fortress.

Not since two outnumbered, overwhelmed Anzac divisions were routed from Greece in April, 1941, had a British expeditionary force fought inside Europe.

Canadians Get Key Role

Canadian troops, who shared honors with British-American forces of the Sicilian triumphs, were given an important role in today's all-out attack against Italy itself.

British artillery, in long duels with Axis guns, and daily smashing attacks by American and RAF bombers had softened up the enemy's beach defenses for this morning's amphibious assault.

There was utmost determination manifested among officers and men that this assault must succeed regardless of cost.

Massed batteries south of Messina carried on a preliminary engagement with Axis artillery.

Bombers Provide Cover

The invasion fleet sailed noiselessly in darkness into the strait and turned toward the Italian coast while Allied bombers dropped huge loads of explosives in the rear and to the south of the landing points.

Heavy forces of Allied fighter planes were marshaled to protect the invasion fleet from enemy bombing reprisals after daylight.

British gunners believed they already had lessened enemy artillery strength by counter-battery firing.

Landing craft, landing ships and the efficient "ducks" all participated in ferrying the troops into Europe, while Allied warships guarded the flanks of this great fleet.

Montgomery Calls on Men to Knock Italy Out

'We Have a Good Plan' and Air Support on Greatest Scale, He Tells Veterans

By Daniel de Luce

Associated Press Correspondent for the combined American press

WITH BRITISH 8TH ARMY, Sept. 3 (AP).—British 8th Army veterans stormed the toe of Italy before dawn today in the first Allied invasion of Axis Europe. Their commander, General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, told them in a personal message to "knock Italy out of the war."

"We have a good plan, and air support on a greater scale than we ever had before," he declared.

Battle-hardened British and Canadian troops crossed the narrow Strait of Messina on a veritable bridge of ships and under a vast air force umbrella to reach European soil. There was the utmost determination among officers and men that the attack must succeed, regardless of the cost.

The invasion fleet sailed noiselessly in darkness into the strait and turned toward the Italian coast while Allied bombers dropped thundering loads of explosives in the rear and to the south of the landing points.

Heavy forces of Allied fighter planes were marshaled to protect

By DANIEL DE LUCE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the British Eighth Army, Sept. 3—British Eighth Army veterans stormed the toe of Italy before dawn today in the first Allied invasion of Axis Europe.

Their commander, General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, had told them to "knock Italy out of the war." In a personal message to his troops before the battle he said:

"Having captured Sicily as our first slice of the Italian home country, the time has now come to carry the battle onto the mainland of Italy.

"To the Eighth Army has been given the great honor of being the first troops of the Allied armies to land on the mainland of the Conti-

the invasion fleet from enemy bombing reprisals after daylight.

Landing craft, landing ships and the efficient "ducks" all participated in ferrying the troops into Europe. Allied warships guarded the flanks of the great fleet.

General Montgomery's message to his troops follows:

"Having captured Sicily as our first slice of the Italian home country, the time has now come to carry the battle onto the mainland of Italy.

"To the 8th Army has been given the great honor of being the first troops of the Allied armies to land on the mainland of the Continent of Europe.

"We have a good plan, and air support on a greater scale than we ever had before.

"There can only be one end to this next battle; another success.

"Forward to victory.

"Let us knock Italy out of the war.

"Good luck, and God bless you all."

Gen. Montgomery Declares Success Can Be Only Outcome of Attack

With the British Eighth Army in Italy, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery addressed the following personal message to his troops just before they attacked the Italian mainland today:

"Having captured Sicily as our first slice of the Italian home country, the time has now come to carry the battle onto the mainland of Italy.

"To the Eighth Army has been given the great honor of being the first troops of the Allied Armies to land on the mainland of the continent of Europe.

"We have a good plan and air support on a greater scale than we ever had before.

"There can only be one end to this next battle—another success.

"Forward to victory.

"Let us knock Italy out of the war.

"Good luck, and God bless you all."

By ALAN MOORHEAD,
Representing the Combined British Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

A Sicilian Invasion Port, Sept. 3.—The first wave of Allied attacking forces went into the toe of Italy at night and without a moon. On a sea which has been consistently calm for a week, many hundreds of ships and barges began setting out for the Italian coast with only starlight to guide them to the enemy beaches.

Extraordinary scenes led up to the moment when the first wave of the expedition got under way. For ten days past vast numbers of men and vehicles have been feeding down to the invasion ports. If you can imagine a pre-war London or New York traffic jam magnified a hundred times, then you can guess what the roads have been like.

New and complex road signs sprang up all over the country to guide the columns down to the right coves and beaches.

Meanwhile, invasion barges—that same fleet that made the landing on Sicily—stole up the coast to take the Army aboard.

By last night everything was pretty well set. Stores and vehicles which had not already embarked were waiting in long lines on the lava plains ready to go down to the shore.

It looked like a huge motor car park. In the darkness you could hear many thousands of voices and the rumble of treads on docks and shouted orders of officers calling their men to come forward. Practically every man had already made at least one landing before.

Although they had not yet been told their exact destination, the troops knew they were bound on their biggest adventure yet and the atmosphere was tense. They either talked about something else or not at all. Two weeks of rest and quiet have given them great steadiness and confidence.

Just before the invasion Gen. Eisenhower flew here for a final check-up with Gens. Alexander and Montgomery. Gen. Eisenhower fashions the strategy. The same veteran battle planners—unidentified major-generals and brigadiers—who designed the Sicilian campaign are at work on this job.

Brenner Pass Railway to Italy Is Knocked Out by Fortresses

Americans Cut Vital Artery of German Reinforcement—Other Fortresses Batter Plane Factory Near Paris.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—United States Flying Fortresses knocked out the vital railroad line from the Brenner Pass into Italy—the German highway for defense of the peninsula—yesterday in their deepest blow into Italy from North Africa.

They blasted Bolzano, Trento and Bologna, and an official headquarters announcement today declared photographic reconnaissance showed "this main artery of German reinforcements which have been pouring into Italy is now cluttered with wreckage at least temporarily."

Most of the railway line was severed when bombs destroyed the railway bridge at Bolzano thirty-five miles south of Brenner pass, and the railroad at Trento thirty miles farther south was cut by four direct hits.

Freight yards at Bologna, 170 miles below the pass were torn by great fires and explosions. Bologna is an important rail and highway junction near the center of the northern neck of the Italian peninsula.

American Mitchells blasted the railroads near Cancello, northeast of Naples, and the official report asserted that "when the bombing was over, all lines to Naples, Salerno, Torre Annunziata, Capua and Benevento had been blocked. Five sheds and fifty railway cars were destroyed in the yards and nine sheds were destroyed in the warehouse area."

German fighters threw up strong resistance and thirty-four enemy planes were destroyed during all the widespread operations, against loss of fifteen Allied aircraft.

Only one of the unescorted Fortresses was missing in the 1,500-mile round-trip attack, called at headquarters today, "perhaps the best day the Fortresses from North Africa ever had."

It was one of the war's most spectacular raids, staged only a few hours before Allied troops began pouring into southern Italy.

At Cancello "lines radiating from the yards were blocked" by the attack of Mitchell bombers. They bagged one enemy fighter and their Lightning escorts got twenty-two more.

Between forty to fifty enemy fighters challenged the bombers, but were beaten off.

Bombardier Lieut. John S. Morris of 44 Prospect Place, Newark, N. J., said "I was in the fourth and last wave to go over Bologna. Bombs were going down and terrific fires had already been started. We cut ourselves a nice chunk of Bologna this afternoon."

Four enemy fighters were downed at Bolzano. Tech. Sergt. Allan R. Booska of Hartford, Conn., a radio-gunner, said "the bombs did more damage to the railway yards at Bolzano than the hurricanes of 1938 did to New England. Smoke and fire covered the place."

Great Air Battle Fought.

One of the largest aerial battles ever waged over Italy was precipitated when sixty or seventy fighters tangled with the Mitchells and protecting P-38 Lightnings at Cancello.

Twenty of the enemy had attacked the Mitchells shortly after they dumped their bombs and the dogfight continued to the coast. Then more fighters swept in to continue the battle out over the sea. Ten Lightnings were lost.

BRENNER PASS BLOCKED BY ALLIED BOMBS

Flyers Wreck Foe's Vital Railway—Others Pave Way For Invaders

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 3—Allied air power broke the vital German reinforcement railroad from the Brenner Pass and blocked rail routes near Naples in crippling pre-invasion blows today.

At the same time, waves of Allied planes supporting their ground forces smashed at the enemy on the toe of Italy in continuing assaults.

The Brenner Pass is the funnel for Nazi troops rushing into Italy. Flying Fortresses cut the rail line below it yesterday, wrecking the tracks and bridges at Bolzano and Trento thirty-five and sixty-five miles, respectively, south of the strategic gateway, at least temporarily halting traffic.

Deepest Raid Into Italy

It was their deepest raid—1,500 miles roundtrip—into Italy, and other formations blasted the freight yards at Bologna on the same rail route 170 miles below the Pass.

Mitchell medium bombers shattered freight yards at Cancello, northeast of Naples, and headquarters declared that afterward photographs showed that "all lines to Naples, Salerno, Torre Annuziata, Capua and Benevento had been blocked."

Twenty-three Axis planes were shot down at Cancello in a fierce air battle, and ten Lightning fighters were lost.

Steady Cover Provided

Allied air formations thrown across Messina Strait gave constant protection to landing forces, meeting no enemy planes. One pilot said, "in the strait we saw hundreds of craft darting to and fro unmolested." Another airman described it as "like the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace" as new patrols arrived every fifty minutes to provide cover.

Aerial reconnaissance after the Fortress raids on Bolzano, Trento and Bologna showed that "this main artery of German reinforcements which have been pouring into Italy is now clogged with wreckage at least temporarily," a headquarters announcement today said.

Railroad's Importance

This railroad snaking down from Brenner Pass carries half of all traffic between Germany and Italy, ninety-five per cent. of the oil needed for the Axis war machine in Italy and eighty per cent. of Italy's steel and coal requirements.

Only one Fortress was lost in the long unescorted plunge, described officially as "perhaps the best day the Fortresses from North Africa ever had."

At Bolzano, they scored direct hits on the main tracks and on the railway bridge, sent ledges from overhanging cliffs tumbling onto the rail lines, and hit the station. Four enemy planes were shot down there.

Two Keys Bridges Damaged

Two important river bridges were damaged at Trento and a highway bridge was broken.

Cargoes of high explosives tore up the railway yards, warehouses and railway cars at Bologna, and great fires were set.

Thirty-four enemy planes were destroyed during all of yesterday's widespread flights, and a total of fifteen Allied planes were missing.

Mitchell bombers blew up camouflaged enemy positions near Reggio Calabria, invader dive bombers struck the freight yards at Lamezi and Catanzaro and RAF and South African Baltimores and Bostons hammered troops and gun positions on the Italian toe.

Ammunition Dump Hit

Invaders touched off an ammunition dump at Sapri on the west coast, and Warhawks hit a barge and scored near hits on seven others in the Gulf of Santa Eufemia.

The Mitchells and Lightning escorts raiding Cancello were attacked by sixty to seventy enemy fighters to touch off one of the heaviest dogfights ever waged over Italian soil. The fight continued out to sea.

Besides the disruption of the railroads in the Naples area and below the Brenner Pass, official reports also disclosed that the Fortress raid on Pisa on the northwest coast of Italy Tuesday had blocked all railroads from Pisa to Leghorn, Florence, the naval base of La Svezia, and Marina di Pisa, while the coastal railway and the city's freight yards were damaged heavily.

Invasion of Italy Gives London Lift, Probably Won't Satisfy Reds

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Word that Allied soldiers are surging onto the mainland of Europe brought a strong psychological lift today to London although the news was no surprise.

While there was a measure of disappointment among the more ardent "second fronters" who had hoped the next blow would fall from the west, there seemed general

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acceptance of the idea that the battle of Italy would have to be fought through to victory before the United Nations would be free to bring their fullest land, air and sea forces to bear on the main European enemy.

The invasion of Italy was not expected to satisfy fully the Russians, whose press only yesterday was complaining that the Sicilian campaign had not drawn off a single German division from the Russian front.

Prime Minister Churchill in his broadcast Tuesday from Quebec acknowledged the sharp division of strategical opinion between the British and Americans and their Russian allies when he declared that an invasion of Western Europe would not be attempted until there were sound military grounds for confidence in success.

Slow-But-Sure Offensive.

Mr. Churchill also indicated the Allies' determination that an invasion would not end in tragic failure like the attempted rescues of Norway and Greece early in the war.

The drive across the Strait of Messina fell into the familiar pattern of the slow-but-sure Allied offensive in the Mediterranean, but it was quickly noted that American and French ground forces and many British divisions were not involved at this stage, leaving them free for other jobs—jobs that might send them ashore anywhere from Southern France to the Balkans.

There is scant feeling here that the Italian Peninsula might fall by default—even if peace were made with Rome. It is believed the Germans are prepared to make determined efforts to keep the invaders away from air and land bases in Northern Italy as long as possible.

The German strength—probably around 13 divisions—is reported largely north of Rome, but about half of the strength of the three Nazi divisions which fought in Sicily escaped to the mainland to join two or three others then stationed south of Naples.

Italians May Fight Well.

It is not known here how much of this force was moved north, but it is believed certain the Germans left sufficient numbers of men behind to make extensive demolitions and fight a delaying action of the type which made the last stage of the Sicilian conquest a slow business.

The quality of the Italian resistance is more of a question mark, but many Italian troops certainly are made of sterner stuff than the Sicilian coastal divisions and may fight well, at least for a while.

Although the first landings put the British and Canadians on the longest path to Rome—and Berlin—the Allies were believed to have plenty of men, ships and planes to strike in at the peninsula farther north and cut off the southern defenses if the going in the south became too slow.

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Such a shortcut thrust also would speed the capture of Italy's good harbor at Naples and speed the progress toward Foggia and Bari on the east coast, where lie great airfields only about 550 miles from Ploesti—only half as far as the bases from which the American Liberator force raided that vital Rumanian oil target last month.

Facing Large German Force.

There are no definite indications where the Germans might make a major stand, but it is assumed they would take advantage of the rugged Apennines line running diagonally across the peninsula from La Spezia to Rimini, probably falling back from there to Po and perhaps ultimately to Alpine defenses from the northern tip of the Adriatic to the Swiss border.

At any rate, unless Hitler changes his plan to defend his failing partner, it appears likely the Allies will have to defeat by far the largest German force they have yet encountered—even if Hitler doesn't reinforce the divisions already poured into Italy from France and Germany.

A concentration of German forces in Southern Italy might mean that the Allied leaders would have to call in considerably more than the 10 or 11 divisions used in Sicily and perhaps more than the 15 to 20 employed in the final stages of the Tunisian triumph, with a resultant lessening of the chances for a big push elsewhere while the battle of Italy was still being fought.

Topography facing the Allied forces lends itself naturally to defense, for it is almost uniformly mountainous except for the plain of Sibari and the plains just south of Salerno and Metaponto.

The Calabrian Apennines run like a yardstick down the middle of the lower peninsula and there are many rivers throughout the area. The railways hug the coast.

READY FOR ACTION

WHITE

U.S. Troops Held in Reserve in Early Stages of Italian Invasion.

LONDON, Sept. 3—(AP) Officia silence hiding the whereabouts of American forces in the invasion of Italy prompted speculation tonight that new landings would be made soon, perhaps including a large-scale assault to the north on Italy's west coast to hit the enemy from the rear.

Silence regarding the menace of the Americans lay heavily over the enemy in the whole of the southern theater, and the Berlin radio said the Axis was prepared for "two or three blows against the continent" simultaneously.

American Troops Ready

As Gen. Montgomery's Eighth army of British and Canadians burst through the first barricade in the Axis defenses of Europe's continental mainland, there stood behind them the highly-mechanized and heavily-gunned forces of the American Seventh army under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., which had swept through two-thirds of Sicily in a record campaign to clear the way for today's invasion.

And somewhere in the Mediterranean another powerful American force, the Fifth army of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, awaited battle orders. This army under the cover of much secrecy has been training intensively in North Africa since last January.

Not only might some of these forces land above the Eighth army, but some elements might join the British and Canadians in early moves.

Could Strike Further North

Although the first landing put the British and Canadians on the longest path to Rome—and Berlin—the Allies have plenty of ships and planes to strike farther north and cut off the southern defenses if the going there is too slow and rough.

Such a short-cut thrust also would speed the capture of Italy's southernmost good harbor at Naples and accelerate progress toward Foggia and Bari, where there are big airfields only about 550 miles from the Rumanian oil fields and relatively near to other central European targets.

The Axis desperately tried to guess the real scope of the plan of the supreme Allied commander, the American general, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and whether he intended far more than was immediately apparent and whether other and greater forces now being held back would leap at other points.

With the usual secrecy covering much of the action, two points were already apparent or at all events highly probable:

1. Gen. Eisenhower's minimum immediate design was to clean up the Messina strait on both sides, thus immensely relieving the Allied supply and communicatione problem and freeing Allied fleets to cruise up and down the coast of Italy, laying the whole country bare to landings if they are deemed necessary and advisable.

2. Opinion was strong in London that it was in one sense a political offensive as well, intended to cause among the Italian people, who have long been clamoring for peace, such an upheaval as to force the Badoglio government to get out of the war or possibly give him the opportunity to do so.

10 German Divisions

Estimates of German strength in Italy ran from ten to 18 divisions, with the bulk of these in the north but enough in the south to cause considerable trouble to Allied invaders unless Hitler should elect to fall back as he has done consistently since Tunisia.

It was generally accepted here that the Nazis would stand and fight this time regardless of the strong possibility that the war for Italy might soon be over so far as the Italians themselves are concerned.

The alternative for Hitler—loss of Italy—would gravely wound his position in all southeastern Europe, nakedly exposing a flank of tremendous length and imminently endangering him all through the Balkans, where he would immediately lose the services of an estimated 27 Italian divisions.

Many in London believe that the next major development will be invasion of the Balkans through Crete and Greece by British, Empire and Allied forces of great but secret strength based in the Middle East.

A final collapse of Italy could be expected to undermine or even bring down the whole rickety Axis military structure in the Balkans, where the Hungarians are openly angling for peace and leaderless Bulgaria is attempting to set a new course in the war.

AMERICAN FORCES

Landing by U.S. 7th Army Hinted by British Press

'Star' Speculates on Big Task Assigned to Americans

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—"The London Star" speculated today that the United States 7th Army, not mentioned in the communique on the Italian invasion, had "a very important task" assigned to it.

In an article in "The Star," General Sir Robert Gordon-Finlayson said, "we can be quite sure that the 7th United States Army . . . is destined by General Eisenhower to land somewhere in Italy very soon, but it is impossible yet to say where. The 7th Army will have been assigned a very important task."

"Messina is just the beginning," an "Evening Standard" editorial said. "It is not likely that Allied strategy foresees only a landing at the toe and steady, sober progress up the foot of the mainland."

BULLETIN.

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Rome radio said tonight that Allied forces were "taking full advantage of material superiority" in their invasion of Italy.

"The enemy's invasion is now in full swing," said a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press. "The enemy has set foot on the Italian mainland and is taking full advantage of material superiority."

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Asks Italy to Aid Invaders

United Nations' Radio Appeal Urges People to Welcome Soldiers as Liberators.

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The United Nations radio at Algiers broadcast a special appeal to the Italian people today asking them to welcome the Allied forces landing in southern Italy "as liberators in the same fashion their forefathers welcomed Garibaldi."

Broadcasting in the Italian language a spokesman said:

"Italians, on the threshold of this fifth year of war the forces of the United Nations are filtering into the so-called European fortress. Italians, remember the words of Mr. Churchill when he told you Italy is paying a terrible price fo rthe Germans' war. Italy is becoming a battlefield.

"Germany is trying to keep the war as far from her soil as possible.

"Italians, these were the words of Churchill on the eve of the Allied landing on the Italian peninsula.

"The advance of the United Nations' forces is the logical and inevitable consequence of recent events. The Sicilian people already are enjoying the fruits of liberation.

"Italians, welcome the Allied liberating forces in the same fashion your forefathers welcomed Garibaldi.

"Out with the Germans."

Word that Allied soldiers are surging on to the mainland soil of Europe brought a strong psy-

London, Saturday, April 4 (AP)—The London Daily Express said in its early edition today: "From the Italian battlefront early today came news that the Eighth Army had enlarged its bridgeheads to a depth of ten miles at some places.

"The advance was continuing in a northerly direction toward the first substantial Axis defenses near Palmi, more than twenty miles by road from the landing beaches at Reggio Calabria."

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chological lift today to London, although the news was no surprise.

While there was a measure of disappointment among the more ardent "second frontiers" who had hoped the next blow would fall from the west, there seemed general acceptance of the idea that the battle of Italy would have to be fought through to victory before the United Nations would be free to bring their fullest land, air and sea forces to bear on the main European enemy.

AXIS TRIES TO TAKE OPTIMISTIC VIEW ON INVASION BLOW

Landing on Italy No Surprise, Says Berlin Radio.

LONDON, Sept. 3—(AP) The beleaguered Axis called the Allied invasion of the Italian mainland today "no surprise," but reaction as expressed through the two propaganda machines ranged from silence in the first few hours to nervous professions of optimism.

Both Rome and Berlin seemed to have a tough time explaining satisfactorily how the Allies succeeded in setting foot on the ramparts of Adolf Hitler's "Fortress of Europe."

Invasion Was Expected

The Berlin radio gave details of the invasion, emphasizing all the time that the storming of Italy had been expected. Rome in a carefully worded communique told the Italians that the conqueror had come.

In an apparent attempt to rouse Italian soldiers to genuine resistance of the Allied forces, the Rome radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said:

"A new period began for our country today when the enemy set foot on our peninsula.

"It is our duty to match our heroism with theirs. It is our duty in the face of the growing enemy threat to strengthen our unity of spirit."

The broadcast added that Italians must "become a marble rock of energy and concentrate all our energies in order to take up the defense of our land and our honor."

Independence at Stake

Rome added that national independence was at stake and was "the one issue that must supplant all others."

The broadcast concluded, "Therefore, let us gather around the monarchy and face the present situation with all the moral and material means at our disposal."

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, military commentator of the German news agency DNB, took the unusual line that the Allied landings in force with strong air and naval support was exactly what the defenders wanted.

Apparently trying to quiet fears of other immediate invasions, he said that if the Allies are now employing their maximum forces against the Italian mainland, then Italy will become Europe's battlefield and the probability of a second front threat to France or the Balkans will have vanished.

He hastened to add, however, that from statements by Prime Minister Churchill in his recent Quebec speech it can be deduced that "the potential of the Anglo-Americans is so great as to allow them to deliver two or three blows against the continent."

AXIS PROFESSES LACK OF SURPRISE

Belated Comment From Rome and Berlin Rings Some Changes on Invasion

ITALY URGES HARD FIGHT

German Analyst Hints at Attacks Elsewhere on Continent by American Forces

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Axis called the Allied invasion of Italy today "no surprise," but the reactions of the propaganda machines ranged from silence in the first few hours to nervous professions of optimism.

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Independence Called Issue

The broadcast added that Italians must "become a marble rock of energy and concentrate all our energies in order to take up the defense of our land and our honor." It said that national independence was at stake and was "the one issue that must supplant all others."

The broadcast concluded: "Therefore let us gather around the monarchy and face the present situation with all the moral and material means at our disposal."

A later broadcast said that Allied forces were "taking full advantage of material superiority" in their invasion of Italy, which "is now in full swing."

After having started the day by telling the German public that there was nothing to report "from any of the fronts," the Berlin radio finally told of the invasion hours after the Allies had announced it.

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Hints at Other Blows

He hastened to add, however, that, from statements by Prime Minister Churchill in his recent Quebec speech, it might be deduced that "the potential of the Anglo-Americans is so great as to allow them to deliver two or three blows against the Continent." Noting that so far only British and Canadian forces were involved in the landings, Captain Sertorius said that "it is to be expected that the Americans will not remain idle in Sicily for long" and that other landings were likely, "possibly in an adjacent sector."

Arnold Arrival Stirs London Speculation

Invasion Thrust From British Isles Hinted

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Arrival in London of Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, a few hours before Allied troops landed on the Italian mainland today heightened speculation that he was here to effect a further co-ordination of ground and air forces for an anticipated invasion of the continent from the British Isles.

Gen. Arnold was accompanied by Maj. Gen. William C. Lee, commander of an air-borne division, who is credited with the development of American parachute troops.

The two top American air chiefs plunged into a study of the Allied military setup immediately after their arrival yesterday. They also reviewed recent operations of the 8th Air Force and planned visits to American air combat stations scattered throughout the British Isles.

Whether or not an invasion of Western Europe is in the offing, it was believed certain that air activity would be intensified to an even greater scale than the present almost daily softening-up attacks on Germany's war plants, communication lines, harbors and airfields.

VAST NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE REPORTED

Reds Tell of Driving Nine Miles Forward on Donets Front—Berlin Says Grand Attack Is On There.

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London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Russian forces today advanced by from nine to twelve miles and captured more than 150 populated places in the Donets Basin, Moscow announced tonight, a few hours after the German radio had said that the Russian Army early this morning launched a grand offensive on the central Donets Basin front.

In a special communique broadcast by the Moscow radio and picked up by the Soviet monitor here, the Russians declared that in the drive across the North Ukraine, the Russians moved westward by another nine to twelve miles and overran more than 100 more inhabited localities including the town of Putivl, on the Belgorod-Sumy-Kiev railroad twenty-eight miles east of Konotop.

Moscow also said that the Russians advancing on Smolensk moved ahead by from two and a half to four miles and captured more than 100 populated places, and that the Red Army forces south of Bryansk took more than fifty localities in driving forward by from four to six miles.

In a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, Berlin said only: "Since the early hours of today the expected Russian attack in the central Donets has been in full swing. The Russians employed hundreds of heavy artillery batteries and fighter formations, according to the principles of their well known attrition tactics. There are as yet no further details about the course of this new large-scale action."

Germans Reeling Back.

Meanwhile today, along all the rest of the 600-mile Russian front, the Germans reeled back under staggering blows that cut the main Nazi rail link between the Central and Southern sectors 150 miles from Kiev, and crashed into the Smolensk defense perimeter for a gain of six miles. Five Russian armies were engaged in the gigantic offensive which threatened the entire German battle line on the eastern front.

The speed of the Russian advance, which already has cracked the enemy's 1941 invasion line, indicated that the Germans were retreating along the whole southern front in an apparent attempt to get behind their Dnieper River defense system. Russian generals were giving them no rest, throwing immense forces of men and motorized equipment into the offensive.

Announced by Stalin.

Capture of the Ukraine stronghold of Sumy, ninety miles northwest of Kharkov by Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's command was announced personally by Marshal Stalin in an order of the day yesterday, while a communique told of the storming of Krolevets and Yampol on the important Bryansk-Kiev railway linking the southern and central fronts.

The Donets Basin drive yielded the cities of Voroshilovsk, Slavyanoserbsk and Lisichansk, while Budenovka, twenty miles from Mariupol, fell to the Red Army troops in their push along the rim of the Sea of Azov, the communique said.

The Russian bulletin, which was recorded by the Soviet monitor here, emphasized that the Germans were battling stubbornly all along the 600-mile front in their effort to get the bulk of their armies safely across the Dnieper.

Nearly 10,000 German dead were counted in yesterday's fighting as the Soviet troops carried their advance through 250 villages and towns, many of them of strategic importance, for a two-day bag of nearly 550 enemy-held localities.

Stalin's 1943 offensive to date has brought the Red armies more than half way along their comeback trail from Stalingrad to the Polish border.

With the capture of Krolevets, twenty-five miles north of the vital rail junction of Konotop, Soviet spearheads are a bare 150 miles from Kiev. This operation further flanked Bryansk from the south and placed the Nazi south-central armies in a position where they may be forced to fall back on Kiev to avoid disaster. Yampol, also captured in the drive toward Kiev, lies thirty-two miles northeast of Krolevets.

STALINO PERILED BY RUSSIAN DRIVE ON DONETS FRONT

Steel Center, Hitler's Headquarters, Expected Soon to Fall.

11,000 NAZIS SLAIN

Konotop, Ukraine Citadel, Also in Danger of Capture by Reds.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4 — (AP) A conquering Red army overran more than 400 villages yesterday in smashing 12-mile gains that threatened early seizure of the Donets steel center of Stalino and

30.24 - 7997

30.24 - 7997

the northern Ukraine citadel of Konotop, Moscow dicloscd officially early today.

A four-mile lunge on the central front also carried the Russians over the bodies of 4,200 enemy troops to a point within 40 miles of the major base of Smolensk whence the Germans tried to take Moscow in 1941.

Nazis in Headlong Retreat

The Germans apparently were in headlong retreat in the Donets basin, but also were hurled back at other major points along the 600-mile front, Moscow said in a communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

One Russian unit was only 20 miles east of Stalino, after capturing Zuevka, and other Soviet forces had spilled across the network of railways radiating from that hub.

The Germans captured Stalino Oct. 21, 1941, then triumphantly terming it the "Essen of Russia," and comparing its importance with the once great, but now battered Krupp armament works in the Ruhr valley.

In the Ukraine the Russians reached a point only 14 miles north of Konotop.

Report Great Red Offensive

The Germans, perhaps preparing the homeland for news of the fall of Stalino, long Hitler's headquarters for southern front operations, made the unusual announcement last night that the Soviet army had launched a "grand scale" offensive in that area.

A German radio commentator, Gen. Kurt Dittmar, also declared in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information that military developements in Russia were "repeatedly critical," because of the necessity of dividing German strength to cover the Allied threats in the west.

The Moscow bulletin said the Germans were "retreating under the blow of Soviet troops" in the Donets, and "mining roads, constructing obstacles and blowing up bridges" in apparent abandonment of the huge region so rich in vital war ores.

"Our men, overcoming all kinds of obstacles are relentlessly pursuing the Germans," it added.

11,000 Germans Slain

Of the more than 11,000 Germans killed yesterday on the entire front, Moscow said 4,000 of them fell in a fighting retreat westward from the Donets basin. The rapidity of the flight also was indicated in the communique's declaration that 54 German tanks and more than 600 trucks had been destroyed, and great quantities of intact equipment seized. This material included artillery, dozens of ammunition, engineering, supply and food dumps.

Bearing out of the indication of a precipitate German withdrawal from the Donets was the savage resistance being put up by Axis forces south and southwest of Kharkov. The Russians have not announced any significant progress in this area for days, and the latest bulletin told of "ferocious enemy counterattacks" in the region.

Thus the Germans apparently were protecting the withdrawal of their exposed forces in the Donets to the southeast. A Russian breakthrough south of Kharkov would cut off that retreat.

Altogether the Russians reoccupied 150 localities in the Donets basin, the Soviet bulletin said, in continuing forward plunges ronging from nine to 12 miles deep in the German lines established since the fall of 1941.

Hold 60 Miles of Rail Line

Overrunning the Bryansk-Kiev railway above Konotop in the converging movement directed both against the rail junction and the big base of Bryansk, the Russians indicated their troops now held a 60-mile stretch of that vital line connecting the sagging German central and southern fronts.

Kiev, Ukraine capital, is now only 135 miles from the nearest Russian troops.

The Russian troops that broke across the middle Donets above Stalino's network of railways captured the junction of Popasnaya, only 13 miles east of the larger junction of Artemvosk, and the distance north of Debaltsevo. Another Russian column hitting from the east took Chernukhino, only five miles from Debaltsevo.

To the northwest the Soliet unit that had taken Lisichansk swept on 15 miles west to seize Proletorsk, only 20 miles from the big rail city of Slavyansk.

In a second swift drive westward across the northern Ukraine the Red army gained from nine to 12 miles and ran through 100 populated places, including Altynovka, only 14 miles north of the big rail junction of Konotop. The town of Putivl 30 miles northeast of the big Axis base also fell.

Konotop thus was threatened with imminent seizure by Red army units that already had captured a big stretch of the Bryansk-Kiev railway above that city.

Today's Red army advances brought the total area recaptured from the Germans since the beginning of the July 12 drive to more than 20,000 square miles along the 600-mile active front.

The new line, still fluid as the offensive appeared to gain strength daily, already showed the recapture of some 230,000 square miles by the Russians since the time of the greatest Nazi advances, which carried to the highwater mark of Stalingrad.

Putivl apparently was taken by the same forces which had driven down from the north upon Konotop to take the rail town of Krolovets on Thursday. Forces which captured the big German base of Sumy 75 miles east of Konotop, on Thursday plunged ahead westward along the Belgorod-Sumy-Konotop railway to take the large towns of Belopole and vorozhba.

This railway goes on through Konotop, the main line west to Kiev and the upper Dnieper, approximately 130 miles away. The Germans, falling back steadily since the Russians launched their current offensive on July 12, have shown no signs of making a halt or determined stand, and under the heavy Soviet blows still seem likely to fall back to the Dnieper line.

100 Places To North Taken

To the north the Russians captured one hundred populated places in the important Smolensk sector, yesterday's bulletin said, scoring gains of from two and a half to four miles, and in the central Bryansk area occupied more than fifty populated places in advances of from four to six miles.

In the area west and southwest of Kharkov, Russian troops, "overcoming enemy resistance and counter-attacks, continued offensive engagements for improvement of their positions," the communique said, not announcing any specific gains made or towns captured.

The Russians' most spectacular drives at the moment were those through the Donets basin toward Stalino and through the northern Ukraine upon Konotop, with indications that the Nazis were the more concerned over the former.

RAF BOMB TONNAGE SETS NEW RECORD

August Raids Heavier Than Those Pressed Home in July.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4 — (AP) Although restricted by weather, British bombers dumped more than 19,000 tons of bombs on Germany and Italy during August — 3,000 tons more than in July, the Air ministry said today in a monthly review.

(These tons in the R.A.F. announcement are long tons, 240 pounds heavier than the standard, 2,000-pound American ton.)

Germany alone was the target last month for 16,000 tons — as much as British planes hurled on the entire Axis in July. The bulk of the deadly loads were concentrated on Hamburg, Nuernberg and Berlin.

Milan was hit four times during the month, Turin three times and Genoa once.

Despite the fact that weather conditions were good for only 14 nights of the month, the Allied air offensive was kept at a high pitch with medium and light bombers and fighters hammering away at the Axis transport system, air bases and sea traffic.

With the bombing fleets and their unprecedented loads steadily increasing and the smaller planes out every possible day, the R.A.F. lost 381 planes during the month compared with 258 in July.

The enemy also lost more heavily with a total of 161 planes over Europe and Britain. The July total was 129.

LANDING IS HAILED BY FREE ITALIANS

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Free Italians in Britain, cheered the Allied landings in Italy today as heralding Italy's quick exit from the war.

Andrea Simoni, head of the pro-Allied Italian group here, said: "The Italians at last will be able to give up the game, and quickly. The Badoglio government has been unable to do so before the Allies occupied the country, but he knows the Allies will help throw off the German rule.

"Even the Italians in the north of Italy have been helping the Allies. They welcome the invading forces."

R. A. F. Raiders Batter Berlin In Night Attack

Fortresses Found Renault Plant at Paris; 5 Plane Bases in France Blasted

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Saturday) (AP).—Royal Air Force heavy bombers battered Berlin last night for the second time in four nights, the British announced today, as Allied air fleets based in Britain maintained their assaults on western Europe.

Flying Fortresses hammered the Caudron-Renault aircraft factory in the outskirts of Paris and an airplane assembly plant near by yesterday and other fleets of Fortresses, Marauders and fighters joined to give western Europe its heaviest bomb-lashing of the war.

Axis radios began leaving the air last night soon after the British bombers streamed across the channel, indicating that Germany itself might have been the target for the night raiders.

Aircraft Factory Hit

The Caudron-Renault aircraft factory on Paris' outskirts and an assembly plant nearby were the targets for the daylight raid by the big four-engined American bombers. Marauders and fighters also swarmed across the channel yesterday to give western Europe one of its worst bomb-lashings of the war.

Last night, the Berlin, Cologne and Calais radios were silenced soon after southeast coast observers reported hearing the R.A.F. armada head out over the coast. Then the Prague, Toulouse, Breslau and Vichy radios left the air to make the blackout almost a record one, and indicating that the R.A.F. raid was possibly widespread.

Third Night Attack

It was the third night attack for the British bombers this week. They rained heavy bombs on the Rhineland Monday night and on Berlin Tuesday night.

Five Airfields Blasted

Five airfields in northern France were drubbed by the heavy and medium bombers in a furious two-ply blow against Nazi air strength in roaring accompaniment to the invasion of Italy, and 29 enemy planes were shot from the skies during the day.

The Fortresses, ripping through determined clouds of enemy defenders, shot down 23 and planted heavy bombs on the important Caudron-Renault factory and the assembly plant at Meulan les Mureaux northwest of the French capital. The last raid on the Paris area was a Fortress attack on Villacoublay airfield Aug. 24. Renault factories were attacked by Fortresses last April, and by the R.A.F. last year.

Few German fighters challenged the other fleets hitting the five airdromes, and Allied protecting fighters smacked down six of them, four falling to P-47 Thunderbolts and two to Spitfires.

One of the fields hit was Romilly-Sur-Seine 75 miles from Paris. It was attacked by Fortresses with Thunderbolt escorts with bombs laid on hangars and on or near workshops.

Eight Bombers Lost

Eight heavy bombers and two fighters were lost, a joint American-British communique announced tonight.

The first great formations swung across the channel with the dawn of Britain's fifth year of war, and their numbers swelled by the hundreds as the blazing offensive progressed in striking similarity to the pre-invasion bomb paralysis inflicted on Italy.

A Nazi broadcast said the industrial western suburbs of Paris were hard hit, and that some bombs fell in the center of the French capital for the first time. Targets in the Netherlands also were hit, Berlin declared.

Two Subway Stations Hit

The Italian news agency Stefani said a heavy load of explosives and incendiaries was dropped on Paris with "many casualties among the French population," and the Paris radio said two subway stations were hit, causing numerous casualties.

The Paris alert lasted an hour and 55 minutes, a Vichy broadcast also heard by the Asociated Press reported.

Foretaste, London Thinks

Every type of plane was thrown into the day's operations—heavy Fortresses, speedy medium Marauders, and clouds of protecting fighters including Thunderbolts and Spitfires piloted by Dominion and Allied airmen.

Britons and Americans at a war anniversary in London were thrilled by the spectacle of 150 homing Fortresses which droned overhead.

The presence of Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of United States Army Air Forces, in Britain lent support to prospects that today's aerial onslaught was only the foretaste of what is to come.

These assaults followed RAF raids last night against enemy airfields and other objectives in northern France and the Low Countries, and a heavy Fortress attack Thursday at airdromes at Mardyck and Denain and Marauder hammering of the Mazingarde power station and targets in the Pas de Calais area of France.

Plane Plant Attacked.

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—American Flying Fortresses attacked the Caudron-Renault aircraft factory on the outskirts of Paris and an aircraft assembly plant at Meulan Les Mureaux, northwest of Paris, in a daylight attack today as Allied invasion forces stormed onto the Italian mainland, a joint British-American communique announced.

Other formations of Flying Fortresses and Marauder medium bombers attacked five enemy air fields in northern France, said the bulletin issued by the British Air Ministry and the United States Army's European theater headquarters.

The Fortresses attacking the plane factory and assembly plant met heavy opposition and shot down twenty-three enemy fighters. Only a few enemy planes were encountered by the bombers carrying out the other attacks.

Late in the day the Air Ministry announced that R. A. F. Typhoon bombers attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch coast this morning and that Mitchell and Ventura bombers escorted by Spitfires bombed targets in northern France this afternoon. The Typhoons sank a small coastal vessel and a steam dredger, the communique said. Two of the British planes were reported missing.

Maisky Agrees 3-Power Parley Is Good Idea

Meeting of Russia, Britain and U. S. Would Be on Foreign-Minister Level

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Ivan Maisky, former Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain and now Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, has agreed with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and American Ambassador John G. Winant that it would be a good idea to hold a three-power conference on a foreign-minister level, it was disclosed today.

So far, however, neither the

place nor the date for such a parley, as was suggested by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Quebec earlier this week, has been agreed upon.

Spadework for the big three session was slowed down temporarily today by the illness of Mr. Maisky, who was described as indisposed and not seriously ill.

RALLIES CZECHS

LONDON, Sept. 3. — (AP) Gen. Sergej Ingr, commander in chief of the Czech army, sounded the old Hussite battle cry, "Beat them, kill them, leave none alive," in a broadcast from London today urging Czechs to prepare for the day of uprising against the Germans.

"Everyone should look around now for the most appropriate weapon in order to harm the Germans most," Gen. Ingr said. "If there is no firearm at hand, any other kind of weapon that cuts, stabs or hits should be prepared and hidden."

The general called the coming year a "year of victory."

VATICAN GOVERNOR ON MISSION TO U. S.

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Enrico Galeazzi, Governor of the Vatican City, left Libson by clipper Wednesday night for the United States, a Reuters dispatch reported today. The purpose of his visit was not disclosed, Reuters said, but there was speculation here on the possibility that it was connected with negotiations to make Rome an open city.

Galeazzi visited the United States in October, 1941, when he was Chief of Economic Services at Vatican City, to buy supplies for the city's 700 inhabitants.

A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from the Vatican City said that the possibilty was not excluded that Galeazzi was the bearer of a personal message from Pope Pius XII to President Roosevelt. This agency called Galeazzi one of the closest counselors of the Pope, and said his journey was believed to be in connection with the intense Vatican diplomatic activity of recent days.

Son Of Late King Boris Proclaimed Bulgar Ruler

London, Sept. 3 (AP) — Simeon, 6-year-old son of the late King Boris, was proclaimed ruler of the Bulgarians by the Bulgarian Parliament, the Germans news agency DNB reported today from Sofia.

In an appeal for loyalty to the child, Christo Kalfoff, president of the Bulgarian Chamber, said, "His Majesty faces stormy days and many trials," DNB added in a dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press.

NAZI GENERAL IS SUICIDE

Moscow Reports Finding Body of Tank Division Commander

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4 (AP) —The Moscow radio said today that Soviet units advancing on the Kharkov front had found the body of a German lieutenant general who had committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple.

The broadcast identified him as Lieutenant General Schmidt, the commander of the Nineteenth Tank Division, which it said had suffered heavy defeat at Kharkov. It said he was the holder of Germany's highest military award, the Oak Leaf Cluster.

Envoy Of The Vatican Arrives In London

London, *Saturday*, Sept. 4 (AP)— Traveling under diplomatic privilege and honor-bound to "see and hear" nothing of military or political importance, the Italian banker, Signor Giovanni Fummi, technically an enemy citizen, arrived here yesterday to discuss Vatican finances with British capitalists.

Four-Day Nazi Council Ends

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail," via Vichy and Madrid, said Adolf Hitler's staff advisers have just ended a four-day extraordinary war council at Hitler's headquarters at which the retreat on the Russian front was discussed.

"Break-up of the meeting probably foreshadows further and more dramatic German withdrawals," the dispatch said.

Some German leaders wanted to bring the German line back as far as the frontier in eastern Poland established with Russia in 1939 but it was finally decided to make the major stand on the Smolensk-Kiev-Dniepropetrovsk line, the dispatch said.

Cable-Cutting Planes

London, *Saturday*, Sept. 4 (AP)— The Air Ministry disclosed today that every British bomber plane is fitted with sixteen cable-cutting devices, which are so powerful that they can cut through the heaviest cable in one-thousandth of a second.

British Lose Sloop

London, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight the loss of the British sloop Egret.

BIG GUNS IN DUEL

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4 — (AP) Big guns on both sides of the straits of Dover began an earth-shaking duel shortly before midnight last night and continued the heavy firing for about 40 minutes.

The British guns were believed to have been shelling enemy ships near the French coast. Long-range German guns at Cap Gris Nez and Calais quickly replied.

Col. Briggs Gets Citation

Receives Legion of Merit for Role in Moving 12th Air Force to Africa

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP). — In recognition of his contribution to the success of the North African campaign, Colonel James E. Briggs, of the United States 8th Air Force, was awarded the Legion of Merit today by Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, United States commander in the European theater.

The citation said Briggs, who formerly lived at West Point, N. Y., served as senior operations officer in the movement of 12th Air Force echelons from the United Kingdom to North Africa "by long and hazardous overseas flight with many types of aircraft of varying ranges," and "through untiring efforts and devotion to duty was largely responsible for the successful accomplishment of this mission," the citation read.

English Town Raises Money To Purchase American Bomber

By JAMES M. LONG,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND.—This is New Hackensack, Little Paducah, Oshkosh East—a quaint little quiet town in England that has got jive in its walk and slang on its tongue-tip from almost a year of rubbing elbows with American troops.

The setting is still old England: Oaks standing stately guard along the commons footwalk, chimneypots jutting from steep tiled roofs, ivy and grey stone walls, tandem bicycles and tailored gentlemen with canes.

The atmosphere that stems from the infectious grins and boisterous good humor of the Yanks on leave has set in so quietly the townspeople have hardly noticed the change.

But it has come.

Adopt American Slang.

Boys in striped English school caps drawl a "so long, bud" that comes as naturally as "cheerio," and chew the gum they get from Americans as vigorously as any youngster from the Bronx to Berkeley.

One little tyke whose father wears the coronet pips of an English officer parades proudly in a jacket adorned with the shoulder bars of an American captain. And when asked why he doesn't wear English insignia he has the answer pat: "Humph! Promotion's faster in the American Army."

The scrubwoman of the little local hotel sudses down the doorstoop singing to herself—"I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy."

And at the hospitality league dances the town girls forsake the walking waltz for jive.

Mingle at Pubs.

Buses bring in the boys from outlying camps. From nearby stations they walk in over the hedge-lined country lanes. And they sit for hours in service clubs and Red Cross hostels reading old newspapers from home in rooms hung with pictures of President Roosevelt and decorated with security mottos such as "Keep Your Mouth Shut."

They mingle with the townsfolk in the pubs, at shows and on the streets.

Many of the camps are air stations. Many of the Americans are air and ground force personnel. And the English do not regard them as just so many more troops in training and in waiting. For overhead there is visual evidence that the Americans are carrying the war to Europe.

When the townspeople say "Our boys gave it to Hamburg again yesterday" they mean by "our boys" the Yanks at the big bomber base over the hill.

Watch Returning Planes.

A little group of farmers at the edge of town watched confidently as a Fortress came coughing home, low overhead, two motors conked out and propellers feathered.

"He'll make it," said one, turning back to his team. "Eat birdseed, those boys do."

Just the same the townspeople count the planes that roar overhead closing into formation and pointed east and hurry out again later to count them coming back. Some of the boys they know by name. Some have been guests at their homes.

Every city and village in England had its quota of funds to raise in England's "Wings for Victory" campaign this summer. But one little town near a Liberator station talked it over and decided:

"We'll raise ours, provided it's all pledged to buy a Liberator—a United States Liberator for our station."

Raising the Money.

It was a town of less than 10,000 population. The cost of a Liberator in tens of thousands of dollars was explained to the town's committee. But it stuck grimly to its purpose. A few weeks ago the goal was in sight and the last of the funds was trickling slowly in.

Because of security—to prevent disclosure of the location of bomber stations—tribute to the town and its long, hard fund drive cannot be paid even by identifying it.

But someday, from a bomber field in England, a glinting new Liberator will take off in formation with other planes named "Yankee Babe" and "Slugging Sam," and the townsfolk nearby will read newly painted on its side: "The Spirit of ——," the name of a little English town with pride in "our Americans."

'Nerve' Patients Get Rest Cure Close to Front

Army Doctors Use Sedative, and Exhausted Soldiers Recover in a Few Days

U. S. ARMY MEDICAL DEPOT IN BRITAIN (AP).—When a front-line soldier begins to show signs of cracking up, a doctor slips him a sedative and he sleeps it off. Frequently he is recovered and ready for action within a few days.

This simple formula for treating nervous exhaustion right on the spot before it becomes acute is a striking example of the Army's latest medical technique which gives today's American soldiers "a far greater chance of avoiding or surviving wounds than in the World War.

Captain Robert Beaudet, of Franklin, N. H., who went through the North African campaign as chief surgeon of one of the new mobile medical units with the 1st Armored Division, said that much of the mental distress suffered by soldiers in modern battle is due to extreme physical exhaustion.

So instead of sending "nerve" cases long distances back to base hospitals — by which time many probably would become really ill—they are treated immediately on the battlefield and then at clearing stations much closer to the front than in the last war; often within range of enemy gunfire. They get special medicines to relax taut nerves and reduce tension built up through a siege of active combat.

Before the soldier has a chance to start worrying about his condition—either mental or physical—he is asleep. He is aroused only for meals, then "knocked out" again. This process continues for three, four or five days, until the doctor is satisfied the victim is completely rested.

When he finally wakes up, an army psychiatrist is there to talk to him and get his mind off his troubles. Pretty soon he has forgotten his ills and rejoins his outfit feeling like a new man.

"This cure — perfect rest — enables a big majority of victims to return to active duty in a very short time," Captain Beaudet explained.

More Wacs Reach Africa

Take Clerical Jobs in Support of Troops Invading Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 3 (AP).—A new detachment of Wacs arrived today to take over clerical jobs at Allied headquarters, supporting the fighting men who moved onto the Italian mainland a few hours earlier.

Wearing steel helmets and carrying heavy packs on their backs, the girls lined up in military formation to be greeted by Major General E. S. Hughes, deputy theater commander, who said, "We're glad to see you; we've been waiting for you a long time. We'll house and feed you and make you work like hell."

When the Wacs were recently made a part of the regular army those in North Africa were given the choice of going home to civilian life or remaining here for the duration of the war. More than 80 per cent signed up to stay.

SUNSPOTS DELAY LANDING REPORT

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Sunspots delayed accounts of the Allied landing today in Italy. Wireless technicians attributed to the spots the faulty transmission from the Mediterranean area to the United States.

Dispatches piled up beside the operators as they tried various wave lengths in an effort to get through.

French Indict Vichy Government, Decide to Try Petain After War

ALGIERS, Sept. 3—(AP) In a sweeping indictment of the Vichy government for its collaboration with Nazi Germany, the French Committee of National Liberation voted today to bring Marshal Philippe Petain and other members of his government to justice.

The committee, meeting under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, charged Petain and his "pseudo government" with capitulating, striking at the constitution, collaborating with the enemy, delivering French workers to the Germans, and forcing French forces to fight against the

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Allies or against those Frenchmen who continued the struggle.

It said the Vichy officials would be brought to justice "as soon as circumstances permit."

The committee also voted complete military or civil mobilization of all French subjects throughout the empire or in foreign countries to speed the organization of the French army, navy and airforce and to bring closer coordination with the underground forces in France.

A special committee consisting of de Gaulle, Gen Henri Giraud, co-president of the National Committee, and Andre Philip, commissioner of the interior, was formed to deal with the leaders of the French underground organization.

The committee announced also that it would shortly fix conditions under which a provisional French assembly, which is to establish a provisional government in France, will operate.

Gen. Giraud will retain control of the secret military police charged with guarding the security of French and Allied forces on French territory, and of military installations.

DEGAULLE TELLS FRENCH HOUR OF COMBAT HERE

ALGIERS, Sept. 3.—(AP) Referring to the Allied plunge onto the toe of the Italian boot, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, co-leader of the French Committee of National Liberation, told the people of France by radio today that "the hour of supreme combat and sacrifice has struck."

Speaking over the United Nations radio on the fourth anniversary of France's entry into the war, Gen. de Gaulle declared that recognition of the committee by 26 nations "has just given striking proof of our solidarity for triumph and peace."

Gen. de Gaulle said that France, despite her misfortune, "is first and foremost determined to develop her internal and external effort so that the enemy will be beaten, completely beaten, beaten as soon as possible, beaten by itself as well as others."

Cairo, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force Beaufighters attacked concentration of enemy transport vehicles on a highway south of Preveza on the western coast of Greece yesterday and made a direct hit amidships on a merchant vessel near Preveza, a Middle East air communique said today.

FINLAND STUDIES MOVES TO SEVER TIES WITH BERLIN

COLBURN

Parliament Indicates Pro-Allied Sentiment in Secret Session.

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STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3. — (AP) The Finnish Parliament, in a secret session lasting an hour and ten minutes today, discussed means of getting Finland out of her military alliance with Germany and making a separate peace with Russia.

Parliament took no action, but the best information was that the members generally were pro-Allied.

Members opposed to Finland getting out of the war, political leaders and government officials were reported in agreement that a peace guaranteeing Finland's pre-1939 boundaries was their mutual aim and home front while all opportunities for getting the country out of the conflict were investigated.

The official Finnish communique issued tonight gave no details of the session but did quote Premier Edwin Linkomies as saying "our mutual aim is for a safe peace," which the Finns describe as a peace guaranteeing their democratic independence.

The government was reported as viewing the present military alliance with Germany as an economic necessity. Also, some 80,000 German troops occupy the northern section of the country.

Finland has made some peace soundings but the government wants Russia to outline her demands. Russia, on the other hand, maintains Finland is fighting on the losing side and should offer terms.

Finland made an effort to negotiate a peace through the United States, but this fell through because the Finnish government declined to make any move to break her Axis ties, although a large majority of the Finns are convinced Germany can't win the war.

Finns, however, still hope the United States will help guarantee any peace made with Russia.

7,000 Homeless In One Berlin Suburb Alone

Stockholm, Sept. 3 (AP)—Seven thousand bombed-out persons in one southwest Berlin suburb alone are receiving their meals daily in a small movie house where an emergency kitchen has been set up following the last RAF raid on the German capital Tuesday night, the newspaper *Berliner Lokalanzeiger* said.

In the same suburb, the newspaper said, the Nazi district leadership headquarters was destroyed, so the Nazis moved to the town hall "where they are giving help to a stream of people which at no time of day lessens."

Although the destruction caused by Tuesday night's raid was not as great as that of the previous week, *Lokalanzeiger* said, "nevertheless the damage was heavy enough. Houses simply fall together under the force of high explosives and air mines."

The newspaper disclosed that Berlin's southwest sector and fashionable west end especially suffered.

"Norwegian Rhapsody" Is Banned In Sweden

Stockholm, Sept. 3 (AP) — The stage play "Norwegian Rhapsody," telling the story of Nazi occupation in Norway, was banned by Swedish authorities today after a two-day run.

A Government spokesman said the action was taken on Swedish initiative because of disparaging remarks about the Germans which Sweden, as a neutral country, could not permit.

New Danish Sabotage Brings 8 P. M. Curfew

Stockholm, *Saturday*, Sept. 4 (AP). Continued anti-German sabotage has caused the Germans to rescind their recent modification of martial law in Denmark, the Nazi-controlled Danish radio said last night.

The Germans had permitted theaters to reopen and had extended curfew from 9 P. M. to 11 P. M., but hereafter every establishment must be closed by 8 P. M., and all traffic except for the military and physicians will be prohibited on the streets between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M.

Finn Parliament Talks Of Ending Nazi Ties

Stockholm, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Finnish Parliament, in a secret session lasting an hour and ten minutes today, discussed means of getting Finland out of her military alliance with Germany and making a separate peace with Russia.

QUISLING AIDE IS SLAIN

Charles Hoff, Sports Director, Once Held Pole Vault Record

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 3 (AP)—Charles Hoff, one-time holder of the world pole vault record and for the past three years director of the Quisling sport movement in Norway, was found murdered near Oslo, the Swedish press reported today.

Hoff was regarded here as one of Nazi puppet Premier Vidkun Quisling's closest collaborators.

Forty-one years old, Hoff set his pole vault record in 1922. He also was an outstanding 400 and 800 meter runner. After a tour of the United States he returned to Norway as a sports writer.

Invasion Aided by Saboteurs

Italians Friendly to Allies Wrecked Supply Dumps and Airfields Behind Lines.

Madrid, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A fortnight of sabotage by underground forces, aimed at communication lines, supply dumps, repair shops and airfields, has helped pave the way for Allied invasion of continental Italy, according to reports reaching here.

To the accuracy of the Allied bombings has been added persistent wrecking behind the lines by Italians willing to risk the firing squad in order to make the invasion of Italy easier and bring an earlier end of the war.

Saboteurs have been active particularly against railroads and rolling stock, according to reports reaching Italians here and received through neutral channels. As a result locomotives are scarce in southern Italy, although they have been guarded day and night by German soldiers.

Germans found that locomotives left under the guard of Italian soldiers frequently were sabotaged, it was said.

Representatives of the Yugoslav Government in Madrid said that Gen. Draja Mihailovic and his partisans remain in radio communication with the Allies "and will strike only when their action is co-ordinated with Allied action."

These guerrillas already may be feeling the effect of the Allied invasion, however, for Italians have been saying for weeks that a continental landing would start a trek of Italian troops from the Balkans to the homeland.

News from the French-Spanish frontier this morning said the landing led to a burst of activity among German garrisons along the French Mediterranean coast.

Spanish correspondents in Berlin recently reported the official German view that an attack on southern Italy was likely to be simultaneous with attacks against Sardinia and Corsica and perhaps the French coast itself.

Who's Defending Italy? Berlin, Rome Won't Say

Madrid, Sept. 3 (AP)—Both Berlin and Rome carefully refrained tonight from saying just who was resisting the Allied invasion of southern Italy, dispatches to the Spanish press indicated.

Berlin appeared to be leaning over backward to avoid taking the responsibility for the defense of southern Italy, while the only Italian communique published here tonight said not a word about Italian or German land resistance and limited itself to a reference to "German planes" attacking Allied convoys and shipping.

Nazis in France Jittery

MADRID, Sept. 3 (AP). — Reports from the French frontier this morning said the Allied landing in Italy led to a burst of activity among German garrisons along the French Mediterranean coast.

Spanish correspondents in Berlin recently reported the official German view that an attack on southern Italy was likely to coincide with attacks on Sardinia and Corsica and perhaps the French coast itself.

Pisa's Leaning Tower Unaffected by Raids

MADRID, Sept. 3 (AP).—The leaning tower of Pisa is still leaning.

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The official Spanish foreign news agency Efe, in a dispatch from Pisa, said today the tower was leaning exactly at the same angle as before, apparently undisturbed by near-by Allied bombings.

U. S. BOMBERS SMASH AT PYAWBWE, BURMA

Drop 40 Tons on Rails, Barracks —RAF Bags 13 Big Trucks

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 3 (AP) —American heavy and medium bombers dumped approximately forty tons of explosives on rail yards and barracks at Japanese-held Pyawbwe, ninety-five miles south of Mandalay, in a heavy daylight attack yesterday, United States Tenth Air Force Headquarters announced today.

A headquarters communiqué said the Liberators and Mitchells demolished several buildings, including warehouses and destroyed considerable trackage and rolling stock.

In other daylight attacks on Japanese installations in Burma yesterday, twin-engined Mitchells destroyed warehouses and work shops at Chauk, about 100 miles southwest of Mandalay, and scored direct hits on docks and storage buildings at Toungoo, about 210 miles south of Mandalay, which itself was the target of American heavy bombers the previous day.

British fighter planes, attacking enemy communications over a wide area of western Burma, destroyed or damaged thirteen three-ton trucks yesterday on the highway from Taungup to Prome and six locomotives and two trains between Toungoo and Yamethin, it was announced today.

A sawmill was set ablaze and two factories damaged by other fighters, a communiqué said. River craft damaged included a paddle steamer with four boats in tow, one of which was left sinking and two afire. Another boat exploded and burned.

In the Arakan district a formation of Vengeances dive-bombed the town of Paletwa, scoring direct hits on two large buildings and starting fires.

Soviet Press Bureau Aids Killed at Front

Moscow, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Mikhail Vasiev, vice-chief of the Press Department, and Viktor Kozhemiako, a censor, were killed while accompanying foreign correspondents on a trip to the front on Wednesday when their automobile ran over a buried mine.

Foreign correspondents following a car behind were not hurt.

U. S. FLIERS POUND JAP BASES IN CHINA

Hanoi Airfield One of Numerous Targets Blasted in Wide Sweeps.

CHUNGKING, Sept. 3—(AP) American planes striking at widely-separated targets in Japanese-occupied China and Indo-China bombed a number of points Tuesday including the airdrome near Hanoi, Lt.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Medium Mitchell bombers attacked a new enemy air field at Ichang and P-40's dive-bombed and left sinking a 450-foot ship off Hongkong, the announcement said.

Targets along the Canton-Hankow railway south of Hankow also were severely bombed.

One plane failed to return from the day's operations.

A spokesman for the Chinese army said at a press conference today that recent Japanese air activity indicated the invaders were preparing for a showdown with the American air force in China.

This spokesman also said the Japanese have increased the strength of their ground forces in Burma to seven and one-half divisions, approximately 112,500, and were reported to be increasing their air strength in Burma where recently they had only slightly more than 100 planes.

Japs Take Full Control

The Chinese army spokesman said three and a half Japanese divisions had been sent to Burma from Malaya, including 10,000 troops from Singapore. He asserted that the Japanese, with the acquiescence of the Vichy government, had taken over "full protection" of the Indo-China border.

The Chinese high command reported heavy fighting in western Yunnan and in the inner Mongolian province of Suiyuan, and said the Japanese suffered more than 200 casualties in Yunnan, including many killed.

Russia Promotes Kavtaradze

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Council of People's Commissars today appointed Sergey Ivanovich Kavtaradze a Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Kavtaradze previously was chief of a department in the Soviet Foreign Office.

JAP LANDING REPULSED

CHUNGKING, Aug. 30—(Delayed)—(AP) Japanese troops attempted to land Sunday on Santuao island, 45 miles north of Foochow, in Fukien province, but were repulsed by shore batteries, Chinese dispatches announced today.

The attempt was made under cover of a barrage from Japanese warships which pounded the Chinese shore positions from comparatively close range, the dispatch said.

The exact purpose of the attempted landing was not known but might have been either for the purpose of foraging supplies or to establish a base for a drive inland.

The Japanese are known to fear the establishment of air bases in Fukien from which attacks on Japan could be launched.

Ambush in Shansi Frees 7,000 Chinese Held by Foe

Disguised Troops Join Labor Gang and Help Spring Trap

CHUNGKING, Sept. 3 (AP).—The high command told in a communique today how Chinese troops in southwestern Shansi Province liberated 7,000 Chinese who had been rounded up by the Japanese with the intention of forcing them to dig trenches.

After learning of the plan, the communique said, the Chinese prepared an ambush along a highway and detailed troops to mix with the labor gang. When the Chinese attacked Japanese troops marching the laborers along the highway, the soldiers disguished as workers shouted: "Here come Chinese troops; let's run fast."

The laborers scattered as the Chinese closed in, killing many of the Japanese, routing the others and capturing a quantity of ammunition, the high command said.

THREE JAP SHIPS SUNK AT WEWAK BY ALLIED PLANES

MCDANIEL

Freight Transports Destroyed in Harbor at New Guinea Base.

TWO SET ABLAZE

Cargo Vessel, Destroyer Damaged in Low-Level Attack.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Sept. 4.—(AP) Three 7,000-ton Japanese freight transports were sunk and a destroyer and a fourth transport out of a seven-ship convoy were set ablaze by Allied planes in a raid Thursday morning on the harbor at Wewak, New Guinea.

Today's communique, reporting the raid, said the Japanese tried frantically to protect the ships, sending in 35 fighter planes, of which 12 were downed for certain and 13 others probably destroyed or damaged. They also reported a balloon barrage.

Japs to Stand at Wewak

The presence of the convoy and the Japanese efforts to shield it were taken to indicate that the enemy intends to hold to Wewak, 350 miles above his tottering garrison at Salamaua, as a major operating base.

The balloons were aloft and the Zeros and twin-engined fighters were in the air when the raiders came in at mast height through a curtain of Japanese anti-aircraft fire. The convoy had arrived during the previous night.

This was the first mention in months of Japanese convoys in the vicinity of northern New Guinea where the enemy has relied almost entirely recently on barges for supply and reinforcement.

Ground Positions Unchanged

At Salamaua, headquarters said there was little change in ground positions but that the Japanese had suffered heavy losses in fighting south of the airdrome.

Last definite reports on positions placed the Americans and Australians in control of the south bank of the Francisco river except along the coast where it empties into Bayern bay. The river, which has been crossed inland to the north bank by the Australians, flows just before the airdrome. Fighting there has raged as near as the southwestern edge of the field.

The convoy, consisting of five transports and two destroyers, was attacked in the Wewak harbor where the ships had arrived with reinforcements and supplies for the enemy garrison there.

Mitchell medium bombers with a strong escort of Lightnings made the attack.

Attack Is Masthead Height

"Coming in at masthead height, our bombers scored direct hits with thousand-pound bombs on three freighter transports, each of 7,000 tons, sinking them," today's communique said.

"In addition, one of the escorting warships and a 1,000-ton cargo ship sustained direct hits and were left ablaze."

The low-flying raiders strafed and sank several small craft in the harbor.

Thirty-five Japanese planes intercepted after being "flown in from the rear," the communique said. After the recent destruction of more than 360 planes at Wewak, a spokesman for General MacArthur said, the Japanese had been forced to withdraw their air reinforcement bases back 200 miles to Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea.

In addition to shooting down 12 of the 35 enemy fighters, the raiders probably destroyed eight others and damaged five. Three Allied bombers and one fighter were lost.

The Japanese resort to a balloon barrage was something new in the sector. The communique said the balloons were employed "from ship and shore."

Two Jap Ships Bombed

Damaging "near hits" were reported in today's communique to have been scored by reconnaissance bombers on two more ships in the New Ireland vicinity, a 7,000-ton vessel off Cape St. George and a 5,000-ton cargo ship west of Mussau island. Reconnaissance fliers recently have made almost daily attacks in that area on shipping targets ranging from merchantmen to a Japanese cruiser.

Across the Vitiaz strait from New Guinea's Huon peninsula, a 60-ton raid was reported made on the Cape Gloucester, New Britain, airdrome in daylight by two and four-engined Allied bombers, escorted by fighters.

Eleven enemy fighters were intercepted. Seven were shot down and two others were listed as probably destroyed. One Allied bomber was reported missing.

In the Solomons, another of a growing series of raids was directed at Japan's big Kahili airdrome on South Bougainville.

The latest raid was made at dawn by American fighters which destroyed four Japanese planes on the ground and inflicted casualties among enemy personnel. Two launches and a barge were destroyed along the shore. The raid cost the Americans one plane.

In the sector northwest of Australia, a 500-ton enemy ship, loaded with Japanese troops, was hit by a bomb dropped from a two-engined Allied reconnaissance plane off Timika, Dutch New Guinea.

U. S. RULES AIR AT NEW GUINEA

Jap Opposition There Is Practically Ended.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Allied campaign for northeastern New Guinea appears, for the moment at least, to have knocked out the Japanese air force from besieged Salamaua all the 550 miles to the Dutch New Guinea border.

In earlier stages of the Allied drive on Salamaua, Japanese planes raided forward mountain positions, ranged far to strike across the Owen Stanley Mountains at Port Moresby and down the coast from Salamaua in the region of Buna.

Today's Allied communique, reporting the wiping out of Japanese army headquarters, warehouses, fuel and ammunition stores in and around Madang, said the raiding Liberators and Mitchells found only one grounded enemy plane among targets for their more than 206 tons of bombs. Escorting Lightnings did not encounter an interceptor.

The Salamaua airdrome, now within rifle range of Allied jungle fighters, is unserviceable to the enemy. Fifteen miles above it at Lae, site of another Japanese airdrome, today's communique reported a twenty-three-ton bombing raid without mention of air opposition.

Roughly 100 miles above Lae and Salamaua there is an airdrome at Alexishafen. There Tuesday's raiders spotted the one plane and destroyed it.

Three hundred and fifty miles above Salamaua, there are at least four airdromes around Wewak. Since August 17, more than 360 enemy planes have been wiped out there in a series of raids. In the last raid Monday, not a Japanese plane was in the air and Gen. MacArthur's headquarters disclosed the enemy had pulled back his reinforcement base 200 miles to Hollandia Dutch New Guinea.

NINE ARMY AIRMEN HONORED IN PACIFIC

SCHEDLER

Lieut. Layhee of Dannemora Is in Group Receiving Oak Leaf Cluster for Heroism

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 3 (AP)—Nine American airmen reecived today the Oak Leaf Cluster award from Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Fifth Air Force.

Tech. Sgt. Archie L. Leazer of Greensboro, S. C., and First Lieut. Harold F. Layhee of Dannemora, N. Y., participated in 200 hours of operational flight missions, bombing enemy ships, attacking installations and carrying out armed reconnaissance. It was Lieutenant Layhee's second Oak Leaf, equivalent to a third Distinguished Flying Cross.

Staff Sgt. Wesley R. Grow of Rib Lake, Wis., and Capt. Charles Andrews of Grenada, Miss., participated in February in a flight over New Britain. With Captain Andrews the pilot and Sergeant Grow the gunner, they sighted an enemy cargo vessel near Powell Point. On the first run, the plane failed to release its bombs but on the second run the bombs hit and damaged the vessel's bow. Three Japanese fighters attacked the plane. In a 45-minute battle, one of the enemy was downed. The American plane also was hit and smoke and fumes filled it but Sergeant Grow stuck to his post until the plane slipped into a cloud, then he helped extinguish the fire. Despite blinding weather conditions and a damaged left aileron, Captain Andrews returned the plane to the base. The awards were equivalent to a fourth D.F.C. for the captain and a third for the sergeant.

First Lieut. Francis L. Schneiders of Los Angeles and Staff Sgt. Stanley Poole of Jacksonville, Fla., were on fifty operational missions. They dropped supplies and transported troops over mountainous terrain, often in adverse weather.

Staff Sgt. James W. Miller of Roebuck, S. C., over Lae, New Guinea, in May, 1942, was attacked by Zeros during a bombing run. He destroyed three of the attackers.

State Luncheon Is Planned For First Lady in Australia

EVNSON

Wartime Customs, Old Traditions Discarded at Canberra.

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 4—(Saturday)—(AP) Wartime customs and an old tradition go into discard today at a state luncheon in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who arrived yesterday by air from New Zealand.

The wife of the American President is the first woman ever invited to eat in the Parliament House dining room. She beats Australia's first women Parliament members, recently elected, to this distinction by a short time.

A red carpet, reserved usually for royalty, has been brought out for use on the Parliament steps.

Prime Minister Curtin and other cabinet members are relaxing the wartime custom of refraining from formal dress.

Personally Approves Menu

The prime minister personally approved the menu of turkey, crayfish, vegetable, fruit, cranberry sauce and loganberry tart.

The luncheon is just one indication the greatest flutter of excitement this capital has been since the arrival of General Douglas MacArthur here in the early, dark days of the war. General MacArthur was the first American to appear before the Australian Parliament. Mrs. Roosevelt will be the second.

Mrs. Roosevelt was greeted at the

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Mrs. Roosevelt at Canberra

EUNSON

Tells American Women's Gratitude for Care Given U. S. Soldiers in Australia.

Canberra, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The women of America are very grateful to the Australians for the care they have given American soldiers, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said in a special broadcast to the nation shortly after she and her party had arrived in the capital city this afternoon.

"I am very happy to have this opportunity to say a ward to the citizens of Australia," America's First Lady declared. "It is a great pleasure for me to be here. I have only just arrived, and my impressions are of a very beautiful country with limitless opportunities. I hope to see a great deal more of the country in the next few days.

"I would like to thank the people of Australia for their great welcome to our American soldiers. We at home have tried to do what we could for your soldiers passing through America, but I do not know that we've been able to do anything like what you've done for us."

Tells Women's Gratitude.

"The women of my country are very grateful to you. I hope to see much of the work of your women for the war effort and to meet many of them. I also hope to see many of my own compatriots in camps and hospitals.

"My husband also sends his greetings to you all and to them. He would have liked to come here himself, but that was impossible, so I am here with the privilege of carrying his greetings to you."

The address was rebroadcast to Great Britain.

Mrs. Roosevelt, while here, is the guest of the Commonwealth Government. She and her party were greeted by the Governor-General and Lady Gowrie, who then introduced the Prime Minister, John Curtin.

Smiling warmly as she stepped from the plane, Mrs. Roosevelt showed no trace of fatigue after a rapid flight in a multi-engined United States Army Bomber from New Zealand.

To Address Parliament.

Mrs. Roosevelt will appear before the Australian Parliament, the second American to be accorded that honor. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commanding Allied troops in the Southwest Pacific, also has been guest of Parliament.

New York, Sept. 3 (AP)—Gen. Hermann von Hanneken, the German commander in chief has decreed the death penalty for all Danes failing to surrender arms in their possession by September 7, said the Nazi-controlled Kalundborg radio today in a Danish domestic broadcast.

This decree followed extension of the curfew in Copenhagen because of continued sabotage. The new regulations order a city-wide curfew from 9 P. M. to 5 A. M. nightly, with places of public entertainment to close at 8 P. M. The broadcast added that 110 persons had been arrested the last two days for curfew infringements.

Nazis Reported Sending Civilians From Greece

New York, Sept. 3 (AP)—The British radio said today that the Germans "are evacuating civilians from Greece and all German women must leave the country before September 20."

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said fifteen persons, including a priest, had been executed in Greece in reprisal for the killing of a German soldier.

Butch O'Hare, Early War Hero, Is Training New Squadron

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Remember "Butch" O'Hare? The guy who shot down five twin-engine Japanese bombers and won the Congressional Medal?

Butch hasn't been in the news lately, but he's still busy. Sergt. Merle Miller, writing from "Somewhere in the Pacific," tells about him and what he's doing in Yank, the Army weekly magazine. Here is Sergt. Miller's story:

Some people, especially the Japs and particularly Radio Tokio, said it was luck when Lt. Edward H. O'Hare took off from his carrier in a Grumman Wildcat and shot down five twin-engine Jap bombers on February 20, 1942.

President Roosevelt did not agree. In presenting Butch O'Hare with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the President called his achievement "one of the most daring, if not the most daring, single action in the history of combat aviation."

Citation Is Quoted.

"Conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in aerial combat," the citation read.

The Japs jeered. Butch O'Hare was a one-battle fighter, they said. He was afraid to return to the Pacific. Tokio Rose, Japan's Lady Haw-Haw, declared he probably was dead.

Lt. Comdr. O'Hare is, of course, very much alive. He is in the Pacific, and he is much too busy to worry about Japanese radio propaganda. At this advanced Pacific base he is training a squadron of Navy fighter and pursuit pilots. He calls them "The Lads"; they call themselves "Butch's Busy Babies."

The "Babies," many of them veterans of a year or more of Pacific combat with Zeros and bombers to their own credit, expect to repeat their skipper's "luck" with aerial-combat techniques so new they won't even discuss them.

"And they're ready," Comdr O'Hare will tell you. "Damned if they're not."

Veteran at 22.

For example, take Lt. (j. g.) Foster Blair of Stroudsburg, Pa. Lt. Blair left Muhlenberg College in 1940 to join the Navy and at 22 is a veteran of 2½ years of combat training and flying. He was on the carrier Wasp a few days after December 7, 1941.

He flew his Wildcat over Guadalcanal on August 7, 1942, when the marines were landing.

On August 8 his plane went down and Lt. Blair was in the drink "for a while—not more than half an hour or so, I guess." A destroyer picked him up, he was transferred back to the carrier and was flying another plane within an hour.

A few weeks later he was land-based at Henderson Field, helping to beat back Jap bomber and fighter attacks. The number of American fighter planes was so small the Nips would blush with shame if they knew. But Lt. Blair's squadron held fast.

After a short liberty in the United States, Lt. Blair came to this base for advanced training with Comdr. O'Hare. He's no beginner.

Saw Doolittle Take Off.

Neither is Lt. (j. g.) Al Fairbanks of Stockton, Calif., who has flown from three carriers, including the Hornet and the Wasp. He saw Gen. Doolittle's boys take off for Tokio and took part in the Battle of the Coral Sea and in later raids over Bougainville and other Jap strongholds.

Lt. (j. g.) Robert Merritt of Arcadia, Calif., was the last man to take off from the Hornet before it sank, and was in the naval battle of Guadalcanal on November 15, 1942, the one that finally settled the fate of the island. Now he's flying four to five hours daily with Comdr. O'Hare, preparing for what he calls "super-duper" action.

"The Japs will be surprised," he says when you ask him about the lessons he's learning.

Lt. Paul C. Rooney of Haddam, Kans., is learning, too. Lt. Rooney, a red-faced Irishman with a streak of gray in his hair, always wanted to fly, but he had to wait a long time to do it. He had four years at Annapolis and two years at sea.

Finally, in 1941, he was sent to Pensacola, Fla., for preliminary training, then to Miami and later to San Diego for more advanced pursuit flying. Eventually he came to the Pacific.

Others Less Experienced.

Others in the squadron are less experienced in combat flying. One is only 19, several are just past their 20th birthdays. More than a third are only 21. They are called the "embryos" by the "old men," those in their mid-20s. Comdr. O'Hare himself is 29.

Most days are pretty routine: Four or five hours of flying, games of checkers with coke-bottle caps, red dog, an occasional round of poker.

While on the ground, the men sit in the ready room, writing letters, talking, wondering why they don't get started, asking Butch almost daily, "what the hell are they keeping us here for?"

Then Butch comes in and reads off the flight orders, and they rush to their lockers and get on their coveralls, parachutes, helmets and goggles. When they're ready for the take-off, Comdr. O'Hare gives them a few final pointers on new tactics.

As they roar overhead, you ask one of the relief pilots, "where's the commander's medal?"

"I don't know," he replies. "There's a hell of a lot of medals in this squadron. We've put 'em away for the duration. You can't wear medals on work clothes."

Invaders Find Terrain Much Like Sicily's

Calabrian Peninsula Chiefly Mountainous; Only Good Roads Are Along Coasts

Allied soldiers who landed yesterday on the toe of the Italian boot found terrain very similar to that through which they fought in Sicily, The Associated Press notes.

The Calabrian Peninsula, 140 miles long and 18½ miles wide at its narrowest point between the Tyrrhenian and Ionian Seas, has the same densely mountainous inland region surrounded by a narrow coastal plain as Sicily has. The Apennine Mountains, extending through the entire peninsula, are continued in Sicily, which is believed to have been joined to the Italian mainland at one time.

The coastline along the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Strait of Messina and the Ionian Sea is followed by a highway and trunk railway in the interior, however, there are few roads, and only one railroad which joins Catanzaro and Nicastro on opposite sides of the peninsula.

Rivers are numerous but short, generally running down from the mountains to the coast.

Although Calabria is rich in history, most traces of it have been destroyed by numerous earthquakes.

Pre-war visitors to the region have described the Calabrians, though rough and impulsive, as hard working and hospitable. As in Sicily, many American soldiers may encounter relatives in the region, since thousands of Calabrians emigrated to the United States.

Chief towns are the provincial capitals of Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio di Calabria, all of which have been subjected to months of "softening up" by Allied bombers.

The mountains are mainly covered with olive groves, but the peninsula is otherwise a poor country.

Allies, Starting From Scratch, Must Win Battlefield in Italy

By the Associated Press.

At last the Western Allies are fighting again on the continent of Europe.

Two years and four months after the British expeditionary force was driven from Greece, four years to the day after Britain's entry into the war, a British Army again is locked in combat with Hitler's legions on the continent.

The spearhead of the invasion for which the world has waited so long is that battle-tested British 8th Army which turned back the Nazi surge at El Alamein. Canadians are fighting alongside Gen. B. L. Montgomery's British veterans.

The announcement of the big push made no mention of the 8th's companion army, the American 7th Army, now ranked its equal in skill and fighting qualities. This raises the possibility that the landing in Southern Italy may be only the first of a series of thrusts at the bastions of Hitler's fortress Europe, to come soon in rapid succession.

New Phase of War Opening.

The offensive opens a new phase in the world's most brutal, costly and destructive war.

These general background facts stand out. Hitler is caught in a squeeze between the Red Army and the British-American combination.

While his lines are bending in the Ukraine before the relentless pounding of Stalin's warriors, he must now make major dispositions to meet the new onslaught from the south and the threat of others from the west.

The scope of the new campaign remains to be revealed, but it is certain that its development will involve amphibious operations that will dwarf the previous landings in North Africa and Sicily.

Must Defend 11,000 Miles.

What the Allies have begun is an assault on an entire continent, well defended by a formidable, centralized military and industrial power.

This continent is inhabited by 300,000,000 persons. The frontiers Hitler must defend total some 11,000 miles. If his satellites remain loyal—of which there is much doubt—he may have 10,000,000 men for its defense.

To carry out an offensive against an objective of these proportions, the Western Allies had not an inch of solid ground in Europe on which to mass the millions of men and mountains of supplies needed for the attack. Now they are establishing their first beachhead.

They start from scratch without even a battlefield to fight on.

The scores of divisions and millions of tons of material and machines must be taken by sea and air to win their own battlefield.

In June, 1940, more than three years ago, the Germans drove the British into the sea at Dunkerque.

In less than two weeks, on June 17, France sued for peace. The Germans had smashed what was believed before the war to be the greatest army in Europe.

Allies Staging Comeback.

The next spring, on April 6, 1941, they had launched their amazing Balkan campaign, ripping through Yugoslavia and Greece, through the pass of Thermopylae, and thrown the Allies out of their last foothold in Europe. This campaign was concluded April 30.

Previously, in the Norwegian invasion begun April 9, 1940, the Germans had laid secure hold in Scandinavia, isolating Sweden.

All Europe was theirs and they set about organizing the "new order."

Now the Allies have come back, threatening to overrun them with overwhelming forces.

The story of the comeback will

be written large in world history.

The chronicle begins with the battle of Britain in August and September of 1940 and on through that winter. It continues with the rash decision of Hitler to hurl his forces on Russia in expectation of a quick 30 or 90-day victory that would fortify him with industrial and agricultural resources for a long war with Britain and the United States —who already had pledged a lease-lend arsenal to his defeat.

To the side of the working alliance thus fortuituously created between Britain and Russia came the United States with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

May Be Ahead of Schedule.

The invasion which was launched today may have come several months ahead of the date the Allied command had scheduled.

As the months of 1943 wore on with the British and Americans still fighting in North Africa and then with the Canadians in Sicily, it appeared that United Nations strategists were not yet ready to risk an all-out assault on the fortifications with which Hitler had studded the coasts of Europe.

The strategy, it seemed, was to soften up Hitler's industrial and transport machinery with devastating air attack, and hit him with invasion at his weaker spots.

The collapse of the Fascist regime of Mussolini on July 25, only 15 days after the invasion of Sicily and less than a week after one bombing of Rome on July 19, revealed unexpected depth in the cracks of the Axis, however.

It was then recalled that Prime Minister Churchill in an Armistice Day statement in 1942 warned that preparations for attack on Germany "across the Channel or the North Sea" take time.

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Long Road Lies Ahead.

But he hinted that the Allies might strike on short notice—"should the enemy become demoralized at any moment, the same careful preparations would not be needed. Risks would be run on a large scale."

Soon after the Mussolini debacle and indications of shaking German nerves as a result of the virtual destruction of Hamburg and many other German cities by bombing, Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt held their momentous August planning conference at Quebec with hundreds of their highest advisers.

However German morale may be damaged by bombing, defeat on the Russian front and the general attrition of four years of war, a long road lies ahead of the Allied troops after they have gained beachheads

8th Army of 80,000 To 160,000 Backed By 1,000,000 More

By the Associated Press.

Britain's 8th Army, about which a great military tradition has gathered in less than a year and which spearheaded the Allied invasion of the European mainland today, received its accolade from its equally famous commander, Gen. Sir Bernard Law Montgomery — "Fighting Monty" — last April 10.

"I doubt," he said, "if our empire has ever possessed such a fighting machine as the 8th Army; you have made its name a household word all over the world."

The units of an army change from campaign to campaign; the 8th as it drove into Sicily nearly two months ago differed slightly in make-up from the force which stopped Marshal Rommel at El Alamein and then chased his Afrika Korps halfway across Africa to its doom in Tunisia.

The most notable addition for Sicily was the Canadian 1st Division, and the Canadians are in there again. In Africa and Sicily the 8th has included famous divisions from Scotland and the north of England, veteran troops from New Zealand, fierce fighting men recruited in India, notably the Gurkhas from Nepal.

Ranged Up to 160,000 Men.

Many of these units doubtless are fighting today on the Italian toe, but which will not be disclosed until operations are well under way.

The 8th Army has varied from four to seven or eight divisions, from 80,000 to 160,000 men, counting supporting and supply units.

For this first landing on the continent the Allied commander in chief, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, used the army most fully tested in battle.

But along the African coast and Sicily were at least four other armies, including the American 7th, commanded by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, jr., which made a record in the conquest of Sicily that caused military men to rank it alongside the 8th as one of the world's elite fighting forces.

Gen. Eisenhower's other armies are the British 1st, under Gen. Sir K. A. N. Anderson; the American 5th, under Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, and the newly formed and Armed French forces led by Gen. Henri Giraud.

Backed by 1,000,000 More Men.

In addition the Allies have in the Eastern Mediterranean area the British 9th and 10th armies commanded by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. The six armies which back the 8th probably total between 750,000 and 1,000,000 men.

In addition to ground forces the Allies are throwing against the southern bulwarks of the European fortress tremendous concentrations of naval and air power, the former commanded by Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, the latter by Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder. Americans make up sizable portions of both the naval and air forces.

The immediate commander in Italy, Gen. Montgomery, perhaps is the most picturesque general produced by this war.

"There is only one standard of fitness—the standard of total war," Gen. Montgomery said on one occasion, and the troops under his command have always been trained in as much of an atmosphere to total war as he could devise. The results have justified his stern discipline.

Ruthless Efficiency Keynote.

Thoroughness and ruthless efficiency are the keynotes of his character and he has imparted as much of these characteristics to the men under him as was humanly possible.

A teetotaler and a non-smoker, he has led an austere and Spartan life and has demanded the highest possible dergee of mental and physical alertness in his troops.

His army swears by him. Admiringly they called him "the Professor of Pep" and are at ease with him.

Gen. Montgomery took over the 8th Army on August 18, 1942. He had been in Egypt barely three weeks when he stopped Rommel's spectacular advance toward Alexandria. The army soon found out that he had no intention of being a desk commander. Whenever possible he was out with his men in the field.

Last June, even before the battle of Sicily, speculation in London newspapers picked Gen. Montgomery and the 8th Army as the spearhead of any Allied invasion of Europe by way of the Mediterranean.

Today that speculation came true.

What's Behind The War News

By HAMILTON W. FARON

New demands from the Italian people for an end to the war certainly will follow the Allied invasion of Italy, but there is no peace in sight.

For even if Marshal Badoglio's government could negotiate a surrender it would fail to prevent large-scale battles on Italian soil. At least 10 and maybe more German divisions are in Italy, equipped and placed for bitter fighting.

Hitler's forces may be expected to fight all the way up the boot to northern Italy. There is every indication they will make a final stand to prevent valuable air fields from falling into Allied hands. The Nazis don't want those fields made a means of bombing hitherto-unreached industrial sections of Germany.

A campaign that, if 100 per cent successful, could bottle up the Nazis on the plains of northern Italy is under way with Allied airplanes pouring bombs on to Brenner pass and other escape routes through the Alps.

Such a campaign, however, is hardly likely to succeed wholly. It could at the most only delay the supplying of Nazi troops, or possibly eventually handicap a retreat, because bomb damage to the Iasses' bridges and roads could hardly be beyond repair by engineer troops.

New invasion moves against the Italian boot appear logical, and plans for such thrusts may have prompted a decision to hold back American armies from the Messina crossing negotiated by British and Canadian troops. It seems reasonable that American troops, if sent into the Italian mainland campaign, will move on to the western shores flanking Axis troops pressed from the south by the British and Canadians.

Sardinia and Corsica, both Axis held, stand in the way of invasion well up the boot, but perhaps they could be successfully bypassed. They would be desirable to hold but may not be worth the cost of capture.

However, if the invasion thrusts should turn further northward to southern France, for example, Corsica at least would be the scene of landing operations to protect invasion fleets steaming in toward the French shore.

Much attention also is being given to the possibility of further invasions through Crete, Greece, and the Balkans. Consolidation of Allied positions along the Italian boot would ease the way for control of the Adriatic, where the Italian fleet may be hiding.

However, despite the outlook for invasion through the Balkans with its active underground providing much assistance, some strategists here believe the time is wrong. The mountainous territory there would handicap operations in the approaching winter. Generally, it seems that the best time for a Balkans operation, although it remains possible at any time, would be in spring months when there is more assurance of good weather.

Italian mainland scarcely stirred a ripple in official Washington. That was the only logical conclusion to be drawn from the reactions of highly placed authorities when the news of the leap across the Sicilian straits was made known.

It would have been a minor miracle if some top-ranking officials here had been unaware of the Allies' timetable calling for the drive across the Sicilian straits to Italy proper. But none either would say they knew about it, or express any comment.

Capital War Parleys Go On

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Roosevelt Sees Danish Envoy—Churchill Talks to Somervell, King and Baruch.

Washington, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill followed closely today the progress of the Allied invasion of Italy's mainland with the aid of official communiques from the new battle zone.

The two were up until 1 o'clock this morning waiting for a flash notifying them officially that troops have landed in Italy proper, but they retired before it came.

Their war conferences continued today, but each scheduled some separate engagements.

Emphasizing the attention the President and Prime Minister have given the Danish revolt against Nazi oppressors, Mr. Roosevelt had an engagement with the Danish Minister, Henrik de Kauffmann.

Churchill Sees Somervell.

Mr. Churchill's engagements were more numerous. The list included Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, and Bernard Baruch, adviser to the Office of War Mobilization, in the forenoon; Lieut.-Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the United States Army Service Forces, at noon, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the American Fleet, half an hour later. In addition, several off-the-record visitors were scheduled to call at the Whiee House.

Allied chiefs have worked out their war destiny so far in advance that the invasion of the Italian mainland scarcely stirred a ripple in official Washington. That was the only logical conclusion to be drawn from the reactions of highly placed authorities when the news of the leap across the Sicilian straits was made known.

It would have been a minor miracle if some top-ranking officials here had been unaware of the Allies' timetable calling for the drive across the Sicilian straits to Italy proper. But none either would say they knew about it, or express any comment.

The presence of Prime Minister Churchill at the White House was double reason for the official silence. The stress at the moment is on the war in the Pacific, with the implication that immediate plans for Europe already have been perfected.

No Details Offered.

White House attaches were aware that the historic jump from Sicily to Italy had been taken, even before the news was flashed, but they declined to become excited or to offer additional details.

Mr. Roosevelt already had cancelled his usual Friday morning press conference. There was reason to believe that the cancellation had nothing to do with the Italian invasion. Some observers felt that Mr. Roosevelt and Britain's Prime Minister wanted even that time to complete their momentous talks. In other words, this fresh assault on the Axis was planned from way back.

United States leaders may have been especialy silent because the leap into Italy was primarily a British affair, engineered by the fabled Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

CHURCHILL OPENS WAR LOAN DRIVE, BUYS $100 BOND

Successful Campaign Can Shorten Conflict, Says Prime Minister.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 — Prime Minister Churchill started off the Treasury's Third War Loan drive ahead of time today, receiving a $100 bond from Secretary Morgenthau and declaring that the war would be shortened appreciably if the $15,000,000,000 total is subscribed fully.

At a ceremony in the diplomatic reception room of the White House, the British statesman said that if the campaign fails the war will be prolonged and for that reason "everyone should give it utmost support."

Urges $10 Purchase

Secretary Morgenthau said 50,000,000 Americans are going to be asked to buy an extra $100 bond during the drive starting next week.

He handed Mr. Churchill his bond, which was attached to a cover elaborately engraved with a crossed American flag and the Union Jack. "Mr. Secretary," the prime minister said, "I am very glad indeed to come here today and it is a great pleasure to me to receive from your hands this first bond of your great new victory loan.

"I have often thought, Mr. Secretary, you must be one of the bravest men in the world and that you ought to have the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Victoria Cross and all the other decorations of all the Allies for being able to lie down and sleep quietly amongst all these astronomical figures of modern finance. You've borne this great burden with success.

Britain Thankful

"It is the fourth anniversary of the British entry into the war and we certainly have a right to be extremely thankful that we are in

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such good posture after such a long period of peril and tribulation. This loan will undoubtedly have the effect of appreciably affecting the shortening of the struggle if fully subscribed. But if it fails, it would entail a prolongation. For that reason everyone should give it utmost support.

"I am happy to be selected to participate in the ceremonies and demonstrations.

"This bond, which you have given to me, providing you make sure the legal details are satisfactorily arranged, I shall hand over to my wife for sale for the benefit of Mrs. Churchill's Russian relief fund. That brings us all together on what is this joyous occasion."

(These "legal details," it was said at the Treasury department, will require the naming of the relief fund as co-owner. However, there was no expectation that the bond would ever be redeemed, as Mr. Churchill predicted to Secretary Morgenthau that it would bring "several thousand pounds" at auction in England.

Japan's Cargo Ship Losses Bar Full Use of War Gains

Third of Merchant Vessels Sunk, Secretary Knox Declares.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. — (AP) A third of Japan's merchant shipping has been destroyed and the warlords of Tokyo find themselves in the "embarrassing" position of a burglar who has stolen more than he can carry.

Secretary of the Navy Knox drew this comparison today in telling a press conference that Allied forces —principally American submarines —have sunk more than 2,500,000 tons of shipping on which the enemy had depended to help make use of his rich, sprawling Pacific empire.

And, he added, the rate of destruction is growing.

Cannot Develop Resources

The shipping deficit means, Secretary Knox said, that the Japanese are having difficulty maintaining communications with their outlying bases and cannot develop the vast resources of their territories in the southwest Pacific, which, fully employed, might make them almost impregnable.

How this is affecting their war effort is expected to show up in the remaining months of this year as the Allied grand offensive against Nippon is due to get rolling powerfully from all sides at once.

On the basis of indications that the American-British High command has laid out a four-pronged strategy employing simultaneously forces based in India, in the southwest, central and north Pacific, enemy cargo capacity should be badly overworked by some time this fall.

As the Japanese find themselves unable to maintain effective forces at distant points from the homeland they almost certainly will have to evacuate more bases as they evacuated Kiska and positions in the central Solomons last month.

Promise Attack on Japan

Moreover, Navy officials now promise attacks on the Japanese homeland; ship construction facilities there may be put down as a prime target.

While Secretary Knox gave it as official that one-third of Japan's total available cargo tonnage has been destroyed since the war began, he used unofficial published estimates to arrive at an actual tonnage total. He said that when the war began the Japanese were credited in published reports with having on hand 6,368,891 tons of merchant ships. In addition, he said, they have built or seized or otherwise acquired an estimated 1,250,000 tons since the war started, giving them a total available tonnage of 7,618,891.

"We've sunk a third of this," Secretary Knox said. One-third is 2,539,630 tons, but the secretary preferred the more inexact expression of "more than 2,500,000 tons."

Of this total destroyed, Secretary Knox continued, 77 per cent has been sunk by submarines, mostly American, and the remainder was destroyed by the combination of all other forces, surface and air.

Submarine Force Expanding

Moreover, Secretary Knox said, the American submarine force is steadily growing in the Pacific and this means a steadily increasing rate of destruction of enemy craft. The submarine service "has been doing an outstanding, a perfectly splendid job in the Pacific," he declared.

The secretary declined to say flatly that the evacuation of Kiska and the other islands by the Japanese was due primarily to loss of merchant shipping on which they must depend to keep their troops supplied, but he did say the obvious effect of this loss is to "make communications more difficult." Therein, he said, lies one of the reasons for the evacuation.

A reporter asked whether the losses had not made it impossible for the Japanese to exploit profitably their conquered territories in the southwest area where they hold the rich Dutch East Indies as well as the rubber plantation of Malaya.

"Yes," Secretary Knox declared. "Obviously the loss of cargo ships must be embarrassing to them. We are striking one of their vital activities. All their war-gained territories have to be reached by overseas means and the steady destruction of that means of communications is bound to impair the use they can make of their war loot."

TO ISSUE PAPAL BULLETIN HERE

Church Group Will Publish Acta Outside Italy.

Washington, Sept. 3.—For the first time, so far as is known, the Acta Apostolicæ Sedis (Acts of the Apostolic See), the official bulletin of the Holy See, is to be published outside Rome; it will be published in the United States by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, according to an announcement here today.

The war conditions are responsible for this innovation, said Mgr. Michael J. Ready, general secretary of the conference. He explained that the war has made extremely difficult the distribution of the publication through which the Holy See officially promulgates ecclesiastical legislation to the entire Catholic world.

A copy of the "Acta" is to be sent to this country every month, or more often if the occasion warrants. To insure absolute accuracy in reproduction the whole periodical will be photostated before being distributed through the N. C. W. C. throughout North, Central and South America, Australasia, Africa and China.

The "Acta" was established in 1908 by Pope Pius X. It is the organ for publication of decrees, decisions, encyclical letters and other official pronouncements of the Holy See. It also contains the decisions of the Roman Congregations, Tribunals and Commissions; a diary of Curia Romana, and notices of all ecclesiastical appointments and honors. Leglislative acts of the Holy See are promulgated by their appearance in the publication unless promulgation is otherwise provided for.

Concerning the "Acta," it is set forth in the Catholic Encyclopedia: "For ecclesiastical legislation, one must follow the Acta Apostolicae Sedis, a monthly official bulletin published in Rome; the promulgation of laws, authentic interpretations, decisions and rescripts of the Roman Curia is now effected ipso facto by publication in this periodical."

Galeazzi Coming to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The State Department announced tonight that the Vatican has applied for an American visa for Enrico Galeazzi, an official of Vatican City, who is preparing to visit Washington.

A Lisbon dispatch today said Mr. Galeazzi left there by clipper Wednesday night for the United States.

The information bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference at Washington said that "information received from Vatican City is to the effect that the purpose of the journey" of Mr. Galeazzi "concerns financial and administrative matters" of the Vatican. Mr. Galeazzi, the information bureau said, "has for cial delegate of the pontifical commission for Vatican City state."

Soviet Envoy Presents Communication To Hull

Washington, Sept. 3 (AP)—Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet ambassador-designate, called on Secretary of State Hull today with a communication from his Government.

Gromyko did not divulge the subject of his visit, and was noncommittal when asked about prospects for a tripartite conference of British, Soviet and American foreign ministers soon. When Allied invasion of the Italian mainland was mentioned, however, he smiled and said emphatically:

"That's good news."

URGE GEN. RICHARDSON TO EASE COURT STAND

Washington Officials Take Steps Looking to Habeas Corpus Test

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr. is reported to have been requested by the Washington authorities to withdraw his military order forbidding any further court action in the Hawaiian habeas corpus controversy.

It was said that unless General Richardson, commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department, backed down in his dispute with a Federal court judge there the matter might be taken over by War and Justice Department officials.

As a face-saving measure, Federal Judge Delbert Metzger may be asked to withdraw ' is order holding the general in contempt for refusing to produce two military prisoners on habeas corpus writs. It was after the contempt ruling that General Richardson issued his order suspending civil court action in the case.

Although the War Department has supported General Richardson publicly it is said the general feeling here is that such an example of military rule should be tempered as soon as possible.

Accordingly, conversations among the War, Interior and Justice Departments on the one hand and territorial officials in Hawaii on the other have resulted in the decision that the issue is a constitutional one which should be decided by the civil courts.

FOOD AIDE CLASHES WITH STATE DEPT.

James D. Lecron Resigns in Dispute on South American Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—(AP) A bitter, new administration quarrel exploded into the open today when James D. Lacron tossed up the job of increasing food production in South America, and accused the State department of "interference, obstruction and unintelligent dictation."

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Mr. Lecron, a close associate of Vice President Wallace for many years, resigned as director of the food supply division in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American agricultural Affairs. In this post, his duties included increasing Latin-American agricultural output in accordance with the over-all needs of the United Nations.

Sends Letter to Rockefeller

He told Nelson Rockefeller, the coordinator, in a letter that the State department was making it impossible to carry out needed projects, and added:

"I am unwilling any longer to beat my head against this wall of incompetence and interference."

Mr. Rockefeller was out of town and there was no immediate word as to his reaction to the resignation of his lieutenant.

Asked for comment, a State department spokesman said the department and Mr. Rockefeller's office were in "complete accord" on the food program. He declared, too, that the department had always "facilitated the carrying out of the food programs which have had the approval of other appropriate agencies of the government."

Managed Wallace Campaign

Mr. Lecron has been with the government for the last 10 years except for a period in 1940 when he resigned to manage Mr. Wallace's campaign for vice-president. Formerly an editorial writer on the Des Moines Register Tribune, he came here in 1933 as an assistant to Mr. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture.

After the 1940 campaign, he returned to the Agriculture department to help manage the food stamp program and in June of last year transferred to Mr. Rockefeller's office.

His resignation thus marked the departure from handling of foreign economic affairs of another of the men generally classed here as one of the Wallace group. President Roosevelt abolished the Board of Economic Warfare, headed by Mr. Wallace, in July and rebuked the vice president and Secretary of Commerce Jones for publicly airing their dispute over stockpiling of strategic war materials. Milo Perkins, who had been Mr. Wallace's right-hand man in the BEW, departed a short while later from the Office of Economic Warfare, set up under Leo T. Crowley to succeed BEW.

Mr. Lecron's resignation pointed up signs of discontent in various government agencies over State department control of foreign economic activities.

Authority "to unify" the foreign economics operations of all government agencies insofar as they affect phases of foreign policy was given to Secretary of State Hull in a Presidential directive last June 3.

Requests Early Retirement

In submitting his resignation in a letter made public today, Mr. Lecron told Mr. Rockefeller that he wished to be relieved of his duties "at the very earliest date that is convenient to you" because of "interference, obstruction, delay and unintelligent dictation on the part of certain officials of the State department, particularly those in the division of economic operations which have been given primary authority by the State department to control our operations."

Mr. Lecron said his food supply division, which is charged with increasing food production in Latin America, was hampered by "hamstringing tactics" of State department officials.

He asserted that the interference he charged was not new, but that it had been going on since his division was created in June 1942.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations under former Governor Herbert Lehman of New York said that it was apparent that various government agencies were attaching interpretations in some cases different from those of the State department concerning the manner and extent to which the department's power to control foreign economic activities should be applied

Though there have been recent reports that the department was gathering into its control all agencies concerned in foreign economic activities, Secretary Hull said today nothing new along this line had been done beyond what the department was already empowered to carry out.

Mr. Lecron's resignation was in line with President Rocsevelt's recent order to the effect that officials who wish to criticize government policy publicly should resign.

ROOSEVELT SEIZES SHIP REPAIR YARD

President Acts on Recommendation of WLB as Work Stoppage Looms.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. — (AP) President Roosevelt directed War Shipping Administrator Emory S. Land today to take over and operate the plant of the Atlantic Basin Iron Works, Inc., at Brooklyn.

The company, which repairs and converts ships, was accused by the War Labor board of failing to obey a WLB order for maintaining union membership and arbitration of grievances.

The board submitted the case to the President earlier today, recommending government seizure of the plant. In his executive order, the Chief Executive said that there was a threatened interruption of operations of the plant and that "the war effort will be unduly impeded or delayed by such interruption."

This is the first defiance case in which the board publicly recommended to the President a definite course of action. In previous cases, it simply urged "such action as you deem appropriate." In most instances the President successfully appealed to the defiant party. Several plants, however, have been taken over.

Government possession and operation are to end within 60 days after Mr. Roosevelt determines that its productive efficiency has been restored.

COL. NETHERWOOD MISSING ON FLIGHT

Army Says No Trace Can Be Found of Plane Since It Left Florida for Capital Aug. 19

IN AIR SERVICE 29 YEARS

Former Commander at Mitchel Field Was a Pioneer Flier—Corporal Was With Him

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Army announced today that Col. Douglas B. Netherwood, veteran Army pilot, and Corp. Kelly M. Cates had disappeared Aug. 19 on a flight from Orlando, Fla., to Washington.

"Diligent search has been pressed since the plane's departure Aug. 19 from the Air Forces School of Applied Tactics at Orlando, but no trace has been found of the plane or of its personnel," the announcement said.

Colonel Netherwood was coming to his home in Washington before returning to duty at the Engineers School at Fort Belvoir, Va. He was one of the Air Force's pioneer pilots and had more than 29 years of flying service to his credit. His wife and daughter live in Washington. Three sons are in the armed forces.

Enlisted in Army in 1908

Colonel Netherwood was born at Birmingham, England, on Feb. 4, 1885, and was graduated from Texas A. and M. College in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in mechanical engineering.

He enlisted as a private in the Twentieth Company of the Coast Artillery on July 31, 1908. He was commissioned a second lieutenant on July 20, 1911. In 1914 he was detailed to the aviation section of the Signal Corps and in July, 1916, was promoted to first lieutenant. In May, 1917, he was made a captain, and in July, 1918, a major.

In 1920 the aviation section of the Signal Corps became part of the Army Air Corps, and he had remained with the Air Corps since, winning promotion to lieutenant colonel in August, 1935. He was graduated from the Air Corps Technical School, the Army Industrial College, and the Army War College, and received an M. A. degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

On Feb. 14, 1940, he was in command at Mitchel Field, L. I., succeeding Brig. Gen. James E. Chaney. In October of that year he was assigned to duty with the Panama Canal Department and for a time had the rank of brigadier general, succeeding General Darque. In July, 1941, he was ordered to Puerto Rico.

He married Miss Harriet V. C. Bowne, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Francis Draper Bowne.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Navy announced today fifty-seven casualties, including five dead, fifteen wounded and thirty-seven missing. Among them were the following:

NEW YORK

BALLARD, ERNEST JOSEPH, wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Vivian Ballard, 622 Ovington Avenue, Brooklyn.

BUBELNIK, GEORGE, Marine, wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bubelnik, 132 North First Street, Brooklyn.

WEBER, ROBERT HERBERT, missing. Father, Robert H. Weber, 53-52 Seventy-third Street, Maspeth, Flushing, Queens.

ZAMUNER, ENZO BRUNO, missing. Father, Antonio Zamuner, 4433 Carpenter Avenue, the Bronx.

NEW JERSEY

VAN DUSEN, WARREN, dead. Mother, Mrs. Jeannette Van Dusen, 35 Farley Avenue, Newark.

VENEZIANO, ARMANDO PAUL, missing. Father, Alphonso Veneziano, 246 Newark Avenue, Bloomfield.

CONNECTICUT

VITALE, ANTHONY E., wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Vitale, 245 Woodrow Avenue, Bridgeport.

Military Aides Asked To Tell Of Force Needs

Washington, Sept. 3 (AP)—In a move which may reopen the whole question of the armed services' manpower needs, Senator Downey (D., Cal.), today asked army, navy and selective service officials to testify next Thursday at hearings on labor shortages in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

Downey, chairman of a Military Affairs subcommittee investigating Western labor conditions, said he would ask Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, for a definite forecast of the number of men the Western States will be expected to furnish the army and navy in the next two or three months.

Army Carbine Passes Test in Actual Fighting

Details Revealed of Gun Ideal for Night Battles, Fire Rate Equal to Garand

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3 (AP).—The Army has a new carbine, deadly, light in weight, equal to the famed Garand rifle in speed of fire.

The gun met its major test in the Sicilian campaign, and its story was released today.

The carbine weighs little more than half as much as the Garand, is only three feet long, and each of its fifteen shots is fired with only a pull of the trigger. It can be fired with one hand, like a pistol, if necessary.

But it is not designed to replace the Garand; it is a new weapon for paratroopers, Rangers and other shock troops and for the 60 per cent of American soldiers—engineers, signal corpsmen, officers, and the like—who previously did not carry rifles.

The new bullet is 30 caliber, almost a third of an inch in diameter. Bullet and cartridge were specified by the Ordnance Department, and the gun was built around this cartridge, as is always the case in gun-making.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company here, a division of the Western Cartridge Company, made the cartridge. The specifications were an effective range of 300 yards, a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet a second. This is not as fast as standard 30-caliber government ammunition, but is 500 feet faster than the ammunition used in the Japanese Arisaka rifle.

Built Gun Around Cartridge

Next the Army asked gun inventors to tackle the problem of a weapon to shoot the cartridge, and six leading designers participated. The Winchester Company was not at first among them, but when sample guns were submitted in June, 1942, Winchester made some suggestions and the Ordnance Department then asked Winchester also to work on a model. The company made a model gun in thirteen days, beginning Aug. 1.

The carbine fired its first clip on Aug. 13. Ordnance Department experts and Major General Courtney H. Hodges, chief of infantry, liked it. He asked for a finished model for competitive tests on Sept. 15.

That allowed exactly one month for the job. Winchester gunsmiths began working around the clock. Thousands of precision operations were involved, in producing the sixty-three parts.

A single gun was completed on Friday night, Sept. 12, three days to the good, but it failed to fire satisfactorily. Word came on Saturday morning that the competition had been advanced one day. That left twenty-four hours to discover and remedy the defect. This took much of Saturday.

The engineers decided that the trouble was in a tiny opening, sixty-thousandths of an inch in diameter, located in the barrel, three inches from the chamber of the gun. It draws off a little of the gas generated by the smokeless powder which propels the bullet. The tiny stream of withdrawn gas operates the mechanism that ejects the used cartridge and automatically reloads the gun.

Drill Breaks in Hole

The hole had to be enlarged. As this was being done the drill broke off inside the hole. Not until 10 o'clock Saturday night, with the deadline next day at Aberdeen, Md., was the bit removed and the hole completed with a new drill. The enlargement was thirteen-thousandths of an inch.

On the testing range here the revised gun fired 300 shots as fast as cartridge clips could be fed into the gun. At that time each clip contained twenty cartridges.

At Aberdeen, in competition with six other guns, the carbine was the unanimous choice of the Army board of judges.

A soldier armed with the new carbine can carry more than twice as much ammunition as a soldier using either a Garand or a Springfield. This is because the cartridges weigh only half as much.

The carbine is said to be one of the best night-fighting weapons, because it has a minimum flash. A soldier can dismount and reassemble it in two minutes. His only tools are the rim at the base of a carbine cartridge, serving as a makeshift screw driver, and a small rod which is one of the carbine's parts.

BRITISH SHIP SPONSORED BY NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRL

BOSTON, Sept. 3 — (AP) Nine-year-old Carol E. Pyne of Marblehead, one of the youngest sponsors in the history of the Boston Navy yard, christened the H.M.S. Domette a British destroyer escort vessel, which was launched today at the Navy yard.

She is the daughter of Lt.-Comdr. Charles C. Pyne, U.S.N.R., aide to the commandant of the Boston Navy yard.

The Domette is a type of ship being built for the British under the Lend-Lease act and is similar to those being constructed for the U. S. Navy. Although most of the ships have American sponsors, they are named for British naval heroes.

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Jersey Naval Officer Wins Fourth Decoration

Philadelphia, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Commander Harold H. Larsen, U. S. N., of Collingswood, N. J., commander of the Navy's famed torpedo Squadron Eight, has been awarded his fourth major decoration, a Gold Star in lieu of a second Navy Cross, the Fourth Naval District announced today.

The award was for leading several successful air attacks that harried Japanese forces in the Solomons area between September 16 and October 23, 1942. Lieut.-Commander Larsen previously received the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross and a Gold Star in lieu of a second Flying Cross, all for action in the Solomons.

Archbishop Opposes Compromise.

Detroit, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Catholic Archbishop of Detroit, said today in a statement in the Michigan Catholic that "if we compromise with any kind of totalitarian aggression against Poland the end of this war will mark only another armistice, not a good and enduring peace."

Foreign Policy Unity Expected By Republicans

Spangler and Austin, at Mackinac, Say Council Will Fuse Varied Views

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 3 (AP).—With confidence that they can fuse divergent viewpoints into a foreign policy declaration for the 1944 campaign, Republican leaders gathered here today for sessions of the party's Post-War Advisory Council, opening Monday.

Harrison E. Spangler, chairman of the National Committee, expressed the hopeful attitude of the advance guard in a press conference prediction that the advisory group will point the direction in which the party is going so that all may see.

"I don't believe there will be any disagreement on fundamental policies," he told reporters in discussing what he described as the major problem of formulating a statement of the party's proposals for preserving the peace of the world after the war.

Austin Also Hopeful

The same conciliatory attitude was displayed by Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, representing the internationalist wing, who said he saw no reason why the advisory council should not pick up where the National Committee left off with its Chicago resolution of April, 1942.

At that time the committee said the Republicans realized that the post-war responsibility of the nation will not be circumscribed within the continental limitations of the United States and declared for "understanding, comity and co-operation among the nations of the world" to halt future wars.

On the other hand, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, who seems likely to emerge as the chief of the reservationists, made it plain he will insist that a heavy accent be laid on nationalism and the retention of full American sovereignty in any pledge to collaborate with other nations.

That was the underlying tone of a resolution offered recently in the Senate by Senators Vandenberg and Wallace H. White, of Maine, both members of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, which called for "faithful recognition of American responsibilities and American interests" in any post-war collaboration with other nations.

Will Explore All Problems

Mr. Spangler told reporters he had no doubt that the "basic thoughts" of several resolutions now pending before Congress would be used by the advisory council in drafting its statement. This would include the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch proposal of full-bown co-operation to estabish an

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international police force.

Expressing certainty that a foreign policy declaration would be forthcoming, the national chairman pointed out, nevertheless, the advisory council's chief task would be to explore all the major problems for recommendations to the party's nominating convention next year.

In this connection, he said, the work of the group would be broken up into subcommittees which would continue in existence until the convention meets, working with experts supplied by the National Committee. Mr. Spangler said there would be an attempt to maintain "balance" as between viewpoints of these committees.

the halls of peacemaking."

He proposed that peace be arranged in four steps:

One, agreement before firing ceases that a few leading nations among the Allies be appointed joint managers of peace and that there will not be the usual armistice or general peace conference.

Two, agreement before victory that these peace managers shall impose provisional peace terms on defeated nations.

Three, that nothing else be done until expiration of a transition period of several years "in which the world can cool off."

Four, creation of "some sort of world institution to replace the managers and preserve peace."

Cooling-Off Period Urged By Hoover After Allies Win

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 3—(AP) Former President Herbert Hoover tonight declared "victory is now inevitable," and said the United Nations should refrain from too much haste in drawing up final peace settlements after the war.

In a speech for delivery before the Foreign Policy association and the University of Minnesota, Mr. Hoover declared "The world must have time to cool off and recover a balance of judgment if a lasting peace is to be made." He continued:

Violent Emotions Let Loose

"When firing ceases the world will be filled with violent emotions. There will be white-hot hate and indignation at the enemy for having brought the world to this state. The air will be filled with vengeance. This is no atmosphere for long-viewed statesmanship, which must distinguish between guilty leadership and misled peoples."

The former President said that if the world had had five years in which to consider the Treaty of Vienna in 1814 and the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 those documents never would have been signed. He recalled that "it was six years from the victory of Yorktown and the Constitution of the United States," and said "it was time well spent."

Declaring that Americans "for over 170 years have fought on a thousand battlefields and always that men might be more free and have peace," Mr. Hoover added: "Their million graves demand of us that we do not fail them in

Good Peace Preserves Itself

The former President said the fourth step should not be taken until "the foundations of real peace have been laid," because "if we make a good peace, it will largely preserve itself; if we make a bad one like Versailles, we shall simply be laying the kindling for world war III."

Another reason Mr. Hoover advanced in support of his plan revolved around returning service men. "They are bound to bring home all their dislikes and opinions of the strange peoples with whom they have been operating; at home the people will be war-weary (and) all the suppressed frictions between Allies will come to the surface," he said, and added:

"If there be a general peace conference in the midst of all these emotions, as has been the practice hitherto, then 40 nations will send 2,000 diplomats to orate, to conspire, quarrel, and grab."

Mr. Hoover predicted that once the peace proposals were explained in a calm atmosphere, "the whole sovereignty question will become academic."

Mr. Hoover said that during enforcement of the provisional peace that he proposed, the managers should first restore order in conquered territories, next feed hungry people, and then restore economic production.

"There must be total disarmament of the enemy," he said. "Their leaders must be punished for crimes against mankind. They must return their loot, prisoners and displaced peoples. There must be restoration of sovereignty to those nations deprived of it. The trustees would at once need to determine temporary boundaries for everybody."

7 FLYERS KILLED IN BOMBER CRASH

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Two four-engined bombers collided today over nearby Birdville, killing all seven men who Major L. L. Gilbert said were aboard. Both planes burned.

Melvin Lucas, 17 years old, said one of the planes hit the other near the tail causing it to plunge straight downward, while the other went into a short glide before crashing.

The ships were from the airfield here.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—All ten members of the crew of an Army bomber from the Sioux City air base were killed when their plane crashed five miles from the base last night while on a routine training flight, Lieut. Austin W. Marshall, public relations officer, announced today.

The dead included Second Lieut. Robert M. Seltzer of Newark, N. J.

Bunkerhill, Ind., Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Public Relations office of the United States Naval Reserve aviation base announced today that Aviation Cadet Robert Gordon Tucker, 26 years old, of East Rockaway, N. Y., heavyweight boxer, died last night of injuries suffered on Wednesday in a plane crash.

The plane, in which Tucker was making a routine flight, crashed near Converse, Ind., about fifteen miles southeast of the base.

Tucker, the son of Dr. Vernon Tucker of East Rockaway, enlisted in the Navy April 7, 1941, as a boatswain's mate, first class. He transferred to the aviation branch and had nearly completed his course here.

He held the fleet heavyweight boxing championship last year.

ADD LONDON - "NAZI SUICIDE IN CLUSTER"

THE LT.-GEN. SCHMIDT REFERRED TO IN THE BROADCAST APPARENTLY WAS NOT COL.-GEN. SCHMIDT, NOTED NAZI TANK AUTHORITY WHOSE FORCES WERE LAST REPORTED IN THE OREL SECTOR.

WM956PEW

ADD LONDON - CENSORSHIP XXX "MAINLAND"

SURMISING THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY PROBABLY HAD CROSSED THE STRAIT OF MESSINA IN SMALL BOATS CARRYING ONLY LIGHT EQUIPMENT, GENERAL GORDON-FINLAYSON PREDICTED THAT INITIAL PROGRESS WOULD BE SLOW IF OPPOSITION WERE MET.

FOR SEVERAL HOURS THE LONDON CENSORS HALTED DISPATCHES QUOTING SPECULATION APPEARING IN LONDON NEWSPAPERS. DISPATCHES WERE RELEASED WHEN THE GERMANS DREW THE OBVIOUS CONCLUSION THAT AMERICAN FORCES MIGHT GO INTO ACTION LATER.

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GORDON-FINLAYSON, A CAREER SOLDIER AND VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR, FORMERLY WAS GENERAL OFFICER AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF BRITAIN'S WESTERN COMMAND AND WAS AIDE-DE-CAMP GENERAL TO THE KING WHEN HE RETIRED IN 1941. HE NOW IS MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE STAR.

FB1207PEW

ADD LONDON (WHITE) - INVASION XXX "WAR"

AFTER THE BERLIN RADIO HAD MENTIONED THE POSSIBILITY THAT AMERICAN TROOPS MAY BE THROWN INTO THE ITALIAN INVASION AT ANY MOMENT, BRITISH CENSORSHIP PERMITTED DISPATCH OF A QUOTATION FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE LONDON EVENING NEWSPAPER THE STAR, IN WHICH GEN. SIR ROBERT GORDON-FINLAYSON, ITS MILITARY CORRESPONDENT, SAID:

"WE CAN BE QUITE SURE THAT THE SEVENTH U.S. ARMY X X X HAS BEEN

DESTINED BY GEN. EISENHOWER TO LAND SOMEWHERE IN ITALY VERY SOON, BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE YET TO SAY WHERE. X X X THE SEVENTH ARMY WILL HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED A VERY IMPORTANT TASK."

AN EDITORIAL IN THE EVENING STANDARD SAID THAT "MESSINA IS JUST THE BEGINNING. IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT ALLIED STRATEGY FORESEES ONLY A LANDING AT THE TOE AND A STEADY, SOBER PROGRESS UP THE FOOT OF THE MAINLAND."

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ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN (LONG) XXX "FORMER"

TODAY'S BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD LAUNCHED A "GRAND SCALE" OFFENSIVE IN THE DONETS, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT -SINCE THE EARLY HOURS OF TODAY THE EXPECTED RUSSIAN ATTACK IN THE CENTRAL DONETS HAS BEEN IN FULL SWING."

THE RED ARMY WAS USING HUNDREDS OF HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTERIES AND FIGHTER PLANE FORMATIONS IN "THIS NEW LARGE SCALE ACTION," THE BROADCAST SAID.

A DISPATCH TO THE LONDON DAILY MAIL, VIA VICHY AND MADRID, SAID THAT ADOLF HITLER'S STAFF ADVISERS HAVE JUST ENDED A FOUR DAY EXTRAORDINARY WAR COUNCIL AT HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS AT WHICH THE RETREAT ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT WAS DISCUSSED.

"BREAKUP OF THE MEETING PROBABLY FORESHADOWS FURTHER AND MORE DRAMATIC GERMAN WITHDRAWALS," THE DISPATCH SAID.

SOME GERMAN LEADERS WANTED TO BRING THE GERMAN LINE BACK AS FAR AS THE FRONTIER IN EASTERN POLAND ESTABLISHED WITH RUSSIA IN 1939 BUT IT WAS FINALLY DECIDED TO MAKE THE MAJOR STAND ON THE SMOLENSK-KIEV-DNIEPEROPETROVSK LINE, THE DISPATCH SAID.

WD548PEW

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF BRITAIN'S OUTLOOK ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF HER DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY AND THE DAY OF THE INVASION OF THE CONTINENT WAS WRITTEN BY A VETERAN MEMBER OF AP'S LONDON STAFF, E.C.DANIEL. IT MAY BE USED AS A SUB OR A LEAD TO THE ANNIVERSARY STORY BY ROBERT BUNNELLE, MOVED IN ADVANCE FOR AFTERNOON PAPERS OF TODAY. IF THE TWO DISPATCHES ARE COMBINED IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE BYLINEHEAD: BY ROBERT BUNNELLE AND E.C.DANIEL.)

LONDON, SEPT 3-(AP)-BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES LED OFF THE INVASION OF EUROPE TODAY WHILE EAGER AMERICANS, TRIED AND PROVED IN THE SWIFT CONQUEST OF SICILY, WERE POISED FOR THEIR CHANCE OF JOINING THE CAMPAIGN TO ENFORCE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TERMS ON SHATTERED ITALY.

ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF BRITAIN'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR, THE TROOPS OF THE FAMOUS EIGHTH ARMY, SOME OF WHICH HAD DRIVEN 2,000 MILES FROM EL ALAMEIN TO SICILY SINCE LAST OCTOBER, HUSTLED ACROSS THE NARROW STRAITS OF MESSINA TO FORCE THE FIRST BREACH IN THE AXIS CONTINENTAL FORTRESS.

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STANDING BEHIND GEN.SIR BERNARD LAW MONTGOMERY'S VETERANS WERE THE HIGHLY MECHANIZED, HEAVILY-GUNNED FORCES OF LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., WHICH HAD SWEPT THROUGH TWO-THIRDS OF SICILY IN A RECORD CAMPAIGN TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE INVASION OF ITALY.

SOMEWHERE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ANOTHER POWERFUL AMERICAN FORCE--LIEUT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY, WHICH UNDER COVER OF MILITARY DISCRETION HAS BEEN TRAINING INTENSIVELY IN NORTH AFRICA SINCE LAST JANUARY--AWAITED BATTLE ORDERS.

OBSERVERS IN LONDON, THOUGH NATURALLY WITHOUT OFFICIAL INFORMATION, WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF SOME OF THESE FORCES JOINED MONT-

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COMERY'S MEN ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND BEFORE ANOTHER DAWN.

WHILE SKY-BLACKENING SWARMS OF ALLIED PLANES FROM BRITAIN SWEPT OVER THE CONTINENT IN A MIGHTY AERIAL DIVERSION TO THE MEDITERRANEAN ATTACK, THE EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCED INTO THE MOUNTAINOUS TOE OF ITALY UNDER THE FIERY COVER OF AN ARTILLERY AND AIR BARRAGE, WHICH ALREADY HAD WRECKED THE ITALIAN TRANSPORT SYSTEM THERE AND HAD DRIVEN THE GERMAN FORCES NORTHWARD.

NOTING THE ABSENCE OF PATTON'S HARD-DRIVING FORCES FROM THE INITIAL LANDING, OBSERVERS IN LONDON DID NOT OVERLOOK THE POSSIBILITY THAT SUBSEQUENT LANDINGS MIGHT BE MADE ELSEWHERE IN ITALY.

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THE ASSAULT ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND BEGAN WHILE THE RESURGENT RED ARMY WAS STORMING FORWARD ON A 600-MILE FRONT, ROLLING BACK THE GERMAN ARMY TOWARDS THE DNIEPER RIVER IN RUSSIA'S FIRST SUMMER OFFENSIVE--A DRIVE WHICH POSED SERIOUS PROBLEMS FOR HITLER IN THE CONSERVATION OF HIS FORCES AND THE MAINTENANCE OF HIS BATTLE LINES THROUGH ANOTHER WINTER OF WAR.

FOLLOWING QUICKLY UPON THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE, WHICH LOOKED BEYOND THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR TO AN ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPAN, THE INVASION OF THE CONTINENT CAME WHILE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS STILL IN WASHINGTON, REPORTEDLY CONFERRING WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF A TRI-POWER MEETING WITH PREMIER STALIN OF RUSSIA.

THE INVASION OF ITALY WAS FULLY EXPECTED IN LONDON AS THE NEXT STEP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN WHICH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SO STAUNCHLY DEFENDED IN HIS WEDNESDAY BROADCAST, BUT IT WAS NOT EXPECTED TO FULLY SATISFY THE RUSSIANS, WHOSE PRESS ONLY YESTERDAY WAS COMPLAINING THAT THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN HAD NOT DRAWN OFF A SINGLE GERMAN DIVISION FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

CHURCHILL ACKNOWLEDGED THE SHARP DIVERSION OF STRATEGICAL OPINION BETWEEN THE ANGLO-AMERICANS AND THE RUSSIANS IN HIS STATEMENT WEDNESDAY THAT AN INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE WOULD NOT BE ATTEMPTED UNTIL A REASONABLE CHANCE OF SUCCESS WAS ASSURED.

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CHURCHILL ALSO MADE CLEAR THE ALLIES' DETERMINATION THAT AN INVASION WOULD NOT END IN FIASCOS LIKE THE ATTEMPTED RESCUE MISSIONS TO NORWAY AND GREECE IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE WAR.

THE CHANCES FOR SUCCESS IN THE LANDING ON ITALIAN SOIL APPEARED SUPERB AS THE WELL-EQUIPPED, BATTLE-TESTED FORCES WENT ASHORE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF ALMOST IMPREGNABLE AIR COVER AND AN UNCHALLENGED NAVAL DOMINANCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF ITALY'S PLIGHT UNDER THE MAKESHIFT BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT, WHICH OBVIOUSLY HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE THE NATION FROM WAR EVER SINCE MUSSOLINI'S PTLITICAL DEMISE, WAS HIGHLIGHTED TUESDAY BY POPE PIUS IN HIS APPEAL FOR PEACE BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR AND FOR GENEROSITY TO BEATEN NATIONS.

IN LONDON IT WAS THOUGHT FOR WEEKS THAT IT WOULD BE TOUCH AND GO BETWEEN AN INVASION AND THE SURRENDER OF ITALY, BUT PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO, DESPITE RIOTS, STRIKES AND PEACE PLEAS FROM THE PEOPLE, RESISTED THE ALLIED UNRELENTING DEMAND FOR UNCONDITIONAL CAPITULATION.

LITTLE EVIDENCE WAS SEEN IN LONDON THAT ITALY'S WILL OR ABILITY TO RESIST HAD BEEN IMPROVED BY THE EFFORTS OF ITS MILITARY GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT FOR THE FACT THAT 10 OR MORE GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE INSTALLED

IN THE NORTH TO DEFEND ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS AND THE LAND LINES TO GERMANY.

THE PRESENCE OF THESE TROOPS, WHOSE REMOVAL FROM FRANCE TO ITALY WAS CONFIRMED BY CHURCHILL WEDNESDAY, AND HIS INABILITY TO DRIVE THEM OUT WITHOUT MAKING ITALY A BATTLEGROUND, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE STRONGEST FACTORS IN BADOGLIO'S DECISION TO PLAY FOR TIME.

THE UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF ROME AS AN OPEN CITY AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS PLAINLY HAVE SHOWN ITALY'S EAGERNESS TO QUIT THE WAR, HOWEVER.

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THE ALLIES' CONFIDENCE OF SUCCESS HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED ALSO BY THE FACT THAT THEY BY-PASSED SARDINIA AND CORSICA WHICH OUTFLANK THE INVASION FORCES AND WHICH, IN THE HANDS OF A STRONG FOE, MIGHT IMPERIL THE FORWARD BASE IN SICILY.

MOVING DIRECTLY TO THE CONTINENT THE ALLIES ALSO CAME NEARER SATISFYING RUSSIAN DEMANDS FOR A CONTINENTAL FRONT. THE INVASION, HOWEVER, IS OBVIOUSLY FOLLOWING A WELL-MATURED PLAN AND WAS NOT IMPROVISED HASTILY TO SATISFY WHAT CHURCHILL CALLED "POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS." IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY IN LONDON THAT THE PLAN WAS FORMULATED AS LONG AGO AS THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE IN JANUARY AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE AT THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MEETING IN MAY.

WIDESPREAD OPINION IN LONDON IS THAT THE NEXT DEVELOPMENT WILL BE AN INVASION OF THE BALKANS THROUGH CRETE AND GREECE BY BRITISH, EMPIRE AND ALLIED FORCES OF GREAT BUT SECRET STRENGTH, BASED IN THE MIDDLE-EAST.

THE FINAL COLLAPSE OF ITALY WOULD BE EXPECTED TO UNDERMINE OR EVEN BRING DOWN THE WHOLE RICKETY AXIS MILITARY STRUCTURE IN THE BALKANS, WHERE THE HUNGARIANS ARE OPENLY ANGLING FOR PEACE, AND LEADERLESS BULGARIA IS ATTEMPTING TO SET A NEW COURSE IN THE WAR.

IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT THE FALL OF ITALY WOULD NOT ONLY WITHDRAW 27 ITALIAN DIVISIONS FROM THE BALKANS, BUT WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE A LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE ON HITLER'S SOUTHEASTERN FLANK, WITH ALLIED GROUND FORCES BASED IN TALY COLLABORATING WITH

WITH ALLIED GROUND FORCES BASED IN ITALY COLLABORATING WITH GREEK AND YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS.

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THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IS MOVING SOON FROM LONDON.

MEANTD3AEW

LONDON, SEPT 3-(AP)-A MUTUAL BROADCASTING COMMENTATOR, REPORTING FROM ALGIERS, QUOTED AN OFFICIAL ALLIED SPOKESMAN TODAY AS SAYING THAT BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS WHICH LANDED IN SOUTHERN ITALYA THIS MORNING WERE "APPARENTLY ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING."

MK352AEW

LONDON, SEP 2-(AP)-GERMAN BROADCASTS INDICATED TODAY THAT THE ALLIED FORCES LANDING ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND HAD OCCUPIED BOTH SCILLA AND REGGIO CALABRIA.

BOTH THESE CITIES ARE ON THE ITALIAN WEST COAST, DIRECTLY ACROSS THE STRAIT FROM MESSINA.

THE GERMAN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE ALLIED INVASION FORCES HAD PENETRATED AS FAR AS SCILLA ON THE COAST ROAD. IT SAID ANOTHER FORCE, LED BY MANY TANKS, HAD PENETRATED EASTWARD FROM REGGIO CALABRIA.

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LONDON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED IN A COMMQNIQUE TODAY THAT GERMAN TROOPS ARE HELPING ITALIAN FORCES IN THE DEFENSE OF THE CALABRIAN SHORES, INVADED EARLY TODAY BY THE ALLIES.

THE NAZI WAR BULLETIN, BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID SEVERAL ALLIED TRANSPORTS HAD BEEN HIT BY GERMAN BOMBERS IN ATTACKS OFF THE EAST COAT OF SICILY AND IN

BY GERMAN BOMBERS IN ATTACKS OFF THE EAST COAST OF SICILY AND IN WATERS WEST OF ALGIERS.

FD916AEW

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LONDON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-NEUTRAL REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS ARE USING IRRITATING, GASEOS, ARTIFICIAL SMOKE TO SCREEN THEIR FACTORIES FROM AIR ATTACKS CAUSED NO ALARM IN LONDON TODAY.

THE LONE VIEW EXPRESSED WAS THAT THE GERMANS MERELY WERE HINDERING THEIR OWN WORKERS. THE USE OF GAS ON THE GROUND IS NO THREAT TO ALLIED BOMBERS CREWS.

(USE OF THE GAS WAS REPORTED IN A ZURICH DISPATCH TO THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN. THE DISPATCH SAID THE NAZIS HAD MANUFACTURED A NEW "SMOKE" FROM CHLORINE, SULPHUR AND OXYGEN.)

WHILE NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON THE USE OF SUCH SMOKE HAS BEEN ISSUED, IT IS NOT REGARDED AS BY ANY MEANS OPENING GAS WARFARE.

BRITONS ARE INCLINED TO DOUBT THE SMOKE IS REALLY HARMFUL AND SEE NO POINT IN ADDING POISONOUS SUBSTANCES SINCE NORMAL SMOKES WOULD BE QUITE EFFECTIVE IN SCREENING THE OBJECTIVES.

(EDS-ABOVE 2ND LINE READ IRRITATING, GASEOUS, ARTIFICIAL ETC)

FD1023AEW

LONDON, SEPT 4-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.K.C.APPLEYARD, WHO WAS CHIEF ENGINEER TO THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, IS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES NEGOTIATING FOR STRIP MINING MACHINERY BY WHICH BRITAIN HOPES TO OBTAIN 20,000,000 TONS OF COAL FROM OPEN PITS NEXT YEAR, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE PRESENT ANNUAL PIT OUTPUT IS ABOUT 5,200,000 TONS.

DA2AEW

PROBLEM-CABINET

OF YUGOSLAVS IS

MOVING TO CAIRO

CALLED 'FASCIST,'

OFFICIALS WORRY

OVER FUTURE (450)

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BY A.I.GOLDBERG

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEPT. 2-(AP)-STILL CONSIDERED THE "PROBLEM CHILD" AMONG ALLIED GOVERNMENTS-IN-EXILE, THE YUGOSLAV CABINET OF PRIME MINISTER BOZIDAR PURIC IS PACKING FOR A MOVE THAT BY MID-SEPTEMBER MAY FIND IT BASED IN CAIRO.

THERE IT WOULD JOIN THE EXILED GREEK REGIME IN HEADQUARTERS PERMITTING CLOSER LIAISON WITH THE UNITED NATIONS MIDDLE EAST COMMAND. SITUATED IN CAIRO, BOTH THESE BALKAN GOVERNMENTS WOULD BE IN MORE ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION IF ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE OCCURRED FROM THAT QUARTER, AND IN BETTER TOUCH WITH ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY

LEADERS DIRECTING IT.

DEPARTING LONDON, YOUNG KING PETER'S NEW CABINET LEAVES IN ITS WAKE DENUNCIATION BY SOME SECTIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS. LIBERAL AND LEFTIST PUBLICATIONS HAVE BRANDED IT "FASCIST."

ADDING TO THE PERPLEXITIES OF A REGIME WRESTLING WITH BOTH WIN-THE-WAR PROBLEMS AND POST-WAR PROSPECTS ARE THE AGE-OLD DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CROAT AND SERB SEGMENTS OF THE HOMELAND'S POPULATION.

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THE SITUATION IS COMPLICATED STILL FURTHER BY DOUBT OVER THE ATTITUDES OF THE BIG ALLIED POWERS TOWARD WHAT SORT OF GOVERNMENT SHALL BE ESTABLISHED IN YUGOSLAVIA AFTER VICTORY.

THIS, IN FACT, IS THE SAME PROBLEM FACING ALL THE SMALL EXILED REGIMES: SHOULD CURRENT DULY-CONSOITUTED OR PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS RETURN TO ADMINISTER THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES? OR SHOULD ANGLO-AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES CONTROL THESE COUNTRIES UNTIL THE LIBERATED PEOPLES CAN REGISTER A CHOICE AT THE POLLS? PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID TUESDAY THAT HE HOPED THE FREED PEOPLE WOULD VOLUNTARILY RETURN THE KINGS OF YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE TO THEIR THRONES, BUT DID NOT GO INTO DETAILS AS TO THE PROCESS.

AS THEY PONDER THESE QUESTIONS, THE VARIOUS LEADERS WONDER ALSO IF ALLIED OCCUPATIONAL RULE, WHEN IT COMES, WILL INVITE COLLABORATION BY THE EXILED GOVERNMENTS BASED IN LONDON AND CAIRO, OR IF THESE WILL BE IGNORED. EXILED LEADERS HAVE SEARCHED HOPEFULLY FOR COMFORT IN THE RECENT STATEMENT OF ADOLF A.BERLE, U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, THAT WASHINGTON IS NOT BACKING "REACTIONARY" REGIMES FOR POST-WAR EUROPE.

DEFENDERS OF THE PURIC CABINET EMPHASIZE THAT ITS MEMBERS ARE VETERAN CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE RALLIED AT THE KING'S CALL TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH WINNING THE WAR AND POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION WITHOUT HOPE OF PERSONAL GLORY.

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"THEY ARE NOT POLITICIANS WHO WANT TO SEIZE RULE," SAID ONE SUPPORTER, "BUT MEN WORKING FOR THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF YUGOSLAVIA, WITHOUT REGARD TO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CROATS, SERBS AND SLOVENES."

CRITICS ASSERT THAT THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE, WHILE STILL INTENSELY ANTI-AXIS, WOULD REACT UNFAVORABLY TO THE PURIC CABINET'S MAKEUP. THEY PROPHESY FURTHER DIFFICULTIES IF KING PETER ATTEMPTS TO RETURN TO THE HOMELAND WITH HIS PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

"THERE IS NO DOUBT, HOWEVER," ONE YUGOSLAV INSISTED, "THAT THE PEOPLE WILL FIGHT ON TO THROW OUT THE AXIS AND RESTORE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IN YUGOSLAVIA. THIS DOESN'T MEAN ENMITY TOWARD THE THRONE, SINCE THE NATION CAN BE A DEMOCRATIC-MONARCHY, JUST AS ENGLAND IS."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, SEPT. 3. SENT SEPT. 1)

CHASSEN

LONDON, SEPT 3-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN EDITORS, W.W.WAYMACK AND WILLIAM F.MAAG, CONCLUDING A SEVERAL WEEKS' TOUR OF BRITAIN SPONSORED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, REPORTED TODAY THAT THEY HAD GAINED A COMPREHENSIVE PICTURE OF BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

WAYMACK IS VICE PRESIDENT AND EDITOR OF THE DES MOINES, IA., REGISTER AND TRIBUNE AND MAAG IS PUBLISHER AND EDITOR OF THE YOUNGSTOWN, O., VINDICATOR.

THEY VISITED INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS,

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ESPECIALLY IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND, BUT CONCENTRATED MAINLY ON TALKING TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE VARIETY OF PEOPLE, BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

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DURING THE TRIP THEY DISCUSSED THE TREND OF AFFAIRS WITH LEADERS IN POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL AS WELL AS MILITARY FIELDS.

KA125PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-IN THE HEART OF LONDON ON THE SQUARE WHERE AMERICAN MILITARY QUARTERS IS SITUATED, UNITED STATES SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND WACS JOINED THE BRITISH TODAY IN OBSERVING THEIR NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER WITH A PROMISE THAT THE BRIDGEHEAD ESTABLISHED IN SOUTHERN ITALY WOULD BE EXTENDED FOR THE LIBERATION OF ALL SUBJUGATED EUROPE.

IN A MESSAGE ON THIS, THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF BRITAIN'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR, LIEUT. GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, ASSERTED:

"OUR PRAYERS TODAY ARE LINKED WITH ACTION. X X X THIS IS THE FIRST OF THE BRIDGEHEADS WHICH IN THE FIFTH YEAR OF WAR, WITH GOD'S HELP, WE WILL ESTABLISH AND BREACH THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE ON LAND, EVEN AS IT ALREADY HAS BEEN REACHED FROM THE AIR.

"ITS ANNIHILATION IS CERTAIN. DURING THE FIFTH YEAR OF THEIR SUFFERING THE PEOPLES OF THE OCCUPIED LANDS MAY HOPEFULLY TURN THEIR EYES TOWARD DELIVERANCE."

VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE DELIVERANCE OF EUROPE WAS GIVEN WHILE THE CEREMONIES WERE UNDER WAY WHEN DOZENS OF FLYING FORCES DIRECTLY BACK FROM A NEW ASSAULT ON NAZI AIR POWER IN OCCUPIED FRANCE SOARED OVER THE HEADS OF THE AMERICANS.

DEVERS' MESSAGE WAS READ BY HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJ. GEN. IDWAL EDWARDS. THE ABSENCE OF DEVERS AND VICE ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, NEW ALLIED COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, FROM THE CEREMONIES PRESUMABLY WAS DUE TO THE URGENCY OF MILITARY BUSINESS OCCASIONED BY THE INVASION OF ITALY.

SINCE BOTH HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO APPEAR, THEIR ABSENCE LED TO SPECULATION THAT NEW MILITARY MOVES WERE IN THE WIND.

AS THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR WAS OBSERVED SOLEMNLY AND HOPEFULLY THROUGHOUT THE NATION, KING GEORGE VI, QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE PRINCESSES WENT TO PRAYERS AT A COUNTRY CHURCH SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER ALSO ATTENDED.

THE SOLEMN CEREMONY HERE WAS LIKE A PATRIOTIC SERVICE WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN HELD IN ANY NEW ENGLAND TOWN--WITH OLD RED BRICK BUILDINGS IN THE BACKGROUND.

AN AMERICAN UNIFORM WAS THE ONLY PASSWORD NEEDED TO GET INTO THE ROPED-OFF SQUARE IN ONE OF LONDON'S BUSIEST SECTIONS.

THE SERVICE WAS ONE OF MANY AS BRITAIN'S MILLIONS PRAYED FOR VICTORY IN CHURCHES, HOMES, FACTORIES AND EVEN IN HARVEST FIELDS.

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FD929AEW

(ADVANCE)-LONDON,SEPT. 3 (AP)--KING GEORGE VI TONIGHT APPROVED THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR THOMAS RUTHERFORD,GOVERNOR OF BIHAR, TO ACT AS GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, IN VIEW OF THE SERIOUS ILLNESS OF SIR.JOHN HERBERT, PRESENT GOVERNOR OF BIHAR.

R.F.MUDIE,PRESENTLY CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, WAS NAMED ACTING GOVERNOR OF BIHAR,DURING SIR. THOMAS' ABSENCE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M.,EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY,SEPT.3)

2006-WAM436PEW

A U.S.FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 3-(AP)-CAPT.ALEXANDER STRICKLAND OF SLATON,TEX., AND THE MEMBERS OF HIS CREW REALLY CAN SAY NOW THAT THEY ESCAPED A BULLET WITH THEIR NUMBER ON IT.

IN THE AUG. 27 RAID ON NORTHERN FRANCE A GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL MADE A DIRECT HIT IN THE BELLY OF THEIR FLYING FORTRESS. ALL MIRACULOUSLY ESCAPED INJURY EXCEPT THE NAVIGATOR, LT.CARL HOKANS OF HOLLY, MICH., WHO LOST THE LITTLE FINGER OF ONE HAND, AND THE BOMBARDIER, LT.EDWIN LAMME OF FRESNO, CALIF., WHO GOT TINY GLASS AND METAL FRAGMENTS IN ONE HAND.

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THE PLANE'S NAME IS THE "VICIOUS VIRGIN," BUT ITS CUSTOMARY OPERATIONAL DESIGNATION IS THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF ITS SERIAL NUBER--341.

TODAY MECHANICS REPAIRING THE DAMAGE FOUND THE BASE OF THE FLAK SHELL EMBEDDED INSIDE THE SHIP. IN THE RING OF METAL WAS STAMPED THE GERMAN INSCRIPTION "LD" AND THE NUMBER 341.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE THE CO-PILOT, CAPT.RICHARD BUBELL OF CINCINNATI, AND SGTS.RALPH STRONSAK OF ELYRIA, O., ALBERT MARTELL OF ALLSTON,MASS., RAYMOND PECK OF TWIN FALLS, IDA., JAMES BART OF PORTLAND, ORE., EDWARD E.MCGILL OF NASHVILLE, TENN., AND ANTHONY SHERG, OF EL RENO, OKLA.

STRICKLAND AND MCGILL COMPLETED THEIR FINAL MISSIONS IN THE UROPEAN THEATER TODAY AS MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE FORTRESS "WINNING RUN" WHICH PARTICIPATED IN ATTACKS ON ENEMY AIR FIELDS IN FRANCE.

RQ331PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL

A FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT 3-(AP)-ESCORTING P-47 AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS MADE TODAY'S FLYING FORTRESS EXPEDITION THROUGH WHAT ONCE WAS ONE OF THE TOUGHEST FIGHTER DISTRICTS IN WESTERN EUROPE A VERITABLE BOMBER'S PARADISE.

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THESE FIGHTERS WITH LONG-RANGE GAS TANKS HAVE GOT THE GERMAN FOCKE WULFE SCARED OR AT LEAST THE NAZIS ARE SHOWING THE THUNDERBOLTS A HEALTHY RESPECT, ONE PILOT REPORTED AFTER FLYING WITH THE LARGE FORTRESSES INTO FRANCE TO BOMB A NAZI REPAIR DEPOT ON AN AIRFIELD AT ROMILLY-SUR-SEINE, 75 MILES FROM PARIS.

THE FLIERS SAW ONLY A HANDFUL OF GERMAN FIGHTERS AND THEY SCATTERED FAST WHEN THE THUNDERBOLTS GOT AFTER THEM. THIS WAS IN SHARP CONTRAST WITH THE LAST AMERICAN RAID ON ROMILLY DEC. 20, 1942, WHICH STPLL IS TALKED OF AS A TOUGH GRIND.

THE BOMBER BOYS GAVE THEIR ESCORT FULL CREDIT FOR FACILITATING THEIR GOOD BOMBING OF THE NAZI'S HANGARS AND WORKSHOPS.

"THAT P-47 FIGHTER COVER SAVED OUR NECKS," SAID MAJOR KIRK MITCHELL, OKLAHOMA CITY, WHO LED THIS GROUP IN THE FORTRESS, "SATAN'S WORKSHOP."

"THERE COULDN'T HAVE BEEN MORE THAN 20 OF THEM AROUND US--MOSTLY FOCKE WULFS WITH A COUPLD OF ME-109S," SAID BOMBARDIER LT.EDWIN LAMME, FRESNO, CALIF.

"AND I SAW ONE JU-88 WAY DOWN BELOW PICKING OUT STRAGGLERS. THEY WON'T COME IN WITH THOSE 47S AROUND--GEE, THERE WERE A LOT OF

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THEM!"

OTHER FLYING FORTRESS CREWMEN BACK FROM RAIDS OVER NORTHERN FRANCE REPORTED TO THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS THAT THE GERMANS WERE DEFENDING THE PARIS REGION WITH HORDES OF FIGHTERS AND HEAVY FLAK.

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THE FIRST GERMAN FIGHTERS DIDN'T COME IN UNTIL THE FIRST GROUP OF ESCORTING THUNDERBOLTS TURNED BACK JUST BEFORE THE TARGET. THE ENEMY FIGHTERS CONTINUED SNIPING AT THE FORTRESE FORMATION INTERMITENTLY FROM THERE ON ALL THE WAY BACK TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

"WE GOT THE LAST BUNCH TEN MINUTES FROM THE FRENCH COAST," SAID CAPT. ALEXANDER STRICKLAND, SLATON, TEX. WHO PILOTED THE FORTRESS, "WINNING RUN."

"THREE OF THE FIGHTERS I SAW WERE EAGER BEAVERS," SAID SGT.WILLIAM FLEMING,JENKINS,KY., LEFT WAIST GUNNER IN "SATAN'S WORKSHOP." HE ADDED, "THEY CAME IN TO ABOUT 50 YARDS BUT DIDN'T STICK AROUND."

LT.JACK FAWCETT,BRUSH, COL., FLYING ON MITCHELL'S SHIP ON HIS 19TH RAID AND HIS FOURTH RAID AS LEAD GROUP BOMBARDIER, SAID THEY RAN INTO "SOME OF THE HEAVIEST CLOUDS WE'VE EVER SEEN, BUT THERE WAS A PATH THROUGH THEM RIGHT DOWN TO THE TARGET. RIGHT OVER THE TARGET, WE RAN INTO ANOTHER BUNCH OF THICK CLOUDS, BUT I THINK WE WERE ALL SYNCHRONISED ON OUR AIMING SO THE BOMBS WENT RIGHT DOWN ALL RIGHT.

"PICTURES SHOWED WE HIT THE RIGHT HAND CORNER OF A GROUP OF HANGARS, SOME WORKSHOPS AND SOME STRAYS HIT SOME ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS--WHICH WE WEREN'T SORRY TO HAVE HAPPEN.

"THERE WERE TEN HANGARS--TWO ROWS OF FOUR AND TWO AT ONE SIDE. I THINK WE GOT THOSE SIDE TWO DEAD AND HIT ABOUT SIX ALTOGETHER. IT LOOKS LIKE WE KNOCKED OUT THE WORKSHOPS TOO."

THE FLIERS SAID THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ALL ALONG THE ROUTE WAS MODERATE.

"IT WASN'T TOO BAD," SAID LT.JOE BRADBURY, BEXLEY, O., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "THUMPER AGAIN."

IT WAS THE FINAL RAID FOR CAPT.STRICKLAND AND TWO OF HIS CREW, FLEMING AND RIGHT WAIST GUNNER, SGT.EDWARD E.MCGILL, NASHVILLE, TENN.

STRICKLAND WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN GROOM, TEX., IS HOPING FOR AN ASSIGNMENT BACK IN THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE "I'VE GOT A SON OR DAUGHTER DUE SEPTEMBER SIXTH I WOULDN'T MIND SEEING."

OTHER "WINNING RUN" CREWMEN WERE: CO-PILOT CAPT.RICHARD DUBELL, CINCINNATI, O., NAVIGATOR LT.PAUL SCOGGINS, TIOGA, TEX., GUNNER SGTS.CLARENCE BAGGS, COLQUIT, TEX., ANGELO TAMBE, ROCHESTER,N.Y., AND ANTHONY SHERG, EL RENO, OKLA.

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OTHER CREWMEN OF THE "SATAN'S WORSHOP" WERE: CO-PILOT CAPT.MERLE HUNGERFORD, EL PASO, TEX., NAVIGATOR LT.RICHARD E.MCELWAIN, NEW PARK, PA., GUNNER SGTS.ANDREW BERZANSKI, WOOD, PA., ALBERT BEAVERS, FREETOWN, PA., CARYL ZELLER, ROCHESTER,MINN., CLAYTON BAGWELL, OKLAHOMA CITY, WAYNE BRIGGS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AND GEORGE E.EDWARD WRIGHT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

ANOTHER FORTRESS ON THE RAID WAS THE "EIGHT BALL," PILOTED BY LT. JAMES NIX, FELLOWS, CALIF.

OTHER CREWMEN WERE: CO-PILOT LT.ROBERT PHELPS, FLINT,MICH., NAVIGATOR LT.BENJAMIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEX., BOMBARDIER LT.

LEROY GORDON, NORTH ATTLEBORO,MASS., AND GUNNER SGTS.ARNOLD DORAN, JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., LLOYD JORDAN, FREDERIKA, IOWA, PAUL MCGEE, LOCUST GAP, PA., PAUL LEMANN, NEW BEDFORD,MASS., JOSEPH KERR, ST.LOUIS,MO., AND MARVIN POWELL, DEWITT, ARK.

AT U.S.EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, THESE COMMENTS WERE HEARD:

"THE FIGHTERS REALLY WERE PERSISTENT," SAID LIEUT.L.A.WICKENS, 22, OF ROCKFORD, ILL., NAVIGATOR OF THE "NINE YANKS IN A JERK." "THEY'D COME IN IN BUNCHES OF SIX OR SEVEN. THEY'D COME IN NOSE HIGH AND LET US HAVE IT THE FULL LENGTH OF THE FUSELAGE."

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STAFF SGT.FLOYD L.THOMPSON, 22, THE BALL TURRET GUNNER, FROM DURANT, OKLA., SAID HE SAW BLACK SMOKE RISING SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET OVER THE FACTORIES IN THE TARGET AREA. THOMPSON SAID "WE WENT THROUGH A THICK BARRAGE OF FLAK OVER THE TARGET. ENEMY FIGHTERS HIT US HARDEST OVER PARIS."

CAPT.SAM BARR, 27, OF LELAND,MISS., CO-PILOT OF THE "DAMFINO," SAID HE HAD BEEN OVER ST.NAZAIRE AND KIEL, "BUT IT WAS NOTHING COMPARED TO THE FLAK OVER PARIS."

LIEUT.LEONARD W. HERMAN OF 2419 PARKSIDE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, BOMBARDIER ON "HEAVENLY DAY," SAID "MY BOMBS HIT FACTORIES ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER, BUT I WAS MOST INTERESTED IN PARIS. WHEN WE WENT OVER, THE FIRST THING I SAW WAS THE EIFFEL TOWER STICKING UP LIKE AN OIL DERRICK."

"IT WAS MY FIRST MISSION AND I LIKED IT--AS LONG AS WE CAME BACK," HE ADDED.

LIEUT.RICHARD A.HOLMES, OF 1423 TWENTY-SIX AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, SAID THE SIGHT OF "ALL THOSE B-17S IN FORMATION GIVE YOU A FEELING OF CONFIDENCE."

LIEUT.JAMES P.SITTON, 25, OF CRANSTON,R.I., SAID HE WASN'T LOOKING AT THE FLAK.

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"I HAVE A NEW SYSTEM NOW--I JUST WATCH THE INSTRUMENTS AND TRY TO FORGET THE FLAK."

LIEUT.JOSEPH P.ARMENINI, 23, OF SANTA CRUZ, CALIF., BOMBARDIER ON THE "DAMFINO," A FORMER BANK TELLER, REPORTED:

"WHEN WE WENT INTO FRANCE, I THOUGHT WE WERE GOING DOWN. BROWNIE (LIEUT.JAMES R.BROWN, 24, 2327 TAYLOR ST., MINNEAPOLIS,MINN.) AND I REACHED FOR THE SAME PARACHUTE. IT WAS MY 'CHUTE AND I TOLD HIM:

"'GO GET YOUR OWN, THE AGE OF CHIVALRY IS OVER.' ABOUT THIS TIME, WE REALIZED WE WERE NOT OUT OF CONTROL, SO WE WENT TO WORK WITH THE GUNS."

FROM ANOTHER FORTRESS, RETURNING FROM A RAID ON MEULAN, CAME THESE REPORTS:

LIEUT.WARREN FOOT, 26, OF IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, CO-PILOT OF THE "SILVER DOLLAR 11," SAID:

"ONE OF OUR ENGINES FLUNKED OUT OVER MEULAN BUT WE WERE ABLE TO STAY IN FORMATION. OUR FIGHTER ESCORT WAS VERY GOOD AND NOT A SINGLE GERMAN FIGHTER MADE A PASS AT US."

STAFF SGT.HOWARD R.LEE, 19, WAISTGUNNER ON THE "HOLY MACKERAL," WHOSE HOME IS AT LA HABRA, CALIF., SAID:

"I'LL TAKE ALL OF THEM LIKE THIS ONE--NO FIGHTERS AND NO FLAK."

MARAUDER CREWMEN, IN OTHER OF THE DAY'S WIDESPREAD OPERATIONS, REPORTED GOOD HUNTING.

LIEUT.STANLEY S.BOLESTA, 9436 EAST FOREST AVE., DETROIT, BOMBARDIER NAVIGATOR, SAID "I SAW A LARGE PORTION OF A BUILDING IN THE TARGET

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AREA BLOW UP. AFTER THAT THERE WAS TOO MUCH DUST AND SMOKE TO SEE THE RESULT."

"WE WON'T HAVE TO GO BACK TO THIS TARGET AGAIN," SAID LIEUT.RALPH W.LOWREY OF BOISE CITY, OKLA., BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR ON THE "MOUNTAIN VIEW."

"WE REALLY LAID OUR BOMBS IN THERE."

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LIEUT.WELDON R.RAWLINGS, 1017 GAMBRELL ST., FORT WORTH, TEXAS, CO-PILOT OF THE "IMPATIENT VIRGINIA," SAID "OUR BOMBS WALKED RIGHT ACROSS THE RUNWAY INTO THE DISPERSAL AREA."

THE ONLY CLOSE CALL FROM FLAK WAS REPORTED BY STAFF SGT.BRUNO P.RICCARDI, 1103 WYLIE AVE., PITTSBURGH, TAILGUNNER ON THE "BLUE-BIRD," WHO SAID "HEAVY BURSTS OF FLAK ROCKED OUR SHIP JUST AS WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS, BUT IT WAS THE ONLY FLAK WE SAW ON THE TRIP."

LIEUT.ANDREW C.STOLEN, 2909 ST.PAUL AVE., MADISON, WIS., BOMBARDIER ON THE "BLACK MAGIC" DECLARED "WE REALLY BLEW HELL OUT OF THE TARGET TODAY. I SAW OUR BOMBS ALL THE WAY DOWN AND THEY HIT THE AIRDROME BUILDINGS RIGHT ON THE NOSE."

STAFF SGT.JOSEPH R.HAVRILLE, 400 12TH ST., PITTSBURGH, GUNNER ON "THE BLACK MAGIC" SAID "OUR BOMBS FELL NEAR FIVE ENEMY AIRCRAFT PARKED ON ONE SIDE OF THE FIELD."

STAFF SGT.W.A.WINFREE, NORFOLK,VA., RADIO GUNNER OF THE "SECKSMA-CHEEN" SAID HE SAW SOME "PRETTY BIG COLUMNS OF SMOKE AND MANY FIRES.

"I DON'T WISH ANYBODY ANY HARD LUCKAN BUT IT'S THEM OR US," HE ADDED.

THE RED INDIAN SQUADRON OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SHOT DOWN TWO OF FOUR ME-109S THEY SPOTTED FOLLOWING A FORTRESS FORMATION.

FLIGHT OFFICER M.C.LOVE FROM WYNNEWOOD,PA., SHOT DOWN ONE AND SQUADRON LEADER R.W.MCNAIR OF NORTHBATTLEFORD, SASK., GOT THE OTHER. IT WAS MCNAIR'S SECOND GERMAN PLANE IN THREE DAYS.

SNRQYW9PEW

BY W.W.HERCHER

U.S.EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 3-(AP)-BECAUSE ITS CREW REFUSED TO GIVE UP THE SHIP, THE B-26 MARAUDER, "IDIOT'S DELIGHT 2ND", CAME BACK FROM A RECENT BOMBING RAID ON FRANCE A VERITABLE WRECK--BUT FATED TO FLY AND FIGHT AGAIN.

NAZI FOCKE-WULFE-190S ATTACKED THE BOMBER 15 MILES OFF THE ENEMY COAST, SHOOTING AWAY ITS TAILTURRET AILERON, ITS CONTROL CABLE AND HALF OF ITS RUDDER SURFACE. BULLETS PUNCTURED THE GASOLINE TANK, KNOCKING OUT THE FUEL TRANSFER PUMP AND BLOWING A THREE-FOOT HOLE IN THE RIGHT WING.

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SPLINTERS FROM 20-MM.SHELLS WOUNDED LIEUT.HORACE C.RODGERS OF MARSHALL, TEX., THE CO-PILOT, AND SET OFF FLARES WHICH FILLED THE COCKPIT WITH SMOKE.

THE PILOT, FLIGHT OFFICER FRANK M.REMELLE OF ROSWELL, N.M., STARTED TO REACH FOR THE ALARM BELL IN THE SMOKE--THEN DECIDED TO TRY TO BRING THE SHIP IN.

WHILE REMELLE FOUGHT WITH THE CONTROLS, RODGERS WORKED THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER UNTIL RELIEVED BY STAFF SGT.RALPH MORRINE, OF 4735 N. 10TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

MORRINE PLACED THE BURNING FLARES IN A HELMET, CHOPPED A HOLE IN THE REAR BOMB-BAY AND DROPPED THEM OUT. HE CARRIED WATER IN HIS HANDS TO

PUT OUT A SMALL MOTOR FIRE, THEN ADMINISTERED FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED RODGERS.

LIEUT.ROSS H.BUK OF HERNDON,KAS., TOOK OVER THE CO-PILOT'S DUTIES.

FOUR RAF SPITFIRES ESCORTED THE BOMBER TO SAFETY AND REMELLE, WITH HIS RUDDER AND AILERON CABLES SHOT AWAY, LANDED THE SHIP SOLELY BY MANIPULATING THE THROTTLES. BEFORE GOING DOWN HE TOLD THE CREW HE WOULD TRY TO LAND ON AN EMERGENCY FIELD AND ASKED IF ANYONE WANTED TO BAIL OUT.

HE GOT NO ANSWER.

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STOCKHOLM, SATURDAY, SEPT 4-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AT MALMOE ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF SWEDEN SENT UP THE HEAVIEST BARRAGE OF THE WAR EARLY TODAY AS AN ALMOST UNBROKEN STREAM OF FOREIGN WAR PLANES PASSED OVER THE COAST FOR AN HOUR.

LOW CLOUDS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY THE PLANES, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THEY MIGHT BE BRITISH RAIDERS RETURNING FROM ANOTHER LARGE SCALE ATTACK UPON GERMANY--PROBABLY UPON BERLIN.

KK1219AEW

STOCKHOLM, SATURDAY SEPT 4-(AP)-SWEDISH PRESS DISPATCHES FROM BUDAPEST TODAY SAID THE GERMANS WERE EVACUATING MOST OF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM VIENNA.

THE ALLIED INVASION OF ITALY WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE DETERMINING FACTOR FOR THE EVACUATION OF THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL, WHICH THE NAZIS APPARENTLY THOUGHT WAS IMMUNE FROM ALLIED BOMBING RAIDS UNTIL RECENT FLYING FORTRESS ATTACKS ON A MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTER PLANT AT WEINER NEUSTADT 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF VIENNA AUG.15.

KK1214AEW

ALLIED H-Q- N-AFRICA (NORGAARD) XXX LOST"

U.S. MITCHELLS OPENED YESTERDAY'S ONSLAUGHT ON THE TOE OF ITALY WITH A HEAVY BLOW ON ENEMY TROOP CONCENTRATIONS NEAR REGGIO CALABRIA. ALTHOUGH THESE POSITIONS WERE WELL-CAMOUFLAGED, CAPT. MARSHALL LAMBERT, FLIGHT LEADER FROM AKALAILA, MONT., REPORTED "WE MESSED THEM UP WITH OUR BOMBS," AND LT. W.O.E. SILVEY OF HARRIMAN, TENN., NAVIGATOR, SAID "THEY WERE PRETTY WELL DUG IN, BUT WE DUG THEM OUT AGAIN."

LATER AMERICAN A36 INVADER DIVE-BOMBERS SCREAMED THROUGH INTENSE GROUND FIRE TO PULVERIZE FREIGHT YARDS AT LAMEZIA AND CATANZARO, SENDING BLACK SMOKE BILLOWING FROM THE TARGETS.

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RAF AND SOUTH AFRICAN BALOIMORES AND BOSTONS ATTACKED TROOPS AND GUN POSITIONS.

THE NIGHT BEFORE, RAF BOSTONS FLEW THROUGH RAINSTORMS TO BOMB ENEMY HIGHWAY MOVEMENTS FROM LOW LEVELS, AND PILOT G. BASIRICH FROM IOWA (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE) SAID "WE SAW COLOSSAL EXPLOSIONS."

THE ONE ENEMY PLANE BAGGED BY A MITCHELL GUNNER ON THE CANCELLO RAID WAS A MACCHI 202 SHOT DOWN BY STAFF SERGT. RAY KLIMER OF SOUTH NAMPA ST., CANYON, IDAHO.

LT. FRED A.SELLE OF PARKER, IDAHO, WHO HAD NEVER BEFORE BEEN CREDITED WITH DESTROYING AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT, WAS THE HERO OF MANY HEROES IN THE BIG BATTLE BETWEEN P-38 LIGHTNINGS AND AXIS FIGHTERS. HE SENT DOWN THREE MESSERSCHMITT 109'S.

FOUR OTHER LIGHTNING PILOTS EACH BAGGED TWO VICTIMS: LT. WILLIAM A.MURPHY OF 8530 165TH ST., JAMAICA, N.Y., AN ME 109 AND MACCHI 202, HIS FIRST AND SECOND VICTORIES; LT. JAMES R.GANT OF 2116 HILLCREST ST., FORT WORTH, TEX., TWO MACCI 202'S; 2ND LT. ROBERT B.WILLIAMS, 9962 MELABAR ROAD, HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIF., TWO ME 109'S, AND LT. LESLIE E.ANDERSON, CHEVERLY, MISS., TWO ME 109'S FOR HIS FIRST AND SECOND VICTORIES.

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LIGHTNING PILOTS CREDITED WITH ONE VICTORY EACH WERE:

LT.THOMAS A.HODGSON, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., A REGGIANE 2001; LT. JAMES A.LIPPERT, NORTHFIELD, MINN., ME 109; LT.JOSEPH C.SOLKO, ONAWA, IOWA, ME109; LT.CLIFFORD L.RAGLAND, ROSELLE PARK, N.J., ME109; LT.WILLIAMD.SHOEMAKER, BANNER

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ONAWA, IOWA, ME109; LT.CLIFFORD L.RAGLAND, ROSELLE PARK, N.J., ME109; LT.WILLIAM R.SHOEMAKER, BANNER ELK, N.C., FW190; LT.GARRET D.FULLER, WEST NEWTON, MASS., ME 109; LT.WILLIAM T.VANTREAS, 103 19TH AVE., SOUTH NASHVILLE, TENN., ME 109; LT.CLARENCE A.JOHNSON, ADA MINN., ME 109; FLIGHT OFFICER FRANK D.HURLBUT, 1701 SOUTH BOULEVARD, CHARLOTTE, N.C., ME 109; LT.DONALD W.JOHNSON, 2122 Q STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C., MACCHI 202. HURLBUT'S VICTORY WAS HIS NINTH.

FORTRESS GUNNERS CREDITED WITH FOUR FIGHTERS AT BOLZANO WERE SGT.JOHN L.BALL, 127 KENTUCKY ST., WINCHESTER, KY., REGGIANE 2001; SGT.VINCENT S.JAKUBCZAK, 346 STATE ST., PERTH AMBOY, N.J., ME109; SERGT.HOWARD B.CAMPBELL, 812 CROSS ST., HUNTSVILLE, ALA., REGGIANE 2001; SERGT.FRED HOOPS, BESSEMER, ALA., ME109.

KA4JS1214PEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q-N-AFRICA (KENNEDY) XXX 'STAY'

SOME OF THE WACS ARRIVED AT A NORTH AFRICAN PORT DIRECT FROM THE UNITED STATES A FEW DAYS AGO.

THEY WERE COMMANDED BY TALL, BRUNETTE CAPT. HANNAH J. ASHBY, NORMAN, OKLA. OTHER OFFICERS ARE:

LIEUTENANTS ELIZABETH RAY, OKLAHOMA CITY, ELLEN C. BUTNHAM, CINCINNATI, O., SECOND LIEUTENANTS BEATRICE LEVIN, BALTIMORE, SARA KENDALL, BOSTON, AND GEORGENE V. MCCAULEY, LUBBOCK, TEX.

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THE ENLISTED CONTINGENT INCLUDED PFC. ADINE VANCOUTREN, ST.LOUIS, MO., WHO HAS EIGHT BROTHERS IN THE ARMED FORCES AND TWO SISTERS IN THE WAC. THAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR HAS EARNED HER MOTHER, MRS.LEO VANCOUTREN, THE TITLE OF "NUMBER ONE WAR MOTHER," BESTOWED BY MAYOR FIORELLO LA GUARDIA OF NEW YORK ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES.

THE GIRLS STARED AT THE ARAB WOMEN WEARING THE CUSTOMARY VEILS. WITH PVT. CLAUDIA RINALDI, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., VOICING THE CONTINGENT'S GENERAL VIEW, "THEY ARE FASCINATING." THE ARABS STARED RIGHT BACK, UNACCUSTOMED TO SEEING THE WACS IN THEIR OLIVE DRAB UNIFORMS. THE WACS ALREADY HERE WEAR SUMMER WEIGHT KHAKI.

THE WACS WERE IMPRESSED BY THE WELCOME THEY GOT AT THE PORT WHERE THEY LANDED. "THEY ALL SEEMED AWFULLY HAPPY TO SEE US," PVT. MARY ELIZABETH KOVY, GERARD, O., SAID OF THE FRENCH. ONE FRENCHWOMAN RUSHED FORTH WHEN THE GIRLS MARCHED FROM THE SHIP AND PLANTED RESOUNDING KISSES ON BOTH CHEEKS OF PVT. ALICE MILLER, CINCINNATI, O., DECLARING, "WE ARE FRIENDS--FRIENDS FOREVER."

KA13OPEW

INVASION PREPARATIONS

SEP 4 1943

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT.3-(AP)-THE ALLIED LANDING IN ITALY TODAY WAS THE FRUITION OF PLANS LAID WELL OVER A YEAR AGO IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IN THE WORDS OF AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN, "DON'T GET THE IDEA THAT THIS IS A NEW CAMPAIGN OR A NEW 'SECOND FRONT.' THAT STARTED A LONG TIME AGO WHEN WE FIRST CAME TO NORTH AFRICA."

THE SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS

HAD PUSHED ACROSS THE NARROW STRAIT OF MESSINA FROM SICILY WHOSE CONQUEST WAS FINISHED ONLY 17 DAYS AGO, EMPHASIZED THE SAME POINT WITH THE WORDS, "ALLIED FORCES UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER HAVE CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE."

MOST SIGNIFICANT PERHAPS WAS THE FACT THAT GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER BEGAN THE ACTUAL SMASH AT HITLER'S SO-CALLED "EUROPEAN FORTRESS" WITH BY FAR THE BIGGEST, MOST POWERFUL, MOST VERSATILE, SINGLE AIRFORCE EVER MASSED TO SUPPORT AN ARMY IN THE FIELD--AN AIRFORCE WHOSE LEADERS COULD CLAIM TO HAVE REDUCED THE ONCE-DREADED GERMAN AIR FORCE AS A VITAL FACTOR IN FURTHER OPERATIONS ANYWHERE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

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THIS AIR FORCE HAS GIVEN SOUTHERN ITALY A LONG "SOFTENING UP" PROCESS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE DESTRUCTION OF AIRDROMES, FROM WHICH THE LUFTWAFFE COULD MENACE AN INVASION FLEET AND LANDING ARMIES, AND RAIL AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS BY WHICH THE ENEMY COULD DISPATCH REINFORCEMENTS, WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES TO ANY THREATENED POINT.

SOON THE AIR OPPOSITION OVER THE TOE OF ITALY WHERE THE EIGHTH ARMY IS NOW BATTLING FOR A FOOTHOLD HAD VIRTUALLY VANISHED AND LONG-RANGE AMERICAN HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS STABBED WITH LIGHTNING-LIKE RAIDS AT VARIED TARGETS OVER A 300-MILE STRETCH FROM NAPLES TO PISA, CHOOSING NOW A RAILWAY JUNTION, FREIGHT YARD OR AN AIRFIELD TO BOMB JUST WHEN THE NAZIS HAD MASSED THEIR OVERTAXED DEFENSIVE FIGHTER STRENGTH TO DEFEND ANOTHER POINT.

PLANNERS OF THE DRIVE ONTO THE ITALIAN MAINLAND DIDN'T EVEN WAIT TO CLEAN UP THE MESS THAT WAS ONCE THE PROUD CITY OF MESSINA WHERE THE ALLIED CONQUEST OF SICILY WAS COMPLETED.

WITHIN AN INCREDIBLY SHORT PERIOD, THE ALLIES WERE ABLE TO CONCENTRATE ENOUGH MEN, SUPPLIES AND SHIPPING TO CONTINUE THEIR OPERATIONS, THIS TIME AGAINST THE MAINLAND ITSELF.

THEY DIDN'T WAIT TO CLEAR MESSINA'S HARBOR OF SUNKEN SHIPS, DROWNED BARGES AND GAUNT SKELETONS OF SMALL BOATS WHICH WERE SMASHED BY THE HEAVY AIR BOMBARDMENTS WHILE THE ENEMY WAS RETREATING FROM THE ISLAND IN THE FACE OF THE POWERFUL AMERICAN AND ALLIED DRIVES.

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WHEN THE ARMADA OF INVASION CRAFT MOVED ACROSS THE MESSINA STRAIT UNDER THE STARLIT SKY WITH THE FLASHES OF GUNS SPARKLING LIKE FIREFLIES AGAINST THE DARK HILLS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE WATER, IT WAS SENT OVER LOADED WITH MEN AND SUPPLIES BROUGHT UP AND PREPARED FOR THE TASK IN ONLY 17 DAYS.

WITH THE ALLIED AIR FORCE AND ARTILLERY POUNDING THE MAINLAND AND NEUTRALIZING THE ENEMY'S COUNTER-FIRE FROM BATTERIES HIDDEN IN THE HILLS, IT WAS NO RISK TO MEN OR EQUIPMENT TO CONCENTRATE SMALL BOATS ALONG THE WEST SHORES OF THE STRAIT FOR THE INVASION MOVE.

WITHOUT THE ALLIED AERIAL SUPERIORITY, HOWEVER, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

THE SPOKESMAN HERE, WARNING AGAINST EXCESSIVE OPTIMISM, CAUTIONED THAT THE GERMANS WITHOUT DOUBT WILL WAGE A FIERCE FIGHT FOR ITALY AND "WE WILL LOSE MEN AND MATERIALS" AS THE FIGHT PROGRESSES. TO SUPPORT THE GROUND FORCES, THE GERMAN COMMAND WILL PROBABLY SEND WHATEVER AIR RE-INFORCEMENTS HE CAN SPARE TO ITALY.

BUT THE ALLIES STILL WILL RULE THE AIR OVER THE ITALIAN BATTLEFIELDS AND WILL POUND AIRFIELDS STEADILY UNTIL THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AGAIN RETREATS.

WM434PEW

30.24-8019

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 3-(AP)-IT WAS ONLY A HOP, SKIP AND A JUMP FOR THE ALLIED FORCE ACROSS THE NARROW STRAITS OF MESSINA INTO ITALY ON THE 17TH DAY AFTER THE FIRST DOUGHBOY PATROLS MARCHED INTO BOMB-GUTTED MESSINA.

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THE ALLIES DIDN'T EVEN WAIT TO CLEAR AWAY THE TERRIBLE WRECKAGE AND THE LITTER OF ENEMY EQUIPMENT ON THE SHORES FROM WHICH THEY EMBARKED FOR THIS GREAT NEW MOVE AGAINST THE AXIS.

WHEN THE ARMADA MOVED ACROSS THE STRAIT UNDER A STARLIT SKY WITH FLASHES OF GUNS SPARKLING LIKE FIREFLIES AGAINST THE DARK HILLS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE WATER, THEY LEFT BEHIND MESSINA'S HARBOR CLUTTERED WITH SUNKEN SHIPS.

PREPARATIONS WERE UNDERWAY TO CONTINUE THE DRIVE ACROSS THE STRAIT BEFORE THE RETREATING ENEMY HAD A CHANCE TO RECOVER FROM THE SHOCK OF THE BEATING. THE WATER ACROSS WHICH THE INVASION WAS MADE IS LESS THAN TWO MILES WIDE AT ITS NARROWEST POINT AND IN SOME PLACES IS ONLY TEN FEET DEEP.

FROM THE DOCKS AT MESSINA THE STRAIT LOOKS LIKE A BROAD, PLACID RIVER. ITALY'S MOUNTAINS RISE ABRUPTLY ON THE OTHER SIDE. WITH FIELD GLASSES YOU COULD SEE SMALL BOATS, BARGES AND FERRIES ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE AND COLUMNS OF SMOKE RISING FROM BURSTS OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY WHICH KEPT HARASSING FIRE ON THE ENEMY WITHDRAWING INTO THE MAINLAND.

WITH THE AIRFORCE AND ARTILLERY POUNDING THE MAINLAND AND NEUTRALIZING THE ENEMY'S COUNTER FIRE FROM BATTERIES HIDDEN IN THE HILLS IT WAS NO RISK OF MEN OR EQUIPMENT TO CONCENTRATE SMALL BOATS ALONG THE WEST SHORES OF THE STRAIT FOR THIS INVASION.

THE BOATS WERE ABLE TO CROSS THE STRAIT WITHIN 20 MINUTES IN A QUICK SHORE TO SHORE DASH.

THE HILLS ABOVE AND TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF MESSINA PROVIDED GOOD HIDING PLACES FOR ARTILLERY TO LOB SHELLS ONTO ENEMY POSITIONS AND WITH AERIAL AND GROUND OBSERVATION IT WAS NO GREAT TASK TO PICK TARGETS.

FD1127AEW

BY RONALD MONSON

SEP 4 1943

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SICILY, SEPT 3-(AP)-BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS SWEPT ACROSS MESSINA STRAIT BEFORE DAWN TODAY AND SCRAMBLED ASHORE ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, QUICKLY ESTABLISHING THE FIRST ALLIED FOOTHOLD IN EUROPE PROPER.

BEFORE DAYBREAK ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, CROWDED INVASION BARGES, TROOP LANDING CRAFT AND AMPHIBIOUS JEEPS CREPT AWAY FROM THE SICILIAN SHORE UNDER COVER OF A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND CONVERGED ON THE BEACHES.

AS THE BARRAGE LIFTED FROM THE BEACHES THE MEN LEAPED ASHORE.

ARTILLERY FIRING FROM SICILY, ALLIED BOMBERS AND GUNS OF THE NAVY COOPERATED IN GIVING THE TOE OF ITALY A TERRIFIC POUNDING BEFORE THE INVASION COMMENCED.

SUCH WAS THE ACCURACY OF OUR ARTILLERY FIRING ACROSS THE STRAIT THT SOME ENEMY GUN POSITIONS ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE WERE KNOCKED OUT BEFORE THE FIRST TROOPS LANDED.

THE PRE-INVASION DARKNESS WAS DISSIPATED BY THE FLASHES OF HUNDREDS OF OUR GUNS POURING A CONTINUOUS STREAM OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON THE BEACHES AND THE ENEMY POSITIONS FURTHER INLAND.

THE FIRST TROOPS SOON WERE SCRAMBLING ASHORE AND OUR FIRST FOOTHOLD IN EUROPE HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED.

(THE ABOVE IS FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION BUT MAY NOT BE BROADCAST BEFORE 7:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3)

SB450AEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q. S.W. PACIFIC xxx "NEWGUINEA"

ENCOUNTERING ONLY ANTI-AIRCRAFT OPPOSITION, TUESDAY'S RAIDERS IN THE MADANG AREA SKIMMED THE TREES TO POUR 90,000 ROUNDS OF MACHINEGUN AND CANNON FIRE INTO THE BEWILDERED JAPANESE. THE ATTACKERS STARTED 50 FIRES, SOME SENDING UP FLAMES FOR 1,500 FEET.

THERE WAS NO FURTHER REPORT ON THE FIGHTING AT SALAMAUA.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORT ON THE SOLOMONS TOLD OF THE DESTRUCTION BY DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES OF A FIVE-INCH COASTAL DEFENSE GUN, SEVERAL ARTILLERY POSITIONS AND A RADIO STATION AT VILA, KOLOMBANGARA.

FIVE TIMES TUESDAY, JAPANESE PLANES ATTEMPTED TO RAID AMERICAN POSITIONS ON VELLA LAVELLA ABOVE KOLOMBANGARA. PATROLLING WARHAWKS SHOT DOWN FIVE ENEMY DIVE BOMBERS. GROUND BATTERIES BAGGED FOUR OTHER PLANES.

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HW&DM1142PPW NM

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,SEPT.3-(AP)-INDICATIVE OF THE HEIGHTENED TEMPO OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC, ALLIED PLANES DURING AUGUST TOOK THE LARGEST TOLL OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT YET REPORTED.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS' SUMMARY OF ITS AUGUST COMMUNIQUES TODAY DISCLOSED THE DESTRUCTION OF 534 JAPANESE PLANES AND THE PROBABLE ANNIHILATION OF 33 MORE AND THE DAMAGING OF 31.

ALLIED LOSSES FOR THE PERIOD WERE LISTED AT 145 PLANES, TWO THIRDS OF THEM BOMBERS.

A RECORD NUMBER OF JAPANESE PLANES -- 272 -- WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. THE 312 DESTROYED IN THE AIR WERE CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN DURING JULY WHEN 421 WERE SHOT DOWN.

MOST OF THE PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND WERE NOT IDENTIFIED AS TO TYPE. OF THE AUGUST TOLL, 67 WERE IDENTIFIED AS BOMBERS AND 255 AS FIGHTERS.

AUGUST ALSO SAW THE LONGEST BOMBING MISSION YET UNDERTAKEN IN THIS THEATER -- A 2,600-MILE FLIGHT TO BALIKPAPAN IN BORNEO, REPEATED THREE TIMES DURING THE MONTH.

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SUPPLY AND TROOP-CARRYING BARGES REPRESENTED THE GREATEST FIELD OF SHIPPING LOSSES FOR THE ENEMY DURING THE MONTH. MORE THAN 500 OF THESE SMALL CRAFT WERE DESTROYED, AND MANY MORE WERE DAMAGED.

THE ALLIES ALSO SANK A JAPANESE CRUISER, TWO DESTROYERS, TWO TENDERS, TEN MERCHANT SHIPS AND TANKERS. THEY PROBABLY SANK TWO DESTROYERS AND ONE MERCHANT SHIP, AND THEY DAMAGED A CRUISER, SIX DESTROYERS, TWO TANKERS AND 13 TRANSPORTS AND TANKERS.

AGAINST THESE, THE ALLIES HAD ONLY ONE ANNOUNCED LOSS -- A SHIP SUNK OFF NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.

FJ618ACW NM

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY STAFF SERGEANT EARLE W.JOHNSON, OF 224 1/2 MAIN STREET, NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND SITRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES O.WALKER, U.S.M.C., 22-YEAR-OLD SON OF MR. AND MRS.BERT WALKER OF IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, HAS BEEN PRAISED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER FOR KILLING 11 JAPS ON VANGUNU IN THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP OF SOLOMON ISLANDS, DURING AN ATTACK BY MARINES IN JULY.

WALKER ACCOUNTED FOR SEVEN JAPS IN ONE MST. CARRYING A LIGHT MACHINE GUN, THE MARINE CIRCLED TO THE LEFT FLANK OF HIS SQUAD AND SCOUTED THROUGH THE JUNGLE.

SUDDENLY, HE SAW A JAP LIFT HIS HEAD ABOVE A LOG. AT THE SAME TIME HE HEARD A CLICKING SOUND CAUSED BY THW WORKING OF A BOLT

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ON A MACHINEGUN. THE MARINE CONTINUED HIS CIRCLING MOVEMENT, AND STOPPED WITHIN FIVE YEARDS OF THE THE END OF THE LOG.

BEHIND THE LOG WERE SEVEN JAPS, LYING SIDE BY SIDE, AND WITH TWO .25 CALIBRE MACHINEGUNS BETWEEN THEM. ONEJAP WAS FRANTICALLY WORKING THE BOLT ON ONE GUN WHICH MADE WALKER BELIEVE THE WEAPON WAS JAMMED. THEIR ATTENTION MEMENTARILY DIVERTED TO THE GUN, THE JAPS DID NOT HEAR HIM AS HE CREPT WITHIN SIGHT.

THE IDAHO MARINE WIPED OUT THE JAPS WITH A LONG BURST OF MACHINEGUN FIRE.

"I WAS IN A PERFECT POSITION TO SPRAY THE NEST," HE SAID. "IT WAS NOTHING THAT ANY OTHER MARINE COULDN'T DO."

BACK AT THE MARINES' ORIGINAL POSITION, HEWAS FIRED ON BY A SNIPER. DUCKING INTO HEAVY BRUSH HE WAITED UNTIL HE COULD SPOT THE JAP. SUDDENLY, A GUST OF WIND BLEW BACK THE LEAVES OF A NEARBY TREE AND HE SAW A PLATFORM HIGH UP IN THE BRANCHES. HE RAISED HIS MACHINE GUN AND FIRED. THREE JAPS TUMBLED OUT AND FELL TO THE GROUND.

THE NEXT MORNING HE GOT NUMBER 11. HE SAW A LONG JAP WADE INTO A NARROW RIVER, ACROSS WHICH ENEMY GRENADES HAD HURTLED ALL NIGHT. A BURST OF MACHINE-GUN FIRE DROPPED HIM IN THE WATER.

VH920AEW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WAVES OF AMERICAN BOMBERS HAMMERED JAPANESE SUPPLY CENTERS, BARGE CONCENTRATIONS AND STAGING AREAS IN NORTH CENTRAL NEW GUINEA AND ALONG THE WESTERN END OF NEW BRITAIN TODAY WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM ENEMY PLANES.

(THIS ACTION WAS DISCLOSED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS).

JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS IN THE MADANG-ALEXISHAFEN AREA SHUDDERED UNDER THE IMPACT OF 206 TONS OF BOMBS. THE BOMBLOAD DROPPED ON ALEXISHAFEN WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST EVER USED AGAINST THAT POINT.

FLYING FORTRESSES BOMBED LABU ISLAND STORAGE BASE IN THE MOUTH OF THE MARKHAM RIVER OFF LAE. B-26 MARTIN AND B-25 MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS SWEPT NEW BRITAIN FROM REIN BAY ON THE NORTH COAST AROUND THE TIP TO CAPE BUSCHING. STORES AND SUPPLIES IN BORGEN BAY WERE DEMOLISHED.

THE JAPANESE SENT UP HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, ESPECIALLY AT ALEXISHAFEN BUT FAILED TO OFFER ANY AERIAL INTERCEPTION ANYWHERE.

MORE THAN A HUNDRED BOMBERS WITH LAROE FIGHTER ESCORT TOOK PART IN THE DAY-LONG SERIES OF SWEEPS. ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

TWO AIR STRIPS AT ALEXISHAFEN WERE EMPTY OF PLANES EXCEPT FOR ONE AIRCRAFT UNDER HEAVY CAMOUFLAGE. SHARP-EYED 2ND LT. JAMES WARNER, OTTUMWA, IOWA, BOMBARDIER AND CO-PILOT IN A B-25, SPOTTED THE PLANE AND DROPPED HIS BOMBS ON IT.

TECH.SGT. JAMES JOHNSON, HAVERHILL, MASS., GUNNER IN ANOTHER B-25 FORMATION, SAID HE COULD SEE THE GROUNDED PLANE BURNING VIOLENTLY.

ONE FORMATION OF MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 14 BARGES OUT OF A LARGE CONCENTRATION AROUND ALEXISHAFEN. ONE B-25 PILOTED BY 1ST LT. MAX MORTENSON, CHAMPAIGNE, ILL., DESTROYED FIVE OF THE CRAFT.

MITCHELLS PILOTED BY 1ST LTS. GEORGE COOPER, SOUTH FORK, PA., AND JACK GEORGE OF WESTALLIS, WIS., TEAMED TO DESTROY ONE BARGE.

STRAFING IT HEAVILY.

IN ANOTHER B-25, STAFF SGT.NEIL FIORELLO, 544 NORTH 53RD, PHILADELPHIA, GUNNER, SAID HE STRAFED THE JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING ON ADMOSIN ISLAND NEAR ALEXISHAFEN "SO THOROUGHLY, I BET ITS NOT THE HEADQUARTERS ANY MORE."

B-25S IN WHICH STAFF SGT.ISADORE BARON, 2045 UNION STREET, BROOKLYN,N.Y., AND JOE FEZIO, PAULSBORO,N.J., WERE GUNNERS, STRAFED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS ALONG BOGADJIM ROAD AFTER HITTING ALEXISHAFEN.

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ONE OF THE HEAVIEST B-25 ATTACKS UPON ALEXISHAFEN DURING THE DAY WAS LED BY THE VETERAN PILOT, CAPT.WILLIAM GAY, MIAMI,FLA. MEDIUM BOMBERS STARTED SEVEN LARGE FIRES AND A NUMBER OF SMALL ONES AND SILENCED SEVERAL MACHINE GUN AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSTS, CLEARING THE WAY FOR THE HIGH-FLYING HEAVY BOMBERS.

SUCCESSIVE FORMATIONS OF B-24 LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPED ALMOST A HUNDRED THOUSAND-POUND BOMBS UPON THE ALEXISHAFEN TARGET AREA WITH "EXCELLENT RESULTS."

1ST LT.HOWARD R.THOMAS, ENDICOTT,N.Y., CO-PILOT IN A LIBERATOR FLOWN BY 1ST LT.JOHN E.BOND, SMICKSHINNY,PA., SAID HE SAW ONE TERRIFIC EXPLOSION, EVIDENTLY FROM A HIT ON AN AMMUNITION DUMP. HE ALSO REPORTED SEEING SEVERAL HUGE FIRES.

THE BARRACKS AREA ALSO WAS HIT AND PERSONNEL DESTRUCTION PROBABLY WAS GREAT.

B-17 FLYING FORTRESSES CONCENTRATED ON JAPANESE MUNITION AND FOOD STORES ON LABU ISLAND. 2ND LT.HENRY BYMINSKI, SYRACUSE,N.Y., WAS AMONG FORTRESS PILOTS REPORTING THE RAID A GREAT SUCCESS.

FJ636ACW

CHUNGKING--SECOND ADD AERIAL XXX MANY KILLED. SEP 4 1943

MEANWHILE, A BELATED REPORT FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF MAJ.-GEN. CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT'S 14TH AIRFORCE SAID THAT AMERICAN P-40 FIGHTERS STRAFING JAPANESE SHIPPING ON THE YANGTZE RIVER LAST FRIDAY LEFT A 125-FOOT STEAMER AND A 65-FOOT BOAT BURNING NEAR YUCHOW. A GUNBOAT AND ANOTHER SMALL STEAMER ALSO WERE SHOT-UP DURING THE ATTACK.

OTHER SHARK-MOUTHED FIGHTERS LED BY CAPT.MARTIN LUBNER OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., RAKED A JAPANESE TROOP TRUCK CONVOY, RAILWAY CARS AND A WATER TOWER.

ANOTHER FLIGHT LED BY MAJ.ROBERT COSTELLO, OF 1661 ECHO PARK, LOS ANGELES, CAUGHT THE SAME CONVOY AND DAMAGED 15 OF THE REMAINING TRUCKS, LEAVING FOUR OF THEM BURNING.

XB1139PEW

AUCKLAND, N.Z., SEPT.3-(AP)-ASSISTANT U.S.SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT PATTERSON DECLARED TODAY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "THE BOMBING OF TOKYO IS COMING AGAIN, JUST AS SURE AS YOU ARE BORN."

PATTERSON AND LIEUT.GEN.WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM AUSTRALIA TO VISIT U.S.TROOPS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, DECLARING HE WAS ANXIOUS TO CORRECT THE IMPRESSION THAT THERE ARE TWO WARS GOING ON--ONE IN EUROPE AND THE OTHER IN THE PACIFIC SAID:

"IT IS ALL THE SAME WAR AND IT IS OF TREMENDOUS PROPORTIONS. ALL STRATEGICAL PLANS ARE BEING MAPPED OUT FROM THAT POINT OF VIEW. ANY OTHER APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF DEFEATING THE VAST MILITARY POWER OF THE ENEMY IS MANIFESTLY IMPOSSIBLE."

PATTERSON AND KNUDSEN PLAN TO CONFER WITH NEW ZEALAND MILITARY AND POLITICAL LEADERS DURING THEIR VISIT.

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ADD CANBERRA-ROOSEVELT (EUNSON) XXX ZEALAND"

CANBERRA, ABLAZE WITH GOLDEN ACACIAS, PROVIDED MILD SPRING WEATHER FOR HER ARRIVAL. THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS FORSOOK WORK TO GIVE AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S WIFE. CROWDS THRONGED FAIRBAIRN AIRDROME SOME MILES FROM THE CITY AND ALSO WAITED OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT HOUSE AS SHE WAS DRIVEN TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

HER OFFICIAL PARTY INCLUDED AMERICAN MINISTER NELSON T.JOHNSON, REAR ADMIRAL CAREY JONES, MAJ.GEN.CLARK EICHELBERGER, MAJ.GEORGE BURNS AND COL.W.R.HODGSON, AUSTRALIAN SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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MRS.ROOSEVELT, AFTER INSPECTING A ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE HONOR GUARD, SCHEDULED NO FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE DAY. SHE DINED INFORMALLY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

TOMORROW SHE IS TO INSPECT THE NEW AMERICAN LEGATION, CALL ON U.S. NAVY PERSONNEL, VISIT A DEFENSE SERVICES WELFARE HUT AND BE THE GUEST OF PRIME MINISTER CURTIN AT A STATE LUNCHEON. A FORMAL DINNER AND RECEPTION WAS TO FOLLOW AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

MRS.ROOSEVELT WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT, THE SECOND AMERICAN TO BE ACCORDED THAT HONOR. GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, COMMANDING ALLIED TROOPS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, ALSO HAS BEEN GUEST OF PARLIAMENT.

FJG07ACW

HOWITZERS STOP
JAP INFILTRATION
ON NEW GEORGIA
--
U.S.SOLDIERS KISS
GUNS IN GRATITUDE
FOR SAVING LIVES (950)
BY LEIF ERICKSON

(ADVANCE)-HONOLULU,SEPT 3 (AP)-THE PERFORMANCE OF U.S.ARMY FIELD ARTILLERY WAS ONE OF THE MOST DECISIVE FACTORS IN AMERICAN CONQUEST OF NEW GEORGIA AND ITS MUNDA AIRFIELD.

GENERALS, CORRESPONDENTS, AND INFANTRY DOUGHBOYS ARE UNANIMOUS ON THAT. JAPANESE PRISONERS GIVE THE SAME VERDICT.

MAJ.GEORGE P.GUTHRIE, 38, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND MAJ.ROBERT W. KENNY, 41, PROVIDENCE, R.I., WERE TWO KEY MEN BEHIND THOSE FIELD HOWITZERS--GUNS THAT ACTUALLY WERE KISSED BY INFANTRY OFFICERS AND MEN IN GRATEFULNESS FOR SAVING THEIR LIVES.

AS AN OHIO STATE SOPHOMORE OF 19, GUTHRIE RAN THE 120-YARD HIGH HURDLES IN THE 1924 PARIS OLYMPIC GAMES. HE WAS BUYING HIGHWAY MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT IN THE OHIO STATE GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASING DEPARTMENT WHEN CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY WITH HIS NATIONAL GUARD OUTFIT IN 1941.

NEATLY-MUSTACHED MAJOR KENNY WAS A BROWN UNIVERSITY PHILOLOGIST "IN LOVE WITH LOVELY LETTERS" WHEN HIS NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENT WAS CALLED TO SERVICE. HIS LOVE FOR LITERATURE NOW RANKS SECOND TO INFATUATION WITH HIS GUNS.

"OUR ARTILLERY ACCOMPLISHED TWO IMPORTANT THINGS," EXPLAINED MAJOR GUTHRIE.

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"FIRST, WE MESSED UP COMPLETELY THE JAPS' TACTIC OF NIGHT INFILTRATION AND HARRASSING ATTACK IN THE JUNGLE. THAT WAS THE KIND OF THING THEY GOT AWAY WITH ON GUADALCANAL AND MADE THINGS SO TOUGH THERE.

"OUR NIGHT ARILLERY FIRE JUST PINNED 'EM TO THE GROUND. THEY

GAVE UP TRYING THAT KIND OF STUFF.

"SECOND, OUR SHELLS BLASTED OPEN THE JUNGLE, SWEEPING AWAY TREES, VINES AND FOLIAGE. THEN OUR INFANTRY COULD SEE WHERE THE JAPS WERE. ONCE OUR BOYS COULD SEE WHAT THEY WERE FIGHTING, THE JOB BECAME SIMPLE."

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AT THE START OF THE MUNDA OFFENSIVE, THE JAPANESE DID TRY THEIR NIGHT INFILTRATIONS TO SANDPAPER THE NERVES OF FRONT LINE SOLDIERS WITH YELLS, DERISIVE SHOUTS IN ENGLISH, AND BLASTS OF CLOSEIN GUNFIRE.

IN ONE SUCH ATTACK, THEY WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SURROUNDING AND WIPING OUT THE 43RD DIVISION COMMAND POST IF A RECKLESSLY CLOSE COVERING BARRAGE OF HOWITZER FIRE HAD NOT STOPPED THEM.

BRIG.GEN.HAROLD BARKER, OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., DIVISION ARTILLERY COMMANDER, WAS IN THE COMMAND POST ON WHICH THE ENEMY PRESSED SOON AFTER DUSK.

THE SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCE WOULD HAVE OVERPOWERED THE C.P.DEFENDERS AND MOST OF THE DIVISION STAFF IF GENERAL BARKER HADN'T CALLED HIS HOWITZERS FAR BACK ON BARAULU ISLAND INTO ACTION.

JUDGING HIS RANGES ENTIRELY BY SOUND, GENERAL BARKER GRADUALLY CLOSED DOWN THE FIRST GUN UNTIL HE COULD HEAR SHELL FRAGMENTS RIPPING THROUGH THE TREES.

FINALLY HE GAVE THE WORD TO THE FIRE DIRECTOR CENTER ACROSS ROVIANA LAGOON, IN WHICH MAJOR GUTHRIE WAS STATIONED, TO OPEN UP WITH THREE MORE HOWITZERS. FOR NEARLY 12 HOURS UNTIL DAWN, THE BARAULU ISLAND BATTERY RINGED THE C.P. WITH A PROTECTIVE BARRAGE OF SHELLS, DROPPING LITTLE MORE THAN 50 YARDS OUTSIDE THE C.P.PERIMETER.

IT WAS THE MEN FROM THIS POST, GUTHRIE SAID, WHO CAME OUT TO THE HOWITZER BATTERY NEXT DAY AND, "BY GOD, ACTUALLY KISSED THE GUNS."

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"THAT WAS SOMETHING TO SEE. THOSE MEN TOLD US AND THEY MEANT IT, 'YOU SAVED OUR LIVES!'"

THROUGHOUT THE NEW GEORGIA CAMPAIGN, GENERAL BARKER PERSONALLY DID MUCH OF THE SCOUTING AND TARGET-FINDING FROM THE FRONT LINES. OFTEN HE WENT OUT WITH SCOUTING PARTIES INTO THE JUNGLE NO MAN'S LAND. ON AT LEAST ONE OCCASION HE WAS LUCKY TO COME BACK.

"THE GENERAL IS ALL NERVES AND ENERGY. I THINK THAT'S WHY HE PICKED LT.'PETE' PETERSILL FOR HIS AIDE. PETE ALWAYS WENT WITH THE GENERAL, AND PETE IS A BIG, RUGGED GUY, ALWAYS CALM AND COOL AS A CUCUMBER," GUTHRIE SAID.

"ONE DAY THE GENERAL AND PETE WENT SCOUTING AHEAD OF OUR LINE. THEY RAN INTO TWO JAP MACHINEGUN POSTS. AFTER THEY'D HIT THE FIRT, THEY FOUND THEY WERE CUT OFF WITH THE FIRE OF THOSE MACHINE GUNS CONVERGING BEHIND THEM.

"PETE ROLLED OVER TO MAKE ROOM FOR A PRIVATE IN A DEPRESSION IN THE GROUND. JUST THEN A MACHINE GUN BURST SMACKED THE PRIVATE THROUGH THE CHEST. HE WAS DEAD IN THE SPOT WHERE PETE HAD BEEN SECONDS BEFORE.

"AFTER THAT, THE GENERAL AND PETE DECIDED, 'WHAT THE HELL, THIS IS NO PLACE TO HANG AROUND. WE'D BETTER GET OUT OF HERE.'

"ON THE WAY OUT A SOLDIER AHEAD OF THE GENERAL WAS HIT AND KILLED. PETE WAS BEHIND THE GENERAL. A SOLDIER BEHIND PETE GOT IT. THE GENERAL AND PETE GOT BACK ALONG. THEY WERE REALLY LUCKY."

ARTILLERYMEN OBSERVERS FLYING OVER MUNDA IN PLANES GUIDED THE FIRE OF FIELD GUNS EFFECTIVELY.

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"THOSE BOYS WOULD GET TIRED OF NOT BEING ABLE TO SEE ANYTHING," GUTHRIE REPORTED. "SO THEY'D COME RIGHT DOWN OVER THE TREES TO GET THE JAPS TO OPEN UP ON THEM. THEY DID THAT A COUPLE OF TIMES TOO OFTEN. THEY WERE SHOT DOWN."

ONE AERIAL OBSERVER, LT.W.B.CRAIG, WAS SHOT DOWN TWICE, BUT WAS RESCUED BOTH TIMES BY PLUTO, A CRASH RESCUE BOAT.

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"I HEARD HIM ON THE RADIO SAYING, "THIS PLANE'S ON FIRE.' THAT WAS ALL. THEY HEADED OUT FOR WATER AND WE LATER HEARD THEY WERE PICKED UP ALL RIGHT," GUTHRIE SAID.

"ONE OF THESE OBSERVERS SPOTTED OUR FIRE ONE DAY AND HAD US HITTING RIGHT ON A JAP STRONG POINT. HE COULD SEE JAPS RUNNING OUT FROM THERE AND HE GAVE US A QUICK RANGE CHANGE.

"WE FIRED HIS NEW RANGE AND THEN HE TOLD US, 'GOOD WORK. YOU HIT RIGHT IN THOSE JAPS. I SAW ARMS AND LEGS FLYING.'

"I PASSED THE WORD ON TO THE MEN WORKING OUR GUNS. WERE THEY PROUD! YOU COULD HAVE HEARD THEIR CHEERS ALL OVER NEW GEORGIA," GUTHRIE DECLARED.

(END AP SPECIEL ADVANCE FOR USE IN PMS OF FRIDAY SEPT 3; MOVED SEPT 1)

CG1230PCW

HEADQUARTERS ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, SEPT.3-(AP)-HARRY B. HUMBERT OF AKRON, OHIO, (860 MAIN STREET), HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LT.VEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., COMMANDING THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND.

PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF MAJOR WERE:

JOHN L.BINDER, PARK AVE., BARNEBORO, PENN.
WILLIAM W.FARINHOLT, 209 S.JEFFERSON ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
JOSEPH O.FLORA, 328 BARTON AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
HARRY N.FREEMAN, RED 8, WHITE BEAR LAKE, MINN.
PAUL V.MEYER, 324 CLARK ST., MANKATO, MINN.
JACK E.MORGAN, 332 PRAIRIE ST., CHARLOTTE, MICH.
FLOYD E.POTTER, 1019 9TH AVE., FARGO, N.D.
MILTON S.SASLAW, 1898 S.W. 4TH AVE., MIAMI, FLA.
ROBERT N.TINDALL, 4928 GENEVIEVE AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.

FR1002PCW

RIO DE JANEIRO,SEPT. 2 -(AP)- AIR MINISTER SALGADO,JR.,OF BRAZIL WAS AWARDED THE UNITED STATES LEGION OF MERIT IN THE GRADE OF COMMANDER TONIGHT AT SPEDIAL CEREMONIES - THE FIRST EVER HELD AT THE NEW U.S. EMBASSY HERE.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY MAJ. GEN. HENRY PRATT, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ARMY'S PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT,WHO CAME HERE BY PLANE.

THE AWARD WAS MADE TO SALGADO FOR THE EFFECTIVE C OLLORBORATION OF THE BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE WITH THE WAR EFFORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

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EE1208AEW

SAN JUAN,PUERTO RICO,SEPT 3,1943 - (AP) - SEN. HUGH BUTLER(R.-NEB.) ARRIVED IN SAN JUAN YESTERDAY AFTER COMPLETEING WHAT HE DESCRIBED

SAN JUAN,PUERTO RICO,SEPT 3. - (AP) - SEN. HUGH BUTLER (R.-NEB.) ARRIVED IN SAN JUAN YESTERDAY AFTER COMPLETING WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS " A MOST SUCCESSFUL TRIP THROUGHOUT SOUTH AMERICA". HE PLANS TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES SHORTLY.

TA411AEW

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, SEPT 3-(AP)-TRINIDAD NOW IS BEING GARRISONED BY TROOPS FROM PUERTO RICO, UNITED STATES POSSESSION IN THE WEST INDIES. THE FIRST DETACHMENT ARRIVED HERE RECENTLY TO TAKE ITS PLACE BESIDE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS FORCES.

MAJ.GEN.JOSEPH D.PATCH, COMMANDING OFFICER IN THE TRINIDAD SECTOR, WROTE AN OFFICIAL WELCOME TO THE TROOPS IN THE SEPT.3 ISSUE OF TNT (THE TRINIDAD NEWS TIPS), ORGAN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THIS AREA.

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KK1256AEW

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, SEPT 3--(AP)-LANDING OF CANADIAN FORCES IN ITALY TODAY, ALONG WITH THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY, MARKS THE THIRD TIME IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS THAT CANADIAN SOLDIERS HAVE MOVED INTO ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY.

SICILY, KISKA AND NOW ITALY BROUGHT TO CANADIANS AT HOME A REALIZATION OF EARLIER OFFICIAL PROPHESIES THAT 1943 WOULD SEE CANADIAN LAND FORCES COMING TO GRIPS WITH THE ENEMY AFTER NEARLY FOUR YEARS OF TRAINING.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE STATEMENT FROM PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE-KING OR OTHER OFFICIALS IN OTTAWA REGARDING THE INVASION. AT HIS OFFICE IT WAS LEARNED HE WAS INFORMED IN ADVANCE OF THE MOVE.

THE CANADIAN UNITS FORMING PART OF THE ASSAULT FORCE WERE NOT IDENTIFIED IN OVERSEAS ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE 1ST CANADIAN DIVISION TOOK PART IN THE SICILY CAMPAIGN AND HAS BEEN DUBBED ONE OF THE VETERAN DIVISIONS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY BY GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY, THE ARMY'S COMMANDER.

MK330AEW

ottawa, sept. 3 (ap) - flying officer gerald louis barker of niagara falls, n. y., is missing on active service overseas, the royal canadian air force reported in a casualty list tonight.

his wife lives at 5602 buffalo ave., niagara falls.

pilot officer laurence maurice clark of hollywood, calif., previously reported missing, now is officially presumed dead.

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his father, a. b. clark, lives at 1401 n. mansfield ave., hollywood.

a canadian army casualty list reported pvt. allan elmer parkhurst of phillips, wis., killed in action during the sicily campaign. his father, harry parkhurst, lives at phillips.

ottawa, sept. 3 (ap) - pvt. donald allen macaskill (cap A) of brookline, mass., was listed as wounded in action during the sicily campaign in a canadian army casualty list tonight. his next-of-kin, mrs. c. c. chapman, a sister, lives at 54 jordan road, brookline.

rk - cp 13-835p

OTTAWA, SEPT 3-(AP)-FLT.SGT.DOUG NELSON OF BUFFALO, N.Y., HIT AND KNOCKED OUT BY CANNON FIRE AND HIS PARACHUTE TORN TO PIECES, PARTICIPATED IN ONE OF THE NARROWEST AERIAL ESCAPES OF THE WAR.

THE BOMBER IN WHICH HE WAS BOMB AIMER WAS SURPRISED BY A GERMAN FIGHTER OVER THE NETHERLANDS COAST AND RAKED WITH CANNON FIRE AT CLOSE RANGE, AN RCAF OFFICER OVERSEAS DISCLOSED TODAY. ALL WIRELESS AND

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INTERCOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT WAS KNOCKED OUT OF ACTION AND THE LANDING WHEELS WERE JAMMED IN THE "UP" POSITION. THEN FIRE STARTED IN THE FUSELAGE.

THE PILOT, SGT.DAVE MCMASTER SMITH OF WINNIPEG PUT OUT THE FIRE BY DIVING 8,000 FEET AND "BLOWING" IT OUT. THE NEXT THING WAS TO GET HOME, ESPECIALLY URGENT BECAUSE HIS PARACHUTE HAD BEEN SHOT OUT OF THE PLANE BY A SHELL AND NELSON'S RIPPED TO PIECES. AND ALSO BECAUSE WITH NO WIRELESS EQUIPMENT TO CALL FOR HELP THERE WAS LITTLE CHANCE OF BEING PICKED UP IF THEY CAME DOWN AT SEA.

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SMITH GOT THE AIRCRAFT HOME, BUT IS NOT QUITE SURE HOW HE DID IT. HE WAS AWARDED THE MAUVE-AND-WHITE RIBBON OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL.

RN 412PEW

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,SEPT 3-(AP)-A PROMISE OF DEVASTATING NAVAL AND AERIAL BLOWS ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND INDICATED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES FLEET, WITH ITS GROWING ARMADA OF CARRIER-BORNE PLANES, IS PREPARING SWIFTLY TO JOIN IN A FOUR-PRONGED OFFENSIVE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC THIS FALL.

THE SEPT. 1 RAID ON MARCUS ISLAND, ONLY 1,200 MILES FROM TOKYO, HINTED AT MIGHTY OPERATIONS TO COME, AND THIS PORTENT HAS NOW BEEN TRANSLATED INTO PLAIN WORDS BY VICE ADMIRAL JOHN S.MCCAIN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR AIR.

"THE ATTACK ON MARCUS IS ONLY A TOKEN," HE SAID IN A RADIO BROADCAST LAST NIGHT. "SUCH BLOWS WILL INCREASE IN TEMPO, IN POWER AND IN FURY UNTIL FINALLY--FOR JAPAN--IN CONTINUOUS ATTACK WE LAY WASTE IN BLOOD AND ASHES THE HOME ISLANDS OF THIS TREACHEROUS, BRUTAL AND SAVAGE PEOPLE.".

MC CAIN REPORTED THAT AIRCRAFT CARRIER PLANE STRENGTH IS NOW DOUBLE WHAT IT WAS AT THE START OF THE WAR, WHICH WOULD PUT IT AT ABOUT 1,100 PLANES, AND "IS RAPIDLY GROWING." HE ADDED THAT SEA AND AIR FORCES ARE BEING COORDINATED IN STRENGTH SO GREAT "THAT WE EVENTUALLY WILL SINK THE MAJOR PART OF JAPAN'S FLEET."

"WE ARE GOING TO KNOCK EVERY FIGHTING AND BOMBING PLANE SHE HAS OUT OF THE AIR," HE SAID. "OUR ATTACKS ON JAPAN HERSELF WILL SPEARHEAD OUR GROUND FORCES ADVANCE ON TOKYO AND THE HEART OF THE NIPPONESE EMPIRE."A15WX

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THE FINAL GO-AHEAD SIGNAL FOR THE VAST NEW OFFENSIVE DOUBTLES WAS GIVEN AT THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE LAST WEEK, ALTHOUGH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN THEIR CONTINUING MEETINGS HERE MAY FURTHER REVIEW THE GENERAL STRATEGY DESIGNED TO CARRY THE WAR DIRECTLY TO JAPAN.

MCCAIN'S EMPHASIS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MARCUS RAID, DETAILS OF WHICH HAD NOT YET BEEN RELEASED BY THE NAVY, WAS BUT EHE LATEST OF A NUMBER OF OFFICIAL DISCLOSURES WHICH BEGAN WITH ANNOUNCEMENTS AT QUEBEC AND WHICH, TAKEN TOGETHER, SUGGEST CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE JAPANESE FROM FOUR DIRECTIONS:

1. NORTH PACIFIC, BY AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FORCES BASED IN THE ALEUTIANS.

VICE-ADMIRAL THOMAS KINKAID, COMMANDER IN THIS AREA, CALLS IT "THE SHORT ROUTE TO TOKYO."

2. CENTRAL PACIFIC, BY AMERICAN FORCES BASED ON THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND FORWARD OUTPOSTS SUCH AS MIDWAY. HERE ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, PACIFIC FLEET CHIEF, IS IN COMMAND WITH THE MAIN PACIFIC NAVAL FORCES AT HIS DISPOSAL.

3. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, BY AMERICAN AND ANZAC FORCES BASED ON NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS UNDER DIRECTION OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

4. BURMA, BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES BASED ON INDIA IN COORDINATION WITH UNITED STATES AIR UNITS AND CHINESE GROUND TROOPS BASED ON CHINA.

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IN ALL OF THESE AREAS EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN UNDERWAY FOR MONTHS. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BURMA THEATER, THROUGH WHICH PASSES THE ONLY PRACTICABLE SUPPLY ROUTE TO FREE CHINA, WAS POINTED UP BY THE QUEBEC ANNOUNCEMENT THAT LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, THE BRITISH COMMANDO CHIEF, HAD BEEN GIVEN SUPREME COMMAND THERE WITH ORDERS TO UNDERTAKE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

THE PROSPECTIVE BURMA OPERATIONS MORE OR LESS FIX THE TIME FOR THE WHOLE GIGANTIC OFFENSIVE TO GET ROLLING. THE MONSOON SEASON THERE SHOULD END EARLY NEXT MONTH, AND FULL-SCALE MILITARY ACTION THEN WILL BECOME POSSIBLE. IT MAY BE EXPECTED THAT MOUNTBATTEN, A DARING AND AGGRESSIVE COMMANDER, WILL MOVE AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY.

ABOUT THAT TIME TOO THE FORCES UNDER MACARTHUR IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC MAY HAVE COMPLETED AND CONSOLIDATED THEIR MOST IMPORTANT POSITIONS FOR GOING INTO THE NEXT STAGE OF THEIR DRIVE, AN ASSAULT DIRECTLY ON RABAUL OR SOME OTHER JAPANESE BASTION IN THAT PART OF THE OCEAN.

THE MARCUS RAID HEIGHTENED ANTICIPATION HERE OF MAJOR ACTIONS IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC LATE THIS SUMMER AND FALL BY SHOWING THAT THE PACIFIC FLEET HAS NOW ACCUMULATED SUFFICIENT SHIPS AND PLANES TO VENTURE DEEP INTO ENEMY-DOMINATED WATERS. UNLESS THE JAPANESE FLEET, BY SOME ACTION MORE BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL THAN ANY IN RECENT MONTHS, IS ABLE TO REESTABLISH ITS SURPEMACY IN THOSE WATERS, THE MAIN JAPANESE ISLANDS ARE HIGHLY VULNERABLE.

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THIS VOLNERABILITY EXTENDS NOT ONLY TO AMERICAN FORCES OPERATING FROM HAWAII BUT ALSO TO THOSE IN THE ALEUTIANS. WITH EVACUATION OF KISKA ISLAND BY THE ENEMY, AMERICAN FORCES IN THE ALEUTIANS CAME INTO UNDISPUTED POSSESSION OF A NORTH PACIFIC ISLAND BRIDGE STRETCHING TO WITHIN 800 STATUTE MILES OF JAPAN'S NORTHERN DEFENSES IN THE KURILES.

THREE AIR RAIDS ALREADY HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED AGAINST THE NORTHERNMOST OF THESE POSITIONS ON PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND AND OTHERS ARE SCHEDULED WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY AS OUR ALEUTIANS BASES, PARTICULARLY ON KISKA AND ATTU, ARE CONSOLIDATED AND REINFORCED.

THAT THEY WILL BE MADE INTO POWERFUL OFFENSIVE POSITIONS WAS INDICATED YESTERDAY BY ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR JOHN J.MCCLOY, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE ALEUTIANS. HE SAID HE HAD BEEN GREATLY IMPRESSED BY WHAT HE SAW OF THE ISLANDS AND THEIR "CAPACITIES AND POSSIBILITIES."

VH327AEW

NEW YORK SEPT 3-(AP)-POVILAS ZADEIKIS, LITHUANIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, SAYS IN A LETTER TO THE NEW YORK TIMES THAT "IMPERIALISTIC AMBITIONS" OF BOTH SOVIET RUSSIA AND NAZI GERMANY CONCERNING LITHUANIA SHOULD BE "ELIMINATED FOR ALL TIME."

30.24-8029

THE LETTER, WRITTEN FROM WASHINGTON, SAID:

"AT PRESENT, WHEN BOTH LITHUANIA'S GREAT NEIGHBORS--SOVIET RUSSIA AND NAZI GERMANY--ARE LAYING CLAIM TO HER TERRITORY, ONE BY ENLISTING HER INTO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE OTHER BY MAKING HER PART OF NAZI OSTLAND, THE MOST JUST AND PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM SEEMS EVIDENT:

"THE IMPERIALISTIC AMBITIONS OF BOTH CONTENDERS SHOULD BE CURBED AND ELIMINATED FOR ALL TIME. LITHUANIAN TERRITORY MUST BE RETURNED TO ITS RIGHTFUL MASTER, THE LITHUANIAN PEOPLE."

"THE PRESTIGE OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AMONG AXIS-ENSLAVED NATIONS AND THE MIGHT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAN ACCOMPLISH THAT. APPEASEMENT WOULD BE TOO DANGEROUS.

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"AFTER THE NAZIS ARE DRIVEN OUT, LITHUANIA WILL PREFER TO BASE HER FUTURE RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION ON THE MOSCOW TREATY OF JULY 12, 1920, BY WHICH RUSSIA VOLUNTARILY AND FOREVER RENOUNCED ALL RIGHTS OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER LITHUANIA IN FAVOR OF THE LITHUANIAN NATION. SURELY THE LIBERTY-LOVING SOVIET UNION WILL NOT DENY THE SAME LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE TO HER SMALLER NEIGHBORS."

DECLARING HE WROTE BECAUSE SEVERAL READERS OF THE TIMES WISHED TO KNOW HIS ATTITUDE, ZADEIKIS SAID "THE LITHUANIAN SOVIET TREATY OF OCT.10, 1939, THE TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE WHICH PERMITTED SOVIET GARRISONS--A MODERN TROJAN HORSE--TO BE STATIONED ON LITHUANIAN SOIL" WAS MADE "ONLY TO BE BROKEN BY THE STRONGER PARTY."

KK106AEW

UNDATED CANADIAN (WITH INVASION)

BY THE CANADIAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE CANADIAN FORCE WHICH TOOK PART IN THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN ITALY TODAY IS BELIEVED TO BE THE BATTLE-TESTED 1ST DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.-GEN.GUY SIMONDS OF KINGSTON, ONT.

THE 1ST DIVISION CROSSED THE ATLANTIC AND LANDED IN BRITAIN IN DECEMBER, 1939.

A 1ST DIVISION BRIGADE WENT TO SPITSBERGEN IN THE UNOPPOSED LANDING ON THAT ARCTIC NORWEGIAN ISLAND IN THE SUMMER OF 1941 . IN WHICH GERMAN INSTALLATIONS AND COAL MINING FACILITIES WERE DESTROYED.

AFTER INTENSIVE TRAINING IN BRITAIN FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS THE DIVISION WAS SENT TO NORTH AFRICA AND TOOK PART IN THE LANDINGS IN SICILY.

ATTACHED TO THE DIVISION IS A CANADIAN TANK FORCE INCLUDING AT LEAST TWO CANADIAN TANK BATTALIONS.

UNDER THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY IS NO. 5 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL FROM WINNIPEG, A COMPLETELY-EQUIPPED AND SELF-CONTAINED MODERN HOSPITAL, WHICH WAS MOVED FROM BRITAIN AND SET UP IN SICILY FOR THE HANDLING OF CASUALTIES.

A NUMBER OF SQUADRONS OF THE R.C.A.F. ARE KNOWN TO BE IN NORTH AFRICA AND POSSIBLY SOME CANADIAN FIGHTER SQUADRONS ARE ENGAGED IN PROVIDING AIR COVER FOR THE SOUTHERN ITALY LANDINGS.

NT906AEW

INVASION FORCES

SEP 4 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE INVASION SPEARHEAD RAMMING INTO SOUTHERN ITALY IS FORGED WITH PLANES, TANKS, SHIPS AND TOUGH, BATTLE-SEASONED MEN HALF A MILLION TO A MILLION STRONG.

THEIR INVASION SPRINGBOARD IS ONE WRESTED FROM THE ENEMY IN ONE OF THE BRILLIANT VICTORIES OF THE WAR, CLIMAXED BY A TRIUMPH IN TUNISIA THAT BLED THE ENEMY OF GROUND AND AIR STRENGTH.

IN NORTH AFRICA AT THE END OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN, THE ALLIES HAD AT LEAST 500,000 MEN--AMERICANS, AND BRITISH--AND THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS MORE OF FRENCHMEN RAPIDLY BEING TRAINED AND EQUIPPED WITH THE MOST MODERN ARMAMENTS OF WAR.

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AMONG THE FORCES AT GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S DISPOSAL ARE HARDENED, BATTLE-TESTED AND VICTORY-CONFIDENT UNITS: THE U.S. SECOND ARMY CORPS, THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY, AND THE FIGHTING FRENCH.

THESE WERE THE MEN WHO PUSHED THE AXIS OUT OF AFRICA, WHO MET AND BESTED SOME OF THE FINEST GERMAN TROOPS AND SHATTERED--IN ALL THE AFRICAN WARFARE--36 DIVISIONS OF ENEMY TROOPS.

IN RESERVE DURING THE TUNISIA WARFARE, AND NOW POSSIBLY DESTINED TO CARRY MUCH OF THE WEIGHT OF THE ASSAULT AFTER THE FIRST TOE-HOLDS ARE WON BY VETERAN TROOPS, IS THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY COMMANDED BY LIEUT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK, HERO OF THE DANGEROUS EXPEDITION TO NORTH AFRICA BEFORE THE ALLIED LANDINGS TO CLEAR THE WAY.

ACTIVITIES, STRENGTH, AND DISPOSITION OF THIS FIFTH ARMY HAVE BEE SECRETS JEALOUSLY-KEPT, BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT THE ARMY WAS STATIONED IN MOROCCO.

CONVOY AFTER CONVOY COMING FROM THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND TO AFRICA BROUGHT ARMAMENTS AND PROBABLY TROOPS TO REINFORCE THIS ARMY.

IN TUNISIA THE AMERICANS, BRITISH AND FRENCH LEARNED THE VITAL LESSON OF FIGHTING TOGETHER IN PERFECT COORDINATION. HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS OF TROOPS GAINED BATTLEFRONT EXPERIENCE. ARMORED UNITS, AIRPLANES, AND ARTILLERY WERE USED IN CONCERT, SUPPLY SERVICES PERFORMED PRODIGIOUS FEATS AND INCREASED THEIR EFFICIENCY.

AT THE BATTLE'S END, THE ALLIES HAD NEARLY HALF A MILLION TRAINED, EXPERIENCED MEN, AND HAD ACCOUNTED FOR 324,000 AXIS TROOPS--30,000 KILLED, 27,000 WOUNDED, AND 267,000 CAPTURED, ALL THIS IN TUNISIA ALONE. THE PRISONERS INCLUDED 27 AXIS GENERALS, HEADED BY COL. GEN. JURGEN VON ARNIM. THE AXIS HAD LOST 1,700 PLANES. THREE OF GERMANY'S BEST ARMORED DIVISIONS HAD BEEN DESTROYED, AND SO TOO, IN THE LONG CAMPAIGNS OF AFRICA, HAD EVERY ITALIAN ARMORED DIVISION THAT EVER EXISTED.

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AFTER THE CLEAN-UP, THE ALLIED TROOPS RESTED AND RE-GROUPED AND TRAINED FOR THE ASSAULT ACROSS THE SEA.

THE UNITED STATES PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN REARMING THE FRENCH, AND IN MAY FIVE DIVISIONS--TWO ARMORED AND THREE INFANTRY--ALREADY WERE BEING ARMED IN ADDITION TO A TANK BATTALION, TANK DESTROYER BATTALION, ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION, AND PARACHUTE REGIMENT.

THE FRENCH WERE TO HAVE AN ARMY OF AT LEAST 11 DIVISIONS, MEN EAGER FOR REVENGE UPON THE NAZIS. ON MAY 26 IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT GEN. HENRI GIRAUD'S MILITARY FORCES IN FRENCH AFRICA HAD RECEIVED MILITARY SUPPLIES VALUED AT $60,000,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES IN APRIL, BRINGING THE TOTAL TO DATE TO $75,000,000.

THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE THICK OF THE TUNISIAN BATTLE WERE THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION, LED BY MAJ. GEN. ERNEST HARMON; THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. TERRY ALLEN, THE NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION LED BY MAJ. GEN. MATON S. EDDY, AND THE 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION, LED BY MAJ. GEN. CHARLES W. RYDER. THE LATTER IS A NATIONAL GUARD DIVISION COMPOSED LARGELY OF TROOPS FROM IOWA, MINNESOTA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

1943

30.24-8031

AT THE VERY CLOSE, THESE FORCES, GROUPED INTO THE SECOND CORPS, WERE COMMANDED BY LIEUT. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, WHO TOOK OVER FROM LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., ON APRIL 17 WHEN THE AMERICANS WERE SHIFTED FROM THE CENTRAL SECTOR IN TUNISIA TO THE NORTH FOR THE FINAL DRIVE THAT LED THEM TO BIZERTE.

GENERAL PATTON'S WHEREABOUTS AND DUTIES SINCE THEN WERE SUBJECTS FOR SPECULATION. FAMOUS AS A LEADER OF ARMORED WARFARE, HE IS A LOGICAL CHOICE TO COMMAND SUCH UNITS IN THIS INVASION.

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THE ALLIED TROOPS IN THE FINAL PHASE OF THE TUNISIAN DRIVE NUMBERED 17 DIVISIONS, COMMANDED BY GEN. SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN CHARGE OF GROUND FORCES UNDER GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. BESIDES THE FOUR AMERICAN DIVISIONS, THE 17 INCLUDED THREE INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND AN ARMORED DIVISION OF THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY, AND EIGHT DIVISIONS OF GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S BRILLIANT EIGHTH ARMY WHICH DROVE UP FROM THE SOUTH IN TUNISIA AFTER CHASING FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL ACROSS AFRICA.

MK225AEW

UNDATED AXIS REACTION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FROM A GLOOMY SILENCE THAT LASTED SEVERAL HOURS, THE AXIS PROPAGANDA MACHINE TURNED TO NERVOUS OPTIMISM TODAY OVER NEWS OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF ITALY--AND GERMAN GARRISONS ALONG THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN COAST SHARPENED THEIR VIGIL WITH A BURST OF ACTIVITY.

BERLIN PREDICTED THAT THE BATTLE-HARDENED AMERICAN 7TH ARMY OF LIEUT.-GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., CO-CONQUERORS OF SICILY WITH THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY, WOULD SOON STRIKE THE CONTINENT IN ANOTHER SECTOR. SO FAR, THE AMERICANS WERE APPARENTLY HOLDING BACK THEIR PUNCH.

AFTER TELLING THE GERMAN PUBLIC THAT THERE WERE "NO FRESH REPORTS FROM ANY OF THE FRONTS"--MANY HOURS AFTER ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAD BROADCAST WORD OF THE INVASION--THE BERLIN RADIO FINALLY DECLARED THAT THE ASSAULT ON ITALY WAS EXPECTED AND THAT THE AXIS WAS PREPARED FOR "TWO OR THREE BLOWS AGAINST THE CONTINENT."

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS FRANKLY ADMITTED THAT THE ALLIES HAD LAUNCHED OPERATIONS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS "ON A VAST SCALE."

SIMULTANEOUSLY, CAPT. LUDWIG X X X PICKING UP 2ND GRAF LONDON, GERMAN REACTION (A122) AND ANY OTHER DATE-LINED AXIS REACTION DESIRED.

SW-FD1233PEW

NOTE TO EDITORS:

THE INVASION OF ITALY IS BEING COVERED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY VIRTUALLY THE SAME VETERAN TEAM THT WON PRAISE FOR ITS WORK IN THE EARLIER PHASES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN, IN TUNISIA AND SICILY.

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EDWARD KENNEDY, WHO DIRECTED THE TUNISIAN STAFF, AGAIN IS IN CHARGE AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ASSISTED BY DON WHITEHEAD AND NOLAND NORGAARD.

DANIEL DE LUCE, WHOSE EYEWITNESS STORIES ON THE GERMAN DEBACLE IN TUNISIA WON WIDE ACCLAIM AND WHO HEADED THE TEAM THAT COVERED THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, IS WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY. IT IS EXPECTED THAT HIS DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT WILL BE AVAILABLE SOON.

RELMAN MORIN, HAL BOYLE AND PAUL KERN LEE HAVE ASSIGNMENTS WITH THE FORCES, EITHER ASHORE OR ABOARD SHIP.

THE AP

FD1241PEW

1943

WAR CHRONOLOGY (WITH INVASION)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TODAY'S INVASION OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT BY ALLIED TROOPS ADDS A MAJOR NOTATION IN BOLD-FACE TYPE TO THE GROWING CHRONOLOGY OF THE CURRENT CONFLICT IN THAT THEATER. HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS OF MAJOR EUROPEAN WAR DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PAST FOUR YEARS:

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-- 1939 --

MAR.14--GERMAN TROOPS CROSS CZECH FRONTIER, OCCUPY PRAGUE NEXT DAY.

AUG.23--RUSSO-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT SIGNED IN MOSCOW.

SEPT.1-3--GERMANY INVADES POLAND, DRAWING BRITISH AND FRENCH WAR DECLARATION TWO DAYS LATER.

SEPT.17--SOVIET TROOPS ENTER EASTERN POLAND.

SEPT.27--WARSAW SURRENDERS; POLAND PARTITIONED BY RUSSIANS, GERMANS TWO DAYS LATER.

NOV.30--RUSSIA INVADES FINLAND.

-- 1940 --

MAR.12--RUSSO-FINNISH PEACE SIGNED.

APRIL 9--GERMANY INVADES DENMARK AND NORWAY.

MAY 10--GERMANY INVADES HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG. (CHURCHILL REPLACES CHAMBERLAIN AS BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.)

MAY 15--DUTCH ARMY CAPITULATES.

MAY 23--BELGIAN ARMY CAPITULATES.

MAY 30-JUNE 4--B.E.F. EVACUATED FROM DUNKERQUE.

JUNE 10--EVACUATION OF NORWAY ANNOUNCED: KING, GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN

JUNE 11--ITALY ENTERS WAR AGAINST BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

JUNE 22--FRENCH ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY SIGNED.

JUNE 24--FRENCH ARMISTICE WITH ITALY SIGNED.

SEPT.7--HEAVY NIGHT RAIDS ON LONDON BEGIN.

SEPT.27--GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN SIGN TEN-YEAR TRI-PARTITE PACT IN BERLIN.

OCT.28--ITALY INVADES GREECE.

DEC.9--BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN WESTERN DESERT (NORTH AFRICA) OPENS.

-- 1941 --

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APRIL 6--GERMANY ATTACKS YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE.

APRIL 17--GERMANY ANNOUNCES SURRENDER OF YUGOSLAV ARMY.

APRIL 23--GREEK ARMY IN THE EPIRUS SURRENDERS TO GERMANY.

MAY 31--BRITISH FORCES WITHDRAW FROM CRETE. ARMISTICE SIGNED IN IRAQ.

JUNE 22--GERMANY INVADES U.S.S.R.

JULY 12--ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY SIGNED MOSCOW.

OCT.19--STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED IN MOSCOW AFTER STEP-BY-STEP DEFENSE.

NOV.24--RUSSIANS BEGIN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE WEST OF ROSTOV.

DEC.7--JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR DRAWS U.S. INTO WAR AND, DURING NEXT FEW DAYS, EUROPEAN DECLARATIONS WITH ALLIES AND AXIS SQUARING OFF AROUND WORLD.

DEC.11--U.S.ITALY AND GERMANY EXCHANGE WAR DECLARATIONS.

DEC.16--GERMANS RETREATING ALONG ENTIRE EASTERN FRONT.

-- 1942 --

MAY 8--GERMANS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA.

SEPT.16--RUSSO-GERMAN FIGHTING REACHES STALINGRAD.

SEPT.23--RUSSIANS LAUNCH COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN STALINGRAD AREA.

NOV.8--AMERICANS AND BRITISH LAND IN NORTH AFRICA.

NOV.13--BRITISH 8TH ARMY TAKES TOBRUK AND GAZALA; AXIS RETREAT CONTINUES.

NOV.27--GERMANS SEIZE TOULON; FRENCH CREWS SCUTTLE WARSHIPS IN HARBOR

NOV.28--RUSSIANS ANNOUNCE CENTRAL FRONT OFFENSIVE OPENED, FOLLOWED DEC.16 BY OFFENSIVE IN MIDDLE DON AREA, UNTIL SOME MAIN GERMAN

30.24-8033

FORCES IN FULL RETREAT DEC.31.

-- 1943 --

MAY 7--TUNIS AND BIZERTE CAPTURED BY ALLIES IN CLIMAX TO AFRICAN DRIVE.

JULY 10--SICILY INVADED.

AUG.17--SICILY FALLS TO ALLIES--ALL ORGANIZED RESISTANCE CEASES.

SEPT.3--ALLIED FORCES LAND IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

MK301AEW

UNDATED ITALY-IN-WAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUNE 10, 1940--ITALY DECLARED WAR ON GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

JUNE 23--BRITISH SOMALILAND IRREGULARS CARRY THE WAR INTO ITALIAN EAST AFRICA.

AUG. 7--ITALIANS ENTER BRITISH SOMALILAND WHICH THE BRITISH FORCES EVACUATED 12 DAYS LATER.

SEPT.14--ITALIANS DRIVE TO SIDI BARRANI IN EGYPT.

OCT.27--THEY INVADE GREECE FROM ALBANIA WHICH THEY HAD CONQUERED THE PRECEDING YEAR.

DEC.12--THE BRITISH LAUNCH THEIR FIRST OFFENSIVE TO DRIVE THE INVADER FROM EGYPT, CAPTURING SIDI BARRANI.

JAN.5 TO FEB.9--THE ADVANCING BRITISH TAKE TOBRUK, BENGASI AND EL AGHEILA IN SICILY WHERE THEIR OFFENSIVE STALLED.

JAN.15, 1941--HAILE SELASSIE RAISES HIS FLAG AGAIN IN ETHOPIA WITH THE HELP OF BRITISH FORCES.

FEB.25 TO APR.12--AXIS FORCES DRIVE BRITISH BACK SUCCESSIVELY FROM EL AGHEILA, BENGASI AND ENCIRCLE TOBRUK.

FEB.26 -- THE FALL OF MOGADISCIO, CAPITAL OF ITALIAN SOMALILAND TO BRITISH FORCES MARKS THE CAPTURE OF THE FIRST ENTIRE COLONY.

APR.7--ADDIS ABABA FALLS TO THE BRITISH.

JULY 9--ITALY HELPS GERMANY DIVIDE UP THE BALKANS, GETTING AS HER SHARE OF THE GERMAN MILITARY EFFORT PART OF YUGOSLAVIA.

NOV.27--GONDAR, LAST ITALIAN STRONGHOLD IN EAST AFRICA, FALLS TO ETHOPIAN FORCE LED BY BRITISH OFFICERS.

DEC.10--THE BRITISH IN THEIR SECOND LIBYAN OFFENSIVE LIFT THE TOBRUK SIEGE, DRIVING THE AXIS FORCES BACK.

JAN.19, 1942--HAILE SELASSIE RETURNS TO HIS THRONE FROM WHICH THE ITALIANS DROVE HIM IN 1936.

JUNE 22--THE AXIS RE-TAKES TOBRUK, DRIVING THE BRITISH INTO EGYPT, AND

JULY 2--REACHES ITS HIGH WATER MARK IN EGYPT WITH THE CAPTURE OF EL ALAMEIN.

OCT.23--GEN.BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY BREAKS THE AXIS EL ALAMEIN LINE AND STARTS HIS DRIVE WHICH WAS TO FINISH AT TUNIS.

(EDS: IN SEVENTH PGH CHRONOLOGY SECOND LINE PLS READ: XXX EL AGHEILA IN L I B Y A (NOT SICILY)

NOV.8--UNITED STATES AND BRITISH FORCES INVADE FRENCH NORTH AFRICA SETTING UP THE OTHER JAW OF A PINCERS ON ITALY'S LIBYAN COLONY.

NOV.13--THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TAKES TOBRUK.

NOV.20--BENGASI.

DEC.12--THE BRITISH REACH THEIR OLD HIGH WATER MARK AT EL AGHEILA.

JAN.24--TRIPOLI, CAPITAL OF ITALY'S LAST COLONY IN AFRICA, FALLS TO MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY.

JAN.26--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HOLD THEIR "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" CONFERENCE AT CASABLANCA TO MAP FUTURE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE AXIS.

FEB.10--MONTGOMERY CROSSES INTO TUNISIA, EFFECTIVELY MARKING FINIS

TO ITALY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

MAY 12--ALL AXIS RESISTANCE IN AFRICA ENDS IN THE CAPE BON PENINSULA.

JUNE 11--ITALY'S ISLAND OUTPOST AT PANTELLERIA FALLS AFTER HEAVY POUNDING FROM THE AIR AND THE WAR DRAWS CLOSE TO ITALY ITSELF.

JUNE 12--LAMPEDUSA, SISTER ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA, FALLS TO THE ALLIES.

JULY 10--THE ALLIES INVADE SICILY.

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JULY 22--PALERMO, SICILIAN CAPITAL, FALLS WITH HARDLY A SHOT FIRED.

JULY 25--BENITO MUSSOLINI, WHO BROUGHT ITALY INTO THE WAR, FORCED TO RESIGN, ENDING THE "FASCIST ERA."

AUG.17--THE CAPTURE OF MESSINA BY AMERICAN FORCES COMPLETES THE OCCUPATION OF SICILY, LEAVING ITALY HER AEGEAN ISLANDS, THE SPOILS OF ALBANIA AND PART OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE ITALIAN MAINLAND.

SEPT.3--ALLIED TROOPS LAND IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

MK155AEW

BRITISH OUT TO
AVENGE GREECE,
DUNKERQUE (600)

BY KENNETH L.DIXON
ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN STAFF

THE ARMOR OF THE MIGHTY EUROPEAN FORTRESS WHICH ADOLF HITLER HAS HAD SOME TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS TO MAKE IMPREGNABLE FAILED HIM TODAY AS THE BRITISH RETURNED TO THE CONTINENT FROM WHICH THEY ONCE FLED THROUGH THE BLOODY WATERS AT DUNKERQUE AND CORINTH.

HITLER'S HOPES AND PROMISES TO HIS PEOPLE TO SAVE THEM FROM A DOUBLE-SQUEEZE HAVE FLICKERED OUT AND TODAY HE FOUND HIMSELF BATTLING AGAINST A MIGHTY NEW ONRUSH OF THE RED ARMY, A FRESH TIDE OF ALLIED STRENGTH ROLLING ONTO ITALIAN BEACHES, AND ARMADAS OF BOMBING PLANES WHICH STREAKED ACROSS HIS BROKEN AIR FRONTIERS ON THE WEST.

YET OTHER ARMIES, IN READINESS, CAMPED AT THE JUMPING OFF POINTS FOR OTHER POSSIBLE BLOWS---FOR WHILE GEN. SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S ELITE EIGHTH ARMY SPEARHEADED THE WAY INTO ITALY FROM SICILY, THE VETERAN AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY'S ACTIVITIES REMAINED WRAPPED IN MYSTERY THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY STILL RESTED FROM ITS TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN, THE TRAINED AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY WAS HELD IN RESERVE IN NORTH AFRICA, A LARGE AND NEWLY EQUIPPED FRENCH ARMY AWAITED THE DAY OF REVENGE, THE BRITISH NINTH AND 10TH ARMIES REMAINED IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND A HOST OF ALLIED FORCES SHARPENED THEIR WEAPONS IN ENGLAND.

THREE YEARS AND THREE MONTHS, ALMOST TO THE DAY, AFTER THE SHINY NEW GERMAN ARMY HAD KICKED THE BRITISH INTO THE SEA AT DUNKERQUE, HITLER'S ENEMIES APPEARED READY TO PRESS IN UPON ALL SIDES.

TWO YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE SACRIFICE ARMY OF THE BRITISH HAD BEEN BLUDGEONED INTO A BLOODY DEFEAT IN GREECE--WHEN HITLER THOUGHT THE CONTINENT RID FOR ALL TIME OF ALLIED ENEMIES--THE FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, MORE POWERFUL THAN EVER, ARE BACK ON HIS THRESHOLD DETERMINED TO DRIVE HOME THE BLOWS THAT WILL BRING HIM TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

ALREADY HAVING SENT MUSSOLINI SPRAWLING FROM HIS FASCIST SEAT OF POWER, THEY SEEM ABOUT TO KNOCK HITLER'S CHIEF PARTNER, ITALY, OUT OF THE WAR AS THEY BEGIN THE LONG COMEBACK TRAIL TO BERLIN.

THE AVENGING HOSTS ARE BACK, NOT ONLY WITH THEIR OLD-TIME MASTERY OF THE SEA, BUT ALSO WITH CLEAR-CUT SUPREMACY IN THE AIR--HAVING LEARNED THEIR LESSON WHEN HERMAN GOERING'S LUFTWAFFE BOMBED AND STRAFED THE ALLIED EVACUATION SHIPS IN THE CHURNING CRIMSON WATERS OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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THAT WAS HITLER'S HEYDAY. HIS AIR-BORNE TROOPS HAD STRUCK WITH SWIFT SUCCESS FROM NORWAY TO CRETE. HIS PANZERS HAD PUNCHED

30.24-8035

30.24-8035

THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES, DRIVING THE REMNANTS OF A BEATEN ALLIED ARMY OFF THE CONTINENT WITH A SPEED WHICH STARTLED EVEN THE NAZI STRATEGISTS. THEY BLUDGEONED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE BALKANS--WITH CLOUDS OF WARPLANES OVERHEAD AND CRACK NAZI DIVISIONS CLOSE BEHIND--AND THE ALLIED DUNKERQUE DEBACLE WAS ALMOST DUPLICATED AS THE BRITISH FLED FROM GREECE.

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LONDON SHUDDERED STEADILY UNDER THE BRUTAL NIGHTLY BLITZING THAT MANY SAW AS THE SOFTENING PRELUDE TO INVASION. AND FEW FELT THE BATTERED BRITISH FORCES COULD REPEL IT.

THEN MISTAKES APPEARED IN THE VICTORY-DRUNK HITLER'S STRATEGY. HIS INTUITION WENT ASTRAY.

HE FAILED TO CARRY OUT THE INVSION OF ENGLAND THAT MIGHT HAVE SPELLED A NAZI VICTORY.

INSTEAD HE TURNED TO WHAT LOOKED LIKE AN EASIER VICTORY, AN INVASION OF RUSSIA WHICH HE IMAGINED WOULD FIX THINGS UP FOR A LONG WAR WITH ENGLAND AND HER ALLIES.

HISTORIANS MAY ARGUE OVER WHETHER THAT WAS THE TURNING POINT, OR WHETHER IT CAME HALF A YEAR LATER WHEN HE FOLLOWED THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR BY DECLARING WAR ON AMERICA, THUS DEFINITELY PULLING UNCLE SAM'S MILITARY MIGHT INTO THE EVENTUAL ATTACK ON HIS FORTRESS.

HITLER'S TIDE CERTAINLY WAS GOING OUT LAST YEAR AT STALINGRAD, WHILE THE BIG CHANGE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN CAME LAST NOVEMBER, LESS THAN A YEAR AGO, WHEN GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER LED HIS AMPHIBIOUS EXPEDITION ASHORE IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA.

AT ANY RATE, THE TIDE OF WAR WHICH BOILED OUT OF BERLIN SOME FOUR YEARS AGO WAS SWEEPING BACK STRONGLY TODAY AS CRACK ALLIED TROOPS STORMED THE BEACHES OF ITALY.

WM/N357PEW

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

THE INVASION OF ITALY IS A FURTHER HEARTENING EXHIBITION OF ALREADY GREAT AND RAPIDLY GROWING ALLIED STRIKING POWER, AND WE ARE WARRANTED IN HAVING FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE OUTCOME.

WE SHOULDN'T MAKE THE MISTAKE, HOWEVER, OF PINNING OUR EXPECTATIONS TOO HIGH ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THIS IS THE ANXIOUSLY AWAITED CONTINENTAL OPERATION--THE MUCH DEBATED "SECOND FRONT"--WHICH ONE OF THESE DAYS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE RUSSIANS MOST CERTAINLY WILL CREATE THE GIANT VISE WHICH WILL BREAK HERR HITLER'S BONES.

THIS IS A BIG SHOW, BUT IT ISN'T THE (UPPER CASE) BIG SHW. INDEED, IT IS EMPHASIZED AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA THAT

SEP 4 1943

THIS IS A BIG SHOW, BUT IT ISN'T THE (UPPER CASE) BIG SHOW. INDEED, IT IS EMPHASIZED AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA THAT IT ISN'T THE OPENING OF A "SECOND FRONT" BUT JUST CONTINUATION OF THE CAMPAIGN WHICH WAS BEGUN THERE AND WAS CONTINUED WITH THE CONQUEST OF SICILY.

INVASION OF ITALY IS A JOB WHICH HAD TO BE DONE, AND IT WILL BE IMMENSELY USEFUL IN MANY WAYS. STILL I HAVE A HUNCH THAT THERE ARE OTHER THINGS THE ALLIES WOULD RATHER BE DOING RIGHT NOW THAN CLEANING UP THIS PENINSULA WHICH IS MERELY AN APPENDAGE OF THE CONTINENT AND CANNOT BRING THE WESTERN UNITED NATIONS ARMIES IMMEDIATELY TO GRIPS WITH THE NAZI FORCES WITHIN HITLER'S EUROPEAN FORTRESS.

INDEED, IT'S MY SUGGESTION THAT WE WATCHERS KEEP ONE EYE ON THE

UNFOLDING OF THE DRAMA IN ITALY, AND THE OTHER COCKED IN THE DIRECTION OF OTHER POSSIBLE INVASION POINTS. THE ALLIES HAVE MORE THAN THIS ONE TRICK IN THEIR OLD KIT BAGS.

THE INVADING FORCES SWARMED ASHORE IN LOWER ITALY WITH THE EXPECTATION OF ENCOUNTERING STIFF RESISTANCE, AND ACCORDING TO THE ALGIERS RADIO THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY--SPEARHEAD OF THE OPERATION--ALREADY HAVE RUN INTO IT. MOST OF THE OPPOSITION WAS LOOKED FOR FROM THE BOCHE, BUT IT SEEMED UNLIKELY THAT THEY WOULD BE IN GREAT FORCE IN SOUTHERN ITALY. IN THE NORTH OF THE PENINSULA, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS ARE REPORTED TO BE HOLDING THE LINE OF THE PO RIVER IN STRENGTH, AND LIKELY HAVE DEFENSIVE POSITIONS SOUTH OF THERE.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING OPERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVASION WAS THE ALLIED BOMBING OF THE BRIDGES IN THE BRENNER PASS, WHICH IS THE GREAT GATEWAY THROUGH THE ALPS INTO ITALY FROM GERMANY. THIS HAS BEEN THE MAIN INVASION ROUTE INTO ITALY FROM THE NORTH THROUGH THE CENTURIES. ITS RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY HAVE PROVIDED THE THOROUGHFARE FOR AXIS TRANSPORT AND A CRIPPLING OF THIS COMMUNICATION WOULD BE A CALAMITY FOR THE GERMANS.

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ONE OF THE MAIN ASSETS THE ALLIES WILL ACQUIRE BY OVERRUNNING ITALY WILL BE AIR BASES IN THE NORTH FROM WHICH THEY CAN EXTEND THEIR BOMBING OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE REICH AND OCCUPIED TERRITORIES. ANOTHER GREAT PRIZE WOULD BE THE ACQUISITION OF THE ITALIAN NAVY--GREATLY WHITTLED DOWN THROUGH YEARS OF WAR BUT STILL CONTAINING MANY USEFUL WARSHIPS. THERE IS HOPE THAT THE FLEET MAY BE TAKEN OVER INTACT.

OF COURSE, KNOCKING ITALY OUT OF THE WAR REPRESENTS AN IMMENSE GAIN, BUT THE COUNTRY ALREADY IS VIRTUALLY IMPOTENT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF OFFENSIVE WARFARE. THUS THE INVASION REPRESENTS A MOPPING UP PROCESS. STILL, THIS WILL HAVE ITS MORAL EFFECT AND WILL FURTHER WEAKEN THE AXIS GRIP ON THE BALKANS. WHEN WE HAVE DRIVEN THE NAZIS OUT OF NORTHERN ITALY, WE ALSO SHALL HAVE GAINED A BRIDGEHEAD OF SORTS FROM WHICH WE COULD MOVE INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE AND THE BALKANS.

WE SHALL HAVE TO TAKE THE BITTER WITH THE SWEET, THOUGH. AMONG THE LIABILITIES WE SHALL ACQUIRE IF WE OVERRUN ALL ITALY WILL BE THE NECESSITY OF PUTTING A FORCE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN INTO THE COUNTRY FOR GARRISON DUTY. THE ALLIES ALSO WILL HAVE TO HELP FEED 40,000,000 HUNGRY ITALIAN MOUTHS, AND FIND THE CARGO VESSELS ON WHICH TO MOVE SUPPLIES TO THE LITTLE COUNTRY.

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ALLIES PUSH INTO ITALY FROM WIDE BEACHHEAD; RAF BOMBS BERLIN WITH 50 TONS A MINUTE; RUSSIANS CLOSE IN ON STALINO IN DONETS DRIVE

ALLIES POUR IN MORE TROOPS AND SUPPLIES

Italian Defenders Surrender in Batches as British and Canadians Push Inland—Reggio and San Giovanni Taken.

SEP 5 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—British and Canadian troops have clamped a firm hold on a ten-mile bridgehead including both Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni and the intervening coast of the Italian toe, and are plunging ahead, Allied headquarters announced today.

New reinforcements of troops and supplies are pouring across the narrow Messina Strait and the advance is continuing, the communique went on to say, adding that the initial spearheads yesterday met relatively weak opposition. The Canadian war correspondent Ross Munro said that the Canadian landings were almost bloodless, and other eyewitnesses declared that the Italian troops were surrendering in batches, as they had done in Sicily, and that they had even rowed across the strait in small boats to surrender before the invasion began at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Civilians at Reggio Calabria waved white flags and cheered the occupying British troops. In other parts of the coastal area the civilians, apparently as weary of war as the Sicilians, received the invaders with a friendly air.

[After admitting the loss of San Giovanni and Reggio Calabria, the Italian High Command went on today to announce the loss of Melito also. The Berlin radio went even further and told of what was termed "a second Allied landing" between Melito and Cape Spartivento. Later the German communique declared that an attempt to land behind the Axis lines had been defeated. Whether it actually was a second landing or simply represented the progress of the Allied thrust south from Reggio Calabria was not clear, but the effect was the same in either case—a wide extension of the Allied line.]

Air Squadrons Smash at Foe.

Meanwhile the grand offensive rolled deeper into Italy as vast armadas of Allied warplanes blasted the enemy positions over the toe and battered airdromes near Naples, while American Liberators from the Middle East joined the assault with a punishing blow on the railroad yards at Sulmona, seventy-five miles east of Rome, shooting down twenty-seven enemy fighters in the course of the attack.

The heaviest single assault was delivered by the Liberators which laid direct hits on the railway station, engine repair shops and warehouses, and covered the railway yards with bomb bursts. Violent detonations also were set off in an explosives factory near the railway center, Middle East headquarters announced. Six Allied planes were lost in this and other attacks.

The planes from North Africa met little opposition and shot down two enemy fighters, while one Allied ship was lost in Thursday night patrols. Three other enemy planes were destroyed off North Africa and the south of Italy yesterday and the night before.

Battleships Prepare the Ground.

An Allied naval communique reported that yesterday's landings on the beaches between Reggio Calabria and Catona, some five miles north, met with little or no opposition, declaring: "The first loads were cleared well ahead of the time laid down in the program, and by early afternoon the second series of craft were moving across the strait with reinforcements and supplies. This work continues."

Two British battleships turned their heavy guns against enemy pillboxes and defenses in the Cape del Armi area on Thursday morning in a second pre-invasion shelling following up the bombardment by the sixteen-inch guns of the Rodney and Nelson earlier in the week.

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of the Mediterranean fleet, watched from a destroyer Thursday bombardment of the Cape del Armi area by the warships Warspite and Valiant, with their fifteen-inch guns firing one-ton shells.

Many batteries of field guns, including American units, on the shore of Sicily also covered the landings, supplemented by the heavy British machine-guns firing streamlined bullets and capable of placing a curtain of fire on the mainland. One big enemy shore gun opened fire during the crossing of the strait, but this was silenced by the British warships.

Great Air Base Captured.

The village of Gallico Marina, halfway between Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, was the focal point of the initial predawn landings and was the first community on continental Europe to fall into Allied hands. Landings also were made immediately north and south of Reggio Calabria, and the great Axis air base just south of the town was quickly seized. This has a 1,600-foot runway, two hangars and workshops. No enemy planes or armor were encountered.

In announcing the capture of San Giovanni the communique said that a large number of prisoners were taken at that point.

Demolitions att[illegible] treating enemy f[illegible]en largely ineffectiv[illegible]uni- que addded.

Simultaneously an air communique announced that Allied airmen supporting the invading forces had blasted Catanzaro in the arch of the Italian boot and also had swept across the Tyrrhenian Sea to bomb southern Sardinia.

In southern Sardinia enemy radio installations were attacked by fighter-bombers and fighters.

Enemy Communications Hit.

In addition to Catanzaro, medium and light bombers and fighter bombers hit enemy communications at Cosenza, on the west coast of Italy, just above the instep of the boot.

Reggio Calabria is the area's largest city with a normal population of 130,000 persons. It is almost all of modern construction, as the old city was razed by an earthquake in 1908. San Giovanni is little large than a village.

One factor in the new campaign appeared indisputable. Allied airmen held virtually unchallenged sway in the skies.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS YIELD QUICKLY TO INVASION FORCES

Many Prisoners Taken in First Two Days of Campaign.

SEP 7

ALLIES RULE IN AIR

Planes Find No Targets in Continuous Sweep Across Battle Zone.

NEW TROOPS POUR IN

Tanks, Artillery Landed at Calabria Without Interruption from Enemy.

KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 4. — (AP) British and Canadian forces swiftly enlarged their bridgehead on the toe of Italy today in the face of feeble enemy resistance both on the ground and in the air, and there was yet no indication where the German High command would elect to make a determined stand.

Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, the only ports of consequence on the mainland shores of the Messina straits, capitulated

quickly after Allied assault forces landed yesterday on a 10-mile front and rounded up a large number of Italian prisoners.

British Extend Gains

(The United Nations radio at Algiers, quoting a dispatch received at Allied headquarters, said tonight that the invasion forces were successfully extending their gains towards the north and east of Italy's toe. Powerful fleets of planes and tanks continued to support the British and Canadian forces, said the broadcast, heard in London.)

(Radio France in Algiers, in a broadcast also heard in London, said Saturday night that the Allied bridgehead had been extended up to a depth of three miles during the preceding 24 hours. Massive reinforcements were reaching Calabria without interruption, the broadcast said, and added that Italian soldiers were surrendering in groups.)

Axis broadcasts today told of "large scale" British landings at noon yesterday at Melito and Cape Spartivento at the extreme southern tip of Italy, and the broadcast Italian communique said Melito had been evacuated.

The Allied communique made no mention of landings at these points, or at Scilla, just north of San Giovanni, which the Germans said was occupied yesterday.

(These Axis reports indicated that the Allies may have established a beachhead of 45 miles—assuming all the beach from Cape Spartvento to Scilla was held—but there was no confirmation from Allied headquarters.)

Planes Find No Targets

Doubt that the Germans would try to make a real stand on the Calabrian peninsula arose after Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 8th army forces punched quickly through the enemy's light coastal defenses and Allied aircraft searched vainly for important targets in the area.

An Allied military spokesman said the enemy had not yet employed tanks in defense of the fortress of Europe and that only a few Axis planes were even sighted by the huge fleets of Allied fighters and bombers ranging ahead of the ground troops.

Sholto Watt, a correspondent for the Canadian Press, reported that Canadian forces were far ahead of schedule in their push inland and that the British were "streaking ahead like a scalded cat." He said the Italian natives were smiling, waving greetings and throwing gifts of fruit to the invading Canadians.

There was yet no report of a landing by the American 7th Army—a fact that had the enemy obviously worried. The German military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, speculated in a broadcast on the possibility that the present attack was intended only as a diversion and that major landings would be attempted soon.

Elaborate Demolitions

Elaborate demolitions similar to those the Germans employed to delay Allied forces in Sicily a few weeks ago confronted the invading troops as they fanned out from the stretch of beach along which the first landings were made.

These demolitions, which an Allied communique described as "largely ineffective," seemed to indicate that the Nazis had hoped only to slow occupation of the bridgehead.

A German news agency report broadcast by Axis sources reported that "yesterday afternoon three British freighters entered the harbor of Reggio Calabria and landed heavy war material, which obviously was for tank units engaged north of Reggio Calabria in heavy fighting with the German panzer grenadiers."

This was the only indication from any source that tanks had gone into action for either side or that heavy fighting had begun. The report was received with skepticism.

Reggio Calabria airfield, which can be used as a fighter plane base, was captured by the Allied assault wave as it pushed rapidly inland from the beaches.

Gen. Montgomery was wasting no time in consolidating his continental foothold. Reinforcements and supplies were pouring across the straits from Sicily in a great fleet of small craft. A naval officer back from an operation said the straits were "literally crowded" with ships.

Whether the Germans could risk a large force on a full scale battle anywhere in southern Italy, where the Allied air force rules the skies and where railroads and other vital means of communication have been battered into uselessness, appeared doubtful.

Nazis Bolster Forces

Official reports indicate that German reinforcements and supplies have been pouring into northern Italy over the Brenner pass rail line, which was severed two days ago by heavy Flying Fortress raids on Trento, Borzano and Bologna. A movement of any great number of troops or large quantities of war materials farther south, however, particularly beyond Naples, would appear to be an almost impossible task for the Nazis in the present state of their air force.

They might attempt it, though. Capt. Sertorious declared in his Nazi broadcast today that Italy would become "Europe's battlefield" if it became evident that the main Allied invasion effort was directed there.

An official Allied report, meantime, said that "sortie after sortie" of planes ranged over lower Italy from dawn to dusk and returned to report no targets for their guns or bombs. Of the few enemy planes sighted, five were destroyed and one Allied ship was missing.

Rail Yards Bombed

American Liberators from the Middle East bombed the railroad yards at Sulmona, 75 miles east of Rome, by daylight yesterday. They ran into stiff opposition and shot down 27 enemy ships while themselves losing six planes. This brought the total bag of enemy planes to 32 against a loss of seven Allied craft. R.A.F. Wellingtons followed up last night with flare raids on enemy airfields at Capua and Capodichino in the Naples area, setting fire to several hangars.

Ross Munro, another Canadian Press observer who landed in Italy with the initial assault, reported in a dispatch today that he had not yet seen a single German, though he had seen numerous Italian prisoners.

He revealed an ingenious method by which the Canadian landing barges were directed to their appointed spots on the Italian coast in the darkness of yesterday morning. Tracer shells fired on fixed lines from the Sicilian coast guided them to the exact points they were to hit. Munro said the beaches were not mined.

The village of Galico Marino, halfway between Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, was the focal point of the landing and was the first community on continental Europe to fall into Allied hands. No enemy planes were encountered as the Allied troops swarmed across the narrow strait under the protection of a thunderous barrage laid down by the 8th army's famous artillery.

One Gun Challenges Invaders

One big Axis shore gun opened up during the crossing, but was silenced by British warships. The first wave of the invasion was cleared well ahead of schedule, and by early afternoon a second wave of seacraft was under way.

The day before the landing the big British warships Warspite and Valiant bombarded enemy positions with their 15-inch guns.

Reggio Calabria, which fell with such surprising ease, has a normal population of 130,000 and is Calabria's largest city. Almost all of it is of modern construction, as the old city was razed by an earthquake in 1908.

A British reporter, Edward Gilling, who landed in that area, said the first light of dawn was just breaking yesterday when the first assault craft ground to a halt in the shallow waters. Soon after, he said, the first group of Italian soldiers walked onto the beach with their arms upraised, crying "Italian Sicilians."

Nazis Report 2nd Landing

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 4—The Berlin radio today broadcast reports of a second Allied landing in Italy, but the German high command indicated that another invasion had been attempted without success.

A German communique, broadcast by Berlin and recorded here by Reuters, reported "unsuccessful attempts to land behind our (Axis) defense lines."

First Report Claims Landing

The earlier broadcast said flatly that Allied forces made a second landing yesterday between Cape Spartivento and Melito.

The German-controlled Paris radio reported that efforts of British and Canadian troops to advance north and east from their landing points on both sides of Reggio Calabria in southern Italy were being met with determined German and Italian resistance.

German planes are taking an important part in the battle, said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press.

The German-controlled Brussels radio, meanwhile, said that the Allied forces trying to push forward in a northerly direction from Reggio Calabria were mostly infantry, while those moving inland to the east included many armored units.

U. S. AIR ATTACKS CUTTING RAIL LINES IMPRESS ITALIANS

Most of Populace Calm, Indifferent to News of Invasion.

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 4. — (AP) The pounding which American Fortress bombers gave Bolzano and Trento Thursday crippling rail traffic through the Brenner pass, Italy's connecting link with Germany, greatly impressed Italy, a Milan dispatch to the newspaper Der Bund said today.

In marked contrast, however, various dispatches reported that the Italians received the news of the Allied landings in the Reggio Calabria area in a calm, almost indifferent manner.

The fact that the Allies decided to strike the southernmost point of the Italian mainland, instead of hitting farther north, provided the chief surprise for Italians concerning the invasion, a Rome dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said.

Italians Hope for Peace

This dispatch, passed by the Italian censor, said that behind the "apathetic attitude" of the Italian population still rest hopes for peace—hopes which have been given impetus throughout Italy by words of the Pope.

Political circles in Rome recently expressed the belief that the Allied armies would strike to the north in the region around Naples or possibly even in Tuscany in an effort to cut-off and encircle southern Italy.

(Berlin dispatches received in Stockholm indicated that the Germans, too, were not certain at the outset, at least, that this first assault would be the major Allied thrust at Italy. The Aftonbladet correspondent said the Germans were delaying throwing their full defensive strength against the British Eighth army while waiting to determine whether other attacks may develop. It is plain, he added, that the Nazis regarded the landings in the Reggio Calabria area at first as camouflage for attacks elsewhere.)

Await New Attacks

(According to dispatches reaching Madrid, Rome and Berlin were interested in the direction the British would strike out from their bridgehead, but were even more concerned with what Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower might do with the Americans and other Allied forces standing ready under his command.)

Rome and Berlin saw the invasion with different eyes. A Berlin dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne quoted circles in the German capital as pointing out that winter and snows in the Brenner pass would serve as obstacles to military operations in northern Italy.

The belief was reiterated in Rome, however, that the Allies did not intend to fight the full length of Italy, but may be planning to use bases in southern Italy for an attack on the Balkans.

In the industrial north, especially in Milan and Turin, peace demonstrations were reported yesterday by the Gazette de Lausanne which added that fold-arm strikes were not yet controlled despite the Italian press statements of the workers "comprehension" of the nation's situation.

Reporting on the way Italians accepted the news of the invasion, a Swiss Telegraphic agency dispatch from Rome said "there is no particular uneasiness in the capital," and a dispatch to the Zurich Die Tat from the Italian frontier said the first reaction in Italy to the invasion was one of "complete calm, almost indifference."

Yanks' Long Tom Guns Opened Big Barrage

Daniel De Luce

[Associated Press War Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press]

Messina, Sicily, Sept. 4 (Delayed)—American "long toms" which were the first guns to smell Bizerte opened fire on enemy targets across Messina Strait to herald the long-awaited invasion of Italy.

In the middle of the night, as thousands of British and Canadian fighters were embarking for the toe of Italy, skilled young United States gunners hurled a brief, crackling concentration of 155-millimeter shells on a burning Axis ammunition dump.

Glow Looks Like Volcano

The conflagration threw a fiery red glow into the sky like a volcano and seemingly turned the narrow ribbon of water between Sicily and Italy into molten metal.

The whole strait was lighted by these fires, which flared up re-

"Soft Touch" After Bizerte

"This is a soft touch for us," said Lieut. Thomas Harper, 24-year-old assistant executive officer of a Long Tom battery whose home is near Junction City, Ore.

"Here we can practically stick our guns up in nicely wooded and screened canyons with adhesive tape and Jerry can't ever see us or get us in range. But when we put our neck out to shell Bizerte last spring we moved up in front of even our light guns and the Jerries threw everything back at us except the kitchen sink."

High On 1,000-Foot Ridge

We were standing on one of the 1,000-foot ridges behind Messina. The stars jammed the clear night sky and a white sliver of a new moon had long since disappeared.

On the Allied side of the strait there was not a sound nor a sign of life after the Long Toms had quit crackling except one red glow along the Messina water front.

"That's just a coal dump that's been smoldering four weeks," Harper explained.

Yanks Know How To Shoot

A British brigadier commanding the Allied artillery concentration for the invasion told me during the evening:

"Your American 155s are a big help. Those Long Tom rifles have an exceedingly long range and your men know how to shoot them to perfection."

The brigadier, as precisely as an auditor going over accounts, reviewed the work of Allied gunners along the strait since the close of the Sicilian campaign and estimated that many enemy batteries across the way had been knocked out in that period.

"They'll Get Real Pasting"

"We've blown up several of their beach forts and pillboxes already and when we turn on our real shoot just before the landings they'll get a real pasting."

The brigadier disclosed that he had a hard time recently trying to entice enemy artillery into duels.

"Up To Their Old Habit"

"They're up to their old habit," he said. "When things get too hot they pull back their guns out of our range and just lie low. But they must have the exact range for all their beaches and when our troops arrive ashore then those enemy guns will open up again."

He said he hadn't heard lately of "Moaning Minnie," a six-barreled German mortar, several of which were knocked out at Centuripe during the Sicilian campaign, but that he expected a number would come into action later today.

Best Shot Of The Week

One of the best shots this week, he said, came when he spotted a motor convoy at San Giovanni entering a garage. The British waited until the last vehicle passed into the building, then scored a direct hit. As the vehicles started to flee, more shells wiped them all out.

"We've got artillery superiority in this sector virtually on the same scale as our air superiority," the brigadier declared. "But it is possible the enemy has reinforced and brought in supplies along two good coast roads at night. That's traffic that won't be stopped until we lads

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step on the Italian toe."

peatedly as if a giant were using an air blower on them.

The American artillery bombardment preceded by some four hours the massive Allied barrage on enemy beach fortifications.

Gunnery mates of Capt. Timothy Cleary, observation officer of the United States Artillery Battery, today claimed for him the distinction of being the first American to invade Italy.

Allied gunners.

A British ship nestling almost in the center of the strait near the ancient Charybdis whirlpool poured explosives into the Italian shore. Just beyond the Eighth army's advancing infantry four heavy concrete forts guarding the enemy's hold on the northern entrance to the strait were deluged by hundreds of Allied shells.

British and Canadian troops frequently fired signal lights to indicate their progress and the Al-

Great Allied Artillery Barrage Covered Initial Landing on It

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Associated Press War Correspondent Representing Combined American Press

MESSINA STRAIT, Sept. 3 — (7:30 A. M.-Delayed)—On the purple-shadowed tip of Italy Canadian and British troops fought inland from their invasion beaches today as the red sun rose ahead of them in a cloudless sky after a triumphant pre-dawn landing.

As the thin mist rolls back from Messina strait the first daylight glimpse of the new Eurpean front shows Eighth army infantry beyond the sandy shoreline where landing craft are lying motionless and amphibious "ducks" crawl in and out of the surf like water bettles.

Enemy Guns Silenced

Smothered by the Allied barrage, enemy guns are almost completely silent since the concentrated shelling from Sicily began at 3:45 a. m. This bombardment was maintained with scarcely a pause until after 6 a. m. Shortly after 6 a. m. three Axis shells dropped on the northern flank of the Eighth army's bridgehead but until then the only return fire came from a lone battery on the southern edge of the Italian toe.

American 155 millimeter artillery in the Allied concentration along Messina strait played a vital role in the bombardment that sent a red blinking carpet of explosions unrolling from end to end of the opposite Italian coast line.

Massed batteries of British 25-pounders, secretly installed on the Sicilian beaches the past few days, provided the bulk of Allied fire power, however. For many minutes all the Allied guns filled the darkness with a constant downfire. Then for more than half an hour they raked all the known enemy gun positions as the first troops were setting foot on the soil of Europe at 4:30 a. m.

Six Fires Touched Off

Six big fires sprayed sparks and orange flashes in the air, indicating dumps had been hit directly by gunners lifted their range to old danger to their own men.

One big curving beach was securely in the Eighth army's hands by 5 a. m. and other landings were consolidated rapidly as dawn came with a fiery flash from behind the Calabrian mountains.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery can now send forces across the strait to his Eighth army practically at will. A tremendous collection of Allied artillery continues to provide cover against enemy counter-fire, and Allied planes in heavy strength are sweeping the enemy's rear, seeking targets of opportunity.

This European front has been opened on ancient and hallowed ground with its legends of sirens and woodland gods.

The staccato bark of machine-guns which can be heard floating back across the channel shows that there still is some grim mopping up going on a short distance from the sea and that the "poor, bloody infantry" has a job of work left to do.

But there is no doubt about this —the Allies now have a real European frontline.

Troops Roll Up To Messina In Holiday Mood

By Daniel De Luce

[Associated Press War Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press]

Messina, Sicily, Sept. 2 (Delayed)—Carefree Sicilians gawked, cheered and sold fruit to the Allied invasion army deploying along Messina Strait today.

Although 1,000,000 civilians from Syracuse to Messina could easily guess that the next few hours would bring an attack against Italy by alien troops who conquered their island, they waved British and Canadian troops on to battle as if they were their own sons and brothers.

Highways Are Packed

For several days long lines of troops, guns and motor transports have moved through the cities to docks for embarkation. The highways were packed today with forces moving to the beaches directly opposite the green mountainous tip of Italy.

In virtually every cove, landing craft were drawn up on the sand awaiting their cargos of men and weapons of war.

Scores of "ducks," those amazing two and a half ton amphibious trucks which were the mechanical stars of the Sicilian attack, rumbled bumper to bumper around breathlessly sharp curves in the mountainside coastal highway.

They were the prize sight of the day for the Sicilians.

Sub-Debs Hand Out Flowers

Girls in freshly ironed Sunday dresses smiled from doorways at these landlubber yachts rolling along on wheels until they reached assigned points to enter the sea. Some sub-debs handed out bouquets to the sweaty troops when traffic blocks ahead kept the "ducks" motionless.

Old folks clung to easy chairs at the edge of the road, unmindful of the dust and literally open-mouthed at the continuing military pageant. Veteran army drivers had to keep a lookout for black-shawled grandmothers sitting almost in their path.

Urchins Hawk Fruit

Urchins of all sizes but with faces equally dirty hawked baskets of grapes and figs to the passing troops and more than one Tommy sitting on a load of ammunition, rations and bedrolls strummed on a newly purchased Italian mandolin.

Italian police in green uniforms with small rifles slung over their shoulders congregated in front of each district headquarters to rubberneck with a blase air.

They were the only element of the population that didn't wave the Allies on to a new conquest.

Nazis Did Thorough Job

The Germans did a thorough job of demolition to the highway where it runs on the side of sheer cliffs and long detours were necessary at several points.

The Eighth Army named three of these, Alamein, Mareth, and Akarit, after three tough Axis lines it broke in Africa.

As the forces reached their respective embarkation beaches the troops gladly left the dusty, tiresome highway traffic and quickly arranged the vehicles in orderly rows, then slipped off for a swim in the sparkling surf.

Like A Holiday

There was nothing of grim tension about this prelude to smashing in the back door of Europe. It was more like a holiday event.

This coast of Sicily is one of the most beautiful spots in the world from which to sail to death or glory, and you don't wonder that three villages near Messina bear Italian names meaning "Paradise," "contemplation" and "peace."

Countryside Hardly Touched

The countryside is almost entirely unscarred by war. It is in the cities such as Augusta, Catania and Messina where the terrible destruction of total air attack has turned entire districts into a skeleton of ruins.

Looking across the strait at Italy is something like viewing the hills of Marin county from San Francisco across the Golden Gate. It's about as close

The Calabrian mountains climb up to 6,000 feet behind the neat white stone towns of Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, which are on the slopes that meet the cobalt-

Air Strength Exceeded All Needs, Officer Says

By Bill Welson

[Representing the Combined Canadian Press. Distributed by the Associated Press]

On the Sicilian Coast, Opposite Calabria, Sept. 3 (Delayed)—Canadian and British troops invading southern Italy today sent back word that the beaches had been secured within two and a half hours after the initial landings.

Allied artillery concentrated on the northeastern tip of Sicily had bombarded enemy batteries on the Italian mainland for twenty minutes before the landings were commenced.

Beaches Pounded 15 Minutes

Forty minutes before the first landing barges reached their objectives the barrage was shifted to the beaches, which were hammered steadily for fifteen minutes.

Then the Allied guns lifted their fire inland to blast the enemy gun positions again.

All the artillery engaged in the bombardment was British except for some American heavies.

"Like Crossing A River"

A high-ranking Canadian officer said the trip across Messina Strait was "almost like crossing a river."

The attack proceeded with great confidence on the part of the commanders. The air and sea battle had already been won and the guns had to cover slightly less than ten yards each during the barrage. There was tremendous air support available, of which Maj. Gen. Guy G. Simonds, commander of the Canadian First Division, said: "There is more air support available than we can possibly use."

Single Machine-Gun Burst

During the barrage it was impossible to hear anything except the crumpling shell bursts in Italy, but when the barrage stopped completely at 6 A. M. only a single burst of machine-gun fire could be heard distinctly.

Here are a few notes I jotted down as I watched the barrage from the beach:

3.35 A. M.—The main barrage started with the guns firing all along the coast with flashes that show up the strait.

Searchlights Guide Boats

3.50 A. M.—Six of our searchlights formed a cone to guide our landing craft. There is no enemy counter-fire. Steady shell bursts are visible from Italy. There is the constant drone from the landing craft motors and the craft are clearly visible.

3.53 A. M.—A lull except when firing was resumed.

4.10 A. M.—Several fires on the opposite side of the strait.

4.15 A. M.—Intermittent firing.

4.18 A. M.—Heavy firing is resumed.

Munitions Dumps Hit

4.20 A. M.—Large, regular explosions with a heavy pall of smoke; apparently ammunition dumps blowing up.

4.25 A. M.—Very intense firing—much the heaviest yet. More ships are visible on the coast. Naval ships supported the landing, with many Canadians among the crews. The navy provided the covering force against the possibility that the Italian navy might put to sea.

Two Miles Of Barges

At dawn a long line of barges passed us and a few moments later the first of a string which stretched two or three miles down the coast drew up with a naval escort behind.

A group of Spitfires, flying at high altitude, were the only planes I have seen this morning. Crowds of smiling Sicilians waved their handkerchiefs at Canadian and British soldiers driving along the coastal road as they watched the barges and realized the invasion had started.

By MAURICE DESJARDINS

(Representing the combined Canadian Press)

With Canadian Troops in Sicily, Sept. 3 (Delayed) (AP).—Naval crews returning to the beaches in Sicily after ferrying Canadian invasion troops to Italy reported today that they had met no opposition.

Hundreds of invasion craft took them across and transported stores of ammunition.

The first troops landed were mine detecting engineers.

One Allied naval man said he believed our tremendous artillery barrage had a lot to do in keeping the enemy from the beaches in Italy.

Few Shots, 'If Any,' Fired By Canadians

By Ross Munro

[Canadian Press War Correspondent. Distributed by the Associated Press]

SEP 5 1943

With the Canadians in Italy, Sept. 3 (Delayed)—Canadian troops swept across the Messina strait and landed on the beaches of southern Italy just before dawn today to establish a bridgehead with practically no opposition.

Supported by a devastating ...llery barrage from masses ... ...s on the Sicilian coast, as w... a bombardment from warsh... ...e Canadians made the assa... ...re with even more ease than t... ...d-ing at Pachino in Sicily.

No Casualty Seen

I have been ashore for more than two hours after landing ...th the assault force. I have t... ...d with hundreds of troops so fa... ...d have not seen a casualty.

Only a few shots, if any, ...re fired, during the landing.

Coastal defenses here were negligible. The beaches were not mined and there was only a little barbed wire. A handful of Italian soldiers on the shoreline surrendered immediately.

A few civilians greeted the Canucks with hand waves and smiles, some of them parading around with white flags. They said the Germans had withdrawn to the hills.

Honor Is Shared

So far I haven't seen a single German, although I saw one batch of twenty Italians rounded up near the beach.

British troops shared with the Canadians the honor of making the first bridgehead on the European mainland. The Royal Navy and a flotilla of the Royal Canadian Navy ferried the Canadians over the Messina Strait in various types of assault craft under a two-hour thundering barrage from Eighth Army gunners in Sicily.

Occasionally enemy guns winked back, but on the Canadian sector the whole operation was a complete success, as it was at Pachino.

Barrage Lights Waters

Sailing in under the tremendous British barrage, which lighted the smooth waters of Messina Strait with a thousand flashes as the guns pounded from 3.30 A. M. until daylight, was one of the most thrilling sights this war has produced.

We could see the whole Sicilian coast a flaming mass of gunfire. Shells whined overhead and ears were dinned by the crash of artillery.

Searchlights on a steady beam spitted the starlit sky over the strait like Kleig lights at a gigantic premiere. Tracer shells fired on fixed lines from the Sicilian coast right to our beach guided the Canadians to their landing point.

British Ahead Of Schedule

By Sholto Watt

[Representing the Combined Canadian Press. Distributed by the Associated Press]

At Messina Strait, Sept. 3 (Delayed)—Reports coming from the Italian mainland show that objectives on the Canadian sector of the new Allied bridgehead are being taken far ahead of schedule and that the Britsih are "streaking ahead like a scalded cat."

At 10 A. M. I was informed by headquarters that the first Canadian formation had made such progress that it was taking objectives assigned to the second formation. The first line of hill forts had been taken.

Counts 100 Craft Afloat

As I drove down from headquarters I saw landing craft returning from Italy and many others putting out, while at one point I counted more than one hundred craft afloat in the narrow Messina Strait.

This vast array of shipping was only attacked once—by an effective salvo—as long as I was watching. Fires were still burning on the mainland which were started by the night's tremendous barrage, but there were few visible signs of fighting on shore.

Indeed, headquarters received a report that there were no Germans on the shore, while the Italians were surrendering in droves, just as in Sicily.

Prisoners Brought Ashore

I saw prisoners being brought ashore to crowded beaches and nine heavy guns that been captured.

Besides the prisoners taken on the mainland there has also been a steady trickle for several days of Italians coming over on their own in rowboats at night, including some naval personnel.

Local residents give the impression of being pleased at the invasion. They are still smiling, waving greetings and sometimes throwing gifts of fruit despite the fact that most of them took refuge in the early hours this morning when Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery showed them what he meant by a "Montgomery barrage" fired over their heads.

Hungry Italian Greets First Invasion Troops

S. L. Solon

Representing the combined British Press (Distributed by the Associated Press)

ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, Sept. 4—(AP) We have just landed on the beaches of the Italian mainland and not an enemy plane, an enemy shell, nor an enemy vessel was heard or seen.

A man who spoke a smattering of English and his little daughter were the only occupants of our beach.

"You here, but no army here any more. Mussolini gone. German gone. We very hungry. No bread for five days," he said.

Up to this moment we have lost not a single craft or vehicle in landing and our casualties have been very light.

FIRST AMERICAN TO LAND

Artillery Captain Goes to Italy With British as Observer

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, Sept. 3 (Delayed) (AP)—His gunnery mates claimed for Capt. Timothy Cleary, observation officer of a United States artillery battery, the distinction of being the first American to invade Italy today.

Captain Cleary, whose home is reported to be in Boston, was graduated from Harvard about a decade ago. He crossed the strait with British forces to send back information on enemy gunfire. He is attached to a battery of Long Tom 155-mm. artillery.

"That's wonderful," exclaimed Mrs. Anna L. Cleary, the captain's mother, when informed that he was the first American to land. "I'm surely happy to know that he came through right side up."

Mrs. Cleary lives in Ayer, Mass. The captain's wife and two children live in Pine Bluff, N. C. He trained at Fort Bragg before going abroad in 1942.

FRANCE READY TO AID ALLIE

Committee of Resistance, Insid Conquered Country, Makes Widespread Preparations.

French Make Ready.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—As landings in Italy brought Allied forces nearer the soil of France today, French leaders both here and within France quickened their preparations for the assault which one day will come against German forces occupying their country.

Yesterday's vote of the Committee for National Liberation for total military or civil mobilization of all French men and women is already being put into effect by the underground Committee of Resistance inside France, a spokesman for the committee declared. He added that there is rapid liaison between the Liberation committee here and the Resistance committee in France.

The Liberation Committee also voted to bring to justice those participating in Marshal Petain's collaborationist government.

The two decisions taken together mean that every Frenchman and Frenchwoman in France or abroad is ordered to serve the cause of liberation to the fullest extent or face trial after liberation.

The president of the Resistance Committee in France — as yet anonymous except to his close collaborators there and to those closely connected with the Liberation Committee here — is no myth, a Frenchman here who knows his identity said, but a young man previously unknown in French politics who has emerged as a strong leader and who has the full support of his secret Committee of Resistance.

Regular Meetings Held.

This committee has held regular meetings in cities throughout France, including Strasbourg, which Hitler has annexed to Germany. The members have traveled to the meetings under the noses of the Gestapo, and no meeting place ever has been known to the Germans until it was too late to catch the members. Sub-committees operate in all French departments, and with local committees in towns and villages the whole organization forms a network spreading from the main committee.

An adherent of Gen. Charles de Gaulle here said the leader in France was a follower of De Gaulle and that he had accepted the Committee of Liberation in Algiers as the governing body of French liberation rights.

"The Resistance Committee has an army in France," this Frenchman said. "Thousands and thousands of French have fled to the hills rather than work in Germany. This army has rifles, machine-guns, mortars and even some artillery."

Sabotage has been placed on a highly organized basis, with the main effort directed at preparing for a full program as soon as an Allied force lands in France.

Here in North Africa there is another great French army, splendidly equipped with American material and ready for action.

U. S. Flier Crash-Lands Amid Prisoners in Sicily

By The Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 4—An American Warhawk pilot thought he was a prisoner when he crash-landed in a field and was quickly accosted by German troops, and it took him a little time to find out that he had merely landed in a camp for Axis prisoners in Sicily.

Flight Officer Maurice L. Plummer of Indianapolis, Ind., was on a mission over Sardinia when enemy shells riddled his P-40, knocked out the radio and filled the cockpit with smoke.

"I started to bail out but there was so much smoke I figured my chute probably had burned, too," he said. "I flew on, coaxing the plane inch by inch and finally hit land. When two men in unfamiliar uniforms trotted up and pointed to themselves and said 'German,' I figured I had gotten mixed up and gone back to Sardinia."

UNDERGROUND TOLD TO WIDEN ITS WORK

French Committee Orders Resistance, Sabotage Increased in Homeland.

ALGIERS, Sept. 4 — (AP) The French Committee of National Liberation, keying its moves with the advances of the Allies onto the European mainland, has ordered the underground committee of resistance inside France to step up its organizing and sabotage activities in preparation for the day when Allied forces land in France.

The underground committee is led by a young, flesh and blood president who the Germans by now know is far from being a myth. He remains anonymous except to his close collaborators in France and to those closely connected with the liberation committee here under Generals de Gaulle and Giraud.

The underground president, it was disclosed today, is a man previously unknown in French politics who has risen to the top through strong leadership. He is said to have the full support of the underground committee, and in turn is said by de Gaullists here to have accepted the liberation committee in Algiers as the governing body of French liberation efforts.

An adherent of Gen. de Gaulle's said the underground chief was a de Gaullist.

The underground committee holds regular meetings in cities throughout France, even in Strasbourg which the Nazis annexed. The members meet almost under the eyes of the Gestapo, and yet it is said that the Germans never learned about any meeting place until too late to make any arrests.

The de Gaulle aide here said that the resistance committee has an "army" in France.

"Thousands and thousands of French have fled to the hills rather than work in Germany," he said. "This army has rifles, machineguns, mortars and some artillery."

The main underground committee works through sub-committees in each department of France, and these sub-committees have under them local committees in towns and villages.

This highly centralized network [illegible] sabotage on a smoothly organized basis, directing its main [illegible] preparations for full activity when the Allies land in France.

DUCE ON ISLAND GUARDED BY NAZIS

Germans May Try to Restore Fallen Dictator to Power.

AT THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, Sept. 4.—(AP) La Stampa of Turin reported today that Benito Mussolini still is held on Ponza island, 65 miles east of Naples, but under German protection.

This supported a report that custody of the fallen Duce had caused a conflict between the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the Nazis, with the latter holding him and threatening to restore him to power.

This report added it was believed that Mussolini soon would be moved to a new location, possibly in Germany where Roberto Farinacci—former Fascist party secretary and grand council member now spoken of as an Italian quisling—escaped disguised in an SS uniform. Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, also is said to have gone to Germany after a Nazi-aided flight from his house in Rome.

The Italian press meanwhile continued its intense campaign against former Fascist chiefs, while the Badoglio government stepped up its arrests of leaders and sequestration of their properties.

A Swiss Telegraphic agency dispatch from Chiasso said the latest arrests included Marshal Emilio de Bono and Luigi Freddi, Italian movie chief. But the government was also speeding release of anti-Fascists, among them Francesco Zanardi, mayor of Bologna from 1914 to 1919.

The Tribune de Lausanne said the anti-Fascist campaign clearly was directed toward discrediting forever in the eyes of the masses the former regime whose return would mean "resumption of complete Axis politics—the principal if not the only cause of the fall of Mussolini."

It added that the Germans had planned a coup similar to that in Norway in 1940, planning to oust Badoglio and replace him with a cabinet fully devoted to Germany with Farinacci in the role of a quisling.

SMUTS SAYS ITALY WILL FALL EARLY

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts predicted the early fall of Italy tonight in a broadcast reviewing four years of the war.

Although he said another year of fighting lay ahead before Germany would be defeated, he asserted that Adolf Hitler's Fortress of Europe finally would "disappear physically before the great day and night Allied air onslaughts" and that the Fifth Column inside Germany would play a part in the Nazi fall.

"A deep revolt is brewing inside Germany which must in the end be more catastrophic for Hitler and for Nazidom than even the horror of the air war by night," Marshal Smuts said.

Although he cautioned that the Allies may have "very heavy losses" in the coming year, he declared "we are now rapidly approaching the great moment which will open the final phase of the war."

Berne, Sept. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The initial surprise over the Allied landing in Calabria apparently passed quickly in Italy today and was followed by almost a spirit of apathy as the Italians realized that the hoped-for peace was not on the immediate horizon.

A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Rome said "there is no particular uneasiness in the capital."

The Rome correspondent of the Tribune De Geneve reported that the Italians have now realized that nothing less than a miracle could spare the country the tragic lot of being transformed into a battlefield.

A dispatch to the Zurich Die Tat from the Italian frontier said the first reaction in Italy to the invasion was one of complete calm, almost indifference, adding that in official Italian circles there was still the impression that the landing was a diversion, while the real invasion would be launched at some other point.

A Milan dispatch to the Berne newspaper Der Bund said that the Italian people had reckoned on an imminent attack on the mainland, but nonetheless had hoped that the Badoglio government would succeed in withdrawing the country from the war before the Allies set foot on the peninsula.

The break in the Allied bombing of northern Italian cities had nourished the belief that negotia-

Italian Hope for Peace Dim

Swiss Dispatches Tell of Apathy Toward Invasion by Allies.

1943

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tions were in progress between Rome and the Allies. Today's landing, the Milan dispatch added, "ends these illusions.

The Italian press limited itself to a brief official communique on the fighting on the mainland while it devoted columns to a campaign against former Fascist leaders.

The Corriere Della Sera of Milan gave four columns to the exploits of the family of former Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, whose goods and property were reported to have been sequestered by the Italian Government along with that of Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist party and other Fascist leaders.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE HEAR OF INVASION OF ITALY

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 — (AP) The first news of the British-Canadian landings in southern Italy was broadcast to the Russian people near the end of the regular 10:30 news report last night.

Short London dispatches were quoted announcing the Eighth army's pre-dawn crossing of the Messina strait under the cover of artillery fire.

The morning newspapers reprinted the same dispatches on back pages with the other foreign news under the title "Landing operations by English and Canadian troops in southern Italy." There was no editorial comment.

BRENNER PASS IDLE

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—(AP) Traffic through the Brenner pass between Germany and Italy has been at a complete standstill since Thursday's daylight raid by American Flying Fortresses, the British radio declared today, quoting a correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

[illegible] agency [illegible] broadcast a dispatch datelined Rome which said that Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister who disappeared from his Rome villa a week ago, had been arrested by the Italian police and was being closely guarded.

The broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, added that Ciano's wife Edda, daughter of Benito Mussolini, "is also said to have been arrested, but this has not yet been confirmed."

ITALIAN RETREAT DUPLICATES AXIS DEFEAT IN TUNISIA

German Withdrawal Underway, First Stand Expected Farther North.

LONDON, Sept. 4—(AP) Axis forces were falling back tonight in what may become a duplication of their retreat in Tunisia, that is, a sudden abandonment of far southern Italy.

It appeared that at the worst for the Allies the German withdrawal would become another Sicily for them,—a strong but not very hopeful stand in the rough country farther up the Italian peninsula.

The whole southern tip of Calabria, with the possible exception of a segment of the eastern extremity, was effectively in Allied control.

Shore Batteries Smashed

Axis batteries had been blasted out and squeezed out of the northern shores of Messina strait, and also the water had been cleared and Allied shipping was running free there save for the minor danger of the badly-defeated enemy air arm.

Thus a line of communication had been cleared and secured for other and far heavier attacks on Italy by Allied fleets still unchallenged by the Italian navy.

The Axis has been kept guessing, and the threat of such attacks to the north of the present battle arena appeared to explain what had no other apparent explanation: The fact that neither the Italians nor the Germans thus far had made any strong effort to hold the assault of Gen. Montgomery's British and Canadian groups.

Strategic Victory Won

As the offensive of the supreme commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, unfolded it became clear that he had won a considerable strategic victory with the mere act of sending Gen. Montgomery bursting across the Messina strait.

The Nazi-Fascist enemy was so gravely preoccupied with what Gen. Eisenhower might do next—and with the presence of vast Allied forces scowling at him along the whole perimeter of the Mediterranean—that his ability to act against what already had been done seemed seriously impaired.

This worried hesitancy was reflected in both German and Italian propaganda—in Rome by a series of announcements to the effect that anything might happen anywhere in the way of Allied attacks, and in Berlin by the extreme reserve with which the entire operation was treated.

The fact that the Germans thus far had shown no disposition to do much fighting in southern Italy was noted with calm satisfaction by a British military commentator who remarked that the Nazis had been down there in substantial strength at the beginning of the invasion.

Allied Landings Continue

The Allied naval communique today announcing continued landings gave no hint of interference, saying "this work continues." Loss of the enemy's batteries along the upper shore of the Messina strait left him no weapon against these continued landings save his weak air arm.

The Allied campaign seemed to be going well politically as well as militarily. The Italian press and radio on a note of despair said the people were making no secret of their fearful expectation of further Allied attacks anywhere along the Italian coast.

The landing of another Allied division or two in the Belvedere-Corigliano-Rossano area about 60 miles north of Reggio Calabria probably would make untenable the positions of an estimated three divisions of Axis troops who are unable, despite fierce resistance, to prevent the Allies from cutting bridgeheads into the countryside.

BERLIN BOMBED BY R. A. F.; THOUSAND TONS DROPPED

Germans Admit Government Buildings Were Struck—Raiders Lose 22 Planes.

FULL SCALE RAID ON FRANCE

Americans Attack Aircraft Plant Outside Paris and Five German Air Fields.

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A great force of R. A. F. heavy Lancaster bombers unloaded 1,000 long tons of bombs on battered Berlin last night in the space of twenty minutes, the Air Ministry announced today.

This unloading at the rate of fifty tons a minute, using only Lancasters, represented a new technic to reduce losses, and seemingly was successful. With the slower Halifaxes and Sterlings left home, the Lancasters got away fast and suffered a loss of twenty-two planes, compared to forty-seven bombers missing from the raid on Tuesday and fifty-eight on the one a week ago Monday. The present operation included attacks on other parts of the Rhineland and airfields in France, and accounted for extensive mine-laying.

The bulletin reported that the Berlin raiders encountered thick clouds along the route, but said that over the target the sky was clear.

Admit Berlin Raid Was Big.

[The Germans admitted that the raid was "one of the largest ever undertaken against Berlin," and said that Nazi fighters fought the raiders 100 miles outside the city and all the way into the city. The Associated Press reported this in a dispatch from Stockholm.]

Then taking up the round-the-clock assault, Mitchells, Bostons and Venturas roared across the channel today and bombed the important railway junctions at Rouen, Amiens and Abbeville in northern France.

The Berlin assault ended a day of Allied aerial activity which included a full-scale raid by American Flying Fortresses upon the Caudron-Renault aircraft plant on the outskirts of Paris and attacks by other American units upon five Nazi airfields in France, including Romilly-sur-Seine.

The German radio as usual described the attack on Berlin as a "terror raid" but acknowledged that some damage and fires resulted. "A considerable number of British planes were brought down by anti-aircraft batteries and fighters the broadcast said.

"Planes dropped bombs over the city and the suburbs," said DNB, the German news agency. "Once again it was beyond doubt a terror attack, as residential quarters, hospitals, churches and other cultural monuments were hit and destroyed.

"While combatting the fires the Berlin population showed themselves capable of effective and exemplary behavior."

The Germans also reported that British planes had attacked shipping during the night in the Ijsselmeer in Holland, sinking one ship and machine-gunning several others.

Fires in Paris Suburbs.

A Vichy broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said that many fires still were burning in the Paris suburbs this morning following the Fortress raid and that casualties included 98 persons killed and 352 injured.

[British observers attach more than ordinary significance to today's Allied raids on France, according to the National Broadcasting Company's broadcast from London.

[The force, it said, included the largest formation of American bombers yet to cross the English Channel, and may signal a softening up process to prepare the French coast for invasion.

[Pilots returning from the raid said the French skies were so crowded with American planes that an aerial traffic cop would have come in handy.]

LANCASTERS STRIKE

RAF Uses New Tactics to Cut Loss in Blow at Reich Capital

RECORD SATURATION

SEP 5 1943

1,000-Ton Load Loosed in 20 Minutes—Night Raids Cost 22 Planes

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4—Hundreds of heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force—all speedy Lancasters engaging in a new type of attack—blasted Berlin with 1,000 long tons (1,120 United States tons) of bombs in twenty minutes last night in the most concentrated air raid ever made upon Germany.

The cascade of bombs fell at the rate of fifty tons a minute in this third saturation assault on the Nazi capital in eleven days.

The new tactics of leaving the slower Halifaxes and Stirlings out of the raiding formations and putting the whole fleet over the capital in a concentrated period of time apparently was designed to cut down losses to the enemy's night fighters and it seemed successful.

Twenty-two RAF bombers were lost during the night over Berlin and in raids on the Rhineland and airfields in France, as well as mine-laying, compared with forty-seven bombers missing from the Berlin raid Tuesday and the fifty-eight lost in the Berlin attack the night of Aug. 23.

Blows at French Bases Go On

A great procession of Mitchells, Bostons and Venturas followed the softening-up offensive today, battering important railway junctions at Rouen, Amiens and Abbeville, the Air Ministry announced, switching daylight targets in northern France from airfields to freight yards.

In the afternoon Allied medium bombers and fighters blasted at enemy shipping in the harbor of Boulogne and American B-26 Marauder bombers attacked freight yards at Lille, St. Pol and Hazebrouck, France, and Courtrai, Belgium.

Making it a day-long assault on German transport facilities in occupied Europe, squadrons of American P-47 Thunderbolts made wide sweeps over Belgium late in the day.

Allied fighters brought down a total of seventeen Nazi planes during the day for a loss of five, with at least one of the Allied pilots safe. The Marauders met the heaviest Nazi opposition; their RAF Spitfire escort downed fifteen of the day's bag of Nazis and lost three planes.

With the German Air Force under almost continuous twenty-four-hour strain the Nazis appeared still to be groping for defenses against the bomber forces that are making a shambles of Berlin.

The Lancasters not only had to dogfight through Nazi interceptors which, Stockholm reports said, met them as far as 100 miles from the capital, but also had to brave fairly heavy anti-aircraft fire over the target. In the two previous heavy assaults the Germans had held down ground fire trying to turn back the raiders with searchlights and fighters.

The armada hitting Berlin was smaller than those in the two previous raids, but it left Berlin well afire, and one bombardier reported a column of smoke rising 2,000 feet.

The Berlin raid came after heavy assaults Friday by American and British planes, Flying Fortresses smashing aircraft plants near Paris and bombing French airfields.

A Vichy broadcast said fires still were burning in Paris and that "ruins are to be seen everywhere on the outskirts" of the French capital. It placed casualties at ninety-eight killed and 352 injured, and said bombs fell near the Gare Montparnasse, Rue de Cherche Midi, Rue Notre Dame des Champs, Rue de Rennes, Rue St. Placide, Rue Michel Ange and Boulevard Murat, west of the Latin Quarter.

German frontier and Budapest dispatches to Swiss and Swedish newspapers said the Germans were evacuating women and children from Vienna, fearing that it would be raided. Flying Fortresses recently attacked Wiener Neustadt in that area.

NAZI SUPPLY LINE CUT BY RUSSIANS IN DONETS BASIN

Reds Sweep Across Three Railroads Leading to Stalino.

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MUCH BOOTY TAKEN

Soviet Forces Drive Wedges Into German Defense Positions.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 5—(AP) The Red army captured the heart of Germany's supply network in the Donets basin yesterday in a crushing 15-mile drive that killed 2,500 enemy troops and put the Russians astride three railways leading into the great steel city of Stalino, whose fall is believed near.

Ilovaiskaya, only 18 miles southeast of Stalino, was seized, the Moscow daily communique announced today, as were Nikitovka and Gorlovka, 20 miles to the north, and Yenakievo and Debaltsevo, 25 and 35 miles, respectively, to the northeast.

Great Booty Seized

The Russians overran more than 90 villages, captured huge stores of Axis guns, tanks and ammunition dumps in their semi-encirclement of Stalino, the communique disclosed. The swift gains probably will hasten a German withdrawal from the Donets to the Dnieper river 135 miles to the west.

The Russians said their hard-hitting forces were "driving wedges into the German position and preventing enemy attempts to consolidate on new lines."

In the northern Ukraine the Red army, spilling across the severed Bryansk-Kiev railway captured Korop, 17 miles west of that line, the communique said, in a drive so swift that 3,000 Russian civilians held in a German concentration camp were freed before the Germans could evacuate them.

This plunge northwest of Konotop, Axis base 25 miles to the southeast, apparently was an encircling move on Konotop which is already menaced by Soviet units attacking within 14 miles north of the city and 30 miles to the east. But the capture of Korop also placed the Russians near the Desna river, last main water hurdle before the Dnieper river.

Red Attacks Continue

"Our troops are giving the enemy no respite, dealing continual blows on him," said the bulletin of this westward surge which also was coordinated with parallel Russian smashes in the Bryansk and Smolensk sectors.

Mounting signs of Axis disaster in the Donets were evident in the communique, which said several Soviet formations alone destroyed 65 German tanks during the day, and captured scores of guns and hundreds of supply trucks.

German forces based at Stalino, Axis southern headquarters, now risk encirclement if they have not already begun evacuating that important prize which they seized in October, 1941. Russian troops converging on the city from three sides already have penetrated far beyond the highwater mark of the Russian offensive of last winter.

The seizure of the metallurgical center of Nikitovka broke the backbone of the German rail network because the city lies on the vital Taganrog-Slavyansk and Taganrog-Dnieperopetrovsk lines serving the crumbling German salient. Stalino lies on a branch railway southwest of the two main lines, and already is cut off from Slavyansk and Artemvosk, which likewise are threatened with early capture.

"The Voroshilovgrad region is now completely liberated from the German Fascist invaders," said the bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Voroshilovgrad, whence the present Soviet offensive began in the Donets basin, is 65 miles northeast of Nikitovka.

Drive on Smolensk

On the Smolensk front the Russians also advanced and were threading their way through German fortifications established in the original 1941 plunge toward Moscow. The Russians attacking west of Dorogobuzh and Yelnya were believed less than 40 miles from Smolensk.

The Berlin radio continued to reflect anxiety about the Smolensk front as well as the caving German facade in the Donets basin. One broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said the Russians had mounted powerful new attacks before Smolensk.

This same broadcast said the Russians also had attacked in great force at noon Saturday west of Kharkov in the middle Ukraine drive toward the Dnieper river bend. Thus far the Soviets had failed to achieve a breakthrough, Berlin asserted.

South of Kharkov the Russians said their troops had captured Merefa, 15 miles below the city on the main Kharkov-Crimea railway. Lozovaya, 75 miles below Kharkov, is the ultimate Soviet objective in this area since seizure of that city would cut off one of the major escape exits of the Germans withdrawing from the Donets basin to the southeast.

Russian troops also gained momentum in a drive south of Bryansk, which served as a hinge of the German central and southern fronts before the Soviet army cut the railway to Kiev below Bryansk.

The communique said advances of four to six miles were made south of Bryansk and more than 50 localities captured. Other Soviet units last were reported only 25 miles due east of Bryansk.

During Friday's fighting on all fronts the Russians said their troops knocked out 90 German tanks and shot down 31 planes.

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Russian armies, gaining momentum in their summer offensive, were rocking the Germans back on their heels all along a 600-mile front today to threaten three of the Nazis' most important remaining positions east of the Dnieper River.

A Soviet communique, broadcast from Moscow, announced that the Red Army had recaptured 400 villages which have been in German hands since the early days of the Russian campaign in fall of 1941. Russian troops were reported closing in on Stalino, German headquarters for the Donets area in the south; Konotop, vital junction point of the Bryansk-Kiev railway; and Smolensk, hinge of the north-central area and jumping-off point for the Germans' unsuccessful drive on Moscow.

A fourth offensive aimed at Bryansk apparently had slowed down but had not been stopped, and only in the Kharkov area did the Russians admit that stubborn German resistance in the shape of frequent counter attacks had halted the Red Army without appreciable gains.

A German communique asserted that strong Russian attacks in the southern and central sectors of the front yesterday were repulsed after desperate fighting. The Nazi war bulletin, broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said the Germans destroyed 160 Russian tanks in yesterday's fighting.

The Russian drive reached its height in the Donets area, where the Red Army advanced nine to twelve miles on the approaches to Stalino, twelfth largest city in Russia and headquarters for Hitler's southern forces. The city fell to the Nazi invaders October 21, 1941, and has been developed into a strong base.

Closing In on Stalino.

One Russian spearhead was closing in rapidly on Stalino from the northeast and was reported in the Soviet midnight communique to have taken the town of Zuevha, only twenty-eight miles from the city.

The drive in the Donets basin swept 150 more villages into the Russians' bag, the midnight communique said. Large stocks of war material fell into Red Army hands and more than 4,000 Germans were killed in furious fighting.

[Moscow radio says that in the Donets basin "fast moving Red Army units have cut the German line of retreat in some places," the London radio reported this morning.

[The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said the Russian broadcast "describes the Donets basin as covered with clusters of smoldering ruins. The Germans are firing or blowing up all buildings, and the wind is scattering the ashes in the faces of the advancing Red Army men."]

The Russian claims were substantiated by the Berlin radio which announced that the Russians had opened a large-scale offensive in the Donets basin, and the indications were that the Nazi commentator was preparing the German public for news of further withdrawals in that area.

On the Sevsk sector of the central front advancing Russian columns bit deep into the Ukraine above Konotop and were entrenched along sixty miles of the vital Bryansk-Kiev railway. The day's gains, amounting in some places to twelve miles, resulted in the reoccupation of 100 towns, including Putivl, twenty-eight miles east of Konotop, the Russians said.

135 Miles From Kiev.

Advance elements of the Russian Army in the central area were said to have penetrated into German-held territory to a point 135 miles from Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, which is located on the Dnieper River.

To the north and east of Konotop Russian troops found the frontal advance upon Bryansk slowed by unfavorable terrain and heavy German resistance. Nevertheless the Red Army reported gains of from four to six miles and the capture of fifty villages. Bryansk is not only menaced by the columns driving west from Orel but faces a serious threat from Soviet units operating along the Bryansk-Kiev railroad north of Konotop.

Another 100 villages fell to Russian troops attacking in the direction of Smolensk, the Red Army bulletin said. The Russians said that 4,200 German were killed in a Red Army advance of from two and a half to four miles.

Total German casualties for the day, the Russians said, were 11,000, with fifty-four tanks and 600 trucks destroyed. The bulletin added that the withdrawing Germans were resorting to heavy demolitions of roads and bridges in an effort to slow down the Russian advance, but that large ammunition and food dumps were, nevertheless, falling to the Red Army intact.

Moscow also announced that Russian armies have regained 20,000 square miles of territory since they launched the summer offensive on July 12, making a total of 230,000 square miles recaptured from the Germans since they reached their deepest penetration at Stalingrad.

MODERN LONDON WILL RISE FROM RUINS OF BLITZ

Blueprint for Future Drawn —Skyscrapers Will Not Be Planned.

By HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON — (AP) Winston Churchill, after the Germans tried and failed to destroy this biggest city in the world, promised its people that it would "rise from the ruins more healthy and more beautiful than before."

The first step toward fulfillment of this pledge has been taken by issuance of a blueprint for the most ambitious job of civic planning ever undertaken.

The report, a book illustrated with photographs and colored charts, is the result of two years' work by some of England's outstanding architects, engineers and civic leaders working under the London County Council. It lays down principles to be followed without generally attempting to work out details.

It stresses decentralization of industry and population along with improved housing conditions, more open space, playgrounds, broader—and straighter—streets and better traffic control. It presents a picture of London as it may be in the year 2000.

The report visualizes a great saucer-shaped metropolis with its major defects remedied and with buildings of beauty and high architectural quality — yet retaining "whatever is worthy of preservation."

No Skyscrapers

Although London's future skyline may be somewhat higher than at present, there is little chance for any real skyscrapers, the trademark of the large American city.

It is not so much a question of not wanting them (most Britishers express keen interest in the towering buildings of New York and other American cities) as it is a problem of geology. The sandy foundation of this city would not support the heavy weight of an Empire State or RCA building.

The tallest commercial building now is the 17-story University of London. Most downtown buildings are from six to nine stories.

Instead of height the planners offer a uniform building program with the size of various structures controlled by community needs.

As a matter of fact the whole scheme is based on the "community" plan, instead of trying to consider London as one unit.

To the casual observer it is just one immense city broken up by open spaces, industrial areas and railroads. But actually it is an amalgamation of dozens of separate towns and communities of varying sizes, each having its own identity and characteristics. This system is to be maintained and improved.

Officially, the city of London is only a dot in the center of the map covering an area of one square mile and with a population of less than 10,000. Population of the greater London area is in excess of 8,000,000.

Each community would have its own schools, shopping centers, public buildings, amusements, as well as its own industry situated so as not to endanger the residential amenities. The object is to make each community self-contained for all ordinary purposes.

With many existing parks as a starter, newly created parkways and drives would serve as buffers between one community and another as well as links to the main downtown area spread out around "the city."

A. E. F. IN BRITAIN IN TIP-TOP HEALTH

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The health record of American troops in the British Isles is better than that of the United States Army men in any other overseas theater, Brig.-Gen. James S. Simmons, director of preventive medicine in the division office of the Surgeon General, said today in an announcement from the Army's European theater headquarters.

Gen. Simmons has just completed an inspection of American Hospitals and other installations in the European theater.

"The total disease rate in the entire Army now is the lowest in its history," he said. "In Great Britain there are less intestinal, venereal and other diseases than anywhere else where our soldiers are serving away from home."

He attributed the healthy condition of the armed forces here to a healthful, temperate climate, excellent British co-operation and the Army's effective medical service.

GEN. TASSIGNY ESCAPES FROM NAZI PRISON

Leader of Military Revolt Had Been Sentenced to Ten-year Term.

SEP 5 1943

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—In a broadcast picked up here today by the Associated Press, the Berlin radio reported the escape from Riom Prison of Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny, who attempted a military revolt in the south of France when the Allies invaded North Africa last year.

Gen. de Tassigny, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by a special military court, was one of the youngest generals in the French Army, and at one time was associated with Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle in the French Army Command. He was commander of the Montpellier District when he rose against the German Army of Occupation. Before that he had commanded the French forces in Tunisia.

British Seek Mine Machinery Here

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. K. C. Appleyard, who was chief engineer to the British Army in France, is now in the United States negotiating for strip mining machinery by which Britain hopes to obtain 20,000,000 tons of coal from open pits next year, it was disclosed today.

The present annual pit output is about 5,200,000 tons.

1943

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Arnold Says Allied Air Might Will Force German Collapse

Discloses That New and Bigger Daylight Bomber Will Have No. 1 Priority on U. S. War Production Lines.

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The American daylight bombing campaign against Germany now has No. 1 priority on United States heavy bomber production, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of United States Army Air Forces, declared today, adding that it will be intensified in the near future with far bigger bombers able to operate in less favorable weather than Flying Fortresses.

Gen. Arnold said he thought the Allied bombing eventually would bring a simultaneous collapse of German war industry and morale.

The air chief wrapped up all questions about the effectiveness of the campaign with a statement to a press conference that:

"If the Germans don't stop our (Allied) bombers they won't have any air force left and without any air force they won't be able to continue the war—the same thing will happen to them as in North Africa and Sicily."

He said that the Nazis seemed to be making little progress in stopping the bombers so far.

Bigger Bombers Coming.

The new bombers are those which Gen. Arnold described generally in a recent service magazine article—bigger with over twice the bomb load of a Fortress and with heavier guns and longer range.

He added that it was hoped the new bomber would be equipped with instruments "so we won't have to keep so many heavy bombers on the ground because of weather."

He declared that "we are progressing with the development of planes, crews and technic for the British-based tactical air force."

"When the time comes for the continental invasion," he said, "we will do what the tactical air force in northern Africa did so brilliantly in Tunisia and Sicily and now is doing in Italy."

A second front for the Russians actually has been effectuated by the Eighth Air Force, the air chief said.

"Even on the Russian front indirectly Hitler has been hurt by American bombers in Britain.

"The Luftwaffe has had to pull away more of its first line planes essential for any offensive the Nazis might have planned against the Red Army this summer—they've pulled those planes away form the Russian front and sent them west to try to stop the ever more deeply penetrating Fortress raids against vital industrial targets.

"Properly the Russians have asked their partners to lift some of the pressure off them—well the Eighth Air Force has certainly helped.

"The hundreds of German fighters our forces have destroyed on the Western front are fighters that will never stop Russian bombers or strafe Russian troops."

Explains About Raids.

He disclosed that a big part of the bomber force which raided the Ploesti oil fields, Rome and Wiener Neustadt near Vienna, were from the Eighth Air Force in Britain—three-fifths of the attacking force against Ploesti.

"They were trained here and the mission was planned here," Gen. Arnold said. He disclosed that the planes were Liberators which flew with Fortresses here last fall, spent three months raiding Italy from North Africa last winter, returned here for more raids on northwestern Europe and then sneaked back to Africa again a few months ago. The group is led by Col. Edward Timberlake of San Antonio, Tex.

He confirmed also that a sizable part of the original American North African tactical force was made up of planes drawn from here last fall—hundreds of P-38 Lightnings and P-39 Airacobras.

In answer to the perennial queries about which is the best fighter plane, Gen. Arnold said he was sure that for escorting bombers the P-47 Thunderbolt was better than the Spitfire because of its longer range and that the Lightning runs it a close second.

"So far we are on schedule," he said, "in the timetable of victory—first supremacy in the air and then crushing invasion by land and by sea."

Air Losses May Defeat Germany, Arnold Says

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Germans, thus far unable to stop Allied bombers, are in peril of losing their own air force and eventually the war, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, said today.

And he promised that both the *Luftwaffe* and the German home front will in "the near future" be hit by far bigger bombers less vulnerable to weather than Flying Fortresses.

"If the Germans don't stop our (Allied) bombers," said Arnold, "they won't have any air force left. And without any air force they won't be able to continue the war."

With Double Bomb Load

The new bombers Arnold mentioned are those which he described in a recent service magazine article—bigger, with over twice the bomb load of a Fortress, and with greater range and fire-power.

Arnold disclosed that "we are progressing with the development of planes, crews and technique for the British-based tactical air force" and added "when the time comes for the continental invasion we will do what the tactical air force in northwest Africa did so brilliantly in Tunisia and Sicily and now is doing in Italy."

Actually Second Front

The air force chief said a "second front" for the Russians had actually been effected by the United States Eighth Air Force in the air over Europe, because "the *Luftwaffe* has had to pull away more of its first-line planes essential for any offensive the Nazis might have planned against the Red army this summer."

Arnold disclosed that a big part of the American bomber force which raided the Rumanian Ploesti oil fields, Rome and Wiener Neustadt near Vienna was from the Eighth Air Force in Britain, three fifths of the Ploesti raiders were trained here and the mission was planned here, Arnold said.

More Canadians Reach Britain

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—One of the largest convoys carrying reinforcements of troops for the Canadian Army overseas has arrived safely in a British port, it was announced today. The contingent, second of its size to leave Canada since the First Division landed in Sicily, included men of all arms of the services, fit and ready to fight.

FUSHIMI'S SON DEAD

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio broadcast a report from Tokio today announcing that Count Hirohide Fushimi, 31 years old, the fourth son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, had died of wounds in the South Pacific. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

GERMAN BISHOPS DENOUNCE CURBS

SEP 5 1943

Berne, Sept. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The German bishops of the Fulda conference have expressed regret in a pastoral letter that even "in this dangerous and costly period in our Fatherland" the battle has been continued against the Christian Church.

The letter, dated August 19, was read in most Catholic pulpits in Germany on August 29 and declared that education in the Reich was aimed at "De-Christianizing" people, especially youth. Evacuated children in camps, schools and homes have been refused religious instruction, and attendance at church and the reception of the sacraments is often difficult, if not impossible, the letter said.

Heavy pressure has been exerted upon many Christians, amounting to almost complete suppression in the Warthegau area, the bishops asserted.

The letter was signed by Adolf Cardinal Bertram of Breslau, Michael Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich, Theodore Cardinal Innitzer of Vienna and by twenty-six archbishops and six other representatives of German religious districts.

NAZIS DEMAND DANES DISARM

Strict Curfew Is Resumed in Copenhagen.

Stockholm, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, Nazi military dictator of Denmark, today ordered Danish citizens to surrender all weapons and ammunition by Sept. 7 under pain of the most severe punishment.

The order accompanied a decree issued last night rescinding the recent modification of martial law because of continuous anti-German sabotage, and was announced by the Nazi-controlled Danish radio.

The Germans had permitted theaters to reopen and had extended their first curfew order from 9 P. M. to 11 P. M. Hereafter all business and other establishments must be closed at 8 P. M. and all traffic except for the military and physicians will be prohibited on the streets between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M.

Enforcement of the new curfew and weapon decrees will be carried out by the Danish police, the German announcement said.

This was interpreted here as a further sign that the Germans had been forced to yield some enforcement powers to the Danish authorities because they were not prepared to handle the country's administrative functions when they established their military dictatorship last Sunday. During Thursday and yesterday 110 persons were arrested in Copenhagen for violation of the curfew, the Free Danish Press Bureau in Stockholm said.

The bureau also reported that a bomb had exploded in a Copenhagen hotel Thursday night, killing several German officers.

Negotiations by Von Hannecken and Werner Best, German Minister to Denmark, to have Danish political leaders set up a new government to replace that of the former Prime Minister, Eric Scavenius, continued today without success, the bureau said. Von Hannecken was reported as anxious to have an administrative council of eighteen department chiefs take over the government.

The bureau said that even if the military dictatorship is abolished "it is evident that there can be no return to the state of affairs as they were before last Sunday" when the Nazis took over Denmark to suppress the mounting wave of sabotage aimed at German war production and troop movements.

EVACUATING VIENNA

Berne, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A German frontier dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said today that the Nazi government had decided to evacuate Vienna.

The entire population is preparing to quit the city for the southern part of the country, the newspaper said. It expressed a belief that the decision was a result of the Allied landings in Italy and pointed out that should Naples fall to the Allies, Vienna would be a target within closer range than Berlin is to London.

FRENCH LEADERS SEIZED IN ROUND-UP BY NAZIS

BERN, Sept. 4 — (AP) The Gazette de Lausanne reported today that German authorities in France were arresting many leaders of French economic life and accusing them of "anti-German sentiments and connivance with dissidents."

The newspaper said the Nazis also had demanded a purge of Havas, French news agency, with the result that Pierre Dominique had been ousted as its director.

The Tribune de Geneve reported that two French youths had machinegunned and killed the chief of Pierre Laval's collaborationist militia at Thonon in Haute Savoie province.

Reich Government Buildings Hit

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 4 (AP)—Government buildings in the heart of Berlin were hit in last night's RAF bombing, dispatches from neutral correspondents in the Nazi capital said today.

The dispatches added that the Germans described the raid as "obviously one of the largest ever undertaken against Berlin." A large number of multi-engined bombers was claimed to have been shot down by anti-aircraft fire and in terrific aerial combats high over the German capital and throughout northern Germany.

Fighter squadrons met the bombers 100 miles outside Berlin and there were running fights all the way to the target, the dispatches said.

Southern Sweden rocked with the din of anti-aircraft fire for an hour around midnight as waves of foreign planes swept across the Swedish coast in the vicinity of Malmoe and Helsingborg. One four-engined British bomber was shot down in flames near Helsingborg and its crew killed.

Another bomber dropped four bombs in the vicinity of Vellinge, but caused no damage.

The bombers over Sweden presumably were R. A. F. craft in the raid on Berlin.

TORPEDO PLANE ATTACKS SWEDISH SHIP IN BALTIC

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 4—(AP) Six crewmen were killed when a torpedo plane attacked the Swedish tanker Svea Reuter, a 1,700-ton motorship, in the Baltic sea near the Gulf of Riga Thursday, a Swedish communique disclosed today.

The Foreign office said the nationality of the plane which fired a torpedo had not yet been determined.

The tanker reached a Swedish port yesterday, with 13 crewmen who escaped injury keeping the vessel afloat with pumps.

Murder of Charles Hoff Is Denied in Norway

Stockholm, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Oslo today said that it was officially denied that Charles Hoff, one-time world champion pole vaulter, had been found murdered near that city. The Swedish press yesterday reported the death and said he had been murdered.

Hoff, 41 years old, has for the last three years directed the Quisling sport movement in Norway.

Italian Press And Radio Take A Gloomy View

Rome Is Reported Ready to Accept Any 'Just and Practicable' Demands

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Italian press and radio took a note close to despair today and the people are making no secret of their fearful expectation of Allied attacks elsewhere on the Italian coast.

Reuters reported that the Rome radio declared in an English-language broadcast to Great Britain that Italy would accept any Allied demands "that could possibly sound just and practicable."

The report was not confirmed by any other source. The Associated Press listening post could not confirm the Reuters version of the broadcast but quoted a Rome announcer as saying, "the Italians are the most reasonable people in

the world."

[United States gove monitors quoted the Rom Saturday as saying: "We d know what the enemy may d the next few hours or in the ne few days. Sudden attacks are possible, nay probable, against other parts of the peninsula and the whole of Italy is exposed to future blows. Therefore the whole of Italy is in a state of alert. Italians realize the truth of the situation and understand the duties deriving from it, supreme duties which are related to consciousness, firmness, dignity and solidarity and to which all actions must be subjected."]

ITALIAN PEACE BID REPORTED HEARD

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—In an English language broadcast to Britain, the Rome radio declared today, according to Reuters, that Italy would accept any Allied demand "that could possibly sound just and practicable."

The Associated Press listening post could not confirm the Reuters version of the broadcast, but quoted a Rome announcer as saying "the Italians are the most reasonable people in the world."

As the invasion of Italy proceeds, and the clamor for peace intensifies, the Italian railway workers are doing all they can to assist the Allies by wrecking communications, and the Italian press is attacking the continuous presence of the Germans in the country, the British radio said in a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS.

BOMBERS CARRY CABLE-CUTTERS

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry disclosed today that every British bomber plane is fitted with sixteen cable-cutting devices, which are so powerful that they can cut through the heaviest cable in one-thousandth of a second.

The device weighs only a few pounds and is about the size of a brick. It enables a bomber to sweep a field of operations clear of enemy barrage balloons before low level attacks.

Col. Kane Is Decorated For Leading Ploesti Raid

Other Army and Air Forces Men Honored at Cairo

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (AP).—Colonel John R. Kane, of Shreveport, La., known among his friends as "Killer," received today the Congressional Medal of Honor for the hazardous Liberator attack on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania on Aug. 1. The medal was presented to the heavy bombardment group commander by Major General Lewis H. Brereton, commander of American Forces in the Middle East.

A score of other American Army and Air Force personnel received high awards at a colorful ceremony attended by American, British and Egyptian forces on the palm-bordered polo field of the Gezira Sporting Club enclosed by the Nile.

Brereton received the Air Medal from the hands of Brigadier General Victor H. Strahm, chief of staff of the 9th Air Force, for meritorious achievement from April 2, 1942, to July 11, 1943. Strahm received the Legion of Merit for "efficient, meritorious conduct, and performance of outstanding service."

Other awards included: Colonel Edwin Clark, of Easton, Conn., the Legion of Merit for services in commanding the Libyan service command of the Services of Supply; Major David Likes, of Scarsdale, N. Y., the Legion of Merit for his work as signal communications officer of the 10th and later the 9th Air Force.

U. S. PLANES RAID JAPS' CHINA BASES

Planes of the American Air Force based in China have raided Hongkong, Ichang and Hanoi, the British radio reported in a broadcast heard today by the National Broadcasting Company. R. A. F. aircraft made sorties over Burma while the Americans concentrated on the three objectives in occupied China, the broadcast said.

Chungking, Aug. 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Japanese troops attempted to land Sunday on Santuao Island, forty-five miles north of Foochow, in Fukien province, but were repulsed by shore batteries, Chinese dispatches announced today. The attempt was made under cover of a barrage from Japanese warships which pounded the Chinese shore positions from comparatively close range, the dispatch said.

The exact purpose of the attempted landing was not known but might have been either for the purpose of foraging supplies or to establish a base for a drive inland. The Japanese are known to fear the establishment of air bases in Fukien from which attacks on Japan could be launched.

Meanwhile, a belated report from the headquarters of Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force said that American P-40 fighters strafing Japanese shipping on the Yangtze River last Friday left a 125-foot steamer and a 65-foot boat burning near Yuchow. A gunboat and another small steamer also were shot up during the attack.

Jap Troops Are Repulsed In Landing Above Foochow

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 30 (Delayed).—Japanese troops attempted to land Sunday on Santuao Island, 45 miles north of Foochow, in Fukien Province, but were repulsed by shore batteries, Chinese dispatches announced today.

The attempt was made under cover of a barrage from Japanese warships which pounded the Chinese shore positions from comparatively close range, the dispatch said.

The exact purpose of the attempted landing was not known but might have been either for the purpose of foraging supplies or to establish a base for a drive inland.

The Japanese are known to fear the establishment of air bases in Fukien from which attacks on Japan could be launched.

JAPS REPORT AIR RAID BY YANKS ON CANTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—(AP) The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by NBC, said that a force of American planes including nine B-25 bombers and 13 P-40 fighters attacked Japanese installations at Canton, in southeastern China, today.

The broadcast said that two of the American raiders were shot down.

The Japanese report was without Allied confirmation.

BURMA FACTORIES BOMBED

RAF Also Attacks River Craft and Other Targets

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 4 (AP)—Three factories in the Prome district of Burma were damaged yesterday by RAF fighters and other aircraft dive-bombed targets at Kyauktaw on the Kaladan River to the north, starting fires in three buildings, a British communiqué said today.

In southwestern Burma the fighters also shot up a variety of other targets, including more than eighty sampans on the Irrawaddy, a locomotive and several army trucks. A Wellington bomber demolished several buildings in Ramree village, while in the Akyab area a Japanese camp was attacked.

JAP BASE AT LAE SMASHED IN RAID

84 Tons of Bombs Level Enemy Headquarters Above Salamaua

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, Sept. 5—(AP) Eighty-four tons of bombs from Allied planes have levelled Japanese headquarters at Lae, 15 miles above the ground fighting at Salamaua, New Guinea, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

It was a concentrated attack similar to one earlier in the week which smashed enemy headquarters above Lae at Madang.

Mitchell medium units bombed and strafed Japanese positions northwest of Lae, today's communique reported.

15 Jap Barges Sunk

In the latest of the daily attacks on barges used by the Japanese to supply Salamaua and adjacent garrisons, Beaufighters have sunk 15 more along nearby New Britain's coast.

Powerful air formations of Admiral William F. Halsey struck other blows in the Solomons, heavily pounding the isolated Japanese garrison holding out at Vila on the southern shore of Kolombangara island.

The bombs dropped at Lae blasted gun emplacements around the airdrome.

"All buildings in the administrative and headquarters area were destroyed," the communique said.

"Huge clouds of black smoke, rising to 1,000 feet, covered the area."

Meet No Jap Planes

The raiding Liberators, which were escorted by Lightnings, were greeted by heavy anti-aircraft fire, but no Japanese plane intercepted.

Northeast of Lae on the tip of New Britain island, the Cape Gloucester airdrome took its second straight aerial pounding. Twenty-eight tons of bombs burst among airdrome installations and on anti-aircraft positions.

At Vila, where a Japanese garrison is within artillery shelling distance of American-conquered New Georgia below it and has been bypassed by American occupation of Vella Lavella above it, Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive bombers started explosions and fires at the airdromes. They also struck at anti-aircraft and coastal defenses.

Above Vella Lavella, another of the almost daily series of American raids was made on the enemy's big airdrome of Kahili, near Buin on Bougainville. The raiders were Liberators which had a strong escort of fighters.

Japanese losses in planes and ships in the Southwest Pacific are skyrocketing under the increasing blows of the growing air power of the Allies. In three days this month seventy-three enemy planes were destroyed and others damaged or probably shot down.

Three 7,000-ton cargo ships and more than forty barges have been sunk. Other cargo ships and a destroyer have been set afire.

The fury of the attack by American and Australian airmen is even greater than in August, when 548 Japanese planes were destroyed and ten merchant ships and 500 barges sunk.

The last three cargo ships sent to the bottom were hit in an attack Thursday at Wewak Harbor on the northeastern coast of New Guinea. Mitchell bombers braved barrage balloons to make a mast-level raid on a seven-ship convoy.

A destroyer was set afire and the stern blown off of a 1,000-ton cargo ship. Only one cargo ship and a destroyer escaped, but they were damaged.

Yesterday's communiqué also reported that two other 7,000-ton ships and a 5,000-ton vessel were damaged in other raids. The same communiqué announced the destruction of twenty-six enemy planes in New Britain, the Solomons and New Guinea.

Japs Abandon Santa Isabel Plane Base

Map on Page 3

[By the Associated Press]

United States Headquarters in the South Pacific, Sept. 4—The Japanese have abandoned their once important seaplane base at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel, 145 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, a South Pacific headquarters spokesman said today.

(General Douglas MacArthur's communique for Thursday, September 2, spoke of heavy United States bomber units striking enemy installations at Rekata Bay without meeting opposition. It was thought likely the enemy had withdrawn without a fight.)

No Hint Of U. S. Seizure

Unofficially, it was thought here that the Japanese had evacuated the entire island as well as Rekata Bay, but there was no intimation that United States forces had occupied Santa Isabel.

Small barges could have removed the enemy to Choiseul and other near-by islands of the central Solomon group in an attempt to reach Japanese-held Bougainville to the north. The island lost its strategic value to the enemy with the fall of New Georgia and the occupation of Vella Lavella Islands within the past month. Santa Isabel once served as an advanced seaplane base for attacks on Guadalcanal.

Fourth In Month

This was the fourth time in a month that Japanese troops had fled a key stronghold without attempting a fanatical death-stand defense.

Previously they had secretly fled Kiska in the westernmost Aleutians, Munda airfield on New Georgia Island in the Solomons and near-by Bairoko harbor.

Kiska was occupied by American and Canadian sea-borne forces on August 15 after the enemy garrison had sneaked away under cover of dense fogs.

Munda was captured by American jungle fighters on August 5, and on that occasion, J. Norman Lodge, Associated Press correspondent with the United States forces, wrote:

"Many of the Japanese officers, who had sworn to give up their lives rather than give up New Georgia to the Americans, suddenly remembered unfinished business elsewhere and pulled out."

After a brief siege, Bairoko harbor was taken by the Americans as the Japanese again quit fighting and ran away, fleeing under cover of darkness across the narrow Kula Gulf to Kolombangara Island. United States torpedo boats, however, killed hundreds of the fugitive Nipponese jammed in barges carrying 80 to 250 men before they reached Kolombangara.

BOMBS FOR TOKIO

Auckland, N. Z., Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Assistant United States Secretary of War Robert Patterson declared today at a press conference that "the bombing of Tokio is coming again, just as sure as you are born."

Mr. Patterson and Lieut.-Gen. William S. Knudsen arrived here from Australia to visit United States troops and military installations.

The Assistant Secretary of War, declaring he was anxious to correct the impression that there are two wars going on—one in Europe and the other in the Pacific said:

"It is all the same war and it is of tremendous proportions. All strategical plans are being mapped out from that point of view."

FIRST LADY VIEWS CANBERRA PARADE

Mrs. Roosevelt Guest of Honor at State Reception Before Leaving for Melbourne

SHE GREETS U. S. SAILORS

Throngs Line Streets Bedecked With Wattle Blossoms to Get Glimpse of Her

CANBERRA, Australia, Sunday, Sept. 5 (AP)—A formal military parade capped the visit of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in the capital of Australia today, prior to her departure for Melbourne.

A reception in her honor at the Government House last night brought out more automobiles than had been assembled in this sector since early in the war.

An Air Force detachment with fixed bayonets guarded the entrance to the spacious Yarralunla grounds.

Mrs. Roosevelt, standing with Governor General Lord Gowrie and Prime Minister John Curtin, shook hands with more than 500 guests in the stately, all-white reception room. It was here that she showed the first signs of fatigue during her visit.

The First Lady's Red Cross uniform was in marked contrast to the evening gowns and dinner jackets donned by the residents here for the first time in months.

At the reception Mrs. Roosevelt exchanged ideas with a group of women leaders in the military auxiliary services and discussed price restrictions with the Commonwealth Controller, Prof. Douglas B. Copland.

Prior to the reception, Mrs. Roosevelt had visited all sections of the capital, winding by automobile through lane after lane of beautiful wattle blossoms, the national flower.

U. S. Servicemen Get Message

Accompanied by Lady Gowrie, wife of the Governor General, Mrs. Roosevelt had planted a tree on the grounds of the American Legation and visited an American

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naval establishment, where she spoke before a crowd of beaming sailors.

The streets everywhere were lined with persons hoping to catch a glance of Mrs. Roosevelt. Many of the Australian children had American flags.

The still-building American Legation, which when it is completed after the war will have cost £80,000, was the scene of Mrs. Roosevelt's first appearance yesterday. There she met Nelson Johnson, the American Minister to Australia, Mrs. Johnson and their children.

At the American naval establishment, those lined up to meet the President's wife at the door were service men from California, Ohio, New York, Florida, New Jersey, Louisiana and Arkansas.

When the sailors stood at attention before the First Lady, she delivered this message from the President:

"He asked me to be sure to take his greetings to American men fighting everywhere and tell them how proud he is of their splendid spirit.

"May you get home safely, and may there be peace before many months go by."

FIRST LADY SEES NAZI DEFEATISM

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Defeatism is widespread and growing in Germany, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt declared in an address today, and, as an example, she read the uncensored advice of a German mother to her soldier son to surrender that he might stay alive.

The wife of the United States President spoke at a luncheon given in her honor by the Commonwealth Government in Parliament House.

"Try to hold out, dear son," Mrs. Roosevelt read from a letter which she said was found on a German prisoner during the Tunisian campaign. "This war will come to an end some day. When you cannot do so (hold out) any longer, arrange to be captured, because the important thing is to remain alive. There must be an end to this, because things cannot last if air raids are permitted to continue."

The tide has turned in the favor of United Nations, Mrs. Roosevelt continued, but she warned that this should not mean relaxation of war effort or reduction in production.

Prime Minister John Curtin introduced Mrs. Roosevelt.

At the American naval establishment, those lined up to meet the President's wife at the door were service men from California, Ohio, New York, Florida, New Jersey, Louisiana and Arkansas.

When the sailors stood at attention before the First Lady, she delivered this message from the President:

"He asked me to be sure to take his greetings to American men fighting everywhere and tell them how proud he is of their splendid spirit.

"May you get home safely and may there be peace, before many months go by."

Mrs. Roosevelt In Melbourne

Melbourne, *Sunday*, Sept. 5 (*AP*)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt arrived today by airplane from Canberra, where she met Australian Government officials at an official reception.

Japs Training Indonesian Soldiers to Spearhead a War on White Race

Melbourne, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Japanese have visions of raising a United Asia army to march on the white race and already have started training Indonesian soldiers for this purpose, Nathan Brock, staff correspondent for the Netherlands East Indies Government Information Service, reported today in a dispatch released by Aneta, Dutch news agency.

"The Japanese war lords are looking beyond current economic efforts (in the conquered East Indies)," Mr. Brock wrote. "In the millions populating Indonesia they see future soldiers for their giant empire and dream of a United Asia army marching against the white race.

"Recently attempts have been made in Java to reinforce the ranks of the Japanese Army by preliminary training of Indonesians under Japanese officers. A terrific propaganda barrage is being used by the Japanese Army bosses to induce Indonesians to let themselves be trained by Japanese 'liberators.'"

However, Mr. Brock reported, the Japanese have given up the idea of capturing India's cotton crop and have started growing the fiber with success in Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes. He added that a Japanese expert was reported to have found a substitute for wool in Java.

The information service correspondent reiterated previous Dutch warnings that time was running in favor of the Japanese program of developing their conquests into self-contained defense units, with the idea of carrying on a "hundred-year war" despite the hammer blows delivered by Allied bombers.

CHILE'S PRESIDENT SEEKS COOPERATION

Declares 'American Nations Should Get to Bedrock Foundation.'

SANTIAGO, Chile, (AP)—Chile's president Juan Antonio Rios says the nations of the Americas should get together now "in the closest possible form of economic cooperation" to withstand the shock of post-war problems.

In an interview he said that Joaquin Fernandez, Chilean Minister of Foreign Relations now on a tour of the Americas, would have opportunity, he said, to set forth Chile's viewpoints "in the matter of a true and effective pan-Americanism of cooperation."

"The American nations," he said, "should get down to bed-rock in this field of economic cooperation.

"As an example, Cuba and Peru produce much sugar. We have some lands in Chile suitable for sugar cane, but it is better economy, and better neighborliness, for us to buy sugar from those countries and use that land to produce things we need, or for other neighbors, and to sell Cuba and Peru things we produce.

"Argentina has wheat and cattle. We produce coal. With proper cooperation and development, we should sell coal to Argentina and buy such wheat and meats as we do not produce. The same goes for copper and other minerals which we can produce for industries of other American nations.

"This brings us to what might appear at first glance to be a Chilean problem. We have great nitrate deposits. Why should we have to look to Germany or Japan for a market for this nitrate when there are areas in southeastern United States where this nitrate is needed for agricultural production?

"The United States has been building artificial nitrate plants because nitrate is important in making munitions. Everyone understands this. Chile has been shipping its nitrate to the United States to help meet this enormous demand. Chileans, however, are concerned about what will happen to its nitrate in the U. S. market after the war. If the artificial nitrate is used for fertilizer, Chile would lose that market. Naturally, we are hoping a way will be found to use those plants or their output for other purposes. It is one of the problems for which I think a solution can be found, in an unselfish way, and on the basis of true good neighborliness.

ARGENTINA FACES RUBBER SHORTAGE

Only Essential Cars Can Get Tires—Reclaimed Rubber Used.

SEP 5 1943

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 4.—Argentina's rubber shortage is growing more acute each month.

Cut off from pre-war sources in the Far East and able to import from South American sources only a fraction of her needs, the country is waging a delaying action for preservation of her slim rubber stockpile by increasingly severe restrictions.

The government is making fresh efforts to get Brazilian rubber by offering foodstuffs in exchange, but Brazil's entire export supply is being shipped to the United States. The rubber distribution commission long since banned sale of tires for "unessential" cars, reduced the allotment of rubber for essential autos to 15 per cent of the 1941 output and for buses and trucks to 54 per cent.

New plans call for the manufacture of tires composed of five per cent crude rubber and 95 per cent reclaimed rubber. This, it is said, would permit the manufacture of 10 tires with the amount of crude rubber formerly used in one. Such tires, however, are designed for use only on light vehicles operating at low speeds.

Synthetic rubber production and extraction of rubber from guayule and similar plants have been considered but only in terms of a long range program.

WESTERN POWERS TO MEET RUSSIANS

Reds Also to Be Represented in New Mediterranean Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—(AP) A tri-partite meeting of Russian, British and American representatives has been arranged for the near future, it was learned today. In another move signaling closer cooperation of the three nations, a Mediterranean commission is being established on which Russia will be represented.

This commission presumably will handle problems arising out of the progress of the war in that theater and what is to be done with Italy when she is knocked out of the war.

All United Nations—or at least those with Mediterranean interests—are expected to be represented on the commission.

No Decision on Date, Place

There was no word as to where and when the tri-partite conference will be held. It will be attended by representatives of the State department and the Russian and British Foreign offices.

While President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have repeatedly made known their desire for a meeting with Premier Stalin, it is understood that the Soviet leader continues to reply that he cannot at this time leave the battle fronts. Thus there is no certainty that the tri-partite conference will be followed later by a meeting of the "big three."

No Unsurmountable Problems

The President and prime minister are reported, however, to feel that relations with Russia offered no problems which co[illegible] mounted.

(Page Six)

Specifically, they [illegible] to be undisturbed by [illegible], with Soviet approval, of a Free Germany committee in Moscow. There had been suggestions in some quarters in this country that Russia was following an independent line so far as a post-war Germany is concerned.

But the Roosevelt-Churchill view is said to be that the committee represents chiefly an effort to divide the German people from their present Nazi government.

Likewise, it is reported that the Kremlin does not attach as great importance as did some people in this country to such Anglo-American moves as the negotiations which were carried out in Africa with the late Admiral Darlan.

While some in America called this dealing with Fascists, the Soviets are said to feel that in military diplomacy it is all right to deal with the devil or his grandma.

The disclosure that the tri-partite conference has been arranged and that the Mediterranean commission is being formed suggested that much of the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences here have dealt with political matters, particularly with relation to Russia.

The broad nature of the talks was emphasized, however, by word that Mr. Churchill in a talk today with Sir Owen Dixon, the Australian ambassador, had gone over questions of Australia's position in the Pacific phases of the war and had discussed British participation, present and prospective, in the fight against Japan.

ALLIES TO EXPAND PACIFIC WARFARE

Preliminary Stages Ending, Full-Scale Offensive Soon to Open.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—(AP) American and British war production is growing so large that the Allies are about ready to undertake full-scale war aginst Japan as well as Germany.

This was determined on the highest authority today. Presumably it was the central truth of much of the planning at the Anglo-American conference at Quebec and remains a dominant theme in the military phases of the talks between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill here

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[illegible]ange in the [illegible]y. It reflects [illegible] im- [illegible]lanes, [illegible]nitions [illegible] y from[illegible]st arsenals [illegible]ted States.

[illegible] recently the [illegible] weakn[illegible]s of the Allies in the Pacific has been shipping with which to deliver the production of these arsenals to the fighting fronts. Over the long supply routes in that theater a transport fleet can place and supply at the fighting fronts only about one-seventh the number of men which the same fleet could place and supply in the European area.

Shipping Required

The prosecution of a full-scale war against Japan—as opposed to very limited offensive operations—thus required not only a great amount of munitions but also the means to get them to the battle zones. Now the munitions and the means are available in the quantities required.

This force, translated into combat power on the front lines, moreover will be greatly augmented following the defeat of Germany. British as well as American forces thus released wil be thrown into the fight in the Pacific and Asia.

In contrast Japan is fighting a downhill war with her sharply limiteded resources. There is no doubt that the Japanese have succeeded in digging themselves in in many areas in the southwest Pacific and eastern Asia where they have been unmolested. They have also succeeded in some places in winning over native populations.

These things would appear to add to their strength. But actually at present the Japanese are virtually marking time and in some respects already are losing out. The most significant of their losses is in shipping, as Secretary of the Navy Knox brought out at his press conference yesterday by disclosing that one-third of their merchant tonnage has been sunk.

ENDING OF WAR IN 1944 SEEN

SEP 5 1943

Senator Tydings Urges Four Anti-Axis Powers To Act In Concert On Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 4 — Senator Tydings declared today there is "very reasonable hope" that the war will be over by the end of next year and urged that the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China act in concert "against a recurrence of the last four years of world-wide slaughter."

Buoyant over the current Allied successes, the Marylander said:

"There is very reasonable hope, based on present-day happenings and expectations and barring unforeseen misfortunes, that the hostilities will be over by the end of 1944."

Anti-Axis Unity Astounding

The four great anti-Axis powers, he observed, have worked together with "astounding unity," considering the differences in their forms

of government, language, climate and similar factors.

"In view of this commonalty of aim, sacrifice and contribution," Senator Tydings said "there is a natural bond which should incline each of these four nations after hostilities to keep some union for the preservation of the peace."

"There is no reason, their post-war aims being reasonably mutual, that they cannot go on in open treaties openly arrived at against a recurrence of the last four years of world-wide slaughter, disorganization of civilized ways of life, and waste of the treasure of future generations.

Hope To End Aggression Wars

"Over and above everything else the people of the world will hope for a bar on future wars of aggressions. That must come first. It will largely remain to the leaders at the peace table to evolve the plans by which this desired result may be best expected.

"If such a plan fails, the alternative will be for all the principal nations to stay heavily armed and prepare for war at whatever cost this entails."

ROOSEVELT URGES GREATER SPEED IN WAR PRODUCTION

Increase in Arms Output Will Hasten Victory, Says President.

SEP 5 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 — (AP) President Roosevelt, in a Labor day message directed to workers, farmers and employers, called today for increased production to speed the day of victory and "thus save lives and suffering."

The President's statement was one of many similar proclamations by government and labor leaders urging still greater speed in the output of war goods but at the same time praising the vast amount of work already under way on the home front.

Roosevelt Statement

Mr. Roosevelt's statement said:

"Fifty-six years ago Labor day was observed for the first time in the United States. Since then we have fought one World war to victory and now are engaged in another and even greater conflict upon the result of which depends the future of freedom loving people the world over.

"With that priceless heritage at stake we are determined that this World war, too, shall result in victory so that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall be the lot of man when he wills it and that he be not the downtrodden serf of brutal Axis master. That determination is shared by all Americans: By workers, by management and by farmers.

"It is altogether fitting that these groups of free Americans are working today, many laboring on round the clock shifts, that our fighting men on land, on sea and in the air may have the weapons with which to bring about victory as speedily as possible.

"To make time and thus save lives and suffering, our American workers, employers and farmers will need not only to maintain their production pace but to increase it. Their record to date has been magnificent and in keeping with the true American spirit of all our effort for those fighting so valiantly and so successfully in all parts of the world.

"That increase production effort will be forthcoming. It will be given gladly for love of country and for liberty, as it has been given since Pearl Harbor, to set up a record that never has been equalled. We well may be proud of that achievement for it has done much to make possible the successes of the armed forces of the United Nations. Its continuation will spell the defeat of our enemies—the preservation of our way of life."

TANK PRODUCTION CUT 40 PER CENT ON ARMY ORDERS

Russia, Britain Cancel Requests for Medium-Sized Vehicles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. — (AP) The Army's tank production program has been cut back approximately 40 per cent in the last six or seven months, principally because of cancellations of British and Russian orders for medium tanks.

Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, director of materiel for the Army service forces, said today in an interview that the cut-back represents a dollar value reduction in this year's program of slightly more than one-third.

For 1944, the reduction will be about 50 per cent, he said, but production will be still slightly ahead of 1943. For both years, said Gen. Clay, the original schedules were fixed nearly two years ago.

Few Plants Shut Down

Few if any plant shutdowns have resulted from the cutback, Gen. Clay said he knew of no prime contractors whose plants had been closed, although some sections of larger plants may have been shut down. The result among the many thousands of sub-contractors is more difficult to determine, he added, but even among these the majority at least had shifted to other war production.

The cutback began early this spring, when the Russians suddenly cancelled orders for between 5,000 and 6,000 medium tanks, said Gen. Clay. This was followed shortly by wholesale reduction of British orders. Subsequently, the Russians renewed some of their tank orders—this explains the higher production outlook for 1944 than for 1943—but their overall requirements for American tanks still are only about one-third the original 1943-44 schedule.

Had Other Needs

All the factors influencing the action of the Russian government are not known, said Gen. Clay, but the primary consideration undoubtedly was that the Red army needed other things—particularly trucks and locomotives—more than additional tanks. Shipping space and port facilities were limited, so the tank orders were reduced.

(A similar explanation had come earlier from other quarters. As long ago as April, the Russian cutback was attributed officially to "the assistance given to that country to build up its own tank industry, to changes in battle conditions, and to the limiting of port facilities." Also, the Red army is understood to have a substantial "windfall" of captured German armor.

(No such full explanation is available on the British cancellations, but it was said in informed quarters that the British probably had overestimated their tank requirements because of an optimistic time-table on the war—assuming more rapid progress of operations, and therefore greater losses of armored equipment than have occurred.)

U. S. Estimates Reduced

Contrasted with these heavy cutbacks in British and Russian requirements for American tanks, said Gen. Clay, is the reduction of estimated requirements for our own army by only 10 per cent. All American armored divisions are now completely equipped with medium tanks, he added.

When the Lend-Lease orders were trimmed heavily, the plants first affected were those of three locomotive manufacturers — Lima, Baldwin and American. There were no plant closings, however, said Gen. Clay—all three were shifted immediately to production of locomotives for Army and Lend-Lease requirements.

Still other tank plants had to be shifted, however. The tank orders at Pacific Car and Foundry, Seattle, next were cancelled, and this plant is now converting bodily to production for the Boeing Aircraft company. The decision to cancel the tank plant, said Gen. Clay, was based on the critical labor situation in Seattle and the urgent necessity to increase the output of heavy bombers by Boeing.

Latest of the large tank contract terminations is that with Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing company, Chicago, where a $60,000,000 order is being tapered off, with the plant shifting to production of aluminum parts for the aircraft industry.

With all the cutbacks, said Gen. Clay, there are still three large manufacturing of medium tanks working at capacity to fill replacement needs of the United States and its Allies.

Jeffers Resigns His Post As U. S. Rubber Chief

'Big Job' Completed, Railroad President to Return to Private Business.

SEP 5 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. — (AP) Rubber Director William Jeffers resigned tonight, telling President Roosevelt that "the big job" of the rubber program had been completed.

Mr. Jeffers told the President that with the rubber problem in hand, "the greatest contribution I can make in the present emergency is to return to an on-the-job handling of the operation of the Union Pacific railroad" of which he is president.

Praised by Roosevelt

The President, praising Mr. Jeffers for performing a "real public service" as rubber director, wrote him that "much as I dislike to have you leave the public service at this time, I cannot ask you to make a further sacrifice."

While the exchange of letters, made public by the White House, did not refer to a successor, it was learned from reliable sources that Mr. Jeffers had recommended his deputy director, Colonel Bradley Dewey, president of the Dewey and Almy Chemical company of Boston, to succeed him. Mr. Dewey has virtually a free hand under Mr. Jeffers in guiding technical phases.

The White House announced verbally, however, that Mr. Dewey had been named acting director.

The copies of the letters made public by the White House were not dated, but Mr. Jeffers associates said he sent his note to the White House on Thursday, but would remain in Washington a week or so before returning to the Union Pacific headquarters in Omaha, Neb.

In his letter, Mr. Jeffers told Mr. Roosevelt:

"The problem of taking care of the requirements of the armed forces and keeping the country on rubber, meanwhile conserving the nation's stock pile of natural crude, is well in hand, though there is a present and prospective shortage of tire fabric, which is the responsibility of the War Production board.

Plant Nearing Completion

"All of the major synthetic rubber plants, the construction of which is under the jurisdiction of the Office of Rubber Director, are either completed or substantially so, with the exception of three. Practically all of the material is available for the completion of these three plants."

Will Return to Railroad

Shortly before the White House announcement, Mr. Jeffers talked with reporters who came to check reports he was leaving. He told them he wanted to go back to "a hell of a big railroad that needs my attention." When he was asked whether he would consider taking another government job in Washington he replied with an explosive "No!"

"It's just a case of my feeling that I can contribute more in this emergency out there in the West where there are traffic difficulties, than I can sitting here in Washington," Mr. Jeffers explained. He confirmed what his associates already had said: that the close of his career in the capital found him

t mad at anybody."

We've run into a few rough ts," he remarked, "but on the ole I think we've made some ntribution to the war effort.

"As far as the Army and Navy are concerned, we've got along fine."

"Does that go for the War Production board, too?" a reporter asked, recalling violent priority quarrels last fall when the material requirements of the synthetic plant program clashed with those of aviation gasoline, destroyer escorts, and chemical warfare.

"I said the Army and the Navy," Mr. Jeffers replied grinning.

SOLDIER VOTING PROBLEMS STILL TO BE IRONED OUT

SEP 5 1943

Machinery Set Up But Men Need Information on Candidates, Issues.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—(AP) The machinery has been set up for the men and women of the armed forces at home and abroad to vote in 1944's elections but—how can they decide for whom to vote?

The voting machinery itself needs oiling but additionally the armed services must find a way of getting political news to their members if they are to know why and for what they cast a ballot.

When—or if—such a way is found, it will be a tightrope-walking job. The services won't want to be accused of playing politics by slanting the news or giving one side more space than another.

Now the Army and Navy daily send their forces throughout the world a 2,000-word roundup of top non-political news.

Once the 1944 campaign starts the statements and promises of the presidential and vice presidential candidates undoubtedly will be carried as news since they will be of prime, general interest.

But the Army and Navy will have a job keeping its men and women—more than 11 million by the fall of 1944—informed on the issues and personalities in the various congressional races all over the country.

Yet without good information how will the service men and women be able to decide between the merits of the incumbent senators and representatives and the host of newcomers seeking their jobs?

Nevertheless, America's foreign commitments and the whole trend of the peace for which the war is fought may depend upon the make-up of that next Congress. The 11 million service votes could tip the scales of the future.

Last September Congress passed a law enabling service members to vote in Federal elections. If state legislatures approved, they could vote in state and local elections, too.

This wartime measure stipulated that any member of the armed services—who was a registered voter or was eligible to register—could vote in a Federal election notwithstanding his state's law on the registration of qualified voters.

Nor would any member of the armed services, under the law, have to pay a poll tax even though that was the law of his state.

This was the procedure: a member of the armed forces would write a postcard—provided by the Army or Navy—to his secretary of state, asking for a ballot.

The law said the postcards had to be made available as soon as possible after Feb. 1 in any year in which there was an election for senators or representatives.

Although 1943 is an off-year for such elections, a couple were scheduled because of vacancies due to death. So the services sent plenty of post-cards abroad.

Plenty of them got into the hands of men and women whose states were not holding elections but, having the cards, the service people sent them to astonished secretaries of states, asking for ballots which did not exist in elections which were not to be held..

Now Democratic Senators Green of Rhode Island and Lucas of Illinois, authors of the law have in Congress a new bill to amend it. This bill would do several things:

Permit the Army and Navy to provide their overseas forces with the proper ballots at the proper time. The votes would be microfilmed and returned as V-mail to the proper secretaries of state.

The new measure also would permit American civilians abroad to vote just as the armed forces with their ballot—obtained from the nearest military commander—sent home as V-mail.

The amending bill may undergo some changes before Congress wrestles with it this year.

Also it may face a stiff fight on two points which brought strong opposition in the original: No poll tax required and freedom to vote in spite of state laws relating to registration of qualified voters.

FINDS LATINS DERIDING U. S.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4 (AP). —Senator Butler (R.-Neb.) came back today from a 15,000-mile swing through the 20 other American republics convinced that the United States should push a broad-gauge solidarity program immediately and drop what he called "a temporary, boondogling type of activity."

Pending preparation of detailed reports of his two-month trip for presentation to Congressional committees, Butler declined, with one exception, to be specific.

He did say that the Rubber Reserve Corp., A subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., was paying $500 a pound for wild rubber collected in Brazil.

"The people down there spoke derisively of it," he added. "We

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can far better manufacture synthetic rubber in this country than spend any such sum for raw rubber."

CHURCHILL TO VISIT CITY IN EAST TODAY

Prime Minister Will Make Brief Address, Place Not Revealed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 — (AP) The White House announced tonight that Prime Minister Churchill will make an address on Monday in an American city, but did not identify the city.

It said the speech would be a short one "in fulfillment of the longstanding engagement in a city to be announced later in a program which will begin at noon (E.W.T.)."

The speech will be broadcast.

"It is not expected," the announcement said, "that this address will be of special political significance."

The British embasey was the scene tonight of a meeting between the prime minister, ministers of all the British dominions, members of the British supply mission and British members of the joint chiefs of staff.

Baldwin Named To Italian Post

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP) — The State Department today announced the appointment of Calvin B. Baldwin as area director of economic operations for Italy.

Baldwin will be in charge whenever United States civilian agencies enter Italy to assist with supply and other economic problems.

Baldwin, a native of Radford, Va., has been administrator of the Farm Security Administration. From 1933 to 1935 he was an assistant to Henry Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture.

Admiral King's Message

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, said today in a Labor Day statement that the fighting men of the Navy expressed their "grateful appreciation for the magnificent support given them by the workers on the home front," then added: "But the toughest part of the job is still ahead, and it will make demands on our energies, resources and courage beyond anything that has yet been required of us."

The holiday that labor used to take on the first Monday of each September generally was passed up this year as it was last year.

At Pittsburgh, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, asked his men to forego the traditional holiday in both government-controlled and privately operated mines.

PORTABLE TUGBOAT DEVISED FOR ARMY

Two Men Run 'Marine Tractor' Which a Plane Can Carry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Army has a new portable tugboat it calls a "marine tractor" which can be transported in dismantled form from port to port by airplane and put together again in three hours.

All steel, and powered by two gasoline engines, it is described as more maneuverable than a regular tug, and more economical from the standpoint of ease of construction and operation.

One can be built in about a week, compared with three to four months for construction of a tug of the type the Army is now using for towing barges and lighters in inland waters and around ports.

Capt. Stanley A. Hunt, operations officer for the water division of the Transportation Corps, Army Service Forces, said several hundred of the "river jitneys" had been ordered from the Chrysler Corporation, the designers.

A two-man crew is all it requires, compared with a crew of eleven or twelve on a regular tug.

Officers said anyone who could drive an automobile could run one.

It is 38½ feet long, 15½ feet wide and weighs twenty-five tons; it will tow and push up to 400 tons, and has a speed of fourteen miles an hour while traveling alone and a maximum of nine with full load.

The tractor is constructed in four sections, the two forward sections being pontoons and the two aft sections being housings for the engines. Only thirty bolts are required to put it together.

Peace Formula Mackinac Aim

Republicans Agree That 1944 Platform Will Have Foreign Policy Declaration.

SEP 5 1943

Mackinac Island, Mich., Sept. 4 (A. P.).—In search of a peace-preservation formula for use in framing their 1944 platform, Republican leaders talked of a compromise today which would satisfy the extreme internationally minded, the middle-road collaborationists, and the so-called "reservationists."

All factions appeared agreed that a foreign policy declaration by the party's post-war advisory council at the two-day meeting, beginning Monday, would reaffirm, with possibly some new phraseology, the Republican stand against isolationism.

In the midst of this compromise discussion was an unannounced added starter, who, while not an official member of the council, was invited by Chairman Harrison E. Spangler of the Republican National Committee to attend as a special adviser.

He is 75-year-old Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The tall, white-haired Eaton, a former preacher, now serving his tenth House term, was passed over when the council was formed in mid-summer.

Favor Collaboration.

The ignoring of Mr. Eaton led to under-cover criticism that the council's personnel was too heavily nationalistic.

Both Mr. Eaton and Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, a leading "reservationist" on the council, as well as Mr. Spangler, ex-officio chairman of the gathering, predicted that a proposal on international post-war collaboration would be forthcoming.

Senator Vandenberg sought support for his proposal for American participation in post-war co-operation "between sovereign nations" to prevent future wars "by any necessary means" —but with the qualification that this be undertaken by "due constitutional process" and with "faithful recognition of American responsibilities and interests."

Mr. Eaton, Senator Austin of Vermont and others were reported opposed to the "sovereignty" or like reservations.

Mr. Eaton said he preferred the Fulbright resolution adopted by his House committee, which calls for American participation in appropriate international machinery with power adequate to maintain peace, and no strings attached.

Would Not Be Stubborn.

"But I'm not going to die in the trenches for that proposition," he added.

Mr. Vandenberg called reporters' attention to the fact that his resolution, offered in the Senate in co-operation with Senator White (R.-Me.) was the only one which had the three reservations on sovereignty, constitutional processes and protection of American rights.

"It's time somebody said for us what Winston Churchill said for Britain, that he did not become Britain's first Prime Minister to preside over the disintegration of the British Empire," Mr. Vandenberg declared.

"Also, can you imagine Joe Stalin not looking out first for Russia's interests?"

Willkie Urges Russian Talks.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The welfare of the nation is dependent on a Republican victory in 1944, according to Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican nominee for President. He urged a victory conference with Russia represented, saying it was "long overdue" and added that he was preparing an article for publication in a national magazine outlining his views on the Russian situation.

Move for Compromise Stand Is Indicated

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 4—(AP) The road toward a compromise statement of peace preservation principles appeared to have been opened here tonight as Republican leaders took significant steps toward balancing conflicting viewpoints on the party's Post-War Advisory Council of 49.

With pre-conference huddles already humming with discussion of the all-important question of how far the party shall go in offering to pledge this country's cooperation with other nations, National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler announced the appointment of Rep. Charles A. Eaton (N.J.), as a working member of the group.

Eaton, who represents a strong internationalist viewpoint somewhat akin to that of Wendell L. Willkie, was named to take the place of Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.) who telegraphed Spangler that she could not attend because of illness in her family. The appointment of Eaton, who had been attending as a special observer and advisor at Spangler's invitation, immediately set afoot reports that the former — ranking minority member of the house foreign affairs committee—might be named to a prospective sub-committee which will consider the foreign policy question.

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Most observers thought this sub-committee probably would number seven, with Senators Arthur Vandenberg (Mich.), and Warren Austin (Vt.) regarded as almost certain to be on it.

Austin is for all-out collaboration with other nations to halt future wars, even if that means the surrender of some American sovereignty to an international police organization. Vandenberg wants to make certain that American sovereignty remains unchallenged and that Congress retains a constitutional check on this country's commitments.

It is considered likely that at least two governors will be named to the sub-committee, as well as one additional House member and a National committee member.

Spangler had been criticized previously for what some of the party chose to call an "isolationist" tinge in the membership of the Advisory Council.

Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan told a press conference he did not believe it possible to outline a detailed post-war program in a two-day meeting.

"The party should speak with a united voice and that sort of pronouncement might require more than two days to obtain," he said.

Up to People, Kelly Says

While he avoided specific comment on the nature of any peace preservation resolution that might be adopted, Kelly said he thought the people of this country would be unwilling to leave the decision on how far they might have to go to prevent future wars to anyone but themselves. He thus sided with the Vandenberg faction.

While Kelly gave indications of a desire for future study of this problem, Eaton told reporters he believed it would be a mistake for the conference to adjourn without a clear cut statement of principles.

"We ought to have a clear, courageous statement of principles," he declared. "If we can't get that, we should not have come here at all."

Kelly spoke of what he said was "intense interest" among the people of Michigan in domestic post-war problems of re-employment, taxes and farm production with which the conference also will concern itself.

Longer Study Urged

In the same vein, Gov. Forrest C. Donnell, of Missouri, said he thought the conference ought to authorize a continuing study of the issues until the national convention next year.

"There is a very serious question involved in the present trend toward national government infringement on the powers and rights of the states," he said. "We also ought to look into the question of how to get the government out of business after the war ends."

Spangler announced that informal conferences would be continued tomorrow, when several important council members, including Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and others are expected to arrive.

Minnesota Offers Plan

Minnesota's Gov. Edward J. Thye today outlined for the council a program of government he said was based on the political philosophies of his predecessor, former Gov. E. Stassen, now a lieutenant commander in the U. S. Navy.

Thye, quoting directly from Stassen's utterances during his term of office to support each point, proposed:

Federal tax, investment, monopoly and patent policies which would encourage the expansion of free enterprise.

A flexible public works program, adjusted currently to the slack in private employment, which would provide jobs in airport and highway construction, community improvements and the development and conservation of natural and human resources. Projects would be let by competitive contract, with Federal grants and control reduced to a minimum.

Security for Aged

Adequate security for the aged, the handicapped, the sick, the young and the unemployed.

A legislative policy that would be "fair and friendly to each of three major economic groups—labor, agriculture and business—but dominated by none of them."

Aid for war veterans returning to civilian life.

Decent Regulation Sought

A streamlined administrative setup that would "avoid unnecessary concentration of governmental activities at Washington and use state and local governments, with local flexibility, to an increased degree."

To insure lasting peace, Thye urged "the gradual establishment of a definite continuing organization of the United Nations of the world as a new and higher level of government, applying the basic and well-known processes of all representative government to the new problems and production." He said a basis under which neutral and even enemy nations eventually might become members of this United Nations must also be established.

Watson Urges G.O.P. Adopt 'Clear' Stand

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—(AP) Deneen A. Watson, national chairman of the Republican Post-War Policy association, urged party leaders tonight to make a strong, clear declaration on foreign policy, and expressed the hope it would favor creation of a council of nations and an international police force.

Watson's speech over the CBS radio network, was delivered while governors, senators, representatives and party officials were gathering at Mackinac Island, Mich., for a meeting of the Republican Post-War Advisory Council.

Watson, whose group has no official link with the party, asserted the "little people" were watching the conferees. He added:

"They know you will give them before you leave Mackinac a forthright statement on foreign policy, so strong and so clear that no one can say it is a weasel-worded plank that can mean all things to all men."

He said delegates to the association's regional conferenes and "hundreds of other Republicans" with whom he had talked "want the United States to cooperate with other nations to end wars and to build a better world."

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Navy announced today seventy-four casualties, including seven dead, twenty-one wounded and forty-six missing, bringing to 29,165 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties. The casualties announced today included:

NEW YORK

COMAS, WILLIAM H., U. S. M. C., wounded; mother, Mrs. Adelines Comas, 67 West Seventy-third Street, Manhattan.

CONNOLLY, JOHN W., U. S. M. C., wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Connolly, 7101 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

GATES, ROBERT GEORGE, U. S. N., dead; parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gates, 6215 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

GLENZ, FREDERICK GEORGE, U. S. N., missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Glenz jr., 335 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx.

HENDERSON, LEO JAMES, U. S. N., missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Henderson, 68 Madison Avenue, Irvington.

NEW JERSEY

FARLEY, RUDOLPH JOSEPH, U. S. N., missing; wife, Mrs. Florence Sarah Farley, 31 Somers Avenue, Somers Point.

GROCOTT, ARTHUR FLOYD, U. S. N., wounded; father, William Grocott, 234 Rusling Street, Trenton.

VADON, PETER Jr., U. S. N., missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Vadon sr., 134 Tremont Street, Trenton.

Cuba Sets Up Post-War Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Appointment by the government of Cuba of a national committee on post-war problems has been announced by the Pan American Union. Cuba thus becomes one of the first Latin-American governments to take official action toward the blueprinting of the post-war world, in accord with a resolution adopted by the third meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of the American republics at Rio de Janeiro.

Bricker Proposes One Term For All Future Presidents

Ohio Governor Urges G.O.P. Support Change for Six Year Tenure.

SEP 5 1943

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, asserting that among the principles of our government is "freedom from a self-perpetuating bureaucracy," advocated today the Republican party submit a constitutional amendment limiting the tenure of the President to one term of six years.

The executive, mentioned prominently as a possible presidential candidate, said also the party "should take the position in the coming campaign both in its platform and through its candidate for a single term of four years for the next President of the United States."

Bricker's formal statement, enunciating for the first time his views on some domestic questions, was issued as he left for Mackinac Island, Mich., to attend the Republican Post-War Advisory Council meeting.

Hits at Bureaucracy

There has grown in recent years, Bricker said, "a bureaucracy which attempts to superimpose the power of government over the individual in his daily life and the conduct of his business.

"When political power or the perpetuation in office of a President becomes the motivating factor in government, our liberties are imperiled. As a proposal to restore this government of ours to the control of the people, the Republican party should take the position in the coming campaign both in its platform and through its candidate for a single term of four years for the next President of the United States and pledge itself to submit under the Constitution an amendment to the people of our country to limit the tenure of the President of the United States thereafter to one term of six years."

Favors Single Term

He added that the principles of a single term, if adopted, would "restore and safeguard the control of the government of this country to the people and would curb the everlasting expansion of bureaucratic power, would cut the cost of government and would assure the people of the United States and the world that this is truly a self-governing nation."

The statement touched only tersely on foreign policy. Referring the G.O.P. conference, Bricker said the subjects to be discussed "offer our party a great opportunity for constructive service to the nation.

"Principles in the field of foreign policy should not be buried under cloudy generalities," he said. "They are simply stated in the proposition that America is not alone in the world and that it is vitally concerned in a lasting peace preserved through international cooperation."

Navy Announces More Casualties

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4 (AP).—The Navy announced today 74 casualties, including 7 dead, 21 wounded and 46 missing.

The casualties announced today included, with next of kin:

NEW YORK

COMAS, William H., marine. Wounded. Mrs. Adeline S. Comas, 67 W. 73d St., New York.

CONNOLLY, John W., marine. Wounded. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Connolly, 7101 7th Ave., Brooklyn.

GATES, Robert George. Dead. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gates, 6215 8th Ave., Brooklyn.

GLENZ, Frederick George. Missing. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Glenz Jr., 335 St. Ann's Ave., Bronx.

HENDERSON, Leo James. Missing. Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Henderson, 68 Madison Ave., Irvington.

HOOVER SAYS HISTORY BACKS A COOLING-OFF

Outlines Four Points to Final Peace Through Temporary Machinery.

HE TALKS IN MINNEAPOLIS

Tells Foreign Policy Association and Wisconsin University Inspiration Has Value.

Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—Former President Herbert Hoover continued last night his plea that a cooling-off period should follow the end of hostilities so that the peace to be achieved may be lasting and not the producer of future conflicts.

Mr. Hoover, addressing a joint session of the St. Paul-Minneapolis branches of the Foreign Policy Association and the University of Minnesota, said that his plan is born of the stern voice of experience. The results of the treaties at Vienna in 1814 and at Versailles in 1919, he added, confirm the wisdom of delaying the signing of any final treaties until emotions have cooled and the nations of the world can arrive at fair and reasonable decisions.

Four-point Program.

He offered a four-point program for the peace:

First, Mr. Hoover would have the United Nations, right now, name a few leading nations as joint managers or custodians of peace and, second, to set up a provisional peace to become operative the moment the firing ceases. Third would come a cooling-off period of several years during which steps would be taken to solve the long-view problems that must surround a lasting peace. Fourth, there must be some sort of world institution to replace the original managers or custodians to preserve the peace.

Although hard months of warfare still lie ahead, he said, victory is now inevitable and the problems of peace draw nearer and nearer. The methods of achieving peace must be mapped out now and not be delayed until the last gun is fired. And the peace to come must be something more than the result of inspiring words although inspiring words have their uses.

Mr. Hoover was impressed by the success which nations have in making war and their lack of success in making peace and attributed this to the fact that peace usually is reached when emotions are high and hatred of the vanquished is still rampant.

It is inevitable, he said, that a few great victorious nations will dominate the world immediately following the close of hostilities, but it would be better to do it openly. He opposed military alliances among any of the victorious Powers as they undermine the moral influence of the temporary trustees.

Disarming of Enemies.

During the cooling off, he continued, militarism will have to be abolished and the faces of the traditionally belligerent nations turned toward peace. He said he was conscious, however, of the fact that gangsterism cannot be abolished overnight.

Our enemies of today must be totally disarmed, their leaders punished and forced to restore their loot, prisoners and displaced peoples. Those nations which have lost their sovereignty must regain it. Mr. Hoover would have no armistice in the usual sense because he believes that no lasting peace is possible that is reached during an armistice.

Three Navy Men, Boy Die As Plane Crashes

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 4 (AP)—Three navy men were killed and a small Negro boy was fatally burned when a navy land plane crashed late Friday near Manteo, N. C., the Fifth Naval District announced today. A second boy was burned.

The plane struck in woods where the two youngsters were playing. John Daniels, 9, Negro, of Manteo, was so badly burned he died, and his companion, Rudolph Pendleton, 11, also of Manteo, was taken to the Albemarle Hospital at Elizabeth City, N. C., for treatment for burns.

Occupants of the plane killed were: Ensign D. M. Senter, USNR, of Berkeley, Cal., the pilot; Charles J. Lach, aviation radioman third class, USNR, of Union, N. J., and Orlando B. Lyons, aviation machinist's mate third class, USNR, of Setauket, N. Y.

Lindbergh Aiding Air Corps

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4 (AP).—The nature of Charles A. Lindbergh's work with the Ford Motor Company was disclosed tonight by "The Post-Dispatch," which said he was doing high altitude research on bombers in close cooperation with the Army Air Corps. A story by Marquis Childs, of the newspaper's Washington staff, said Mr. Lindbergh was expected to go on a confidential mission abroad.

Berlin Radio Reports Herriot Seriously Ill

New York, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Brazzaville radio in a broadcast recorded here today reported that the Berlin radio had announced that Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, was seriously ill.

No other details were given and there was no announcement where Herriot was.

What's Behind The War News

By HAMILTON W. FARON

Dark days are ahead for Axis forces reeling under a week of powerful thrusts of Allied might on all of the world's war fronts.

From the Donets basin area where the valiant Russian armies are surging steadily forward, through the Mediterranean where Italy now is being invaded, to the far Pacific where Navy planes blasted Japan's Marcus island base, the week just closed piled troubles upon troubles for the Axis.

And more disasters are coming, possibly very soon. This is particularly true in the southern European sector where every indication points to new invasion moves spearheaded by American troops.

Those landings, if carried out, would force new breaches in the already penetrated outer defenses of the fortress of Europe, broken first by the British and Canadian invasion at the foot of the Italian boot. Possibilities are strong that the American troops may land farther up the boot, flanking Axis forces retreating before the drive of the British and Canadian armies. German troops in Italy can be expected to fight bitterly, particularly in the north, to keep airfields out of Allied hands as long as possible.

The invasion of Italy, which still might be expanded to include landings in southern France, Crete, or Greece, of course was bad news for the Axis.

But Hitler was hit really hard in the Donets area. There the Russian armies drove the Germans out of Taganrog, the southern anchor for their front, and the Nazis have started a "disengagement" movement that already has moved their lines far back toward an ultimate stand along the Dnieper river.

Closer to home for the Germans, the might of Allied air power has been demonstrated time and again with pounding of German industrial centers climaxed by devastating bombardments of Berlin. That staggering damage has been caused is evident from the weight of bombs dumped on the Nazi capital, estimated by the R.A.F. as greater than the total of the long months of aerial bombardment of London by the German air force.

Underground movements added to the Nazi problem in Europe, topped by the uprising in Denmark, once regarded as the quietest of the Axis-occupied countries.

In the Pacific the battering continued against Japan with a carrier task force assault on the enemy's Marcus island base, possibly portending a mighty offensive by sea. However, its full significance remains in doubt pending disclosure of details. The Japanese fell back also in the Solomons, withdrawing from Santa Isabel island and their important Rekata bay seaplane base. Allied troops continued a drive to knock out Salamaua on New Guinea and bombing planes pounded other Japanese bases throughout the south and southwest Pacific areas.

One reason for the setbacks for the Japanese was disclosed by Navy Secretary Knox in reporting that more than one-third of Japan's cargo tonnage—highly important in supplying outlying bases—had been destroyed by Allied forces. More destruction of Japanese shipping is coming, principally from roving American submarines beating relentlessly at the enemy supply lines.

30.24 8049

30.24-8049

(Advance for use at 7:30 p.m., eastern war time, Wednesday, Sept. 1)

(Advance) London, Thursday, Sept. 2-(AP)-Pilot Officer Derek M. Sharp, the flying Yorkshireman who rode the tail of a training plane to earth after being unseated in midair over Alabama, is missing in action.

His name was included in a casualty list issued by the air ministry today but NO details were given.

Sharp was training at Tuscaloosa, Ala., with a group of Royal Air Force cadets in January, 1942, when he missed death by inches twice in one week.

A training plane in which he was riding with an instructor hit bumpy air and tossed Sharp out of the cockpit. He landed astraddle of the tail, held on tightly and gave the instructor the thumbs up salut as he rode to safety.

Six days later Sharp was seated in a grounded plane when another student's craft swooped down, sheared away a large piece of Sharp's plane, swung aloft and then returned undamaged to a perfect landing.

The moving plane's propeller only missed him by inches, but Sharp emerged unhurt and smiling.

(End advance for use at 7:30 p.m., eastern war time, Wednesday, Sept. 1)

apl balls 01715 hab120pew

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT.5-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN YESTERDAY RECEIVED THE METROPOLITAN OF MOSCOW, SERGIUS, THE METROPOLITAN OF LENINGRAD, ALEXIS, AND THE METROPOLITAN OF THE UKRAINE, NIKOLAI.

THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID THAT DURING THE CONVERSATIONS, METROPOLITAN SERGIUS INFORMED PREMIER STALIN THAT THE LEADERS OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH PLANNED TO CALL A COUNCIL OF BISHOPS SHORTLY TO ELECT A PATRIARCH OF MOSCOW AND OF ALL RUSSIA.

PREMIER STALIN "RECEIVED THESE PROPOSALS SYMPATHETICALLY AND DECLARED THERE WOULD BE NO OBJECTION ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT," THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ALSO ATTENDED THE CONFERENCES, IT SAID.

XB111OPEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH AERIAL XXX IN THAT AREA.

SHORTLY AFTER THE AMERICAN MARAUDER BOMBERS TOOK OFF FOR THEIR AFTERNOON ATTACKS ON FREIGHT YARDS IN NORTHERN FRANCE, GEN. ARNOLD, ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF ONE OF THE MEDIUM BOMBER STATIONS, TOLD THE CREWMEN:

"THE MARAUDER HAS FOUND ITS PLACE IN THE SUN."

COL.CARL R.STORRIE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., FLYING ONE OF THE MARAUDERS, LEARNED 30 MINUTES BEFORE THE TAKE-OFF THAT HE WAS THE FATHER OF A BOY.

"BRIGASPEW

DONCASTER, ENGLAND, SEPT.4-(AP)-THE ALLIED NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF SICILY DURING THAT CAMPAIGN PROBABLY WAS THE MOST CONCENTRATED ATTACK ON LAND TARGETS BY WARSHIPS IN HISTORY, A.V. ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, SAID TODAY IN AN ADDRESS.

THE ROYAL NAVY SUBJECTED SICILY TO MORE THAN 50 BOMBARDMENTS, ALEXANDER SAID, SOMETIMES APPROACHING TO WITHIN 500 YARDS OF THE ENEMY COAST TO "PINPOINT THEIR TARGETS."

MJ1117AEW SEP 5 1943

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 29--NOTE DATE)

- - -

THE THEATER

- - -

LONDON HAILS

NEW COMIC

- - -

SID FIELD HITS

LAUGH JACKPOT (900)

- - -

(PICTURE: FIELD IN HIS IMPERSONATION OF AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER)

- - -

SEP 5 1943

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

(ADVANCE)-LONDON-(AP)-A COMEDIAN WHO SPENT 30 YEARS ENTERTAINING PROVINCIAL AUDIENCES AND IS NOW APPEARING IN HIS FIRST WEST-END SHOW IS BEING ACCLAIMED AS THE FUNNIEST FIND IN YEARS.

CERTAINLY NO OTHER COMIC IN FOUR YEARS OF WAR--AND THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN MORE THAN WILLING TO LAUGH--HAS INSPIRED SO GREAT AN ENTHUSIASM AS SID FIELD, 39-YEAR-OLD NATIVE OF BIRMINGHAM WHO WENT ON THE STAGE WHEN HE WAS EIGHT AND WON TOP HONORS IN A CHILDREN'S COMPETITION BY IMPERSONATING CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

TODAY CERTAIN GENERAL RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN CHAPLIN'S ART AND FIELD'S DISTINCTIVE STYLE ARE NOT LOST UPON AUDIENCES.

LIKE CHAPLIN, FIELD IS THE UNDERDOG. HE IS A BRASH COCKNEY IN CHEAP AND CORNY CLOTHES DEFYING HIS HECKLERS; A WELL-MEANING BUT HOPELESSLY INEPT BEGINNER AT GOLF; THE FELLOW WHO PRACTICALLY ALWAYS IS PUSHED AROUND.

BOTH CHAPLIN AND FIELD OWE MUCH TO THEIR SUPERB TRAINING IN PANTOMIME. AFTER FIELD MADE THE MOST OF HIS FIRST CHANCE, HE TOURED WITH CHILD TROUPES AND THEN JOINED THE FOURTEEN KINO JUVENILES, SPECIALIZING IN THE SONGS OF BROKEN-DOWN DANDIES. HE PLAYED IN THE BIRMINGHAM THEATER ROYAL PANTOMIME, HIT THE ROAD IN CONCERT PARTIES, AND EVENTUALLY LANDED A JOB IN A REVUE CALLED "ON THE RUN," IN WHICH HIS ONLY APPEARANCE WAS AS A BULL--A ONE-MAN BULL, FOR HE WAS BOTH ENDS OF THE ANIMAL.

A SUCCESSION OF SHOWS PRESENTED HIM AS STRAIGHT MAN OR STOOGE. NONE OF THE BIG BREAKS CAME HIS WAY UNTIL ONE NIGHT IN THE THEATER ROYAL AT BURY. THE COMEDIAN OF THE SHOW FELL ILL, AND SID TOOK OVER HI PART. THENCEFORTH, HE GOT SPACIOUS BILLING AS A COMEDIAN.

30,24 8051

30.24-8051

HE HAS PLAYED IN PANTOMIMI, VARIETY, REVUES OR MUSICAL COMEDY IN VIRTUALLY EVERY THEATER IN THE PROVINCES. HE TOURED AUSTRALIA WHERE HIS ELDER DAUGHTER, DIANNE, NOW EIGHT YEARS OLD, WAS BORN.

HE IS A HUSKY MAN WITH A HIGHLY MOBILE FACE. IF SOME PERSONS GO SO FAR AS TO CALL HIM GENIUS IT IS LARGELY BECAUSE HE REMAINS FAITHFUL TO THE SOURCES OF HIS COMEDY; HE DOESN'T RELY, AS DO SO MANY OTHERS, UPON TRANSPARENT VARIATIONS OF OLD JOKES AND GAGS, AND, EXCEPT IN BRIEF PARODY, HE IS STEADFASTLY ENGLISH IN A DAY WHEN COMEDIANS FIND IT HARD TO RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO EMPLOY AMERICANISMS.

MAYBE THAT IS WHY HE IS ONE OF THE FEW ENGLISH COMEDIANS THAT AMERICANS OVER HERE REALLY LIKE.

OFFSTAGE, FIELD IS AFFABLE, LIKABLE AND HIGHLY APPRECIATIVE OF HIS SUCCESS. HE IS FOND OF AMERICANS AND IS DELIGHTED TO HAVE THEM IN HIS AUDIENCES, FEELING THAT THEY HAVE "A WONDERFUL CRITICAL SENSE" WHICH HELPS HIM TO KEEP ON HIS TOES.

-DASH-

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS ASSURED ITS PEOPLE, BY AN UNPRECEDENTED ACTION, THAT IT WOULD NOT TOLERATE ANY MONOPOLY IN THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY, THEREBY LAYING A BOGEY THAT LONG HAS AFFRIGHTED OFFICIALDOM, LABOR COUNCILS AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT. 5--NOTE DATE

---THEATRE GALLANT AND

WOUNDED, THOSE

YANKEE FLIERS

KIDDING COVERS

MUCH OF JOB'S HARSHNESS

BUT IT'S HARD TO

TALK TO THOSE

JUST BACK (1,450)

SEP 5 1943

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

(ADVANCE) A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND (AP)-THIS IS A PLAIN REPORT ON A FRATERNITY OF GALLANTRY--ON THE AMERICAN YOUNGSTERS WHO ARE GOING OUT IN OUR FLYING FORTRESSES OVER EUROPE IN DAYLIGHT INTO A CORE OF FIRE THAT BURNS REDDER FOR THEM THAN FOR ANY OTHER GROUP OF ALLIED AIRMEN IN THE WORLD.

IT IS INTENDED TO TELL THEIR STORY AS IT IS TOLD ON THEIR FLYING FIELDS AND IN THEIR BRIEFING ROOMS AND BARRACKS.

THIS IS REALLY BIG LEAGUE ACTION, ESPECIALLY OVER SUCH VALLEYS OF VIOLENCE AS THE RUHR, OF HAPPY VALLEY, AS SOME OF THEM CALL IT. THE STORY WAS COLLECTED IN A TRIP AROUND OUR BOMBER BASES OVER THERE.

IT DIVIDES ITSELF ROUGHLY INTO THE THREE PHASES OF CRIS SIN WHICH THESE MEN LIVE ALWAYS--THE PERIOD OF THE ALERT, THE HOURS OF WAITING WHILE NOTHING MUCH IS DOING, AND THE HOURS JUST AFTER THE RETURN FROM ACTION.

IT IS TOLD WITHOUT THE USE OF NAMES (BUT IT GIVES WHAT THEY ACTUALLY SAID) FOR THESE WORDS WERE NOT SPOKEN FOR INTERVIEW PURPOSES. THEY CAME FROM OFFICERS AND MEN ALIKE -- PILOTS, NAVIGATORS, BOMBARDIERS, GUNNERS -- BUT THE MATTER OF RANK MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO THIS ACCOUNT ANYHOW.

HERE IT IS, AND PERHAPS IT WILL SUGGEST THE SIMPLE HEROISM OF A CLASS OF MEN THAT WILL MAKE MANY PEOPLE AT HOME VERY PROUD.

1943

1. THE ALERT: THE COMBAT CREWS HAVE BEEN TOLD TO BE READY FOR A CERTAIN HOUR; AND THE GROUND PEOPLE ARE DOING MOST OF THE SWEATING AS OFTEN THEY DO. THE COMBAT CREWS ARE THE YOUNGSTERS. THEY ARE SITTING OR LOUNGING ON BUNKS IN BARRACKS, A GROUP OF CURIOUSLY STILL MEN, TALKING QUIETLY AND VERY LITTLE AND DOING A GREAT DEAL OF LETTER WRITING BY THE YELLOW LITTLE LIGHTS. WHILE I AM HERE NOTHING DIRECTLY IS SAID FOR A LONG TIME ABOUT WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TOMORROW MORNING (THAT IS WHEN THEY ARE FLYING OUT), BUT A GUNNER OF ABOUT 19 INDIRECTLY APPROACHES THE SUBJECT AND SAYS TO A MAJOR OF ABOUT 24:

"SIR, IT LOOKS TO ME LIKE WE GET GYPPED PLENTY OF TIMES ON THESE CONFIRMEDS (THE OFFICIAL DETERMINATION AS TO HOW MANY ENEMY PLANES ONE OF OUR CREWS HAS SHOT DOWN.) YOU CAN SEE THEM GOING DOWN, A LOT MORE THAN WE GET CREDIT FOR."

THE MAJOR WAS A BIG, RAW-BONED FELLOW IN A SWEATSHIRT; HE HAD JUST BEEN PLAYING SOFTBALL AND COMPLAINING THAT IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THAT ONE BAD INNING....

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HE TURNED TO THE BOY AND SAID EARNESTLY:

"JOHNNIE, THE THING TO DO IS TO TELL THOSE INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS WHEN YOU GET BACK FROM A MISSION EVERYTHING THAT HAPPENED. DON'T BE HOLDING BACK; THEY WANT TO KNOW. KEEP THROWING IT AT THEM UNTIL YOU'VE TOLD THEM EVERYTHING. YOU SEE, NOW, WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING IS THAT YOU HAVEN'T BEEN THROWING IT AT THEM."

SAID A YOUNG LIEUTENANT FROM THE DEPTHS OF HIS BUNK:

"YOU AIN'T WOLFIN' (KIDDING), MAJOR."

I HAD BEEN ASKING THE MAJOR ABOUT A CAPTAIN RECENTLY LOST AND HE RETURNED TO THAT AS THOUGH THERE WAS NOTHING ELSE AT ALL TO THINK ABOUT -- FOR EXAMPLE NOTHING TO THINK ABOUT IN CONNECTION WITH TOMORROW.

HE EXPLAINED CAREFULLY AND AT LENGTH THAT THE CAPTAIN PROBABLY HAD GOT DOWN ALL RIGHT, ALTHOUGH IN GERMAN TERRITORY, AND FOR THE FIRST TIME MENTIONED WHAT WAS BEING PLANNED FOR THE NEXT FEW HOURS.

"I HOPE IT ISN'T SCRUBBED (CALLED OFF)," HE SAID. "I'D LIKE FOR YOU TO SEE IT WHILE YOU ARE HERE."

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"WELL...." IT SEEMED HARDLY DECENT TO CHEERFULLY ASSENT, FOR I WASN'T GOING TO THE RAID; THE MAJOR WAS.

"NO, NO," HE WENT ON. "THAT'S THE ONLY WAY WE'LL BEAT THEM -- KEEP GOING AT THEM. WHAT WE DON'T GET TOMORROW WE'VE GOT TO GET ANOTHER DAY."

A GROUND OFFICER WAS SITTING AROUND WITH US AND SAID WITH A RATHER BLEAK SMILE: "OH, IT'S AWFUL TOUGH ON ME. ALL YOU JOES HAVE TO DO IS FLY THEM." HE WAS OF COURSE DEPRECATING HIMSELF IN THE ONLY WAH HE KNEW, TRYING TO SAY THAT HE UNDERSTOOD WHAT THEY HAD TO DO AND APPRECIATED IT, BUT THEY HOWLED HIM DOWN WITH SOME RICH -- AND AFFECTIONATE -- STUFF. ONE OF THEM, A NAVIGATOR, BELLOWED:

"WHAT THE HELL! YOU KNOW WHAT THE FRENCH CALL A PILOT? A SHOFER, EH KID? SHOFER; TRUCK DRIVER."

THE PILOT: "WHAT'S A NAVIGATOR? A LOUSY KNOB-TURNER. HOW'S IN COMMAND OF THE SHIP? TELL HIM THAT."

WE LEFT THE BARRACKS IN THE HALF-LIGHT OF THESE LATE ENGLISH DUSKS AND THE MAJOR, TURNING INTO HIS OFFICE FOR SOME NIGHT PAPER WORK, RAISED HIS HAND AND CALLED OUT: TOMORROW--EARLY."

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2. THE TIME OF INACTION AND WAITING:

THIS TIME WE ARE IN AN OFFICERS' CLUB, IN A MINOR CHAOS OF TABLE TENNIS, CONVERSATION, CRIBBAAGE AND EVEN A COUPLE OF CHESS PLAYERS

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GAMELY AND GRIMLY GOING THROUGH WITH IT AMID THE NOISE.

A THING YOUNGSTER IS TALKING FAST AND ALMOST ENDLESSLY, LAUGHING AND THROWING HIS ARMS ABOUT, AND A HUSKY CHAPLAIN IS ENOUNCING THE YOUNGSTER'S HOME TOWN, PHILADELPHIA AS IT HAPPENED.

"PADRE," SAYS THE BOY, "DON'T SAY THAT; DON'T SAY THAT. PHILADELPHIA IS A REAL CITY. IN NEW YORK IT'S JUST A VERTICAL PLACE, GOING ONE WAY -- UP AND DOWN."

"PHILADELPHIA," THE CHAPLAIN PERSISTS SOLEMNLY, "IS THE PLACE WHERE NOTHING IS ALWAYS HAPPENING." HE IS INSISTING ON THIS OLD AND AMIABLE LIBEL AS ANOTHER LAD BREAKS IN:

"PADRE, THIS GUY DOES NOTHING BUT SLEEP, ANYHOW, SO MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT ABOUT PHILADELPHIA."

"THAT'S ALL RIGHT," THE CHAPLAIN SMILES. "THAT IS, ALL RIGHT FOR EVERY MORNING BUT SUNDAY."

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AXIS REACTION

BY FRANK BRUTTO

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT.4-(AP)-THE ITALIAN PRESS TODAY COMMENTED ON THE ALLIED INVASION OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND WITH UNRELIEVED PESSIMISM, WHICH WAS REGARDED AS VIRTUALLY PREPARING THE PEOPLE FOR A COUP DE GRACE, AND SOME OF THE NEWSPAPERS RENEWED THEIR CALLS FOR PEACE.

LA STAMPA OF TURIN SAID ITALIANS MUST "FIND A WAY OUT OF THE WAR" IN THE "QUICKEST AND BEST WAY POSSIBLE."

THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT, LA STAMPA ADDED, IS "CONSCIOUS OF THIS NECESSITY AND FAVORS IT."

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AFTER DISPLAYING A CALM, ALMOST INDIFFERENT MANNER TOWARD THE INVASION YESTERDAY, THE PRESS BROKE OUT TODAY WITH EDITORIALS WHICH CONTAINED FEW WORDS OF RESISTANCE.

"THE TRAGEDY IS IN ITS CULMINATION," DECLARED ROME'S IL MESSAGGERO, ADDING DIRELY THAT FURTHER ATTACKS ARE "POSSIBLE, RATHER PROBABLE, AT EVERY POINT ON THE PENINSULA. ALL ITALY IS EXPOSED TO BLOWS."

TURIN'S GAZETTA DEL POPOLO COMMENTED THAT DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF CALABRIA PRESENTED MANY DIFFICULTIES AGAINST AN ENEMY HOLDING DOMINION OF THE SEA AND AIR.

(A MANIFESTO DEMANDING "AN IMMEDIATE PEACE WITH ALL DEMOCRATIC NATIONS" AND ABOLITION OF "THE GUILTY MONARCHY" HAS BEEN DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT ITALY BY THE ITALIAN LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID IN A DISPATCH REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION TONIGHT.)

THE POUNDING WHICH AMERICAN FORTRESS BOMBERS GAVE BOLZANO AND TRENTO THURSDAY, CRIPPLING RAIL TRAFFIC THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS, HAD IMPRESSED ITALY, A MILAN DISPATCH TO THE NEWSPAPER DER BUND SAID.

THE FACT THAT THE ALLIES ETC PICKING UP THIRD GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD

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THE NEWSPAPER MESSAGGERO SAID MANY FASCIST CHIEFS ALREADY HAD BEEN JAILED IN ROME. OTHERS ARRESTED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY INCLUDED MEDEO BELLONI, FORMER SQUADRISTI CHIEF; RENZO MONTAGNE, WHO HELD THE POST OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE FASCIST MILITIA AND MARIO GIANPAOLI, FORMER CHIEF OF THE FASCIST PARTY IN MILAN.

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STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 4-(AP)-- THE GERMANS NOW REGARD THE ALLIED INVASION OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND AS THE FIRST MAJOR ATTACK ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT AND APPEAR TO FEAR OTHER LARGE-SCALE ASSAULTS SOON, FROM THE

MEDITERRANEAN, THE SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN REPORTED TODAY.

THE AFTONBLADET CORRESPONDENT SAID THE GERMANS WERE DELAYING THROWING THEIR FULL DEFENSIVE STRENGTH AGAINST THE EIGHTH ARMY WHILE WAITING TO DETERMINE WHETHER OTHER ATTACKS MAY DEVELOP.

IT IS PLAIN, HE ADDED, THAT THE NAZIS REGARDED THE [illegible] LANDINGS IN THE REGGIO CALABRIA AREA AT FIRST AS CAMOUFLAGE FOR ATTACKS ELSEWHERE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 4-(AP)---

AN AMERICAN WARHAWKS PILOT THOUGHT HE WAS A PRISONER WHEN HE CRASH-LANDED IN A FIELD AND WAS QUICKLY ACCOSTED BY GERMAN TROOPS---AND IT TOOK HIM A LITTLE TIME TO FIND OUT THAT HE HAD MERELY HANDED IN A PRISONER-OF-WA CAMP IN SICILY.

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FLIGHT OFFICER [illegible] MAURICE L. PLUMMER OF RFD ROUTE 7, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WAS A BIT EMBARRASSED WHEN HE TOLD OF HIS EXPERIENCE.

HE WAS [illegible] ON A MISSION OVER SARDINIA WHEN ENEMY 20-MILLIMETER CANNONSHELLS RIDDLED HIS P-40, KNOCKED OUT THE RADIO AND HYDRAULICS, AND FILLED THE COCKPIT [illegible] WITH SMOKE [illegible] FROM BURNING WIRE.

"I STARTED TO BAIL OUT BUT THERE WAS SO MUCH SMOKE I FIGURED MY CHUTE PROBABLY HAD BURNED, TOO," HE SAID. "I FLEW ON COAXING THE PLANE INCH BY INCH AND FINALLY HIT LAND BUT COULDN'T RECOGNIZE ANY LANDMARKS. I FOUND AN OPEN FIELD AND CRASH-LANDED THE PLANE.

"WHEN TWO MEN IN UNFAMILIAR UNIFORMS TROTTED UP AND POINTED TO THEMSELVES AND [illegible] SAID 'GERMAN,' I GOT A HOLLOW FEELING INSIDE. I FIGURED I HAD GOTTEN MIXED UP AND GONE BACK TO SARDINIA."

THE GERMANS TOOK PLUMMER TO A NEARBY HOUSE WHERE THE LANDLORD TOLD HIM HE WAS IN A SICILIAN PRISON FARM AND GAVE HIM A BOTTLE OF WINE.

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BY PAUL KERN LEE

ABOARD THE BRITISH DESTROYER QUAIL IN MESSINA STRAIT, SEPT.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE UNPRECEDENTED EASE WITH WHICH BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS INVADED ITALY TODAY, THIS DESTROYER AND A SISTER SHIP, THE QUILLIAM, HAVE JUST COMPLETED PASSAGE OF MESSINA STRAIT, DRAWING ONLY ONE SHOT FROM AN ENEMY COASTAL BATTERY.

OURS WERE THE FIRST ALLIED WARSHIPS TO PASS THROUGH THE STRAIT.

ITALIAN WHITE FLAGS BEGAN TO BLOSSOM ALONG THE SHORE WITH THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAY. BEFORE NOON THE WHOLE OF THE ITALIAN TIPTOE AREA FLAPPED WITH WHITE BANNERS IN UNBELIEVABLE PROFUSION.

IT LOOKED LIKE WASHDAY IN A PUBLIC NURSERY.

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THE LANDINGS WERE MADE BY THE CANADIAN FIRST AND BRITISH FIFTH DIVISIONS AT 4:30 A.M.

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WITHIN FOUR HOURS BOTH REGGIO CALABRIA AND SAN GIOVANNI, AS WELL AS MANY OTHER POINTS ON THE 10-MILE STRETCH OF SHORE BETWEEN, WERE WAVING THE WHITE BANNERS OF SURRENDER.

THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS PUSHED STEADILY INLAND, CAPTURING FIXED BATTERIES, AND ENCOUNTERING NO REAL OPPOSITION UNTIL ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK WHEN INLAND GUNS BEVAN SHELLING THE STRAIT SPORADICALLY AT ITS NARROWEST POINT.

THE MOST CONCENTRATED ARTILLERY BARRAGE OF THIS WAR PRECEDED THE INVASION. MORE THAN 900 BIG GUNS, LINED LITERALLY HUB TO HUB ON THE SICILIAN SHORE, SMASHED THE INVASION BEACHES TO NOTHINGNESS.

IN THE NORTH WHERE THE STRAIT IS LESS THAN TWO MILES WIDE EVEN MACHINEGUNS WERE USED.

GUNS OF INCREASINGLY LARGER CALIBER STRETCHED OUT SOUTHWARD, ENDING WITH HEAVY AMERICAN ARTILLERY OPPOSITE REGGIO CALABRIA.

POWERFUL BRITISH NAVAL FORCES PATROLLING THE NARROW BODY OF WATER BETWEEN SICILY AND ITALY FOUND NOTHING TO DO SAVE SERVE AS GRANDSTAND SEATS FOR THE CREWS.

"THIS IS A REAL PIECE OF CAKE," EXCLAIMED ONE RATING, BUT IN A DISAPPOINTED TONE.

"HARD OR EASY, ALLIED TROOPS ARE NOW WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE OF BERLIN--AND THAT'S WHAT COUNTS," DECLARED THE QUAIL'S COMMANDING OFFIVER, LIEUT. COMMANDER R.F.JENKS, SON OF THE FORMER LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

THE SEA WAS SO MIRROR-CALM THAT REFLECTION OF THE STARS AND TRACERS WERE ALMOST AS BRIGHT AS THE ORIGINALS.

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PROMPTLY AT 3:40 A.M., HELL ON A HUGE SCALE BROKE LOOSE FROM SICILY. LITTLE GUNS, MEDIUM GUNS, AND BIG GUNS LIGHTED UP THE WHOLE COAST WITH BRILLIANT ORANGE, WHITE AND PINK FLASHES.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY FIRES BROKE OUT ON THE ITALIAN SIDE.

WE PRESSED NEAR UNTIL THE BIG GUNS WERE FIRING OVER OUR HEADS.

THIS DESTROYER SOON MET SWARMS OF ASSAULT LANDING CRAFT, MOVING STEADILY TOWARDS ITALY LIKE AUTOMOBILES ON A PRE-WAR SUNDAY AFTERNOON ON AN AMERICAN PARKWAY. WE STALLED AROUND KEEPING GUARD ON THEIR SOUTHERN FLANK.

I SAW ONLY THREE GUN FLASHES FROM THE ITALIAN SHORE IN REPLY TO THE BIG BARRAGE, AND THESE WERE PROMPTLY SMOTHERED BY AMERICAN GUNS IN SICILY.

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BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT.4-(AP)-ALLIED PLANES "COMPLETELY DOMINATED THE SKY OVER SOUTHERN ITALY YESTERDAY WHILE OUR GROUND FORCES ENTERED THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE," MEETINB VIRTUALLY NO OPPOSITION FROM THE GERMANS, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

"PILOTS REPORTED LITTLE TRAFFIC ON THE ROADS AND SAW SEVERAL WHITE SHEETS LAID OUT IN FIELDS AND GARDENS," IT ADDED.

FIGHTER AND BOMBER PLANES RANGING IN GREAT STRENGTH OVER THE INVASION AREA FOUND ONLY A FEW AXIS TROOPS OR TRUCK CONVOYS ON THE HIGHWAYS, AND "SORTIE AFTER SORTIE X X X FROM DAWN TO DUSK RETURNED TO REPORT NO TARGETS FOR THEIR GUNS OR BOMBS."

OF THE FEW ENEMY PLANES SIGHTED BY THE FLEETS FROM NORTH AFRICA, FIVE WERE DESTROYED. ONE ALLIED SHIP WAS MISSING.

U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE LIBERATORS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST MEANWHILE SMACKED THE RAILYARDS AT SULMONA 75 MILES EAST OF ROME BY DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY, ENCOUNTERING STERN OPPOSITION FROM AXIS PLANES AND DOWNING 27 OF THEM.

SIX PLANES WERE LOST IN THIS AND OTHER ATTACKS BY THE NINTH AIR-FORCE, CAIRO REPORTED, BRINGING THE TOTAL BAG OF ENEMY PLANES TO 32

AGAINST LOSS OF SEVEN ALLIED AIRCRAFT.

WHILE THE MAIN LONG RANGE AIR WEAPONS--THE FLYING FORTRESSES AND MARAUDERS OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN STRATEGIC AIR FORCE--TOOK THE DAY OFF, THE TACTICAL AIRFORCE OF AMERICAN MITCHELLS ATTACKED THE AIRDROME AT CAMIGLIATELLO AND CROTONE ABOUT 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF CATANZARO, HITTING IN THREE WAVES.

U.S. BOSTONS ATTACKED GUN POSITIONS IN THE INVASION AREA, WHILE MITCHELLS AND RAF BOSTONS AND BALTIMORES HAMMERED MARIA DI CATANZARO, BOVA DI MARINA, AND COSENZA, THEIR BOMBS STRIKING ON OR NEAR A NUMBER OF BRIDGES AND BUILDINGS.

MEANWHILE AMERICAN WARHAWKS SWOOPED OVER SARDINIA, PLANTING FOUR BOMBS SQUARELY ON THE RADIO STATION AT CAPE CARBONARA, AND ALSO DAMAGED RADIO INSTALLATIONS AT PULA 20 MILES SOUTH OF CAGLIARI WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE.

RAF WELLINGTONS FOLLOWED UP LAST NIGHT WITH FLARE RAIDS ON ENEMY AIRFIELDS AT CAPUA AND CAPODICHINO IN THE NAPLES AREA. AT CAPUA, THE CREWS SAW AS MANY AS 20 PLANES ON THE GROUND WHERE BOMBS WERE STRIKING. A VIVID FIRE WAS SET IN ONE HANGAR, AND FLAMES LEAPED FROM OTHERS.

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NONE OF THE WELLINGTONS WAS LOST.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 4-(AP)-A U.S. A-20 BOMBER SQUADRON COMMANDED BY MAJOR C.B; STAFFORD OF 240 SOUTH MYRTLE ST., OAK PARK, ILL, FLEW ITS 1,000TH SORTIE YESTERDAY.

STAFFORD SAID THE SQUADRON WAS DETAILED TO BOMY ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS NEAR THE ITALIAN COAST, BUT "EVIDENTLY

STAFFORD SAID THE SQUADRON WAS DETAILED TO BOMB ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS NEAR THE ITALIAN COAST, BUT "EVIDENTLY THEY ARE KEEPINGOUT OF HARM'S WAY, FOR ALL WE SAW WERE A FEW VEHICLES WHICH WE COVERED WITH BOMB BURSTS."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT.4-(AP)-AN AMERICAN WARHAWK PILOT THOUGHT HE WAS A PRISONER WHEN HE CRASH-LANDED IN A FIELD AND WAS QUICKLY ACCOSTED BY GERMAN TROOPS--AND IT TOOK HIM A LITTLE TIME TO FIND OUT THAT HE HAD MERELY LANDED IN A PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP FOR THE AXIS IN SICILY.

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By Douglas Brass

Representing the Combined British Press

(Distributed by The Associated Press)

SEP 5 1943

On the Messina strait, Sept. 3-(Delayed)-At 5:42 this monring a report came across the strait of Messina that one beach had been

taken and that eighth army troops had their foothold in Europe.

Their first assault went in at 4:30 a.m. under the cover of a barrage which shook both sides of the strait with crashes and echoes and lit them with fire and reflection. It was a full scale battle barrage made by both British and American batteries.

The Messina shore and the strait were for two hours this morning alight with gun flashes.

"If by firing 1,000 shells we can save the life of one man, we shall fire 1,000 shells," a brigadier commanding the artillery told me.

The first task of the allied gunners -- Americans firing 155 millimeter rifles and "long Toms" and British employing many regiments of field guns and mediums -- was for nine minutes to strafe along the invasion beaches north of Reggio Calabria.

This was followed by 33 minutes of wholesale counter battery fire, barely opened before ammunition dumps were afire and exploding on the hillsides.

Everybody called the beach strafe amm a serenade, a term they

30.24-8057

30.24-8057

had picked up from American gunners.

By Gregory Clark

Representing the Combined Canadian Press

(Distributed by The Associated Press)

Somewhere in Sicily, Sept. 3-(Delayed)-The Canadians were surprised by the easy ease of the assault. The Canadians went in keyed up for another lightning assault like the one July 10 in Sicily.

They went in under a tremendous and spectacular barrage from the Sicilian shore. When touched off at 4:30, the leading battalions skirmished and found light opposition. The success signal went up at 5:26.

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Fourteen British wounded prisoners were rescued. No Germans were encountered and Italian prisoners who did NOT fight at all were feverishly awaiting the arrival of the troops they had been expecting for days.

I am with the reserve and now within five hours of the attack we are moving in greater calm even than in the past few weeks of rest. To coin a phrase, "all is quiet on the Canadian front in Europe."

BY MAURICE DESJARDINS
(REPRESENTING THE COMBINED CANADIAN PRESS)
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SEP 5 19

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN SICILY, SEPT 3-(DELAYED)--THIS MORNING'S SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON THE WESTERN TIP OF THE ITALIAN BOOT IS THE SECOND "STAND UP" INVASION FOR CANADIAN TROOPS IN SEVEN WEEKS.

A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE LANDINGS MAJ.GEN.G.G.SIMONDS, 43-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER OF THE CANADIANS, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS HE EXPECTED LITTLE OR NO OPPOSITION ON THE BEACHES. THE EASE WITH WHICH THE CANADIANS ESTABLISHED THE BRIDGEHEAD CONFIRMED HIS STATEMENT.

A TYPICAL 8TH ARMY ARTILLERY BARRAGE HAD A LOT TO DO WITH MAKING THE SHOW A "PIECE OF CAKE." COASTAL POPULATIONS STAYED UP ALL NIGHT WATCHING THE MAN-MADE VOLCANO SPEWING TONS OF STEEL ACROSS MESSINA STRAITS.

THE CANADIANS EXPECT TO MEET THEIR MAIN OPPOSITION IN THE HILLS, OUT OF RANGE OF OUR ARTILLERY. TODAY OUR BOMBERS ARE CONCENTRATING ON THOSE POSITIONS, WITH THE HELP OF NAVAL SHELLING.

OUR ENGINEERS FOUND THE BEACHES PRACTICALLY FREE FROM MINES."

THIS AFTERNOON I SAW HUGE CONVOYS OF AMPHIBIOUS "DUCKS" HEADING FOR THE EMBARKATION POINTS. THEY WERE ACCLAIMED BY CHEERING SICILIANS. THE INSCRIPTION ON ONE INDICATED THE HIGH FEELING OF OPTIMISM AMONG THE TROOPS. IT READ: "BOUND FOR ROME AND HOME, WE HOPE."

MT920AEW

BY EDWARD GILLING
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SEP 5 19

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY (NO DATE GIVEN)--THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAWN WAS BREAKING OVER THE ITALIAN HILLS AS OUR ASSAULT CRAFT GROUND TO A HALT IN THE SHALLOW WATERS, FOLLOWED BY EQUIPMENT-FILLED AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS "DUCKS" WHICH CAME ASHORE AND TRUNDLED UP THE BEACH.

TROOPS FROM OUR CRAFT QUICKLY FILED ACROSS THE BEACH AND DISAPPEARED INTO AN ORANGE GROVE.

THE FIRST GROUP OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS WALKED ONTO THE BEACH WITH ARMS UPRAISED, SAYING "ITALIAN SICILIANS." THEY SURRENDERED THEIR ARMS.

THE STRAIT WAS NOW FILLED WITH CRAFT OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES. ON SHORE, BULLDOZERS WERE MAKING PATHS THROUGH THE VINEYARDS AND ORANGE GROVES, FROM THE BEACHES.

MILITARY POLICEMEN STAND AT THE ROAD JUNCTIONS, DIRECTING VEHICLES ON THEIR VARIOUS ROUTES.

HIDDEN IN THE GROVES ARE ANTI-TANK GUNS COVERING THE ROAD JUNCTIONS. TWENTY-FIVE POUNDERS COVER THE HILLS.

THE ASSAULT TROOPS WITH WHICH I LANDED EMBARKED ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STRAIT SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT. WE HAD JUST GOTTEN INTO OUR POSITION WHEN A GREAT BARRAGE BEGAN.

GREAT WHITE FLASHES RAN IN AND OUT OF THE HILLS BEHIND MESSINA. LITTLE SPLASHES OF RED TWINKLED IN THE HILLS AND ON THE BEACHES OF THE MAINLAND AS THE SHELLS BURST. FIRES SPRANG UP IN MANY PLACES AND THE HILLS WHICH HAD BEEN SO CLEARLY VISIBLE IN THE STARLIGHT [redacted] EARLIER DISAPPEARED IN A HAZE OF DUST AND SMOKE.

CLOSING IN ON THE BEACHES, WE COULD SEE VERY LITTLE, OWING TO

THE SMOKE. AS THE LEADING BOATS GROUNDED, WE WAITED ANXIOUSLY FOR SOME MOMENTS, EXPECTING THE ENEMY DEFENSES TO OPEN UP FAR AWAY.

THERE WAS A CHATTER OF MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM PILLBOXES, FOLLOWED BY A BRIEF BURST FROM OUR BRENS.

THEN ALL WAS SILENT AGAIN. OUR WAIT ENDED WHEN A ROCKET SUDDENLY ROSE AND BURST OVER THE BEACH.

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THEN WE KNEW THAT THE BEACHHEAD WAS SECURED.

BY S.L.SOLON

MT1026AEW

(REPRESENTING THE BOMBINED BRITISH PRESS)

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY EN ROUTE TO ITALY, SEPT 3-(DELAYED)--THIS HAS BEEN THE MOST AMAZING LANDING OPERATION IN HISTORY--ONE CARRIED OUT UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE ENEMY.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THROUGH A POWERFUL TELESCOPE WE STUDIED THE COAST WHICH WE CAPTURED THIS MORNING AND WATCHED THE ALMOST DESULTORY ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY, WHO CARRIED ON AS THOUGH HE ALREADY KNEW HE WAS DEFEATED.

EXCEPT FOR SOME STRAGGLERS WHO WALKED ABOUT THE BEACHES LIKE LOST ANTS, THE VIEW WAS DESERTED. WE SAW ONE GERMAN SOLDIER WALK DOWN TO THE BEACH, LOOK ACROSS THE NARROW STRAIT AND SCRATCH HIS HEAD. THEN, TO OUR AMAZEMENT, HE TOOK OUT A CHILD'S TOY--A YO-YO--AND CAREFULLY PLAYED THE STRING UP AND DOWN.

MEANWHILE, IN BROAD DAYLIGHT ALONG OUR OWN SHORE WE WERE GETTING READY. VEHICLES, SEA JEEPS AND EQUIPMENT WERE MOVING INTO LINE FOR LOADING. IN THE AFTERNOON THE LANDING CRAFT MOVED INTO POSITION.

THE FIRST LANDING CRAFT WENT OVER WITH ASSAULT TROOPS IN THE DARKNESS. AS SOON AS SIGNALS WENT UP THAT THE BEACHES HAD BEEN CAPTURED A STEADY STREAM OF LANDING CRAFT KEPT COMING AND GOING WITH MORE TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT. ONE SOLDIER SHOUTED:

"GET YOUR FERRY TICKETS EARLY TO SEE ITALY; THE TRAFFIC IS TERRIBLE."

EDS: SLUG ABOVE "REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH ETC)

30.24-8059

30.24-8059

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE STEPPE FRONT SEPT 4-(AP)-BEATEN BY THE RED ARMY'S SUMMER OFFENSIVE ALONG A 600-MILE FRONT IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN RUSSIA, THE GERMANS ARE RETREATING TO THE DNIEPER AND DESNA RIVERS.

THERE IS NO LONGER ANY QUESTION OF THEIR BEING ABLE TO PUT ON A GENERAL COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

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THESE ARE THE MAIN POINTS EVIDENT FROM A VISIT TO THE EASTERN FRONT AND TALKS WITH HIGH-RANKING RED ARMY OFFICERS.

BEHIND THEM THE GERMANS ARE LEAVING BLACKENED SCENES OF DEVASTATION RESEMBLING AN AREA SCOURGED BY LOCUSTS.

THEY ARE ALSO LEAVING HEAPS OF THEIR OWN MATERIAL AND MOUNDS OF THEIR OWN MEN AT POINTS WHERE THE RED ARMY IS CUTTING THEM OFF AND WIPING THEM OUT BY A SERIES OF PINCER MOVEMENTS.

AMERICAN MATERIAL IS AIDING THE RED ARMY IN ITS DRIVE.

COL.IVAN IVANOVICH VOROBIEV, STAFF REPRESENTATIVE OF GEN.IVAN KONEV'S STEPPE ARMY WHICH TOOK KHARKOV, SAID THAT THE RED ARMY HAD INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THE GERMANS AND HAD SMASHED THE BEST OF THEIR DIVISIONS IN THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

"THAT DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE GERMAN ARMY IS ON THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE," HE ADDED. "BY USING RESERVES, THE GERMANS ARE STILL ABLE TO FORM GROUPS AND RESIST AT INDIVIDUAL POINTS. THE LIQUIDATION OF THIS RESISTANCE WILL REQUIRE TREMENDOUS EFFORT AND TIME."

COL.VOROBIEV SAID THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE WHEN THE RED ARMY WOULD REACH THE DNIEPER RIVER.

WEST OF KHARKOV, WHILE THE GUNS BOOMED ON THE NEARBY FRONT AND PLANES FLEW OVERHEAD, WE SAW THE BATTLEFIELD WHERE THE RED ARMY HAD JUST CUT OFF AND SMASHED THE REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN THIRD TANK DIVISION, AND HAD CROSSED THE MEREFA RIVER TO OCCUPY THE RAILROAD STATION

1943

OF MEREFA, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KHARKOV.

FARTHER NORTH, VOROBIEV SAID, THE GERMANS HAVE STRONG DEFENSES AROUND SMOLENSK, EXTENDING AS FAR AS 35 MILES AND INCLUDING ROSLAVL, SOUTHEAST OF SMOLENSK AND WEST OF THE DESNA RIVER IN THE FORTIFIED ZONE.

THE RED WESTERN FRONT ATTACK WHICH BROKE THROUGH THE SPAS DEMENSK SECTOR, IN THE DIRECTION OF ROSLAVL, HAS NOW MERGED WITH THE GENERAL OFFENSIVE, HE SAID.

ASSAULTS ON W WIDE FRONT, WITH FULL USE OF MOBILE RESERVES, ACCOUNTED FOR RED ARMY SUCCESSES, WHILE THE GERMANS FAILED IN THEIR OWN ATTEMPT TO MOUNT A SUMMER OFFENSIVE WITH ATTACKS ON THE NARROW KURSK FRONT, WHERE THE RUSSIANS PINNED DOWN ENEMY RESERVES.

OUT HERE THE ATMOSPHERE IS ONE OF CORDIALITY UNEQUALLED ANY TIME DURING THE WAR.

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THIS VISIT BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS WAS DARKENED BY THE DEATH OF TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN COMMISSARIAT AND ONE OFFICER OF THE DEFENSE COMMISSARIAT WHO WERE KILLED BY A LANDMINE WHICH EXPLODED IN THE MIDST OF OUR CARAVAN OF JEEPS.

THE TRIP, NEVERTHELESS, WENT ON AND TOASTS WERE PROPOSED BY RED ARMY OFFICERS AT SIMPLE CAMP MEALS "TO OUR COMMON VICTORY."

SOUTHWEST OF KHARKOV, IN THE CABBAGE PATCHES AND ORCHARDS OF A COLLECTIVE FARM THE RED ARMY INTERCEPTED 100 GERMAN TANKS AND MOBILE GUNS, INCLUDING MARK VI, MARK IV AND FERDINANDS, WRECKING 60 AND DISPERSING OTHERS.

LIEUT.COL.GEORGY TIMOFEOVICH KUSHNIFOV OF THE RUSSIAN TANK ARMY SAID THE GERMANS CONCENTRATED A STRONG GROUP, INCLUDING THE SS REICH TANK DIVISION, FOR A COUNTERATTACK ON KHARKOV.

THE RUSSIANS BROKE THROUGH FROM THE NORTH, CROSSED THE UDI RIVER AUG.29, AND FORCED THE ENEMY TO ENGAGE IN BATTLE ON THE FARM, SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF MEREFA.

FIGHTING AT A RANGE OF 800 YARDS TO A MILE THE RUSSIAN TANKS RIDDLED THE ENEMY MACHINES.

ONE MARK VI TIGER 60-TON TANK, WITH A 75-MILLIMETER GUN, HAD ITS TREADS SHATTERED AND TURRET BLASTED BY GUNFIRE.

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THE WRECKAGE OF SEVERAL MARK IV'S LITTERED THE FIELD WHERE THEY HAD BEEN BLASTED AND BURNED. SKELETONS OF CREWS STILL WERE IN SOME MACHINES.

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IN THE FIELD LAY THE BODY OF A GERMAN TANKIST WHO HAD BEEN SHOT AS HE ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE.

THE SCENE SYMBOLIZED THE SOVIET SLOGAN:

"DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS."

SOMEWHERE IN INDIA (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AP)--NEARLY THREE SCORE DECORATIONS WERE AWARDED TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TENTH AIRFORCE BY MAJOR GENERAL CLAYTON BISSELL JUST BEFORE HE GAVE UP HIS COMMAND TO RETURN TO AMERICA FOR "AN IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENT."

FOR MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF COMBAT BOMBARDMENT, THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WAS AWARDED TO A GROUP INCLUDING BOTH BOMBARDMENT CREW MEMBERS AND PURSUIT PILOTS. THEIR CITATIONS WERE MUCH THE SAME EXCEPT THAT IN THE CASE OF THE PURSUIT PILOTS, THEIR AWARDS WERE FOR PARTICIPATING IN MORE THAN 50 COMBAT MISSIONS.

COMBAT PILOTS DECORATED INCLUDED:

FIRST LIEUTENANT EARL C. BISHOP, JR., 719 AMALIA AVENUE, LOS ANGELES.

FIRST LIEUTENANT VERNON ELLIFRITZ, RFD 2, KEYSER, WEST VIRGINIA.

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DFC AWARDS TO MEMBERS OF BOMBARDMENT SQUADRONS INCLUDED:

CARL F. KROHN, FIRST LIEUTENANT, PILOT, 300 EAST FOURTEENTH AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

GRANVILLE B. STRINGFELLOW, FIRST LIEUTENANT, PILOT, 1117 THIRTY-THIRD STREET, DES MOINES.

STANLEY J. HOOD, SECOND LIEUTENANT, BOMBARDIER, 7 WEST FORTIETH WAY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ARTHUR F. WARDEN, SECOND LIEUTENANT, NAVIGATOR, RFD 1, BOX 98, SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA.

ROLLAND D. GUFFIN, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AERIAL RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER, GWYNNEVILLE, INDIANA.

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EMERSON W. HURD, STAFF SERGEANT, AERIAL GUNNER, 1727 NORTH BRIGHTON AVENUE, BURBANK, CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE M. MARSHALL, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS, AERIAL GUNNER, 6207 OGONTZ AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

LEONARD C. REYNOLDS, STAFF SERGEANT, AERIAL GUNNER, RFD 6, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON.

STANLEY W. SCHNIETT, STAFF SERGEANT, AERIAL RADIO OPERATOR, 121 FIRST AVENUE, MIDVALE, UTAH.

HENRY T. SPIEK, STAFF SERGEANT, AERIAL RADIO OPERATOR, RFD 1, FAUCETT, MISSOURI.

ROBERT W. WITTE, STAFF SERGEANT, AERIAL RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER, RFD 4, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON.

WILLIAM C. MOONEY, CAPTAIN, PILOT, 4915 LIVE OAK STREET, DALLAS.

CHARLES D. BREWER, FIRST LIEUTENANT, NAVIGATOR, ROSSBURG, OHIO.

WILBUR O. MARCUS, FIRST LIEUTENANT, BOMBARDIER, WEST FRIENDSHIP, MARYLAND.

ALEX J. PORTER, FIRST LIEUTENANT, NAVIGATOR, 2107 STATE STR

NASHVILLE, TENN.

EDISON C. WEATHERLY, FIRST LIEUTENANT, PILOT, 11 HERRON AVENUE, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

WALTER J. CARLSON, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AERIAL RADIO OPERATOR, 1815 JOHN AVENUE, SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

J. C. AKEY, STAFF SERGEANT, AERIAL ENGINEER AND GUNNER, BOX 341, STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS.

THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO A GROUP FROM HEAVY BOMBARDMENT "FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN HEAVY BOMBARDMENT MISSIONS TOTALING MORE THAN 300 HOURS, DURING WHICH EXPOSURE TO ENEMY FIRE WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED." THE CITATION ADDED THAT "THE DEVOTION TO DUTY EXHIBITED IN THE EXECUTION OF THESE ASSIGNMENTS, AND THE COOPERATION DISPLAYED THEREIN, AS AN ESSENTIAL AND VITAL PART OF A COMBAT TEAM, HAS CONTRIBUTED MUCH TO THE SUCCESSES CHARACTERIZING THESE OPERATIONS." AMONG THESE WERE:

RAYMOND J. DISHER, CAPTAIN, AIR CORPS, 809 FRANKLIN STREET, STEVENS POINT, WISCONSIN.

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ROBERT V. BITNEY, FIRST LIEUTENANT, PILOT, 1121 EAST FIFTH STREET, FREMONT, NEBRASKA.

FLETCHER F. TAYLOR, JR., FIRST LIEUTENANT, NAVIGATOR, 2841 BACHMAN DRIVE, DALLAS.

ERNEST E. LINDLEY, SECOND LIEUTENANT, BOMBARDIER, RFD 4, HUNTINGTON, INDIANA.

WAYNE L. COVERT, MASTER SERGEANT, BOMBARDIER, RFD 2 STONEBORO, PENNSYLVANIA.

LAWRENCE L. PHIPPS, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AERIAL ENGINEER, 138 KING WILLIAM ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

ROY W. BILLINGTON, STAFF SERGEANT, AERIAL RADIO OPERATOR,

PETER LANCHAK, STAFF SERGEANT, AERIAL GUNNER, 304 OLIVIA ST., MCKEES ROCKS, PENN.

ANOTHER GROUP RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL "FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN HEAVY BOMBARDMENT MISSIONS TOTALING MORE THAN 100 HOURS DURING WHICH EXPOSURE TO ENEMY FIRE WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED."

ROBERT C. LLOYD, FIRST LIEUTENANT, PILOT, 911 TWENTY-SIXTH ST., SNYDER, TEXAS.

RUSSELL E. CODINGTON, SECOND LIEUTENANT, CO-PILOT, 2008 NORTH ROSS, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA.

BEN L. GRAVES, SECOND LIEUTENANT, CO-PILOT, 126 SOUTH ALEXANDRIA, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

VIRGIL E. SELLERS, SECOND LIEUTENANT, CO-PILOT, GOODELL, IA.

NICHOLAS P. WAGNER, SECOND LIEUTENANT, BOMBARDIER, 406 BURR OAK DRIVE, AUSTIN, MINN.

JOSEPH P. KELLY, FLIGHT OFFICER, CO-PILOT, FREEMAN, WEST VIRGINIA.

GEORGE F. GEYER, JR., TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AERIAL ENGINEER, 944 WEST NORTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PENN.

GLEN E. BRADY, STAFF SERGEANT, AERIAL GUNNER, DONEGAL, PENN.

TAYLOR L. LANE, STAFF SERGEANT, AERIAL GUNNER, CLINTON, MISSOURI.

EVERETT J. MALICK, SERGEANT, AERIAL GUNNER, 112 DALLAS ST., YOAKUM, TEXAS.

CAIRO, FIRST ADD KANE GETS CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL (TOP TRUNKED) XXX OUTSTANDING SERVICE.

OTHER AWARDS:

BRIG. GEN. UZAL G. ENT, COMMANDER OF THE NINTH BOMBER COMMAND, THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR THE PLOESTI RAID AND THE BRONZE OAKLEAF CLUSTER TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN ATTACKING SICILY, ITALY AND GREECE AND RUMANIAN SHIPPING.

COL. KEITH K.COMPTON, ST. JOSEPH,MO., WHO FLEW THE LEADING PLANE AGAINST PLOESTI, THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. HIS CITATION SAID HE "COOLLY AND COURAGEOUSLY MANEUVERED HIS FORCE AT TREETOP LEVEL IN THE FACE OF BLAZING ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND BALLOON BARRAGES TO A POSITION FROM WHICH IT COULD BOMB THE TARGET SUCCESSFULLY. COMPTON'S ACTION IN THIS PERILOUS SITUATION WAS ONE OF UTMOST HERO

SM AND SUPERB AIRMANSHIP." HE ALSO WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR COMMANDING A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP ON VARIOUS HAZARDOUS MISSIONS.

LT.COL. JULIAN M.BLEYER, DAWSON, OKLA., THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR COMMANDING A FORMATION OVER PLOESTI WHICH WAS UNDER REPEATED ATTACK NEARLY TWO HOURS, DURING WHICH HIS PLANE DOWNED NINE FIGHTERS.

LT. COL. DELBERT M. HAHN, MILWAUKEE, WIS., THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR BRINGING HIS CRIPPLED CRAFT HOME FROM PLOESTI. HIS CREW SHOT DOWN TWO FIGHTERS. "THE COURAGE, FIGHTING SPIRIT AND DOGGED DETERMINATION HE DISPLAYED IN THIS ACTION," SAID HIS CITATION, "WERE VITAL FACTORS IN DELIVERING ONE OF THE MOST SMASHING BLOWS DEALT TO THE ENEMY IN THIS WAR."

MAJ. HERBERT I. SHINGLEER, JR., TAMPA, FLA., THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, FOR A "MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FLYING ABILITY, DEVOTION TO DUTY AND VALOR" OVER PLOESTI.

MAJ. NORMAN C.ALPOLD, DETROIT, MICH., THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR A "MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE OF HEROISM" IN THE PLOESTI RAID.

COL. LOUIS HOBBS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX, THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR HIS SERVICES AT MANILA, DARWIN, JAVA, INDIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

COL. EDWIN CLARK, EASTON, CONN., THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR HIS SERVICES IN COMMANDING THE LYBIAN SERVICE COMMAND OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY.

COL. WILLIAM E.CHICHERING, DETROIT, MICH., THE LEGION OF MERIT, FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE ON VARIOUS ASSIGNMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

COL. JOHN N. HUDGES, ENCINAL, TEX., THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE AS CHIEF OF THE CONSTRUCTION DIVISION OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

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COL. ROBERT W. MCCLENAHAN, PHILADELPHIA, THE LEGION OF MERIT AS INTELLIGENCE OFFICER IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

COL. CARL R. FELDMANN, HORTON, KAS., THE LEGION OF MERIT AS MATERIALS OFFICER OF THE NINTH AIR SERVICE COMMAND.

LT. COL. EDGAR GARDENER, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., THE LEGION OF MERIT AS ADJUTANT, THEN AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP.

LT. COL. ULYSSES NERO, CHESAPEAKE, MD., THE LEGION OF MERIT AS ENGINEER AND REARMAMENT OFFICER OF THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP.

MAJ. DAVID LIKES, SCARSDALE, N.Y., THE LEGION OF MERIT AS SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER OF THE TENTH AND LATER THE NINTH AIRFORCES.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES FOR THE PLOESTI RAID WERE AWARDED TO T. SGT. WILLIAM F. LEONARD, DORCHESTER, MASS.; T.SGT. RUSSELL B.PAGE, GROTON, VT., AND S.SGT. CHRISTOPHER HOLWEGER, MIDDLETOWN, O.

CAIRO, SEPT. 4-(AP)-AMERICAN LIBERATORS ATTACKED ITALIAN RAILWAY YARDS AT SULMONA, 75 MILES EAST OF ROME, IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY, A MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS SHOT DOWN 27 OF A STRONG FORCE OF ENEMY FIGHTERS ENCOUNTERED OVER THE TARGET, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

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DIRECT HITS WERE REPORTED ON THE RAILWAY STATION, ENGINE REPAIR SHOPS AND WAREHOUSES WHILE THE ENTIRE AREA OF THE YARDS WERE SPLATTERED BY BOMB BURSTS. VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS TORE APART AN EXPLOSIVES FACTORY NEAR THE RAILWAY CENTER, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JR732AEW

SOUTH PACIFIC WAR

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.4-(AP)-BLASTING APART A SEVEN-SHIP SUPPLY CONVOY AT WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, ALLIED BOMBERS HAVE ADDED 21,000 TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING TO THE 2,500,000 TONS WHICH NAVY SECRETARY KNOX SAID IN WASHINGTON THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST TO PLANES AND SUBMARINES SINCE THE WAR OPENED.

DETAILING ONE OF THE MOST STAGGERING BLOWS EVER DEALT ENEMY SEA CARGO TONNAGE FROM THE AIR IN SUCH A SHORT PERIOD, TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ALSO REPORTED 'MAGE OF 20,500 ADDITIONAL TONS IN FAR-RANGING OPERATIONS.

THREE FREIGHTER OPALNMKNVE

THREE FREIGHTER TRANSPORTS, EACH OF 7,000 TONS, WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM OF WEWAK'S HARBOR THURSDAY MORNING BY MAST-SKIMMING MITCHELL BOMBERS WHICH BRAVED A BALLOON BARRAGE, ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES TOPXROP 1,000 POUND BOMBS.

AN ENEMY DESTROYER WA

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ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES TO DROP 1,000 POUND BOMBS.

AN ENEMY DESTROYER WAS LEFT ENVELOPED IN FLAMES AND THE

STERN WAS BLOWN OFF A 1,000-TON CARGO SHIP. THAT LEFT ONLY ONE CARGO SHIP AND A DESTROYER UNREPORTED AS HIT IN THE FURIOUS ASSAULT.

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FOUR HUNDRED MILES WEST OF DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, A 7,000-TON ENEMY CARGO SHIP WAS DAMAGED IN A RAID BY FOUR-ENGINED ALLIED BOMBERS ON THE HARBOR OF WAINGAPOE, SOEMBA ISLAND.

ANOTHER 7,000-TON SUPPLY SHIP WAS DAMAGED OFF CAPE ST. GEORGE AND A 5,000-TON SHIP BOMBED NEAR MUSSAU ISLAND, BOTH IN THE NEW IRELAND SECTOR, BY PATROLLING LIBERATORS AND CATALINAS.

OFF TIMIKA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, A 500-TON VESSEL, LOADED WITH JAPANESE TROOPS, WAS HIT SQUARELY BY A BOMB FROM A TWO-ENGINED ALLIED PLAME ON RECONNAISSANCE.

ROUNDING OUT THE DAY'S REPORT, NUMEROUS SMALL ENEMY CRAFT IN THE WEWAK HARBOR WERE STRAFED, FOUR BARGES WERE SUNK AUHMANSA BAY, NEW GUINEA, THREE MORE IN BORGON BAY, NEW BRITAIN, AND FOUR BARGES AND TWO LAUNCHES IN THE SOLOMONS.

LOSSES ALSO WERE PILED UP AGAINST THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE.

THE MITCHELLS AND ESCORTING LIGHTNINGS WHICH RAIDED WEWAK, GRAVEYARD SINCE MID-AUGUST FOR MORE THAN 360 ENEMY PLANES, SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 12 OF 35 JAPANESE FIGHTERS WHICH TRIED TO PROTECT THE CONVOY. THE RAIDERS PROBABLY DESTOYED EIGHT OTHERS AND DAMAGED FIVE. THREE ALLIED BOMBERS AND ONE FIGHTER WERE LOST.

DURING A 60-TON BOMBING RAID BY MITCHELLS AND LIBERATORS ON THE AIRDROME AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, SOUTHERN NEW BRITAIN, SEVEN OUT OF 11 INTERCEPTING JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN FOR CERTAIN AND TWO OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED AT A COST OF ONE ALLIED BOMBER.

TWO JAPANESE BOMBERS ON RECONNAISSANCE WERE SHOT DOWN NEAR MADANG, NEW GUINEA, BY ALLIED P-38S.

IN THE SOLOMONS, FOUR ENEMY PLANES WERE WRECKED ON THE GROUND DURING A RAID BY AMERIC

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N CORSAIRS ON THE KAHILI AIRDROME NAR BUIN, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, AND A FIFTH JAPANESE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN NEAR AMERICAN-OCCUPIED VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND.

THAT ADDED UP TO 26 ENEMY PLANES DEFINITELY DESTROYED AND 15 OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

THE PRESENCE OF THE ENEMY CONVOY AT WEWAK WAS VIEWED BY MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS AS IFDICATIVE OF JAPAN'S INTENTION TO TRY TO MAINTAIN WEWAK AS A MAJOR OPERATING BASE.

(IN A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT IN NEW GUINEA, THE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WAS SUPPLIED THAT THE CONVOY PROBABLY HAD DISEMBARKED THE TROOPS IT CARRIED AND UNLOADED MUCH OF THE CARGO, INTENDED FOR GARRISONS AT MADANG, LAE AND SALAMAUA, BEFORE THE MITCHELLS CAME OVER IN MID-MORNING)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.4-(AP)- THREE AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO FULFILLED THEIR ASSIGNMENTS IN THE FACE OF CRITICAL EMERGENCIES DURING HEAVY BOMBER ATTACKS ON JAPANESE SHIPPING AND SHORE BASES TODAY WERE AWARDED SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

THE AWARDS WERE MADE BY LT. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEDY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, TO CORP. THOMAS B.EDGAR OF (690 WASHINGTON ROAD) GROSSE POINT, MICH., STAFF SGT. EUGENE H.ALLEN, (ROUTE 1), EUFAULA, ALA., AND SGT.WILLIAM BEVAN, JR., (1316 LYNON ST.) SCRANTON, PA.

EDGAR WAS SIDE GUNNER ON A BOMBER WHICH ATTACKED AN ENEMY CONVOY

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NEAR SAKAR ISLAND, OFF NEW BRITAIN, IN MARCH OF THIS YEAR. AS THE BOMBS WERE RELEASED ON A 10,000-TON CARGO VESSEL FLANKED BY DESTROYERS, A NUMBER OF JAPANESE ZEROS MADE A FRONTAL ATTACK WHICH RESULTED IN THE WOUNDING OF THE BOMBER'S NAVIGATOR AND BOMBARDIER.

DESPITE THE WEAKENED FIGHTING POWER OF HIS CRAFT, EDGAR CONTINUED TO FIGHT OFF THE ZEROS UNTIL A THREE-INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL HIT THE BOMBER AND STARTED A FIRE IN ITS BOMB BAY.

HIS CITATION SAID EDGAR HELPED EXTINGUISH THE FIRE IN "A CALM, EFFICIENT MANNER, AND EXCEPT FOR THE ABILITY OF THIS ENLISTED MAN TO RISE TO THE OCCASION, THE FLAMES IN THE AIRCRAFT PROBABLY WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN EXTINGUISHED."

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ALLEN, SINCE POSTED AS MISSING IN ACTION, WON HIS STAR AS TAIL GUNNER ON A HEAVY BOMBER. HE WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING ONE ZERO AND WITH HELPING TO SHOOT DOWN THREE OTHERS AND PROBABLY A FOURTH FROM A FLIGHT OF 15 WHICH ATTACKED HIS PLANE OVER GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN, LAST MAY.

AFTER SCORING BOMB HITS WHICH STARTED A LARGE OIL FIRE, ALLEN'S PLANE CONTINUED PHOTOGRAPHING THE RAID DAMAGE DESPITE ATTACKS BY ENEMY FIGHTERS. ALLEN'S CITATION SAID "HIS COURAGE AND COOLNESS UNDER OVERWHELMING FIRE SHOWS GALLANTRY IN ITS HIGHEST SENSE."

RADIO OPERATOR BEVAN'S BOMBER ENCOUNTERED HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE IN A DAYLIGHT RUN OVER RAPOPO AIRDROME AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, IN APRIL AND BEFORE THE BIG PLANE REACHED THE BOMB RELEASE POINT, ITS BOMBING MECHANISM WAS DAMAGED BADLY BY JAPANESE SHELLS.

AS THE PLANE MANEUVERED TO MAKE A SECOND RUN, A CONVOY OF ENEMY DESTROYERS AND MERCHANTMEN WAS SIGHTED. DESPITE THE DAMAGED MECHANISM, THE BOMBER ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK THE WARSHIPS AND, WHILE UNDER HEAVY FIRE, SIGHTED A JAPANESE SUBMARINE ON THE SURFACE. AGAIN THE BOMBER TRIED TO ATTACK, BUT AGAIN THE RELEASE MECHANISM FAILED TO WORK.

DIVING STEEPLY, THE AMERICAN PLANE UNLOADED ITS ENTIRE WEIGHT OF BOMBS ON THE SUBMARINE. THE EXPLOSION RAISED THE BOW OF THE ENEMY CRAFT 50 FEET OUT OF THE WATER AND SURROUNDED IT WITH DEBRIS AND GREAT PATCHES OF OIL.

REFUSING TO CALL THIS A DAY, THE BOMBER REMAINED OVER THE AREA, SHADOWING THE CONVOY UNTIL DAMAGE AND FUEL SHORTAGE FORCED THE AIRMEN TO TURN BACK. THE BOMBER FAILED TO REACH ITS HOME BASE BUT SUCCEEDED IN LANDING AT AN AUXILIARY FIELD.

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BEVAN'S CITATION SAID HIS "DETERMINATION TO STRIKE THE ENEMY IN THE FACE OF INTENSE ENEMY FIRE AND UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS IS IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE SERVICE."

WEWAK (WITH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS PMS SOUTH PACIFIC)
BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE TRIED SOMETHING NEW IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAR--BARRAGE BALLOONS STRUNG ON 1,000-FOOT CABLES FROM SHIPS--BUT IT DIDN'T WORK.

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THEY RELIED ON THE BALLOONS, 35 PATROLLING PLANES AND AS HEAVY A CONCENTRATION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AS ALLIED RAIDERS YET HAVE ENCOUNTERED IN THIS WAR THEATER TODAY TO PROTECT FIVE MERCHANT SHIPS AND TWO DESTROYERS IN THE HARBOR AT WEWAK, NEW GUINEA.

AFTER MITCHELL BOMBERS FINISHED UNLOADING THEIR 1,000-POUND

BOMBS AND ESCORTING LIGHTNINGS HAD TANGLED WITH THE FIGHTERS, THREE 7,000-TON JAPANESE TRANSPORTS HAD BEEN SUNK, A DESTROYER AND A SMALL BOAT SET AFIRE AND BETWEEN 12 AND 20 OF THE ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED AT A COST OF THREE BOMBERS AND A FIGHTER.

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MAJOR EZRA BEST, OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., PILOT OF A MITCHELL, COUNTED ABOUT 12 BALLOONS, MOST OF THEM STRUNG FROM THE SHIPS. AT LEAST ONE WAS ANCHORED TO LAND. BEST SAID THE CABLES WERE "GOOD AND THICK" BUT THAT THE BALLOONS WERE NO LARGER THAN THE AVERAGE WEATHER BALLOON.

THE MITCHELLS CONCENTRATED ON BOMBING AND FIGHTING OFF THE ZEROS AND MADE NO ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE BALLOONS.

THE PILOTS SAW NO AIRPLANES ON THE WEWAK FIELD, WHICH IS IN AN AREA WHERE MORE THAN 360 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED RECENTLY.

SOME OF THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS, IN THE AIR WAITING AS AN UMBRELLA FOR THE CONVOY, ATTACKED THE O-38S WHILE OTHERS WENT AFTER THE MITCHELLS, LATER PURSUING THE BOMBERS

UMBRELLA FOR THE CONVOY, ATTACKED THE P-38S WHILE OTHERS WENT AFTER THE MITCHELLS, LATER PURSUING THE BOMBERS FOR 30 MINUTES ALL THE WAY TO THE RAMU VALLEY TOWARD MADANG.

THE MITCHELLS SCORED REPEATED HITS ON THE LARGER SHIPS IN THE WEWAK HARBOR.

THE ATTACKED CONVOY APPARENTLY CAME DOWN THE NEW GUINEA COAST FROM HOLLANDIA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA. WEWAK LACKS DOCK FACILITIES SO MORE THAN 40 BARGES, LAUNCHES AND OTHER SMALL CRAFT WERE BEING USED TO UNLOAD THE SHIPS.

EVIDENTLY THE JAPANESE CREWS WORKED FEVERISHLY IN EARLY MORNING. BY THE TIME THE MITCHELLS APPEARED, IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT MOST OF THE TROOPS FROM THE SHIPS HAD BEEN DISEMBARKED AND MUCH OF THE CARGO UNLOADED.

1ST LT.MAURICE THOMPSON OF TEMPLE, TEXAS, AS BOMBARDIER ON A PLANE FLOWN BY CAPT.WILLIAM THRELKELD, 806 WEST PARK AVE., JOLIET, ILL., DROPPED A 1,000-POUND BOMB DIRECTLY ON A 7,000-TON FREIGHTER TRANSPORT, SETTING IT AFIRE.

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"WE SURE WERE SURPRISED TO SEE THE BALLOONS OVER THE HARBOR," CAPTAIN THRELKELD SAID.

"I COUNTED UP TO 30 ZEROS. WE FLEW THROUGH A REGULAR HAIL OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THE HEAVIEST I'VE EVER SEEN AND I HAVE BEEN ON A LOT OF MISSIONS. IT WAS 10 TIMES AS BAD AS ANYTHING DURING THE BISMARCK SEA BATTLE (LAST MARCH DURING WHICH ALLIED BOMBERS COMPLETELY WIPED OUT A 22-SHIP CONVOY).

"I SAW CAPT.GARRETT MIDDLEBROOK'S (HOME TOWN, SPRINGTOWN, TEX.) PLANE DROP A 1,000-POUNDER ON A BIG SHIP WHICH STARTED TO BURN AND BEGAN LISTING BADLY.

"THERE WERE ABOUT 40 SMALL BOATS BUZZING ALL OVER THE HARBOR. ANOTHER OF OUR PLANES DROPPED ITS BOMBS ON OR NEAR A DESTROYER. WHEN OUR BOMB DROPPED, I TURNED AROUND AND SAW A BIG EXPLOSION AND A SHIP AFIRE. THE SHIP MIDDLEBROOK HIT WAS SINKING BY THIS TIME.

"THEN WE STRAFED THE BIG SHIPS, SMALL BOATS AND DESTROYERS, FIRING SO STEADILY WE BURNED OUT TWO GUN BARRELS."

STAFF SGT.EDUARDO CRUZ, BROWNSVILLE, TEX., GUNNER IN GROVER'S PLANE, SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROS. GROVER'S CO-PILOT, 1ST LT.PHILIP KELSALL, EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I. AND FORESTVILLE, CONN., GOT ANOTHER.

ONE MITCHELL PILOT, CAPT.HOWARD PAQUIN, FRIENDSHIP, N.Y.,

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SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO WITH HIS MEDIUM BOMBER'S NOSE GUN WHILE HIS GUNNERS STAFF SGT.BILLY H.SMITH, KEY WEST, FLA., AND TECH.SGT WAYNE LEWIS, CRESWELL, ORE., TEAMED TO ACCOUNT FOR ANOTHER.

OTHER B-25 GUNNERS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING AN ENEMY PLANE EACH WERE STAFF SGTS.ROBERT EMMINGER, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND

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RNELL THURMAN, MIAMI, FLA. EMNI

EACH WERE STAFF SGTS.ROBERT EMMINGER, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AND ARNELL THURMAN, MIAMI, FLA. EMMINGER ALSO WAS CREDITED WITH TWO PROBABLES. STAFF SGTS HERBERT W.BAKER, MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., PHILIP MOCHA, ST.CLAIR, PENN., AND TECH.SGT.ARTHUR THALL (3721 CYPRESS AVE.) CLEVELAND WERE CREDITED WITH A PROBABLE APIECE.

1ST LT.GLENN STANFORD, CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PENN., A MEDIUM BOMBER PILOT, SCORED TWO PROBABLES WITH NOSE GUNS. BAKER WAS ASSIGNED TO A PLANE PILOTED BY LT.DONALD LATHAM, ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., WHILE SGTS.MOCHA AND GRANEK WERE FLYING WITH LT.ANTHONY DEPTULA, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

1ST LT.HERBERT BEERS, 654 WATKIN STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y. SAID HE SAW HIS BOMB "BLU UP EITHER THE NOSE OR STERN OF THE SHIPS," HE DIDN'T KNOW WHICH.

OTHER HITS ON SHIPS WERE REPORTED BY CAPT.EDWIN ADKINS, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.; 1ST LTS.CHARLES CUSWOTH, PHILADELPHIA; LEON STORM, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; MARION FRIEND, EAGLE ROCK, CALIF.; 2ND LT.SAM COL, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; JOHN PALMER, BUFFALO, N.Y.

PALMER SAID HE AND STORM, THE LAST ONES OVER THE TARGET, SAW TWO SHIPS BURNING--ONE ON THE RIGHT AND THE OTHER ON THE LEFT.

AMONG P-38 PILOTS,CAPT.GEORGE WELCH, WILMINGTON, DEL., WAS THE STAR. OVER WEWAK HE DOWNED ONE ZERO AND THEN SHOT AT TWO JAPANESE FIGHTER PILOTS WHO WERE EITHER SO WOUNDED OR SO CONFUSED THAT THEY COLLIDED AND WENT DOWN TOGETHER. THE FIGHT LASTED A HALF HOUR. ON THE WAY HOME HE AND THE TWO OTHER P-38 PILOTS, 2ND LT. KENNETH LADD, SALT LAKE CITY AND FLIGHT OFFICER EDWIN DEGRAFFENREID, SHREVEPORT, LA., ENCOUNTERED TWO DINAHS--TWIN ENGINE BOMBERS WITH THREE OR FOUR-MAN CREWS--NEAR MADANG.

W...CH SHOT DO... ONE FOR HIS FOURTH PLANE OF THE DAY, BRINGING HIS TOTAL TO 16, TYING WITH 1ST LT.RICHARD BONG, POPLAR, WIS., AS TOP FIGHTER ACE.

DEGRAFFENREID CHASED THE OTHER BOMBER FIVE MINUTZ , EXPENDING 1200 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION, AND THEN LADD POLISHED HER OFF, GETTING CREDIT FOR THE KILL. DEGRAFFENREID DOWNED A ZERO, HOWEVER, AT WEWAK, BRINGING HIS TOTAL TO FOUR.

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MAJOR THOMAS LYNCH, CATASAUQUA, PA., WHO HAS DESTROYED 15 PLANES, DAMAGED ANOTHER TODAY.

CAPT.PAUL STAUNCH, RUNNEMEDE, N.J., DOWNED A TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER, HIS SEVENTH ENEMY PLANE.

LIEUTENANTS THERION PRICE AND MARTIN ALGER, FORT DODGE, IOWA, GOT A PROBABLE EACH.

TWO B-17 FLYING FORTRESSES, ATTACKING CAPE GLOUCESTER, ALSO DESTROYED THREE ENEMY INTERCEPTORS AND PROBABLY DESTROYED THREE MORE.

FORTRESS BOMBARDIER 1ST LT.JOSEPH PETRONIS, PERTH AMBOY, N.J., SHOT DOWN A SINGLE-ENGINE FIGHTER.

FOUR GUNNERS IN A FORTRESS PILOTED BY 2ND LT.HENRY BYMINSKI, SYRACUSE, N.Y., SHARED CREDIT FOR DESTROYING TWO TWIN-ENGINE

FIGHTERS AND SHOOTING DOWN THREE PROBABLES.

THEY WERE STAFF SGT.WILLIAM VAUGHAN, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, RADIO; CORPORAL WALTER PORACKY, WHITING, IND., BALL TURRET, AND SGT. JOSEPH CARUSO, FRANKFORT, N.J., TAIL GUNNER.

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(BY MARINE CORPS SERGEANT LEOBEL COLEMAN OF STATESBORO, GA., DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--LIEUTE. COLONEL SAMUEL G.TAXIS, U.S.M.C., OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. (615 SOUTH 48TH ST.) HAS BEEN AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART MEDAL FOR INJURIES RECEIVED IN ACTION AT GUADALCANAL.

THE CITATION ACCOMPANYING THE MEDAL SAID IT WAS AWARDED FOR INJURIES RECEIVED AS A RESULT OF ENEMY ACTION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA ON SEPT. 2, 1942. NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

TAXIS BROUGHT TO THE MARINE CORPS THE SCIENCE OF W.E.FAIRBAIRN, ORIGINATOR OF "DEFENDU," ART OF SELF DEFENSE. HE ALSO TAUGHT "JIU-JITSU," HAVING BEEN AN INSTRUCTOR FOR THE MARINE CORPS IN CHINA IN BETWEEN 1932 AND 1934. HE MANAGED AND TRAINED A MARINE CORPS CHAMPION BOXING TEAM IN THE ORIENT.

THE SON OF SAMUEL B.TAXIS OF JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., (75 ORCHARD ST.), AND A NATIVE OF NEWPORT, R. I. COLONEL TAXIS WAS COMMISSIONED A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN 1931 UPON GRADUATION FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS, MD.

NOUMEA,NEW CALEDONIA,SUNDAY,SEPT. 5-(AP)-ARMY LT.LANNY ROSS, FORMER RADIO AND FILM SINGER, HEADED THE PROGRAM TODAY AT THE OPENING OF A NEW RADIO STATION WHICH WILL BE ON THE AIR DAILY TO ENTERTAIN ALLIED FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA.

MAJ.GEN.RUSH B.LINCOLN OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AND DORMONT, PA., DELIVERED THE DEDICATORY SPEECH.

OFFICIALS OF THIS FRENCH ISLAND COLONY AND J.A.CARNEY OF ARLINGTON, VA., SOUTH PACIFIC RED CROSS DIRECTOR, ALSO SPOKE.

THE STATION IS HOUSED IN THE RED CROSS CLUB IN DOWNTOWN NOUMEA. IT IS UNDER DIRECTION OF TWO RED CROSS WORKERS, JANETTE MCCREERY OF MERION, PA., AND ESTELLE BRENNER OF DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

OTHERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE OPENING CEREMONIES INCLUDED DONALD BAUM OF WATERLOO, IA.,IAND STUART POSTLE OF CINCINNATI.

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MELBOURNE--FIRST ADD ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (PRECEDE CANBERRA) XXX OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

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ONLY OFFICIALS WERE AT THE AIRPORT TO GREET MRS.ROOSEVELT, INASMUCH AS HER ITINERARY HAD NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED PUBLICLY.

OUTSIDE THE CLOSELY GUARDED AIRDROME, HOWEVER, A HANDFUL OF PEOPLE WHO HAD SURMISED CORRECTLY THAT THIS CAPITAL OF THE SOUTHERN STATE OF VICTORIA WOULD BE HER NEXT STOP WERE REWARDED WITH A BRIEF GLIMPSE OF THE FIRST LADY.

SHE WAS VIGOROUSLY FRESH AND CHEERY DESPITE HER 400 MILE AIR TRIP AND HER BUSY SCHEDULE IN CANBERRA, WHICH INCLUDED A PARADE IN HER HONOR.

MRS.ROOSEVELT'S FIRST GLIMPSE OF MELBOURNE WAS A SLEEPY SUBURBAN AREA WITH BRILLIANT SPRING SUNSHINE WARMING VEGETABLE GARDENS AND LIGHTING DESERTED CITY STREETS.

NO BETTER TIME THAN SUNDAY MORNING COULD HAVE BEEN CHOSEN BY THE OFFICIAL PARTY TO ENTER THE CITY UNSEEN. MELBOURNE IS WELL KNOWN FOR ITS QUIET SUNDAYS--SO WELL KNOWN THAT THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS SAY IT MAKES BOSTON ON THE SABBATH LOOK LIKE A BOOM TOWN.

A CAVALCADE OF MILITARY AUTOMOBILES STARTED MRS.ROOSEVELT ON A FULL DAY'S ROUND OF AMERICAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS, INCLUDING

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CAMPS, HOSPITALS AND SERVICE RECREATION CLUBS.

SHE PLANS TO GIVE OVER PART OF MONDAY TO MEETING SOUTHERN AUSTRALIANS AT A CIVIC RECEPTION IN THE MELBOURNE TOWN HALL.

MRS.ROOSEVELT'S STAY IN CANBERRA WAS A BUSY ONE.

(EDS: NIGHT LEAD MRS.ROOSEVELT UNDER CANBERRA DATELINE, MAY BE PICKED UP HERE AT THIRD GRAPH STARTING: "A RECEPTION IN HER HONOR XXX")

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ET1038PCW NM

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, SEPT 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SIX DAYS AFTER HE WAS REPORTED MISSING FROM A FERRY SQUADRON RALPH L. MARTIN, 1122 HOFFMAN AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF., STEPPED UP ON AN EASTERN TRINIDAD BEACH, AND FLOPPED DEAD-TIRED UPON THE WHITE SAID.

HE WAS RESCUED BY A NATIVE WHO SAW THE 38-YEAR OLD PILOT WALK OUT OF THE SEA AND MAKE TWO FALTERING STEPS ASHORE.

THE STORY WAS RELEASED TODAY, ALTHOUGH MARTIN FIRST WAS REPORTED MISSING JULY 8.

AIRCRAFT, BLIMPS, BOATS AND SHORE PATROLS HAD MADE A WIDE BUT FRUITLESS SEARCH AFTER MARTIN'S PLANE DRIFTED AWAY IN BAD WEATHER FROM A FLIGHT OF SEVERAL PLANES.

WHILE BATTLING WITH SNOW WHICH WEIGHTED DOWN HIS AIRCRAFT, MARTIN HEARD THE CRACKING OF BRACING RIBS DURING A STEEP DIVE, AND DECIDED TO BAIL OUT. THE SUDDEN SHOCK OF THE OPENING OF THE PARACHUTE DAZED HIM BUT HE STILL WAS CONSCIOUS WHEN HE PLUNGED INTO THE SEA.

HE INFLATED HIS LIFE RAFT AND DRIFTED FIVE DAYS BEFORE SEEING THE PATROL PLANES AND BLIMPS WHICH, HOWEVER, FAILED TO NOTE HIS SIGNALS. THE SAME EVENING HE SIGHTED LAND AND THE NEXT MORNING HE DRIFTED UPON MANZANILLA BEACH.

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A NATIVE TOOK CARE OF HIM, FEEDING HIM WATERMELONS, UNTIL THEY WERE FOUND BY AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN ON MANEUVERS. MARTIN IS NOW RECOVERING IN A HOSPITAL.

DY238PEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT.5)

GERMAN CRACK-UP SIGNAL

LOCHNER SAYS HIMMLER'S NEW DUTIES

IN REICH INDICATE ANYTHING

BUT SIGN OF NAZI STRENGTH

SADISTIC GESTAPO CHIEF, REAL POWER BEHIND

HITLER, WILL RULE PEOPLE WITH CRUEL HAND (1200)

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BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

(FORMER CHIEF OF THE BERLIN BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, PULITZER PRIZE WINNER AND NOW PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS ANALYST FOR NBC)

(ADVANCE)-HOLLYWOOD, SEPT.4-(AP)-IT IS A FORTUNATE THING FOR THE WORLD THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER, THE NEAR-SIGHTED, OWLISH, PALE GESTAPO CHIEF, HAS BEEN APPOINTED GERMAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND REICH'S ADMINISTRATOR. IT IS PROBABLY FORTUNATE EVEN FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE, ALTHOUGH THEY WILL HAVE TO PAY A TERRIBLE PRICE FOR THE LUXURY OF HAVING A HANGMAN AND SADIST IN CONTROL OF THEIR FATE.

HIMMLER'S APPOINTMENT BY THE TRAPPED, HYSTERICAL ADOLF ITLER SIMPLIFIES THE ISSUES. THE WORLD AND THE REICH NOW KNOW THAT TERROR AND BRUTE FORCE ALONE GOVERN GERMANY AND THE AREAS OCCUPIED BY

GERMAN ARMS. HIMMLER STANDS REVEALED PUBLICLY AS THE MAN WHOM WE OBSERVING THE GERMAN POLITICAL SCENE AT CLOSE RANGE ALL KNEW HIM TO BE--THE REAL POWER IN GERMANY.

ABOUT FIVE YEARS AGO, I WAS DISCUSSING THE POSITION OF REICHS-MARSHALL HERMANN GOERING IN THE NAZI SCHEME OF THINGS WITH A RELATIVE OF HIS. GOERING THEN HELD THE FOLLOWING OFFICES: GENERALISSIMO OF THE LUFTWAFFE, PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG, DICTATOR OF THE FOUR YEAR PLAN FOR ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY, REICH'S MASTER OF THE HUNT, PRUSSIAN PRIME MINISTER, CHIEF FORESTER OF THE REICH, AND REICH'S MINISTER FOR AIR. HE WAS GENERALLY REGARDED AS HITLER'S *PICK* AS HIS SUCCESSOR--ABOUT A YEAR LATER, AT THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR II, DER FUEHRER OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED HIM AS SUCH.

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TO MY SURPRISE, THE GOERING RELATION SAID: "MY COUSIN IS MAKING A GRAVE MISTAKE IN THINKING OF HIMSELF AS GERMANY'S NO.2 MAN. THE TROUBLE IS, HE HAS NO 'HAUSMACHT'--NO PALACE GUARDS, SO-TO-SPEAK, NO ARMED FORCE WHICH IS AT HIS BECK AND CALL. TO BE SURE, HE COMMANDS THE LUFTWAFFE. BUT THAT IS A MILITARY ORGANIZATION, INEXPERIENCED IN REGULATING THE LIVES OF CIVILIANS. MY COUSIN MADE THE MISTAKE OF HIS LIFE WHEN, IN 1936, HE YIELDED THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR. SINCE THEN HE HAS HAD NO PERSONAL FORCE TO BACK HIM UP."

HEINRICH HIMMLER HAS PROVEN SMARTER THAN HERMANN GOERING. QUIETLY AND EFFECTIVELY HE TOOK OVER ONE POLICE FUNCTION AFTER ANOTHER, UNTIL HITLER IN 1936 APPOINTED HIM CHIEF OF THE ENTIRE REICH'S POLICE. UNDER NAZISM THE POLICE IS NOT A STATE OR CITY OR VILLAGE MATTER, BUT A FEDERAL INSTITUTION.

HIMMLER UNTIL NOW HELD A FATEFUL DUAL CAPACITY. FOR THE REGULAR POLICE FORCE HE WAS TECHNICALLY RESPONSIBLE TO THE REICH'S MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, DR.WILHELM FRICK, WHO AS NOW BEEN SHOVED OFF TO PRAGUE TO BECOME LORD PROTECTOR OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA AT THE AGE OF 56.

MANY A TIME INTERIOR MINISTER FRICK WAS IN A FURY TO DISCOVER THAT HE REALLY DIDN'T KNOW WHAT WAS GOING ON WITHIN THE REICH, ALTHOUGH AS "HOME MINISTER" HE SHOULD KNB. HIMMLER COULD ALWAYS HIDE HIS FAILURE OR REFUSAL TO REPORT BEHIND HIS SPECIAL, CONFIDENTIAL RELATION TO HITLER AS HEAD OF HIS "SS."

BUT IT WASN'T ONLY WILHELM FRICK WHO FELT HIMMLER'S GROWING POWER; HITLER SOON HAD TO LEARN THAT EVEN HE WAS BEING WATCHED BY HIMMLER AND HIS GESTAPO. I KNOW OF SEVERAL AUTHENTICATED INSTANCES WHEN HIGH FOREIGN AND GERMAN OFFICIALS THOUGHT THEY WERE CHATTING CONFIDENTIALLY WITH THE TEUTON FUEHRER, ONLY TO LEARN THAT HIMMLER WITHOUT HITLER'S KNOWLEDGE HAD LISTENED IN WITH THE AID OF SECRETLY LAID MICROPHONES, AND HAD OBTAINED A VERATBIM RECORD OF THE GOINGS-ON BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

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HITLER DURING THE CLOSING MONTHS OF MY STAY IN GERMANY OBVIOUSLY FEARED HIMMLER.

HIMMLER HAS NOW ATTAINED HIS GOAL. THE MAN WHOSE OFFICE HE WORKED SO HARD TO TAKE OVER HAS BEEN SENT TO THE SEETHING, REBELLIOUS PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA. HE PROBABLY WILL SHARE THE FATE OF HIS PREDECESSOR PRO TEM, THE LATE REINHARD HEYDRICH.

NOBODY EXPECTED HEAVY-SET, STUTTERING BARON KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH TO RETURN TO PRAGUE. AFTER LIDICE AND HEYDRICH'S VIOLENT DEATH, HE WAS TOO SCARED TO COME BACK. IN THE COMING TRIAL OF THE NAZI CRIMINALS HE WILL PROBABLY FIGURE LESS AS A TORMENTOR OF CZECHS THAN AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH-GERMAN TITLED GENTRY WHO, ALTHOUGH HE MUST HAVE KNOWN OF THE CRIMINAL ACTS OF HITLER

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AND HIS COHORTS, NEVERTHELESS GAVE ACTIVE SUPPORT TO THE NAZI CAUSE, EVEN ACCEPTING HIGH RANK IN THE HIMMLER SS GANGSTER FORMATIONS.

HIMMLER IS NOW NOT ONLY IN CHARGE OF EVERYTHING THAT PERTAIN TO THE POLICE. HE IS ALSO, AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, THE REICH'S CHIEF ADMINISTRATION (VERWALTUNG). GERMANY IS THE TRADITIONAL HOME OF THE BUREAUCRACY. ITS CIVIL SERVICE CORPS WAS A VAST ONE UNDER THE KAISER; IT WAS EQUALLY VAST DURING THE SHORTLIVED REPUBLIC. IT REACHED ASTRONOMIC FIGURES, HOWEVER, UNDER NAZISM. HIMMLER NOW BOSSES THAT ENORMOUS ORGANIZATION. HIS SPIES WILL BE EVERYWHERE TO SEE TO IT THAT NOBODY WILL QUESTION AN ORDER OR FAIL TO EXECUTE A DECREE, NO MATTER HOW CRUEL OR INHUMANE.

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IF FRICK, WHO IS, RELATIVELY SPEAKING, A GENTLEMAN AS GANGSTERS GO, SHOULD PROVE TOO SOFT IN HIS DEALINGS WITH THE CZECHS TO PLEASE HIMMLER, KARL H.FRANK, THE FORMER BOOKSELLER, WHO HELD THE RANK OF STATE'S SECRETARY UNDER VON NEURATH, HEYDRICH, AND POLICE GENERAL KURT DALUEGE IN THE PROTECTORATE, CAN BE RELIED UPON TO CORRECT THE SITUATION. I FEEL CONVINCED HE WILL TURN UP AGAIN IN PRAGUE IF FRICK CANNOT MANAGE ALONE. HE PROBABLY IS ACTING AS HIMMLER'S RIGHT-HAND MAN--HIS NEW HEYDRICH--RIGHT NOW. FRANK WAS THE WILLING CHIEF EXECUTIONER FOR THE UNSPEAKABLE HEYDRICH, AND WAS PARTICULARLY FANATICAL IN STAMPING OUT CZECH CLERGYMEN AND TEACHERS, WHOM HE REGARDED AS THE REICH'S MOST FORMABLE ENEMIES.

ONE WONDERS THAT FRANK--WHO IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE EQUALLY DETESTABLE TORMENTOR OF POLAND, GOVERNOR-GENERAL HANNS FRANK--HAS NOT YET MET THE FATE OF HEYDRICH.

I DON'T RECALL WHAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HENRICH HIMMLER AND KONSTANTIN HIERL, THE CHIEF OF THE COMPULSORY GERMAN LABOR SERVICE, WAS. PROBABLY HIERL DID NOT WANT TO WORK UNDER HIMMLER.

BUT I KNOW THAT HIERL FOR A LONG TIME HAS HAD THE AMBITION OF BECOMING A MINISTER OF THE REICH. IT IS EQUALLY CONCEIVABLE THAT, AS A SOP TO HIERL'S VANITY, HIMMLER HAS HIMSELF SUGGESTED THAT THE HEAD OF THE REICH'S ARBEITS-DIENST BE HUMORED WITH AN APPOINTMENT AS AN INDEPENDENT REICH'S MINISTER. HE WILL PROBABLY BE ALL THE MORE PLIABLE AS A TOOL OF HIMMLER'S.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THE ECLIPSING OF DR.ROBERT LEY, THE REICH'S LABOR LEADER AND CHIEF OF HITLER'S POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, THE NAZI PARTY.

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BUT ALL OF THEM--LEY, HIERL, FRANK, AND EVEN FRICK--ARE NOW IN THE LAST ANALYSIS UNDER THE HEEL OF HEINRICH HIMMLER, WHO CAN CONTROL ALL THESE MEN THROUGH HIS ALMOST UNLIMITED POWERS AS HEAD OF THE GESTAPO.

TO ELIMINATE GOERING, HE IS HAVING HIS HENCHMEN START A WHISPERING CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ROTUND REICHMARSHALL, AS I HAVE LEARNED FROM THE GERMAN UNDERGROUND.

HIMMLER KNOWS BUT ONE METHOD OF GOVERNING: TERROR. AND ALL GERMANY KNOWS THAT IS HIS METHOD. THERE ISN'T A MAN IN GERMANY OR INDEED IN EUROPE WHO IS MORE HATED THAT THIS BAVARIAN SADIST, WHO WAS BROUGHT UP AS A DECENT YOUNG LAD BY A GOD-FEARING, DEVOUT CATHOLIC COUPLE, BUT WHO HAS TURNED HIS BACK ON CHRISTIANITY, SCOFFS AT RELIGION, REINSTITUTES PAGAN-GERMANIC CUSTOMS, TORMENTS THE JEWS, TAKES A VICARIOUS SATISFACTION IN THE SUFFERING OF OTHERS, AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MURDER OF THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF GERMAN ARYANS, JEWS OF ALL COUNTRIES, PATRIOTIC REBELS IN CONQUERED

COUNTRIES, AND EVEN OF NON-CONFORMISTS IN SATELLITE NEIGHBOR COUNTRIES.

THERE IS ONE MORE HURDLE HE MUST JUMP BEFORE HIS POWER IS UNLIMITED: HE MUST EMERGE VICTOR IN THE INEVITABLE CLASH THAT IS BOUND TO COME BETWEEN THE ARMED MILITARY FORCES OF THE REICH AND ADOLF ITLER'S EVIL GENIUS, THE UNSUCCESSFUL FORMER BAVARIAN CHICKEN FARMER, BEER HALL DEBATER, AND GANGSTER CHIEFTAIN, HEINRICH HIMMLER.

HIMMLER'S APPOINTMENT IS NO SIGN OF NAZI STRENGTH. IT IS A SIGNAL THAT THE CRACK-UP IS INEVITABLE.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT.5--SENT SEPT.2)

FR21 4ACW

WASHINGTON,SEPT.4-(AP)-A JOINT MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION IS BEING ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY, TO HANDLE POLITICAL MATTERS ARISING FROM THE WAR.

RUSSIA WILL BE REPRESENTED ON THE COMMISSION AND IT WAS REPORTED THAT A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, AND THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

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UNDATED MINISTRY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME HAS ESTABLISHED A "MINISTRY FOR REGIONS OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY," A GERMAN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TODAY. ITS TASK IS "TO COORDINATE ALL ACTIONS IN RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE ON SICILY AND IN REGIONS DIRECTLY MENACED BY THE ENEMY."

ALB/ APRA 18 1236PEW

BUENOS AIRES SEPT.4-(AP)-DAVID MATSON, OF ROANOKE, VA., THE OPERATIONS MANAGER OF COMPANIA ELECTRICIDAD DEL SUR, WAS DETAINED BY POLICE TODAY TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL OTHER OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY AFTER ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORS RAIDED THEIR OFFICES AND SEIZED RECORDS.

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MATSON, WHO IS THE HIGHEST RANKING AMERICAN EXECUTIVE OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN POWER SUBSIDIARY, IS THE ONLY AMERICAN CITIZEN THUS FAR INVOLVED.

HE WAS DETAINED AFTER HE WENT TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS TO INQUIRE INTO THE SITUATION OF THE OTHER COMPANY CHIEFS WHO WERE PICKED UP PREVIOUSLY. LATER MATSON WAS PERMITTED TO RETURN HOME AND PACK A BAG PREPARATORY TO SPENDING THE NIGHT AT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY MADE INQUIRIES OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND THE CONSULATE CHECKED AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN AN EFFORT TO LEARN THE CHARGES AGAINST MATSON. THUS FAR THEY HAD RECEIVED NO REPLY.

THIS IS THE FIRST INSTANCE OF POLICE ACTION INVOLVING AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND AN AMERICAN OWNED COMPANY IN THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT'S INVESTIGATION OF UTILITY COMPANIES. THE HEADS OF TWO OTHER EUROPEAN CONTROLLED COMPANIES PREVIOUSLY WERE DETAINED.

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED AN INVESTIGATION OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH-OWNED TIRE COMPANIES, BUT THE ACTION THUS FAR HAS BEEN LIMITED TO TAKING INVENTORIES OF THEIR RUBBER STOCKS.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT.4-(AP)-ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORS TODAY OCCUPIED THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANIA DE ELECTRICIDAD DE ARGENTINA DEL SUR, SUBSIDIARY OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN POWER COMPANY, AND ORDERED SEVERAL OF ITS OFFICERS DETAINED.

TWO OTHER BIG ARGENTINE UTILITY COMPANIES, CADE AND ITALO ARGENTINO, ALREADY ARE UNDER INVESTIGATION.

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POLICE SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN AT REQUEST OF THE FEDERAL COMMISSIONER IN TACUNAN PROVINCE WHERE AUTHORITIES ARE INVESTIGATING ACTIVITIES OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES, INCLUDING AN AFFILIATE OF ARGENTINA DEL SUR.

ALL BOOKS AND FILES OF THE ORGANIZATION WERE SEIZED, AND POLICE SAID THE DETAINED OFFICIALS-- AMONG THEM COMPANY PRESIDENT WILLIAM A.REECE, A BRITISH SUBJECT--WOULD BE TAKEN TO TUCUMAN LATER TODAY FOR QUESTIONING.

THE AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, EDWARD L.REED, CALLED ON THE FOREIGN OFFICE THIS MORNING TO LEARN THE PURPOSE OF THE ACTION SO FAR AS IT INVOLVES AMERICAN CAPITAL.

BJ29PEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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NOTE TO EDITORS: NEXT MONDAY BEING A NATIONAL HOLIDAY THERE WILL BE NO "THE WAR TODAY" COLUMN.

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SEP 5 1943

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1943

30.24-8073

30.24-8073

POLICE SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN AT REQUEST OF THE FEDERAL COMMISSIONER IN TACUMAN PROVINCE WHERE AUTHORITIES ARE INVESTIGATING ACTIVITIES OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES, INCLUDING AN AFFILIATE OF ARGENTINA DEL SUR.

ALL BOOKS AND FILES OF THE ORGANIZATION WERE SEIZED, AND POLICE SAID THE DETAINED OFFICIALS-- AMONG THEM COMPANY PRESIDENT WILLIAM A.REECE, A BRITISH SUBJECT--WOULD BE TAKEN TO TUCUMAN LATER TODAY FOR QUESTIONING.

THE AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, EDWARD L.REED, CALLED ON THE FOREIGN OFFICE THIS MORNING TO LEARN THE PURPOSE OF THE ACTION SO FAR AS IT INVOLVES AMERICAN CAPITAL.

B329PEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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1943

NAZIS ON FRENCH SOIL ONCE MORE, AND IF THERE IS AN INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE WE MAY EXPECT THEM TO BE PART OF IT.

ALONG WITH THE GERMAN REPORTS WE ARE GETTING INTERESTING NEWS FROM ALLIED SOURCES. EDWARD KENNEDY, FAMOUS ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, IN REPORTING THE LANDING IN ITALY SAID IT WAS "THE FIRST OF SEVERAL EXPECTED INVASIONS OF HITLER'S EUROPE." THE ARRIVAL IN LONDON OF GENERAL HENRY H. ARNOLD, CHIEF OF UNITED STATES AIR FORCES, GAVE RISE TO SPECULATION THAT HE WAS THERE TO EFFECT FURTHER COORDINATION OF GROUND AND AIR FORCES FOR AN INVASION OF THE CONTINENT FROM BRITAIN. MEANTIME THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIRFORCES HAVE BEEN BLASTING THE CHANNEL COAST.

NOTE ALSO HAS BEEN TAKEN OF THE FACT THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER HAS AT HIS COMMAND FORCES WHICH HAVEN'T BEEN SENT INTO THE ITALIAN SHOW. THEY ARE AVAILABLE FOR OTHER ATTACKS.

WHAT ARE THE INVASION POSSIBILITIES?

SEP 5 1943

SO FAR AS CONCERNS THE MEDITERRANEAN ZONE, THERE OBVIOUSLY MAY BE LANDINGS AT FRESH POINTS IN ITALY. AS THIS COLUMN HAS SAID BEFORE, ACTION MIGHT BE TAKEN AGAINST THE BIG ISLANDS OF SARDINIA, CORSICA AND CRETE. AN INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE IS AMONG CONTINGENCIES, AND A THRUST INTO THE BALKANS HAS BEEN CONSIDERED.

AS FOR THE INVASION OF WESTERN FRANCE, WHICH MOSCOW ALMOST DAILY CALLS FOR, THIS WILL TAKE PLACE WHEN THE TIME IS RIPE. HOWEVER, THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND RECENTLY HAS SAID THAT IT WON'T BE RUSHED INTO THIS DANGEROUS OPERATION.

Blank

30.24-8075

30.24-8075

Commando Raids Seal Italian Toe, British Troops Seize 40 Villages; Allied Landing Perils Japs at Lae

SEP 6 1943

BAGNARA SEIZED, 2,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED IN DRIVE

Allies Obtain Firm Grip on 40-Mile Invasion Arc.

TANKS HAMMER INLAND

Violent Fighting in Progress on Slopes of Aspromonte Mountains.

ITALIAN FLEET FLEES

Warships Abandon Taranto Naval Base, Algiers Reports.

EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 5 — (AP) Allied forces throwing Commando-claw-like pincers over the top of the Italian toe have seized Bagnara, clamped a firm hold on a 40-mile invasion arc from Melito to Bagnara, and taken more than 2,000 prisoners.

At least 40 coastal and inland towns and villages have been taken by Allied troops.

Repeating the highly-successful American landing jumps along the Sicilian north coast, a big Commando force captured Bagnara 10 miles northeast of San Giovanni, and was joined by infantrymen speeding up the shores against still-feeble enemy resistance, Allied headquarters announced today.

Other Commandos landed at Melito, rounding the southern edge of the toe 15 miles below Reggio Calabria, but found that road junction already evacuated by the Italians.

Under personal leadership of dashing Eighth Army Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, British and Canadian troops in the third day of invasion were fanning in both directions along the coast and plunging deeper inland on the toe, where the Axis might elect to stand in natural mountainous defenses.

(An Algiers broadcast recorded in London by the Associated Press said Allied troops were on the outskirts of Palmi, five miles beyond Bagnara.

(Italian headquarters reported Allied armored units were knifing inland, and that "violent fighting is in progress in the area east of Bagnara and on the slopes of the Aspromonte (bitter) mountains" inside the lower toe.

("Between Palmi and Bagnara, the defending forces after having thrown the first British contingent back into the sea, had to withdraw from Bagnara," the Italian communique said.

(Reuters quoted an Algiers broadcast saying that the Italian fleet had abandoned Taranto, naval base inside the Italian heel.)

The tremendous drubbing of Italian railroads has knocked out their usefulness to the Germans in any effort to rush large reinforcement armies into southern or central Italy headquarters announced. Reconnaissance showed the terrible destruction of rail routes exceeded previous reports.

U. S. Flying Fortresses heaped fresh destruction on airfields, railroads and highways in the Naples area yesterday and were followed up last night by British Wellingtons while R.A.F. heavy bombers from the Middle East battered the Grottaglie airdrome near Taranto Friday night.

Other fleets of Allied planes smashed at enemy positions ahead of invasion troops, and broke up the first Italian attempt to harry the Allied ground troops, knocking down eight out of a force of 20 fighter-bombers.

Aground, casualties thus far have been light on both sides.

The bag of prisoners soared over 2,000 by last night, most of them Italians.

But the enemy resorted to extensive demolitions before withdrawing, and these are slowing the advance along both the north and south coastal roads. So far no mines have been found, and the strong artillery and anti-aircraft batteries that the Axis formerly had on this tip of continental Europe obviously had ben pulled back.

The campaign appears similar to that in Sicily in that the Axis plan apparently was to let the Allies land without heavy opposition, and then oppose them at points offering the best natural defenses.

The Italian toe area has two serious bottlenecks, one between the Gulfs of Santa Eufemia and Squillace halfway up from the southern tip and the other betwen the Gulfs of Policastro and Taranto. Fear of being cut off by additional landings at these points presumably led the Axis not to keep strong forces posted near the tip of the toe.

Among villages occupied by columns sweeping up the coast road were San Gregorio, San Leo, Pellaro, Madonnella, Lazzaro, Cannitello, and Porto Salvo.

One town lying some 50 miles ahead of Bagnara is Filadelfia. Like so many Calabrian towns, it was founded by the Greks.

Melito, whose loss was announced by the Italians yesterday, is the southern terminal of a cross peninsular road.

A South African lieutenant, one of the first fliers to land at the Reggio Calabria airdrome, said "many Italian soldiers in full marching order came from the hills to surrender. Some were still armed."

The preponderance of Italians among the prisoners indicated the Germans again were using them as rearguards to cover their own withdrawal, as they did repeatedly in Africa and Sicily.

Associated Press correspondent Daniel De Luce, who followed the first invasion troops, said the Italian defenses were "astoundingly weak" and that Italians were surrendering happily.

Paul Kern Lee, Associated Press reported aboard a British destroyer, said the coastal area blossomed with white flags soon after the invasion was launched, with hundreds of civilians waving tokens of surrender. He identified two units in action as the Canadian First Division and British Fifth division.

A tremendous barrage of 900 guns lined up hub to hub on the Sicilian shore preceded the first assault forces, Lee added, and De Luce described the heavy attack as like an elephant stepping on a gnat. The first actions were simply skirmishes rather than battles, he declared.

POWERFUL FORCE STORMS ASHORE IN SMOKE SCREEN

Planes, Warships Support Surprise Move on Huon Gulf Coast.

LITTLE OPPOSITION

Few Allied Casualties Reported; Australian in Command.

VERN HAUGLAND

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, Sept. 6—(AP) A powerful Allied force, comprised mainly of Australian troops, has landed on the coast of Huon gulf east of Lae, New Guinea, isolating the Lae-Salamaua area from supply bases up the coast.

"The investment of Lae has begun," said General Douglas MacArthur who is in New Guinea in personal command of operations.

Striking with paralyzing force, the Allied troops stormed ashore under cover of a smoke screen Saturday morning after naval forces had prepared the way with a heavy bombardment. The Japanese apparently were caught unawares.

"In a coordinated ground, air and naval operation, our troops, in heavy force, have successfully landed on the coast northeast of Lae, cutting the enemy's line of communication to Finschhafen and the north coast of New Guinea," a communique said.

Complete Surprise

"The movement was a complete surprise and the landing was made with little opposition. x x x The movement to invest and isolate the Lae-Salamaua area is now underway."

Lae is one of the principal Japanese bases in central New Guinea. It lies about 15 miles northwest of Salamaua, where American and Australian troops gradually have been closing in on a strategic enemy airdrome.

Six hours after the successful landing, the Allied protective air cover intercepted and dispersed an enemy formation of medium and dive bombers, escorted by 35 fighters, which struck at the invading forces.

There were few Allied casualties in the landing itself but the Japanese air raid damaged two small Allied boats and caused some casualties.

The landing troops were under the direction of General Sir Thomas Blamey, an Australian. Vice Admiral Carpender commanded the naval forces and Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenny directed the air forces.

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Bombers Lash at Lae

As the infantry was moving ashore to the east, Allied heavy bombers blasted Lae itself with 96 tons of explosives. Gun positions and other installations were heavily damaged. At the same time, Mitchell bombers roared along the coast, strafing enemy positions wherever found.

The Japanese sought desperately to fight off the attacking airmen over Lae and 21 enemy fighters were shot down.

Observers at General MacArthur's headquarters said the manouver cut off the enemy forces in the Lae area from reinforcements and separated them from the main Japanese bodies at Finschhafen, 60 miles east of Lae on the Huon peninsula, and from others farther up the coast.

Gen. Blamey, at a press conference, said the Japanese evidently were caught by surprise and failed to offer any resistance during the first hour of the operation.

Warships Shell Base

Allied naval vessels shelled Lae before and during the landings to the east and thus held the enemy's attention until beachheads were established.

Gen. Blamey said the Japanese also apparently had been deceived by the operations at Salamaua to the south. They evidently thought, he said, that Salamaua was the main Allied objective, whereas actually, for several weeks, the ground fighting there has been of a diversionary nature to keep the enemy occupied.

Across Vitiaz strait, medium bombers, escorted by fighters, heavily strafed and bombed anti-aircraft positions, supply dumps and bivouac areas around the Cape Gloucestre, New Britain, airdrome.

Long-range fighters swept along the western coast of New Britain and Vitu islands and destroyed or machinegunned 32 enemy barges at various hideouts.

Corsairs Raid Kahili

Corsairs raided the Kahili airdrome on southern Bougainville island in the Solomons, destroying four grounded enemy planes. The day before in the same area Allied planes destroyed three grounded Japanese planes and shot down five.

The great Japanese naval and air base at Rabaul, New Britain, which has not been reported attacked for nearly two months, was subjected to a four-hour night harassing raid. Numerous fires and explosions were set off on Vunakanau and Lakunai airdromes and in the town area. Anti-aircraft positions at Retaval were bombed and silenced.

RED DONETS DRIVE TAKES MINING CITY

Nazi Garrison Killed Or Routed In Street Fighting—Stalino In Flames

WW HERCHER

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Sept. 6—Russia's Donets basin army captured the mining city of Artemovsk yesterday after killing or routing its German garrison in bitter street fighting and also retook 120 other localities in nine-mile advances that put Red artillery only fifteen miles from Stalino, the Russians said today.

Stalino was reported in flames, an indication that the Germans were burning it and destroying installations before abandoning that city, which had served as their southern headquarters.

General Rodion Malinovsky's troops first broke into the "stubbornly defended" city lying on the inner German rail network on Saturday night after capturing points on the north and south, said a Moscow broadcast communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor. The Germans "had created large expanses of mine fields and anti-tank obstacles at the approaches," it added.

In the street battle that followed some Axis troops surrendered and others fled after suffering "heavy losses," Moscow said.

8,400 Nazi Soldiers Killed

One Russian group, presumably the one converging on Stalino to the south, killed 2,000 Germans during the day, and the communique said a total of 8,400 enemy troops were slain, and scores of

tanks, planes and guns were destroyed or captured on all fronts.

Advances of four to nine miles were hammered out on the Konotop, Bryansk, and Smolensk fronts as the Russian military machine ground on westward through more than 250 villages to boost the Red Army's total bag to 1,500 localities rewon in the last week.

"A very important center of resistance," which may be Baltutino, only thirty-five miles southeast of Smolensk, was captured on the central front, where the Russians said the Germans "tried at all costs to stem the advance of our troops."

14 Miles From Konotop

The communique also announced the seizure of Khutor-Mikhaylovsky, rail junction eighty-five miles south of Bryansk. The fall of this town and others gave the Red Army a seventy-mile-long grip on the Bryansk-Kiev artery above Konotop, northern Ukraine citadel which is menaced by Russian units attacking only fourteen miles from the city.

Artemovsk, formerly Bakhmut, is forty-two miles north of the steel city of Stalino on the railway to Slavyansk, another big Axis base twenty-five miles to the northwest. It had a peace-time population of approximately 40,000 and is noted for its coal and quicksilver. Steel rails also were once manufactured there.

Stalino was threatened by numerous Russian columns striking from three sides and seizing the intervening railways between Stalino and Slavyansk. One unit toppled Khartsyzsk, fifteen miles east of Stalino, and only five miles from Makeevka. Other Soviet forces striking down from the north were only slightly farther away from the city which the Germans have held since October, 1941.

A Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press acknowledged an Axis withdrawal all along the Donets Basin front, terming it as usual, "movements for shortening of the front." It added that "masses of Soviet men and tanks were trying in vain to disturb the German detaching movements."

Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent, who visited the front west and south of Kharkov, quoted Red army men as saying the Germans were retiring toward the Dnieper river and in view of these statements Stalino's early capture was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Russian troops apparently had flanked Konotop with the seizure of Korop, on the northwest near the Desna. Some of these units were reported striking westward toward the railway connecting Konotop with Gomel via Bakhmach. Others had turned southward along the Desna's eastern banks apparently to take Konotop from the rear.

German resistance centered largely around rail junctions, but the Russians were seizing these at a rapid pace except in the area west of Kharkov where the Axis thus far has made a firmer stand in order to protect the escape routes leading out of the Donets Basin.

NAZI, DUTCH AND BELGIAN TARGETS HIT

SEP 6 1943

Railway Yards And Airfields Raided After Night Attack On Ruhr

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5—American and British bombers pounded Belgian railway yards and Dutch airfields in the continued grinding down of Axis communications and air bases in potential invasion areas of western Europe today after RAF Mosquitoes jabbed into the Ruhr and Rhineland by night.

The German radio Deutschlandsender went off the air about 10.30 P. M. tonight, indicating the RAF was on another night mission over Europe.

Ghent Freight Yards Hit

United States Eighth Air Force Marauders raked the freight yards in Ghent, Belgium, this morning, and a communique said "good results were observed."

Later in the day, RAF Bostons crossed the lower end of the North Sea and attacked airfields at Woensdrecht, a Netherlands sea coast town on the West Scheldt five miles north of the Belgian border. Both the Belgian and Netherlands attacks were covered and escorted by RAF, Dominion and Allied Spitfires.

Bombers Lay Mines

In addition to the Mosquito raid into the Ruhr and Rhineland, British heavy bombers laid mines in enemy waters last night and naval aircraft operating with the fighter command damaged three enemy E-boats in the Channel.

Although the German air force sent up many fighters to challenge the Allied raiders, the Nazis failed to knock down a single bomber last night or today, it was announced.

During today's operations the Marauders destroyed three enemy fighters and escorting Spitfires shot down three more. Two Spitfires are missing from day and night patrols.

The Air Ministry communique did not identify the Ruhr and Rhineland targets of the night raiders. The German communique said an air attack on an unspecified town in occupied territory caused "considerable losses" among civilians and destruction of buildings.

Pound Enemy Shipping

Typhoon bombers blasted enemy shipping in a Dutch estuary this morning destroying two small motor ships, a tug and two barges and damaging other small vessels, the Air Ministry announced.

Later other Typhoons attacked an airfield at Mardyck, six miles southwest of Dunkerque. One British craft is missing.

In addition to the three fighters shot down by the Marauders, four others were damaged, a subsequent report said.

PEACE APPEAL IS SOUNDED BY RADIO IN ROME

Broadcast Tells Of Defeats — Algiers Hears Fleet Has Left Taranto

LEWIS AWIGINS

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5—While Allied troops bit deeper into the [illegible]inland of Italy, the Italians c[illegible] their indirect peace plea a Rome radio broadcast [illegible] the "sooner we have an honorable peace the better."

This English language broadcast, heard by the Ministry of Information, came from a closely controlled station in the Italian capital.

The Algiers radio broadcast a report, unconfirmed from any other source, that the Italian fleet had abandoned its Taranto base presumably to withdraw into the Adriatic—a move which would not surprise British navy men since the base lies only about 175 miles from the present fighting front.

Communiques Differ

The Italian communique was less optimistic in tone than that portion of the German communique devoted to the fighting on the Calabrian front. The latter, broadcast by the Berlin radio said in part:

"British forces which landed on the Calabrian peninsula could widen their bridgehead yesterday only very little although they were opposed by only weak German and Italian forces."

The Italian communique declared that the Allied forces "supported by large air formations intensified the flow of troops and armored units" and penetrated further inland, occuying several populated places.

Withdraw From Bagnara

"Between Palmi and Bagnara the defending forces, after having thrown the first British contingent back into the sea, had to withdraw from Bagnara," the Italian communique continued.

"Violent fighting is in progress in the area to the east of Bagnara and on the slopes of the Aspromonte mountains."

Both communiques claimed that an Allied cruiser was badly hit by bombs and that attacks were made on Allied landing forces.

According to the latest information here the Italians had two battleships of the old but modernized Cavour class at Taranto along with one or two cruisers and a handful of destroyers.

May Have Gone To Trieste

If this force left Taranto it either would have to make a bold run around Sicily to join with the bulk of the Italian fleet on the west coast or withdraw into the Adriatic.

British navy men would not be surprised to find that the ships had sailed all the way to Trieste.

After acknowledging the need for swift peace, the Rome broadcast gave this picture of the Italian war outlook:

"We realize, however, that no street demonstrations will bring it (peace) any nearer.

Complains Of Supply Lack

"Meanwhile, the enemy, supported by huge quantities of material and the largest air umbrella ever seen, is advancing on our mainland.

"Our soldiers in Calabria are fighting without pause, but they have not adequate means at their disposal.

"They are far from their supply bases. Such lines of communications as do exist are being continually broken and often rendered useless by the enemy.

"We are watching what is happening in Calabria with deep grief."

Britons Slip Into Greece

SEP 6 1943

ERNEST AGNEW

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Sept. 6—In one of the most audacious acts of the war, British and Greek staff officers from Cairo have traveled hundreds of miles through enemy-held territory for a secret rendezvous at Balkan headquarters of Greek guerrillas.

There, it was disclosed today, they conferred with 600 leaders representing more than 50,000 Greek patriots and effected a unified command for an underground fight against the Axis.

The conference established a long-term policy to fit in with the Allied Middle East Command's plans for intensification of sabotage in the Axis-occupied Balkan country.

Arms Shipments Planned

According to reports reaching here, they also perfected methods to assure the guerrillas arms and other equipment.

The conference lasted three days and then the staff officers returned to Cairo by the same secret route used for entry.

Germany has talked of British planes using secret airfields in Greece and of submarine contacts along various parts of the coast. Supplies, including arms, technical equipment, radios, medicine and some food, reportedly have been landed.

British Still In Greece

Some British, Australian and New Zealand soldiers are fighting with the guerrillas in the Balkans, it is reported here. Left behind when Greece was overrun in April, 1941, they took to the mountains and linked up with the native patriots. Some still are wearing the remnants of their old uniforms.

Allied governments have estimated that there are about 150,000 guerrillas throughout the Balkans now actively fighting the Axis and have said that at least twice that number would join when and if they are equipped with arms.

Pravelic Reported Out

Heightened Axis anxieties about the Balkans—born of fears of imminent Allied landings—were shown in a Tass dispatch, datelined Geneva. It reported the virtual ouster of Dr. Ante Pavelic, Hitler's Croatian puppet, and the German appointment of Nicola Mandic as chairman of the Council of Ministers of Croatia. The Croatian war ministers also were reported removed.

The chairmanship of the Council of Ministers, Tass said, is a new post. Mandic was a one-time German official under the Hapsburgs as Vice Governor of Bosnia.

Gen. Fredrich Navratil was appointed new war minister, Tass reported.

The Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said a few raiders from one vessel reached the shore but fled, discarding helmets, hand grenades and rifle ammunition, when German Coast Guard units discovered them and opened fire.

Light British coastal forces fought a sharp battle with a large group of armed enemy minesweepers and heavily-armed patrol vessels off the French coast early today, scoring a torpedo hit on one enemy patrol ship and severely damaging two more, the Admiralty announced.

The minesweepers first were engaged in an intermittent, two-hour battle with the British vessels making numerous attacks "against strong and determined defense," and then the enemy patrol vessels rushed up in reinforcement. The British attacked them, hitting three.

All the British ships returned safely "having suffered only slight casualties," the Admiralty added.

The German Sunday communique said Nazi naval patrol forces had sunk four British motor torpedo boats and fired a fifth off the French channel coast Saturday night.

Berlin's communique made no mention of Ushant island.

Ushant—the French call it Quessant—is only 10 miles off the northwestern tip of France and 25 airline miles from Brest. It is about a mile wide and four miles long.

Commando Thrust at French Isle Revealed by German Radio

British Coastal Forces, Meanwhile, Attack Nazi Patrol Vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 5 — (AP) The German radio asserted today without Allied confirmation that British Commandos had attempted a landing Friday night on the tiny island of Ushant, just off the westernmost point on the Atlantic coast of France.

Berlin declared the attack was beaten off after a single vessel had reached the beach.

British Combined Operations headquarters and other officials declined to confirm or deny the reported action, but Commando units carry out many reconnaissance thrusts which never are announced in London.

A major naval engagement between the French and the British occurred off the island in 1778. It is in the area used as a base by the American naval commander John Paul Jones in his raiding operations against the British coast.

Rocky and dangerous to the mariner, it formerly was inhabited only by lighthouse keepers and fishermen but the Germans are believed to have converted it into a heavily defended strong point among the island stepping stones to the French coast.

BOMBER DERBY POPULAR

LONDON, Sept. 5.—(AP) Some of London's famous pubs are reported operating sweepstakes—on the sly—on the number of bombers lost in daily air raids over Europe and the total enemy fight

tanks, planes and guns were destroyed or captured on all fronts.

Advances of four to nine miles were hammered out on the Konotop, Bryansk, and Smolensk fronts as the Russian military machine ground on westward through more than 250 villages to boost the Red Army's total bag to 1,500 localities rewon in the last week.

"A very important center of resistance," which may be Baltutino, only thirty-five miles southeast of Smolensk, was captured on the central front, where the Russians said the Germans "tried at all costs to stem the advance of our troops."

14 Miles From Konotop

The communique also announced the seizure of Khutor-Mikhaylovsky, rail junction eighty-five miles south of Bryansk. The fall of this town and others gave the Red Army a seventy-mile-long grip on the Bryansk-Kiev artery above Konotop, northern Ukraine citadel which is menaced by Russian units attacking only fourteen miles from the city.

Artemovsk, formerly Bakhmut, is forty-two miles north of the steel city of Stalino on the railway to Slavyansk, another big Axis base twenty-five miles to the northwest. It had a peace-time population of approximately 40,000 and is noted for its coal and quicksilver. Steel rails also were once manufactured there.

Stalino was threatened by numerous Russian columns striking from three sides and seizing the intervening railways between Stalino and Slavyansk. One unit toppled Khartsyzsk, fifteen miles east of Stalino, and only five miles from Makeevka. Other Soviet forces striking down from the north were only slightly farther away from the city which the Germans have held since October, 1941.

A Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press acknowledged an Axis withdrawal all along the Donets Basin front, terming it as usual, "movements for shortening of the front." It added that "masses of Soviet men and tanks were trying in vain to disturb the German detaching movements."

Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent, who visited the front west and south of Kharkov, quoted Red army men as saying the Germans were retiring toward the Dnieper river and in view of these statements Stalino's early capture was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Russian troops apparently had flanked Konotop with the seizure of Korop, on the northwest near the Desna. Some of these units were reported striking westward toward the railway connecting Konotop with Gomel via Bakhmach. Others had turned southward along the Desna's eastern banks apparently to take Konotop from the rear.

German resistance centered largely around rail junctions, but the Russians were seizing these at a rapid pace except in the area west of Kharkov where the Axis thus far has made a firmer stand in order to protect the escape routes leading out of the Donets Basin.

NAZI, DUTCH AND BELGIAN TARGETS HIT

SEP 6 1943

Railway Yards And Airfields Raided After Night Attack On Ruhr

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5—American and British bombers pounded Belgian railway yards and Dutch airfields in the continued grinding down of Axis communications and air bases in potential invasion areas of western Europe today after RAF Mosquitoes jabbed into the Ruhr and Rhineland by night.

The German radio Deutschlandsender went off the air about 10.30 P. M. tonight, indicating the RAF was on another night mission over Europe.

Ghent Freight Yards Hit

United States Eighth Air Force Marauders raked the freight yards in Ghent, Belgium, this morning, and a communique said "good results were observed."

Later in the day, RAF Bostons crossed the lower end of the North Sea and attacked airfields at Woensdrecht, a Netherlands sea coast town on the West Scheldt five miles north of the Belgian border. Both the Belgian and Netherlands attacks were covered and escorted by RAF, Dominion and Allied Spitfires.

Bombers Lay Mines

In addition to the Mosquito raid into the Ruhr and Rhineland, British heavy bombers laid mines in enemy waters last night and naval aircraft operating with the fighter command damaged three enemy E-boats in the Channel.

Although the German air force sent up many fighters to challenge the Allied raiders, the Nazis failed to knock down a single bomber last night or today, it was announced.

During today's operations the Marauders destroyed three enemy fighters and escorting Spitfires shot down three more. Two Spitfires are missing from day and night patrols.

The Air Ministry communique did not identify the Ruhr and Rhineland targets of the night raiders. The German communique said an air attack on an unspecified town in occupied territory caused "considerable losses" among civilians and destruction of buildings.

Pound Enemy Shipping

Typhoon bombers blasted enemy shipping in a Dutch estuary this morning destroying two small motor ships, a tug and two barges and damaging other small vessels, the Air Ministry announced.

Later other Typhoons attacked an airfield at Mardyck, six miles southwest of Dunkerque. One British craft is missing.

In addition to the three fighters shot down by the Marauders, four others were damaged, a subsequent report said.

PEACE APPEAL IS SOUNDED BY RADIO IN ROME

Broadcast Tells Of Defeats — Algiers Hears Fleet Has Left Taranto

LEWIS MAWKINS

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5—While Allied troops bit deeper into the mainland of Italy, the Italians continued their indirect peace pleas today in a Rome radio broadcast which said the "sooner we have an honorable peace the better."

This English language broadcast, heard by the Ministry of Information, came from a closely controlled station in the Italian capital.

The Algiers radio broadcast a report, unconfirmed from any other source, that the Italian fleet had abandoned its Taranto base presumably to withdraw into the Adriatic—a move which would not surprise British navy men since the base lies only about 175 miles from the present fighting front.

Communiques Differ

The Italian communique was less optimistic in tone than that portion of the German communique devoted to the fighting on the Calabrian front. The latter, broadcast by the Berlin radio said in part:

"British forces which landed on the Calabrian peninsula could widen their bridgehead yesterday only very little although they were opposed by only weak German and Italian forces."

The Italian communique declared that the Allied forces "supported by large air formations intensified the flow of troops and armored units" and penetrated further inland, occuying several populated places.

Withdraw From Bagnara

"Between Palmi and Bagnara the defending forces, after having thrown the first British contingent back into the sea, had to withdraw from Bagnara," the Italian communique continued.

"Violent fighting is in progress in the area to the east of Bagnara and on the slopes of the Aspromonte mountains."

Both communiques claimed that an Allied cruiser was badly hit by bombs and that attacks were made on Allied landing forces.

According to the latest information here the Italians had two battleships of the old but modernized Cavour class at Taranto along with one or two cruisers and a handful of destroyers.

May Have Gone To Trieste

If this force left Taranto it either would have to make a bold run around Sicily to join with the bulk of the Italian fleet on the west coast or withdraw into the Adriatic.

British navy men would not be surprised to find that the ships had sailed all the way to Trieste.

After acknowledging the need for swift peace, the Rome broadcast gave this picture of the Italian war outlook:

"We realize, however, that no street demonstrations will bring it (peace) any nearer.

Complains Of Supply Lack

"Meanwhile, the enemy, supported by huge quantities of material and the largest air umbrella ever seen, is advancing on our mainland.

"Our soldiers in Calabria are fighting without pause, but they have not adequate means at their disposal.

"They are far from their supply bases. Such lines of communications as do exist are being continually broken and often rendered useless by the enemy.

"We are watching what is happening in Calabria with deep grief."

Britons Slip Into Greece

SEP 6 1943

ERNEST AGNEW

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Sept. 6—In one of the most audacious acts of the war, British and Greek staff officers from Cairo have traveled hundreds of miles through enemy-held territory for a secret rendezvous at Balkan headquarters of Greek guerrillas.

There, it was disclosed today, they conferred with 600 leaders representing more than 50,000 Greek patriots and effected a unified command for an underground fight against the Axis.

The conference established a long-term policy to fit in with the Allied Middle East Command's plans for intensification of sabotage in the Axis-occupied Balkan country.

Arms Shipments Planned

According to reports reaching here, they also perfected methods to assure the guerrillas arms and other equipment.

The conference lasted three days and then the staff officers returned to Cairo by the same secret route used for entry.

Germany has talked of British planes using secret airfields in Greece and of submarine contacts along various parts of the coast. Supplies, including arms, technical equipment, radios, medicine and some food, reportedly have been landed.

British Still In Greece

Some British, Australian and New Zealand soldiers are fighting with the guerrillas in the Balkans, it is reported here. Left behind when Greece was overrun in April, 1941, they took to the mountains and linked up with the native patriots. Some still are wearing the remnants of their old uniforms.

Allied governments have estimated that there are about 150,000 guerrillas throughout the Balkans now actively fighting the Axis and have said that at least twice that number would join when and if they are equipped with arms.

Pravelic Reported Out

Heightened Axis anxieties about the Balkans—born of fears of imminent Allied landings—were shown in a Tass dispatch, datelined Geneva. It reported the virtual ouster of Dr. Ante Pavelic, Hitler's Croatian puppet, and the German appointment of Nicola Mandic as chairman of the Council of Ministers of Croatia. The Croatian war ministers also were reported removed.

The chairmanship of the Council of Ministers, Tass said, is a new post. Mandic was a one-time German official under the Hapsburgs as Vice Governor of Bosnia.

Gen. Fredrich Navratil was appointed new war minister, Tass reported.

The Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said a few raiders from one vessel reached the shore but fled, discarding helmets, hand grenades and rifle ammunition, when German Coast Guard units discovered them and opened fire.

Light British coastal forces fought a sharp battle with a large group of armed enemy minesweepers and heavily-armed patrol vessels off the French coast early today, scoring a torpedo hit on one enemy patrol ship and severely damaging two more, the Admiralty announced.

The minesweepers first were engaged in an intermittent, two-hour battle with the British vessels making numerous attacks "against strong and determined defense," and then the enemy patrol vessels rushed up in reinforcement. The British attacked them, hitting three.

All the British ships returned safely "having suffered only slight casualties," the Admiralty added.

The German Sunday communique said Nazi naval patrol forces had sunk four British motor torpedo boats and fired a fifth off the French channel coast Saturday night.

Berlin's communique made no mention of Ushant island.

Ushant—the French call it Quessant—is only 10 miles off the northwestern tip of France and 25 airline miles from Brest. It is about a mile wide and four miles long.

Commando Thrust at French Isle Revealed by German Radio

British Coastal Forces, Meanwhile, Attack Nazi Patrol Vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 5 — (AP) The German radio asserted today without Allied confirmation that British Commandos had attempted a landing Friday night on the tiny island of Ushant, just off the westernmost point on the Atlantic coast of France.

Berlin declared the attack was beaten off after a single vessel had reached the beach.

British Combined Operations headquarters and other officials declined to confirm or deny the reported action, but Commando units carry out many reconnaissance thrusts which never are announced in London.

A major naval engagement between the French and the British occurred off the island in 1778. It is in the area used as a base by the American naval commander John Paul Jones in his raiding operations against the British coast.

Rocky and dangerous to the mariner, it formerly was inhabited only by lighthouse keepers and fishermen but the Germans are believed to have converted it into a heavily defended strong point among the island stepping stones to the French coast.

BOMBER DERBY POPULAR

LONDON, Sept. 5.—(AP) Some of London's famous pubs are reported operating sweepstakes—on the sly—on the number of bombers lost in daily air raids over Europe and the total enemy fight

30.24 - 8077

30.24 - 8077

shot down.

When the time for B.B.C. newscasts rolls around everybody stops talking and takes a firmer grip on his beer mug. The radio is turned on full blast and there's not a murmur as the communiques are read. Then every one tries to ask at once, "who won the money?"

The winner buys drinks all around.

REPORT BUDAPEST ON EDGE

Swiss Assert Hungarian Capital Seeks Open-City Status

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Morocco radio, in a broadcast recorded here, quoted Swiss sources as saying that the demilitarization of Budapest, the Hungarian capital, was in full swing, with Hungarians determined to do all possible to make it an open city.

LOST FLIER PRAISED BY SHUTTLE-BOMBERS

Trying to Quench Fire, He Fell From Flying Fortress

CLADWIN HILL

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 5 (AP)—Men who flew on the Eighth United States Air Force's shuttle-bombing raid on Germany on Aug. 17 gave high praise today to Flight Officer Richard Snyder of Kansas City, Mo.—one of the boys who never got to North Africa. He was co-pilot on a Flying Fortress piloted by Lieut. Curtis Biddick of Davis, Calif.

"The last the other fliers saw of the Fortress a large hole had been blown in the fuselage just under the co-pilot's window during a heavy attack by German fighters before they reached the target at Regensburg, Germany. Flames were pouring out of the hole," said Maj. William Veal of New Rochelle, N. Y., co-pilot of another Fortress.

"There seemed to be fire all over the inside of the ship—everywhere you could see, in the nose, cockpit and turret, there were flames."

When fellow fliers last saw him as they neared the Brenner Pass Snyder was leaning out the window trying to beat out the flames. He lost his grip and fell out. He had no parachute on, they said, and they agreed that he must have been killed. His ship was not seen after that.

Lieutenant Biddick was known as a "hard luck" pilot, but was exceptionally expert and courageous. On a recent raid he brought his ship back with 1,700 shell and bullet holes in it and two wounded men aboard. He and Snyder finished the raid on Trondheim, Norway, on July 24 with their oxygen supply system knocked out. They flew by passing an emergency bottle back and forth between them.

Hospital Train Carries 200 Middle East Wounded

ROBERT STURDEVANT

AN ENGLISH PORT, Monday, Sept. 6—(AP) The first American ambulance train in the European theater was used for the first time recently when it transported to military hospitals 200 American sick and wounded who had been brought from the Middle East.

A brightly-painted British hospital ship edged into this port early one morning after an uneventful voyage and within a few hours efficient U. S. medical corpsmen had disembarked the casualties to the waiting 14-coach, khaki-painted train built in British railway shops.

The Americans, most of whom were walking cases who had spent months in hospitals with varying sicknesses, were pleased with the train's comfortable accommodations including compartments for sitting cases, six ward cars for stretcher cases and an operating room.

As a result of careful study of rails, clearance, grades, curves and tunnels on the continent, the train could be used to evacuate wounded from a Western European front.

Stalin Acts To Heal Breach With Church

Meets Greek Orthodox Bishops, Approves Congress To Elect Patriarch And Form Holy Synod

SEP 6 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 5—The Soviet state, after a twenty-five-year separation, has advanced reconciliation with the old Greek Orthodox Church by approving its call for a congress to elect a Patriarch and organize a Holy Synod.

The move was announced in an official statement after a meeting of Premier Stalin, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar, and the three metropolitans (bishops) of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev at the Kremlin last night.

Stalin was described as sympathetic toward the congress, which will be the first since 1925, when the church discussed a split with the "new" church headed by Metropolitan Alexander Vidensky. The latter was not represented at last night's meeting.

Text Of Announcement

The text of the announcement, which was printed on the front pages of all Moscow newspapers under a two-column heading, said:

"September 4 the chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars of the USSR, Comrade J. V. Stalin, received acting Patriarch Metropolitan Sergei, Leningrad Metropolitan Alexei and the Metropolitan of the Ukraine, Kiev and Galicia, Nikolai.

"During the reception Metropolitan Sergei informed the chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars that leading circles of the Greek Orthodox Church intend to hold a congress of bishops in the very near future

Stalin

"The head of the Government, Comrade J. V. Stalin, expressed his sympathy with this decision and said the Government would not hinder this in any way.

"The vice-chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars, Comrade V. M. Molotov, was present at the reception."

The announcement represented no formal change in the position of the Soviet State Constitution, which provides freedom for both the practice of religion and the dissemination of anti-religious propaganda. It is important, however, as evidence of a rapprochement of the Soviet state with the Orthodox Church.

Truce Confirmed

The wartime truce between the Church and state was thus confirmed, following numerous indications of a reconciliation. S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet spokesman, told a press conference that freedom of religion existed, citing provisions in the Constitution of 1936.

Authorization for the Orthodox congress meant that the church would now be given full facilities to carry on its work. The news was received joyfully by congregations this morning.

Local Soviet authorities were reported assisting in the restoration of churches destroyed by the Germans

Russians Wait To See Effect Of Italy Drive

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the Red Army on the Steppe Front, Sept. 5—Soldiers of the Red army, crashing forward on the heels of the retreating Germans along a 600-mile front, attribute their clean-cut victory to their own power and not to Allied operations in the West.

When he heard the news of the Allied landing in Italy, a Red army man asked me:

"Is it a land front?"

They preferred to wait and see how much strength the Italian invasion would draw from the German armies along the Soviet front before deciding whether this was the Russian idea of a second front.

Spain Puts In Her Bid For Peace-Table Seat

Madrid, Sept. 5 (AP)—Through the medium of the officially influential weekly newspaper *El Espanol*, Spain put in her bid today for a share in the formation of the basis for world peace.

In a sense, *El Espanol's* editorial was another peace offensive proposal.

Both belligerent groups, said the editorial, are engaged in a search for the best road to peace to follow after the war, "a road which would not mean the defeat of all, brought about by the madness of military defeat or by the invasion of infra-historic forces of barbarism—concretely, of communism."

El Espanol continued that, "in war plans, only the belligerents may count. But in plans of peace peoples who were not dragged into the struggle and who guard their attitude of moral reserve and international harmony count also in an exceptional way."

What Surprised Italy: Place Of Invasion

Madrid, Sept. 5 (AP)—Both Berlin and Rome propagandists, who had said that they were not surprised by the invasion of Calabria, admitting today that the Allies had gained a surprise after all by doing something which was "elemental."

"What surprised the Italian people," said the Rome correspondent of the Madrid newspaper *Ya*, "was the fact that the landings were made more than 700 kilometers away and not much closer to Rome, the capital of Italy and the midpoint on its coast than Sicily."

U. S., Nazi Planes Fall; Flowers Put On Former

Madrid, Sept. 5 (AP)—Two fighter planes, one American and the other German, fell in flames during a recent Allied raid upon industrial targets in Albert, in northeast France, and plunged side by side into a field, a dispatch to Madrid said today. Both pilots were killed, it said, and added:

At dawn the next morning the Germans were chagrined to see the American plane covered with a red, white and blue field of flowers in the forms of the Stars and Stripes. So intricate was the design that it must have taken many persons hours to arrange.

On the German plane there was not

SPAIN OFFERS BID FOR ROLE IN DRAFT OF PEACE BASIS

Drive to Rid World of Communism Urged in Madrid Journal.

SEP 6 1943

MADRID, Sept. 5—(AP) Through the medium of the officially influential weekly newspaper El Espanol, Spain put in her bid today for a share in the formation of the basis for world peace.

In a sense, El Espanol's editorial was another peace offensive proposal, although its trend differed from previous Spanish editorials and statements of official character in that it did not specifically say that the Allies should listen to peace proposals now.

Through it, however, ran the familiar argument—that both sides are concerned about the post-war peace, and both sides want the best possible world organization after the war, and both desire the elimination of "barbarism," which to El Espanol is synonymous with Communism.

Parallels Nazi Comment

Such an argument paralleled Reich press spokesman Sundermann's statement Sept. 3, that Germany had no serious quarrel with the United States, Britain and France, and leaving it understood that Germany would welcome peace talks with the three and also their assistance in Germany's war against Russia.

Both belligerent groups, said the editorial, are engaged in a search for the best road to peace to follow after the war, "a road which would not mean the defeat of all, brought about by the madness of military edefat or by the invasion of infra-historic froces of barbarism—concretely, of Communism."

El Espanol continued that, "in war plans, only the belligerents may count. But in plans of peace peoples who were not dragged into the struggle and who guard their attitude of morale reserve and international harmony count also in an exceptional way."

NO MAJOR DEFENSE OF CALABRIA PLANNED

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5 — (AP) Germany has no large troop contingents in southern Italy and will not try to make a major stand in Calabria, the Berlin correspondent of Stockholm's Tidningen reported today.

He corroborated previous indications that the Nazi military chieftains were delaying employment of their full defensive strength until the pattern of the Allied invasion became clearer.

Until the main forces meet in battle the Germans will use an "elastic defense," a Nazi military commentator asserted in a press conference for foreign correspondents.

He was quoted by the Dagens Nyheter reporter as saying that the terrain on the Italian "toe" was causing the British Eighth army more difficulty than it experienced in Sicily.

NAZIS FAIL TO HALT DANISH SABOTAGE

Power Station, German Supply Train Among Targets of Hostile Public.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5 — (AP) Germany, with Denmark under Nazi military dictatorship for a week, has failed to halt sabotage against German war production, communication and transport facilities, the Free Danish Press bureau reported today.

Nazi General Hermann von Hannecken took over the Danish government last Sunday in an effort to put an end to sabotage and violent resistance to German occupation.

During the past three days saboteurs have damaged a train carrying German supplies, the Roskilde power station, Frederiksberg telephone conduits and channel bridge. The Germans relaxed the martial law curfew on Friday but rescinded the action because of the continuation of the sabotage.

The Danes expect the Germans to continue efforts this week to establish a government of Danes in order to relieve the Nazis of all except control over police and justice matters.

Elaborate Rites Held in Sofia For King Boris

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

King Boris III of Bulgaria was buried Sunday after elaborate funeral services in Alexander Nevsky cathedral in Sofia attended by high German officials and members of the Royal family, a German broadcast said.

The Germans supplied a guard of honor and a naval band, and detachments of other Axis troops stood guard as the body of the monarch was taken on a gun carriage to the railway station for transportation to the monastery at St. Ivan Rilski in the Rila mountains for burial, said the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

Heading foreign delegations were Admiral Erich Raeder, admiral inspector of the German navy; Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Tsistant Secretary of State in the Foreign Office Adolf von Steengracht, the Duke of Bergame representing the Italian king, and Japanese Minister Yamadschi representing Japan and Manchukuo.

The broadcast said 110 priests participated in the ceremonies.

King Boris, 49, died Aug. 28 and his six-year-old son succeeded him as King Simeon II.

REPORTER LANDS BEHIND FOE'S LINE

SEP 6 1943

American Goes Ashore in Italy to Take Off Commandos Who Captured 200

GIRL AMONG PRISONERS

British Raiders Neutralized Four Towns and Fought Many Skirmishes

By PAUL KERN LEE
Associated Press Correspondent

BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES, in Italy, Sept. 4 (Delayed)—With a party of sailors, I have just come ashore on the southern tip of Italy with a motor launch from the British destroyer Quail to take off six British Commandos and some of their many Italian prisoners.

Even though this landing (at the time) is behind the battle front some three to four miles, "rescue" is not the most proper word. For the Commandos, in a few days behind the lines, have destroyed all opposition in at least four towns, taken an embarrassingly large number of prisoners and generally played hob with enemy communications.

But they are having a thin time for food and the commanding officer, Maj. Peter Young of Cobham, Surrey, wants to report. The Quail will take them to Sicily.

After having covered yesterday's smoothly operating invasion of Italy and gone clear through the Strait of Messina for a look around, the Quail spent the night quietly patroling off the southwest tip of Italy. Today she was directed to patrol the south coast far east of Cape Spartivento to see what would happen.

She patrolled clear up to the entrance of the Gulf of Squillace, observing the smashed trains and unroofed buildings along the mountainous coast, where the only signs of life were an occasional parked tank, a wrecked enemy aircraft and periodic explosions inland.

Man Waves From Farm

On the way back from one of these sweeps, we were about a mile and a half off shore, opposite the mouth of a dry river near a small village, when our commanding officer, Lieut. Commdr. R. F. Jenks of London, noticed someone waving from a farmhouse. We were so used to Italians waving white flags that this was not unusual, but the captian noted that this fellow seemed to be waving purposefully and he ordered the signals yeoman:

"See if that man knows semaphore."

The man ashore did. With crude flags he waved:

"Five of us have cleared this place. Two hundred disarmed Italians in rail tunnel down road want surrender. Also can you send boat?"

"I don't want 200 Italians aboard," our captain said. He signaled: "Why do you want a boat?"

The man ashore replied: "We have been here over week and wish report."

We still did not know the identity of the signaler, but Commander Jenks, looking at his watch, which showed 3:30 P. M., said: "It's probably British commandos. Anyhow, it's teatime, so let's bring them off for a cup."

So the Quail stopped off the enemy shore and lowered a boat manned by eleven tin-hatted seamen with pistols and Lewis guns. The boat was under the command of Sub-Lieut. Geoffrey Gillott of Hertfordshire, with myself as a passenger.

As we arrived at the beach a score of helmeted Italian soldiers with rifles and packs rushed down to the water's edge. Alert to the possibility of a trap, Lieutenant Gillott had the gun trained against them, but at that instant five weary men dressed in khaki and wearing green Commando bérets sauntered down from the bushes.

2 Britons Line Up Italians

Two of them herded the Italians into a single line, while two others knelt behind the sand dunes, covering the road just behind the beach with automatic rifles. The fifth, Major Young, came to greet us.

Major Young said that his group had come ashore Saturday night to spy out the land, take prisoners and do what damage it could. It was joined by a small group that had landed Friday night. Their boat was wrecked on the beach by German dive-bombers and the Commandos split up into small groups to try to do as much damage as possible and get off the best way they could later.

While we were talking another trooper crept from the brush far down the road and joined us. He had become lost from the rest of his group in the hills.

The Commandos said that they had driven out or captured all the enemy in four small towns, ambushed and wrecked several Italian staff cars and fought dozens of skirmishes with some fifty Germans and more than 100 tough Italian parachute troops, who came into the district in armored cars to try to clean out the Commandos.

"They were the only really good Italian troops we met, and they really are good," one trooper said. "They chased us a couple of miles, but we finally dodged them in the hills."

They said that their only food had been bread and cheese obtained from the friendly Italian peasantry. They were extremely bitter at the Italian parachute troops, who had looted and wrecked the home of an aged Italian widow and her daughter who had fed the Commandos three nights before.

As we talked, one trooper destroyed an ammunition cache near a farmhouse, making considerable noise.

The Major wanted to bring with him sixteen selected prisoners, but with his party we can bring only seven. Further complications arose when the single officer of the lot, a first lieutenant of Parma, a 32-year-old veteran of Spain and Ethiopia and a two-time winner of the Croze di Guerra, insisted on bringing his girl friend. She was a cute but unwashed little brunette, a Red Cross nurse in army shorts who had been assigned to his outfit.

Lieutenant Gillott does not think much of the idea, but the Commandos all said: "Bring her along; she knows how to look out for herself and is a good sport. She volunteered to give us all shaves this morning." So we are going to take her.

She identified herself as Rosaria Cotroneo, 22 years old, and said that she had served at Tripoli and Tobruk for a year before she was captured at Tripoli last year and repatriated five months ago. The girl said that she had an uncle and aunt in America, but did not know in what city they lived.

The Commandos chimed in to say that virtually every Italian that they had met had claimed relatives in the United States. All had volubly expressed their disappointment that American troops had not landed instead of the British and Canadians.

The Italian troops are busy handing their rifles into our boat and most of them are trying to climb in with them, while the seamen order them off. Those not selected to go with us are ordered by the major to go up the road to the west, where we can hear occasional firing, and surrender to the first British party that they meet.

It is an unforgettable sight, those dejected men dragging back up the beach, rejected by their captors and about to break into tears over it.

Lone Plane Bombs Allies During Invasion of Italy

War Correspondent Gives Eyewitness Account of Messina Strait Crossing.

By DANIEL DE LUCE
(Associated Press War Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press)

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 4—(Delayed)—(AP) Astoundingly weak defenses on the foot of Italy permitted British Eighth army scouts to thrust beyond the invasion bridgehead on Messina strait today without encountering more than stray machine-gun fire or a few badly aimed shells.

The British stopped shelling the cape yesterday when civilians waved white flags from the shore.

The approach along the north coast to Scilla, fabled habitat of

was an army lieutenant. This lieutenant, who is of Italian extraction, told me:

"I have waited for this moment a long time. I found out in Sicily the sort of job we can do and I want to get down to doing it in Italy."

Here as in Sicily it looks as if our task will be feeding, housing, health and administration.

These are gentle people and they respond at once to the AMG formula of firm administration, coupled with generous assistance.

able to get his motor transport into Italy well ahead of schedule nevertheless.

Two German prisoners were captured in all operations in Italy yesterday.

Three German graves were found in Reggio Calabria with crosses dated Sept. 1, 1943. They apparently were killed by an artillery barrage from across the strait or by an air raid.

Officially it is stated that "services are normal" in this war-wrecked city. That will be good news to the inhabitants, many of whom are still out in the countryside. There is water at community water fountains, but hardly one store has opened. A great majority of the houses are badly damaged.

Even this early, censorship may permit general observations on the weaknesses of the enemy revealed by the invasion of Italy.

Nazi Air Force Weak

The German Air force is a feeble shadow of itself, incapable of defending the extremities of the continent because of the need to keep fighters for the defense of inland centers.

The Germans are very short of bombers for any form of counter-offensive in the air.

The Italians are fighting even less well in Italy than in Sicily. The vast majority are happy to surrender without resistance.

Italian civilians are anxious to ingratiate themselves with the Allies and the police put themselves immediately at the disposition of Allied military commanders.

The tremendous artillery barrage, big naval support and heavy assault force sent across the strait yesterday by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was like an elephant stepping on a gnat.

One Battalion Sufficient

One battalion might have done the job of seizing the coast from San Giovanni to Reggio Calabria, but the gigantic softening up process did save Allied lives and must have impressed the retiring Axis divisions.

(The remainder of this dispatch was dated Sept. 3, and sent from Reggio Calabria in Italy).

Hundreds of Italian soldiers who surrendered without a fight marched smilingly toward Sicily today as the vanguard of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth army rushed onward in pursuit of demolition gangs of retreating Axis forces.

Today's invasion of the European mainland was a growing omen of doom for Hitler's Reich and was in all important phases a ridiculously easy walkover.

The landing in Italy was literally easier and safer than some of the tough exercises which the Canadian and British troops underwent in the long months of training in the United Kingdom. It was carried out with far less casualties than the first day of the Sicilian campaign.

The first Allied sappers got ashore at 4:30 a.m. and the bulk of the assault troops landed at 5 a.m. or later.

Reggio Calabria, the picturesque modern seaside metropolis of Calabria province, was taken at 9 a.m. with hardly a shot fired.

I can testify that an invasion is a cinch when you control the sea and air.

Rode Atop Ammunition

I hitch-hiked from Sicily to Italy this morning in an American-made "duck," thanks to the kindness of Capt. Frank Speir of West Hampton Beach, Long Island, N. Y., who waved me regally from a beach below Messina to a seat atop ammunition cases in one of the Eighth army's "amphibious trucks."

"I was over to Italy about 5 a.m. and I'm going over again before noon," he said. "Fancy two trips to Italy between breakfast and lunch."

Captian Speir, an engineer in the Allied Amphibious command, obviously marvelled himself at the seagoing efficiency of the Detroit-manufactured "ducks" which rolled in unbroken columns from a Sicilian highway into the wind-crinkled surf, and churned off in lines miles long toward the European shore.

"The tall long six-wheeled boat trucks carry about four tons of cargo, including jeeps, and average six knots in a moderate sea," he explained.

Captain Speir, wearing a floppy canvas hat, khaki shorts and tennis shoes, climbed aboard another "duck" and, with a Royal Navy motor-boat in the lead like a mother goose, my craft started me on the quickest and pleasantest voyage I ever made to Europe.

A Royal Navy non-com directed operations by a public address system ashore until we got out of earshot, our propeller churning white froth and the sun covering the blue strait with dancing lights.

Battle Evidences

Remember, this is only four hours after the invasion began. The only evidences of armed action were American and British guns firing at long range across the channel from Sicily. Far to the south heavy British warships were pummelling a few Italian targets, but this action on the rim of the horizon seem-

AMG Unit Goes Right Along As 8th Army Invades Italy

SEP 6

By S. L. SOLON
[British War Correspondent]

With the British Eighth Army in Italy, Sept. 3 (A. P., Delayed)—Officials of the Allied Military Government for Occupied Territories came in with the landing this morning.

Among the first signs erected in the little village of Gallico was the "AMG" sign.

This means there will no longer be a gap between the capture of a town and its administration under the Allied military government.

The first AMG official to land

irresistable sirens, was defended at last reports by little more than one machine-gun which Eighth army veterans were capable of dealing with in short order.

No Mines, Blasted Bridges

As yet the Eighth army has encountered no enemy demolitions of highway bridges and other vital facilities, nor has the enemy laid mines to cover his retreat.

The British movement across the straits was carried out so swiftly and untroubled by more than a flicker or two of enemy air action that this correspondent, who was left out of the assault party, was

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ed unreal.

Despite continual swells our "duck" shipped no water and the skipper displayed confidence akin to that of Columbus.

The returning "duck" skippers shouted the good news that not only Reggio but San Giovanni were already captured.

In less than two hours we pulled in beside a big landing ship and our truck hurried up wire matting on the Italian sand just on the outskirts of Reggio Calabria.

The dusty faces of Italian prisoners broke into wide grins and they made the "V" sign as they passed me.

In a requisitioned seaside farmhouse I visited a field dressing station where the only battle casualty was a British Tommy who had accidentally shot himself in the foot.

"Only two enemy shells are reported to have landed on this beach during our first assault," said a medical lieutenant. "I understand there are a couple of dead in this area, but I haven't seen them. So far as I know our troops here didn't lose a man."

Nazi Bomber Dives

A major said he was just about to move inland in order to keep up with the swift progress. The words were hardly out of his mouth when the scream fo a diving plane and fire or ground batteries made all the staff hit dirt.

I got a mouthful of Italian dust and covered my helmetless head with hands as two of the German plane's three bombs bracketed me within 50 yards.

One bomb missed a landing ship. A second raised a choking cloud of smoke and powder fumes in the grove. A third set the house beside the railroad tracks on fire. It's my luck — and I'm not crabbing about it—to get caught in the middle of the only enemy air raid all day on the invasion forces in Italy.

The German Air force never looked weaker than in that sortie by a single fighter-bomber when lush targets of hundreds of surface craft and thousands of motor vehicles are presented from dawn to dark along Messina strait.

I saw only one German prisoner —a service corps veteran in his late twenties. He apparently deserted his company and had hid in a barn until the Eighth army arrived. Still shaken by the night barrage of British and American guns from across the channel he nearly fainted in the lemon grove during the bombing.

Reggio Calabria, once the proud center of tourist seaside gayety and archeology in this ancient civilized region, is nearly a dead city. It is as devastated as Catania and Messina were in Sicily. It is more bomb-battered than any city I saw in the Polish or Greek campaigns.

Food Stores Looted

Walking its debris-littered streets for two hours you meet perhaps a total of two dozen civilians, mostly aged folks in shabby clothes with gaunt faces furtively carrying small sacks of wormy foodstuffs looted from deserted stores.

In the main square hundreds of tired infantry catch a brief rest under the shade of trees, their khaki uniforms sodden with perspiration.

Virtually every building in the formerly thriving city sags and bears scars of Allied explosives. The big opera house has a hole in the roof.

Along the promenade by the sea each fashionable hotel is a windowless skeleton and the adjoining electric railway is a shambles of twisted tracks and torn lines.

Total air war, as copied from the Axis and practiced by the Allies kills the life of an enemy city almost quicker than poison.

A handful of black-clad policemen still armed with revolvers collected in front of the waterfront municipal office where an AMG (Allied Military Government) representive would undoubtedly take charge within a few hours.

Civilians Scattered Far

The police said American and British air raids had destroyed the communications, industry and commerce of Reggio Calabria. They said that 50,000 civilians who fled the city's smashed homes are now scattered throughout the countryside.

Three Allied airmen reported hospitalized in the city since a raid seven weeks ago were in the city when it fell. Afoot I tried to find them from descriptions given by troops, but they already had commandeered an Italian car and driven towards the stretch of landing beaches.

The troops differed whether the airmen were British or Americans, some insisting they were a Fortress crew. It was tantalizing to have to drop a story clue temporarily and start hitchhiking back to Sicily because the Eighth army has not yet arranged for this correspondent—the only American reporter in this sector—to get a car and conducting officer across Italy to follow front-line skirmishes. It is impossible to dignify them by the name of battles—at least thus far.

Italian Prisoners Skylark

As I hiked to the nearest reembarkation point the latest batch of 350 skylarking Italian prisoners trudged behind me, led by one Canadian private.

A husky leading seaman, Don Arney of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, was just getting ready to shove off in his rusty, hard-working landing craft when I hailed him with the usual "going my way"

He and his number two crewman, young Norman Bowen, Ottawa, Ont., both veterans of the North African and Sicilian invasions, said that today's operations were unbelievably quiet.

It only took about one hour to return to Sicily over waters now being swept clean of enemy mines by British trawlers.

"Sorry we can't take you to Rome just yet," said Arney. "I've always wanted to do a little boating on the Tiber."

ITALY'S RAIL LINES ARE SAID TO BE IN RUINS

Allied Headquarters Report System Now Is Valueless To Germans

NORGAARD

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 5—Much of Italy's railway system lies in ruins and has been made valueless to the Germans for defense of southern or central Italy, Allied reconnaissance reports said today, as huge air fleets maintained heavy attacks in the Naples and southern areas.

"The damage done to the Italian communications system in the last fortnight by our strategic bombers has been even more devastating than previously supposed," a headquarters announcement said, reporting on wreckage extending from Bolzano and Trento below the vital Brenner Pass to Pisa and the Naples area.

Italian Counter-Stroke Foiled

Spitfires meanwhile broke up the first large attempt by Italian planes yesterday to strike a counter-blow by air against the Allied invasion, shooting down eight of twenty fighter bombers that came southwest down the coast. Many more were damaged.

The Italians, mostly Macchis, jettisoned their bombs and fled with the Spitfires pursuing in a battle "among the ravines and valleys and very close to the ground," one British pilot said. One Spitfire was lost.

Elsewhere over the invasion area there was only the weakest kind of air opposition and little Axis ground movement.

Naples Area Hammered

United States Flying Fortresses teamed up with long-range Lightnings in widespread blows against airfields, road and railway vehicles in the Naples area Saturday. RAF and RCAF Wellingtons continued the attacks last night.

The Fortresses hit Terracina, sixty miles northwest of Naples, in a "small raid" and the Lightnings attacked positions and vehicles aground at Grazzanise airfield north of Naples, and destroyed seven motor vehicles, several training planes, power lines and a power station in swift stabs at near-by Sessa Arunca. They also attacked two trains near Cancello northeast of Naples.

The night-flying Wellingtons concentrated on Grazzanise airfield, bombing the dispersal areas. Crewmen reported one explosion "more violent than any we have ever seen in Sicily or Tunisia."

Taranto Airdrome Bombed

RAF Liberators and Halifaxes from the Middle East bombed Grottaglie airdrome near Taranto Friday night, but poor visibility obscured results. One plane was lost in this and other operations, Cairo announced.

In all yesterday, twelve enemy planes were destroyed during twenty-four hours of operations that cost six North African airforce ships.

United States Invader dive-bombers ranging over the toe of Italy hit all available targets, bombing a road junction and highway bridge and attacking sixteen trucks.

RAF Baltimores made three attacks against enemy gun positions, meeting neither ground fire nor enemy aircraft, and Australian Kittyhawks struck road targets and positions ahead of advancing Allied troops.

Italy Admits Heavy Damage

[The Italian communique acknowleged "very heavy damage and many casualties" at Terracina, saying the populace was machine-gunned.

[A Rome broadcast said the Allies lost 150 airplanes over Italy from August 25 to September 21.

Summarizing reconnaissance reports of the heavy damage to Italian railroads, headquarters gave this account:

At the rail center of Bolzano, thirty miles south of Brenner Pass, a direct hit was scored on a railway bridge over the Isargo river, cutting the tracks to Trento, another important junction on the same line twenty-five miles farther south, and splitting the bridge. Another line was cut by three hits, while four hits were scored on one end of the freight yards.

Viaduct Over Railway Blocked

"At Trento, both roads and railway lines were badly hit" with a concrete road bridge over the Adige river destroyed and a highway viaduct over the main railway blocked by two hits.

"The Verona-Bolzano main lines also were blocked at the junction by four craters" with severe damage to buildings, the station, and freight yards.

The rolling stock repair depot was destroyed at Pisa, main west coast line junction for Florence to the east and Rome to the south and a key center linking industries of northern and southern Italy.

Lines to Florence and the ports of Leghorn, La Spezia and Marina di Pisa all were blocked, freight yards received twenty-five hits, and tracks, rolling stock, a locomotive shed, and roundhouse and the main station were destroyed or badly damaged. A bank of the canal alongside the depot was wrecked in twenty places, and many barges were sunk.

Rail Service Restored in Sicily Quickly

NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 5 — (AP) Daring American and British railway men, moving in on the heels of the assault troops, began operating Sicilian railroads the third day after the initial landings on that island and now operate 421 miles of track there, Brig. Gen. Carl R. Gray, Jr., director general of the Military Railway service, announced today.

General Gray, whose home is in St. Paul, Minn., also was in transportation work in the last war and in civil life was executive vice president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad before returning to active duty as commander of the Military Railway service in May, 1942.

Railroad prizes captured in Sicily included 300 locomotives, 3,500 cars of various kinds and 1,373 miles of standard and narrow gauge tracks. More than 66 per cent of the locomotives were reported in good running order and most of the cars also were in good shape.

The booty included a large number of new German cars which were ferried across from the mainland for defense purposes and had to be abandoned after Allied bombers destroyed the Messina ferry facilities.

SIX ARMY RAILMEN IN SICILY ARE CITED

Receive Soldier's Medal for Switching Cars Away From Burning Ammunition Train

BRAVED EXPLODING SHELLS

One Is Brooklyn Private—Gen. Gray Reports Efficient Use of Island's Lines

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 5 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Carl R. Gray Jr., director general of the Military Railway Service, returning from an inspection tour of Sicilian transportation facilities, reported today the award of the soldier's medal to three officers and three enlisted men of the service for heroism in facing exploding high caliber ammunition to twitch cars away from a burning trainload of shells and gasoline after a collision.

The citation credited them with saving many lives as well as keeping damage to a minimum.

Those decorated were Major Roy P. Moss of the Texas & Pacific Railway, Fort Worth; Major Charles C. Butler of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, Lakeland, Fla.; Lieut. Marvin L. Horton of Atlantic Coast Line, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Sgt. Tony W. Lonero of the Big Four Railroad, Cleveland; Corp. Joseph S. Canzoneri of the Southern Pacific, Los Angeles, and Pvt. James G. Healey of Brooklyn, who is a member of a railroad battalion's medical detachment.

Four hundred tons of military supplies were moved by rail in Sicily on the third day after the invasion began.

This was accomplished by American railroad troops under Lieut. Col. Fred W. Okie of Somerset, Ky., who won the legion of merit award for exploits under combat conditions in Tunisia last winter, and British soldier railroaders. Two days later that tonnage was doubled.

Yanks Raid East Indies

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Sept. 5—American Liberator bombers, winging almost 1,000 miles into the Indian Ocean, have opened a new western aerial offensive against the approaches to the Japanese-occupied, rubber-rich, Netherlands East Indies, a Tenth United States Air Force headquarters communique disclosed today.

The raid, carried out Friday without loss against military installations on Car Nicobar Island, 200 miles northwest of Sumatra, was the first Allied blow from the west against the westernmost outposts of Japan's conquests since the East Indies fell to the invaders early in 1942.

Calls Result Excellent

The number of the big, four-engined craft participating in the 2,000-mile raid was not specified, but the communique said that "excellent results were reported." Direct hits were scored on docks and installations and near hits on a one-hundred-foot barge.

Car Nicobar is one of the principal islands in the Nicobar group, which consists of some nineteen fertile isles separating the Bay of Bengal from the Andaman Sea.

The former British possessions lie almost 700 miles due south of Burma and are the closest approaches to Sumatra.

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From Two Sides

The blow brings Allied pressure against the Indies from the west as well as the east, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Air Forces have been making forays into the Celebes, Borneo and Java.

In her conquest of the 790,000 square miles and 70,000,000 people of the Indies, Japan seized one of the world's greatest sources of rubber, tin, coal, tea, coffee, spices and tobacco.

On the same day, American Warhawk fighter planes sweeping over Japanese-occupied Burma strafed shipping on the northern Irrawaddy river, and Mitchell medium bombers followed up the attacks the following day by assaults on the railway yards at Mandalay.

Belated reports of an attack on Burma by Liberators last Thursday disclosed that oil storage tanks and a filteration tank were left in flames near Chauk.

RAF Beaufighters and Wellingtons, also slashing at Japanese positions in Burma, yesterday damaged the railway line between Henzada and Bassein, water storage tanks and a factory at Neikban, factories at Kamauka, Natmaw and Danbi, and bombed targets at Gwa and Sandoway, a British communique said.

U. S. Flyers Fire Hongkong Base

Chungking, Sept. 5 (AP)—American Mitchell bombers and Warhawk fighters, heavily raiding the former British naval base at Hongkong, left many strong fires blazing Thursday in warehouses, gasoline storage tanks and other buildings, Leiut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters disclosed today.

One Japanese Zero was destroyed and two others probably were destroyed, while the Americans suffered no loss.

HONGKONG DEALT SHARP BLOW BY AMERICAN FLIERS

Many Strong Fires Left Blazing in Warehouses, Gasoline Dumps.

CHUNGKING, Sept. 5 — (AP) American Mitchell bombers and Warhawk fighters, heavily raiding the former British naval base at Hongkong, left many strong fires blazing Thursday in warehouses, gasoline storage tanks and other buildings, Lt.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters disclosed today.

One Japanese Zero was destroyed and two others probably were destroyed, while the Americans suffered no loss.

The raid was one of several made during wide sweeps Thursday and Friday against Japanese shipping and concentrations in Japanese-occupied China.

Raids on Yangtze river shipping resulted in fires set among wharves at Shihh-Weiyao about 60 miles southeast of Hankow, the sinking of two 100-foot oil tankers and damage to others near Ichang, and the damaging of a 100-foot steamer near Wuhsueh about 95 miles southeast of Hankow.

Enemy installations and equipment along the railway between Kiukiang and Nanchang were attacked by Warhawks, and an eight-car train was damaged and a locomotive blown up on the Hankow-Canton railway. Two other locomotives were destroyed south of Kiukiang.

Enemy troops and barracks were strafed at Yungsiu, and attacks on coastal shipping left a 100-foot vessel sinking and another 125-foot boat damaged.

CHINESE NEAR HANGCHOW

Regain Three Towns About 100 Miles Southwest of Shanghai

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Chinese beat off enemy attacks in fighting around Hanghocw, Japanese-occupied capital of Chekiang Province, 100 miles southwest of Shanghai, and recaptured three towns, a Chinese communiqué said today.

Many casualties were inflicted and much booty was taken, the communiqué said, and more than 1,000 fully trained Chinese puppet troops deserted to the forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Lanny Ross Entertains Troops

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Sept. 5 (AP)—Lieut Lanny Ross, former radio and film singer, now in the Army, headed the program today at the opening of a new radio station that will be on the air daily to entertain Allied forces in the South Pacific area. Maj. Gen. Rush B. Lincoln of Washington and Dormont, Pa., delivered the dedicatory speech. The station is housed in the Red Cross Club in downtown Noumea.

U-BOAT TOLL CUT SHARPLY, 4-MONTH REPORT REVEALS

Sinkings Since May in West Atlantic Total Thirty-Six Vessels.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The effectiveness of anti-sub submarine warfare in the battle of the Atlantic was shown today by a tabulation of announced ship losses in the Western Atlantic for May through August when 36 United Nations and neutral ships were sunk by U-boats as compared to 295 in the same period last year.

The sharp decline in announced sinkings during months when weather conditions were most favorable to underseas naval warfare pointed up the joint Roosevelt-Churchill statement last month that the Allied "offensive operations against Axis submarines continue to progress most favorably in all areas."

259 Fewer

A comparison of announced United Nations and neutral ship losses in the Western Atlantic follows:

Month	Year 1943	Year 1942
May	14	73
June	6	97
July	6	80
August	10	45
Total	36	295

The Army Air Force Anti-Submarine command recently announced that one of 10 U-boats sunk by United States patrol planes "elected to fight it out" with the attacking heavy bomber—and this led to belief in some quarters that increased anti-aircraft fire power has been added to submarine equipment.

United Nations and neutral shipping losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor were raised to 687 vessels last week with the announcement that a medium-sized United States merchantman had been torpedoed and sunk. American merchant ship losses in these waters since Dec. 7, 1941 now stand at 273.

Japs to Crack Internally When Public Sees Defeat

Foreign Policy Association Predicts Collapse When Allied Victory Nears.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — (AP) The Foreign Policy association says "Japan may crack" internally when her people and soldiers finally realize they are being herded down the road to their first national defeat.

The association, a privately-funded research group, incorporated these observations today into a study of Japanese history, economics and psychology:

"It seems unwise and unhistorical to assume that the morale of the Japanese is unbreakable, unless we believe that they are fundamentally different from all other peoples and, even under the severest strain, are not subject to the common patterns of human behavior."

Although "Japan's rulers have hitherto composed their differences through a policy of overseas expansion, serious disagreements may arise on the eve of defeat."

Capable of Great Violence

"Despite the general docility of the Japanese peasants, they are capable of great violence."

"If the assaults of the United Nations and the demands of the Japanese people are sufficiently compelling, the Imperial household and the bureaucracy may support peace moves in an effort to save their own skins."

The association reported indications of current internal discontent in Japan, viewing as especially significant "the recent ban on public assemblies not specifically arranged through the official propaganda agency." These developments suggest, the association said, that "democratic or at least anti-militaristic tendencies" exist within the country.

Considering the possibility of a collapse of Japanese morale, the survey had this to say:

"The unwillingness so far of any significant number of Japanese to surrender on the battlefield is the result of several concrete conditions: powerful indoctrination against surrender, Japan's succession of victories over a period of years, and the fact that recent fighting in the Southwest Pacific and the Aleutians has involved not mass armies but comparatively small bodies of men.

Old Force to Fade

If large Japanese armies — not picked troops — suffer major defeats, the old imperatives are likely to lose force, especially since in the later stages of the war manpower will be drawn increasingly from sources that are inferior both in physical stamina and indoctrination. x x x

"Japan has never fought a war on the present scale — all its previous wars were against single, relatively weak opponents like Manchu China and Tsarist Russia —nor has it ever been beaten. x x x

"What will the situation be after Tokyo and other cities have endured mass bombings and after Japan's forces have been steadily pressed back by superior arms? Quite possibly the war years that lie ahead will be more important in shaping the future mentality of Japan than the country's longer past of officially promoted loyalty and superstition."

Celebrated Crew Runs Tender

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — (AP) There's enought gold braid for a man-o'-war aboard a small British fleet tender which put in at Key West, Fla., for repair.

Enough gold braid, that is, if the officers and men of the tender put on the mark of their ranks in the British Navy and Army in years gone by.

The Navy told today of the officers and men—a retired admiral, retired colonel, retired artillery captain, 16 yachtsmen and prominent business executives.

All were fighting men of 30 years ago and volunteered for service aboard the tender to release younger men for duty aboard fighting ships.

The Hon. Sir Meade-Fetherstonehaugh, the retired admiral, is "skipper" of the tender, with the rank now of lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He once commanded H.M.S. Britannia and Royal yachts.

The youngster of the crew is a mere 36 years old. He qualified for the "oldtimers" crew because of ill health preventing more active service. The eldest, 68, tops the admiral's age by four days.

GEN. ANDERSON GETS THE LEGION OF MERIT

He and Sgt. Spina, Also a New York State Man, Are Praised

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Legion of Merit awards to members of the Army Air Forces for meritorious achievement were announced today by the War Department. Among the recipients are:

Brig. Gen. (then Col.) Frederick L. Anderson, of Kingston, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., for "outstanding service while on duty in the office, Chief of Air Corps, and Headquarters, Army Air Forces. General Anderson was selected as acting director of bombardment upon reorganization of the Army Air Forces on March 9, 1942. With foresight, aggressiveness, initiative and superior qualities of leadership, he developed and crystallized many new ideas in relation to operation, tactics and technique of bombardment aircraft."

Sgt. (then Pvt.) Paul J. Spina, of Frankfort, N. Y., for "outstanding services from Nov. 9, 1942, to March 18, 1943. As crew member of a B-17 type aircraft which crashed on the Greenland icecap on Nov. 9, 1942, Sgt. Spina displayed a high devotion to duty. In the crash he was thrown from the plane, breaking his right arm and suffering lacerations and before he could be rescued his feet and hands were severely frost-bitten. Despite this extremely painful condition, he did not spare himself during the ensuing months of hardship and on two occasions he insisted that other crew members be taken in his place by rescue parties that were able to reach the stranded aircraft."

228 MORE WOUNDED ARE LISTED BY ARMY

Sicily Casualties Are Among the Names Sent From Five Areas of Operation

29 MEN FROM THIS STATE

Five Have Next of Kin in New Jersey and Nine Consider Connecticut as Home

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The War Department made public tonight the names of 228 soldiers wounded in action. They included the following:

New York

European Area

BLAZICEK, RUDOLPH, second lieutenant; father, Franw Biazicek, Endicott.

Nroth African Area (Including Sicily)

BANCROFT, EDWIN S.; mother, Mrs. Marion Bancroft, Waterville.
BENEDICT, ROBERT A.; mother, Mrs. Della I. Benedict, Keesville.
COLON, ARTHUR; mother, Mrs. Fannie Colon, 389 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.
COMSTOCK, CARL R., Jr., captain; wife, Mrs. Leah A. Comstock, Saratoga Springs.
DARK, LAWRENCE J.; father, Edward A. Dark, 89-34 199th St., Hollis.
DUNN, GERALD A.; mother, Mrs. Mildred Dunn, 774 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.
ELGORT, MILTON; father, David Elgort, 628 West 151st St., New York.
GORNIAK, FRANK X.; mother, Mrs. Frank W. Grnoiak, 87-19 160th St., New York.
JONES, RICHARD L.; father, Thomas L. Jones, 121 West 62d St., New York.
KAMROWSKI, ANTON J., Jr.; father, Anton J. Kamrowski, Warwick.
KESTLINGER, ROBERT L., second lieutenant; father, Louis Kestlinger, 486 East Tremont Ave., Bronx.
LEIGHTON, JOHN E.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Leighton, Geneseo.
LEVY, HERBERT M.; wife, Mrs. Marjorie Levy, care of Firstman, 1425 51st St., Brooklyn.
McCBAE, JAMES E.; mother, Mrs. Mary McCabe, 1125 46th St., L. I. City.
McGOVERN, WILLIAM J.; father, Bernard McGovern, 2074 East 19th St., Brooklyn.
PAGANO, Anthony J.; sister, Mrs. Carmelli DiMartin, 29 Rockaway Pkwy., Valley Stream.
PROCIO, PETER; guardian, Mrs. Bernice Marshall, Oakfield.
SULIER, LEO; sister, Mrs. Lawrence Black, Grindstone.
SZYMANSKI, FRANCIS M.; brother, Julius Szymanski, Buffalo.
TORTORICI, NICHOLAS; mother, Mrs. Catherine Tortorici, 191 Grove St., Brooklyn.
VITRO, CARLO C.; mother, Mrs. Rose Vitro, 227 Madison St., Mamaroneck.
WAGNER, EDWARD J. JR.; father, E. J. Wagner Sr., Ebenezer.
WARSHOW, HAROLD, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Esther S. Warshow, 2343 East 23d St., Brooklyn.
WEGENER, ALBERT W.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wegener, Anadale.
WEINSTEIN, MAX; mother, Mrs. Molly Weinstein, Rochester.
WESTERVELT, ROBERT; father, William H. Westervelt, 6914 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.

Southwest Pacific Area

ROMANO, ANTHONY; brother, Eric Romano, 335 South Second St., Brooklyn.
TUOHY, PATRICK J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Loretta Tuohy, 217-38 110th Ave., Queens Village.

New Jersey

North African Area, Including Sicily

DEMLING, MARTIN A.; mother, Mrs. Vera Demling, South River.
FLENO, JOHN A.; mother, Mrs. Angelina Fleno, 262 Hurlbut St., Orange.
FURBER, GEORGE J.; wife, Mrs. Norma Furber, 746 Coles St., Maywood.
WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM B.; mother, Mrs. May H. Westerfield, 12 Lakeview St., North Hackensack.

Southwest Pacific Area

ADAM, JOHN J.; father, John Adam, 130 Turpin St., Trenton.

Connecticut

European

GRANT, JOHN G.; mother, Mrs. Maude A. Grant, South Windsor.

North Africa (Including Sicily)

VIARENGO, JOHN; brother, Mario Viarengo, Torrington.

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ZAKLUKIEWICZ, STANLEY J.; father, Joseph Zaklukiewicz, Willimantic.

Pacific

DECK, ALEXANDER J.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Deck, Hartford.
KLIMCZAK, JOHN H.; mother, Mrs. Alice Klimczak, Meriden.
WELCH, CAPT. WILLIAM H. JR.; mother, Mrs. Mary T. Welch, Hartford.

Southwest Pacific

BACHAND, HARVEY J.; sister, Miss Jeanne Bachand, Willimantic.
DESBIENS, ARMAND L.; mother, Mrs. Leon G. Desbiens, Bridgeport.
ZBYK, FRANK J.; mother, Mrs. Frances Zbyk, Rockville.

CHURCHILL TO GIVE RADIO ADDRESS TODAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill of Britain, who has been conferring with President Roosevelt since Wednesday, will make a brief radio address tomorrow.

The White House said last night that the address will be part of a program beginning at noon in an unidentified American city and that it is not expected to be "of special political significance."

Churchill's Plane, The Commando, Is To Be Converted

Tuscon, Ariz., Sept. 5 (AP)—The Commando, Winston Churchill's far-traveled Liberator bomber, has arrived at the Tucson division of Consolidated Vultree Aircraft to be refitted as a transport.

Now on its fourth set of engines, the bomber carried the British Prime Minister to Russia, Turkey, Cairo, the first unconditional surrender conference at Casablanca and the recent parley at Quebec.

Lined with fiber board, the plane contains eight seats, a crude lavatory, a small hot plate, and two comfortable bunks located in the compartment above the bomb bay.

Officials here said they expected the refitted plane would be returned to the Prime Minister's service.

FIFTH FREEDOM URGED BY BUTLER

Columbia University President Emphasizes Individual Enterprise.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 5 —(AP) Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said today that to the four freedoms "there must certainly be added a fifth—the freedom of individual enterprise x x x which is the most important of all."

In his annual lecture at the Parrish Memorial art museum here, Mr. Butler asserted that "given the fifth freedom, then the other four freedoms take their place as part of the life of every free man. x x x It recognizes that the individual body, the individual human intellect, and the individual human soul are the fundamental and the moving and guiding forces in any form of true civilization."

Adding that no person should be regarded as a permanent member of a class or group, he said the individual "must be free to move about as he likes economically, socially and politically."

Cue for Small Nations

The United States form of government "shows clearly" how small nations can be protected from "danger of attack and humiliation," Mr. Butler said, continuing:

"The small states of Rhode Island and Delaware are as safe and as self-governing as are the large states of New York, Texas and California. Just this same relationship must exist in that world organization toward which we are so steadily moving."

Fundamental American doctrines as found in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, with its bill of rights, he said, apply to all nations, regardless of size, which participate in this world organization, as well as to individuals.

DEWEY ADVOCATES U.S.- BRITISH TIE

N.Y. Governor, at G.O.P. Parley, Favors Permanent Military Alliance.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 5—(AP) Stirred by a proposal of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for a permanent military alliance with Great Britain, Republican Postwar Advisory Council members polished tonight preliminary drafts of a two-pronged declaration of foreign and domestic policy for their first formal meeting tomorrow.

The smiling Dewey cracked the otherwise placid surface of this "little convention" of the Republican party with a sweeping endorsement of a military agreement reportedly outlined by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at their recent Quebec conference.

The New York governor, who appears likely to become a star attraction at this meeting of 49 party bigwigs, told a packed press conference he believed a permanent military alliance with Great Britain is almost certain after the war, adding that he would like to see Russia and China "in at the beginning" when the time comes to work out the peace.

Somewhat in the same vein, Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, already regarded as a candidate for the presidential nomination told a later press conference there ought to be "complete understanding" with Britain after the war on military and economic needs. He also favored an international organization in which Russia and China would join in preserving world peace.

Taft Heads Domestic Study

While these expressions centered attack on the council's troublesome problem of evolving a foreign policy declaration, Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), scheduled to head the domestic policy group, took steps to force the home front problems into the forefront.

Taft told reporters it was his view that the Republicans should eliminate foreign policy as an issue in the 1944 campaign and concentrate their attacks on the New Deal's management of domestic affairs.

He disclosed that a two-pronged statement of general policies probably will be made by the council, with the domestic field covered by his group and the foreign field covered by another group which observers expect Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) to head. Eight other sub-committees may be set up to make continuing studies of all pressing domestic prbolems.
pressing domestic problems.
policy statement already had been distributed to some members and there were indications that if the council accepts them it will declare for international co-operation to preserve the peace—with some reservations—and offer a four-point program for the home front.

Preliminary Proposals

In their preliminary form, these points would pledge the Advisory Council to develop recommendations for the national convention looking toward:

1. Maintenance of full employment through the encouragement of private enterprise
2. Elimination of "undeserved hardship and poverty."
3. Elimination of "unnecessary" regulation of individuals and of industry.
4. Insurance of "equal opportunity and incentive to all to improve their condition of life."

With those points as a nucleus, the domestic committee's resolution would go on to attack the "super New Deal program" with assertions that it would "wreck the country because its only remedy for every problem is unlimited government spending and increase of debt."

Governors stole the show as the last contingents of members arrived for the conference at this luxurious summer resort overlooking the blue waters of Mackinac Straits.

Unchanged on Running

Dewey, with another laughing declaration that he had not changed his stand that he would not seek the Republican presidential nomination, engaged in a frank discussion of foreign policy during which he advocated joint use of the armies of peace minded nations to prevent future aggression.

He referred questioners to the foreign policy statement of the 1942 New York Republican platform which said that the United States must "join with other nations to secure the peace of the world, by force if necessary."

The tanned and dapper New York chief executive made it clear, however, that he believes international agreements ought to be approved by the Senate before they become effective — one of the points on which Senator Vandenberg is likely to insist in any council declaration on the question.

On the question of the necessity of surrendering some American freedom of action to any international peace-preservaton organization—a sore point in the Republican discussions—Dewey said any international agreement would be bound to place some restrictions on that freedom of action. He insisted that this is not the time to write the details of post-war action, adding it was his personal view that many domestic problems such as the government's fiscal operations rationing, war production and the relation of the Federal governments to the states would require much study.

Dewey also resurrected an old proposal of his that retiring presidents be made senators for life, with vice presidents becoming life members of the House.

Bricker "Not Now" in Race

Bricker told reporters he is "not now" a candidate for the presidential nomination.

He said a statement he had issued advocating a four-year term for the next President and a constitutional amendment limiting future terms to six years was "not a campaign document."

In any foreign policy declaration to be made by the council here, Bricker said American sovereignty and freedom of action should be demanded under all circumstances.

Gov. Earl Warren of California, the third council member to conduct a press conference during the day, said in order to prevent future wars "it will be necessary for us to take come cooperative action with other nations."

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The largest land salamander in the world is the mole salamander of the Pacific coast, 10 inches long.

Gov. Dewey Wins in Poll On G. O. P. Nomination

CHICAGO, Sept. 5. — (AP) Delegates to the 1940 Republican national convention have placed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York above all other possible candidates as their preference for Presidential nominee in the 1944 election, sponsors of a privately conducted poll reported today.

James S. Kemper, insurance executive who conducted the poll, said 35.52 per cent of the former delegates named Gov. Dewey as their first preference for the post. He added that Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio received 21.38 per cent of the votes for first preference, Wendell Willkie, 1940 nominee, 17.59 per cent; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 7.93 per cent; Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, 5.52 per cent and former President Herbert Hoover, 4.14 per cent.

GREW AND DARLING SELECTED FOR '43 SERVICE MEDALS

Theodore Roosevelt Awards to Be Presented Next Month.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 5—(AP) The Theodore Roosevelt Distinguished Service medals for 1943 will be awarded to Eleanor Robson Belmont, humanitarian, Joseph C. Grew, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, and Jay N. "Ding" Darling, conservationist and cartoonist, it was announced today by James R. Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial association.

Mrs. Belmont will be awarded the medal "for distinguished public service by a private citizen." The announcement said that since her retirement from the stage in 1910, when she married August Belmont, she has devoted full time to the American Red Cross and toward the popularization of opera in the United States.

Former Ambassador Grew will receive the medal "for distinguished service in the administration of public office." In diplomatic service since 1904, when he received his first foreign appointment from the late President Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Grew attempted in the decade preceding Pearl Harbor "to turn the militaristic minds of Japan away from their aggressive purposes toward the friendly relations between the peoples of Japan and the United States," today's announcement said.

Cartoonist Darling will receive the medal "for distinguished service in the field of conservation." He instigated a 25-year program of wild life conservation in Iowa, since widely copied by other states, and as head of the United States Biological survey and president of the General Wild Life federation has been largely responsible for reforms in the field of wildlife, the announcement added.

The medals will be presented at Town Hall in New York city on Oct. 27.

The Roosevelt awards were established by the Roosevelt Memorial association and are given annually in the fields associated with Theodore Roosevelt's career.

Transatlantic Radio Is Hit By Sun Spots

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—Sun spots caused "much interference" with trans-Atlantic short-wave radio reception here late today, officials of both the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System reported.

The interference started Tuesday and reception has become progressively worse since then, they said.

YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS SEIZE MAJOR SEAPORT

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—(AP) A British broadcast quoting the Moscow radio said today that Yugoslav guerrillas had captured the seaport of Susak, on the Adriatic in northwestern Yugoslavia just below Fiume.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said "Susak is the most important Yugoslav port in the northern Adriatic. Only a small stream separates it from Fiume," a city awarded to Italy by a post-World war treaty. Fiume was recently reported occupied by the Germans.

Toronto, Sept. 5 (AP)—Matthew Halton, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation war correspondent, said in a dispatch filed yesterday that establishment of the bridgehead on Italy cost the Canadian contingent "only two men wounded in enemy bombing attacks yesterday (Friday)."

He said the Canadians, invading Italy as a part of Britain's Eighth Army, "so far have encountered no opposition" aground.

LONDON-SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN (CHERCHER) XXX FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

THE GERMANS HAD HELD THE MAJOR PART OF THE DONETS BASIN, WHICH IS RICH IN NEEDED WAR ORES, EVER SINCE THEIR FIRST DEEP STRIKE INTO RUSSIA TWO YEARS AGO. BUT CASSIDY SAID THE AXIS FORCES WERE MAKING A FIGHTING RETREAT ALL ALONG THE 600-MILE FRONT FROM THE SEA OF AZOV NORTH TO THE SMOLENSK SECTOR WEST OF MOSCOW.

THE COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF MORE THAN 100 LOCALITIES IN THE KONOTOP AREA, AND 50 MORE SOUTH OF BRYANSK AS THE RUSSIANS PRESSED STEADILY TOWARD THE DESNA RIVER, LAST MAJOR WATER BARRIER EAST OF THE DNIEPER. THE GAINS RANGED FROM FOUR TO 8 1/2 MILES IN THOSE SECTORS.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS, HOWEVER, HAD OCCUPIED SEVERAL MORE LOCALITIES IN THAT AREA DURING THE DAY TO "CONSIDERABLY IMPROVE THEIR POSITIONS."

ON THE SMOLENSK FRONT THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY ALSO GAINED GROUND. DESPITE THE ENTRY INTO ACTION OF FRESH AXIS RESERVES, BERLIN TOLD OF SEVERE FIGHTING IN THAT ZONE, WHERE THE RUSSIANS LAST WERE REPORTED WITHIN 40 MILES OF THE BIG AXIS BASE.

THE SOVIET BULLETIN SAID THAT THE RED ARMY HAD KNOCKED OUT 92 TANKS AND SHOT DOWN 70 PLANES DURING SATURDAY'S FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS.

IN THE FIGHTING WEST OF YELNYA ON THE APPROACHES TO SMOLENSK THE RUSSIANS SAID THE GERMANS WERE HURLING THOUSANDS OF RESERVES INTO ACTION. IN ONE ENGAGEMENT THE GERMANS LOST HALF A REGIMENT WHEN THE CONCENTRATED FIRE OF RED ARTILLERYMEN, MORTAR CREWS, AND MACHINE-GUNNERS CAUGHT THEM JUST AS THEY WERE MOUNTING THEIR COUNTER-ATTACK, THE BULLETIN SAID.

THE SOVIET UNIT THEN PURSUED THE GERMANS AND DROVE THEM OUT OF A "VERY IMPORTANT CENTER OF RESISTANCE," IT ADDED.

SUCH PHRASES AS "RETREATED IN HASTE" AND "FORCED TO RETREAT IN CONFUSION" WERE BECOMING MORE PREVALENT IN OFFICIAL SOVIET DESCRIPTIONS OF THE BATTERED GERMAN ARMY.

WEST OF SEVSK WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAD SPILLED ACROSS THE BRYANSK-KIEV RAILWAY CONNECTING THE GERMAN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FRONTS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RED ARMY "PURSUING THE ENEMY, LIBERATED MORE THAN 5,000 PEACEFUL CITIZENS WHO WERE BEING FORCIBLY TRANSPORTED FOR SLAVE LABOR BY THE HITLERITES."

IN THE DRIVE ON KONOTOP THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY KILLED 1,500 GERMANS AND CAPTURED 170 FREIGHT CARS, TWO LARGE AMMUNITION DUMPS AND A FOOD STORE.

SOUTHWEST OF KHARKOV, A COMMUNIQUE SUPPLEMENT SAID THE RED ARMY HAD PRESSED ON BEYOND MEREFA, 15 MILES BELOW KHARKOV. ONE THOUSAND GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FALLEN IN THAT SECTOR.

LONDON--FIRST ADD AXIS REACTION (BY HAWKINS) XXX DEEP GRIEF."

WHILE UNREST TEEMED IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE, 3,000 PERSONS GATHERED TONIGHT IN MANCHESTER AND ADOPTED A RESOLUTION WELCOMING THE ALLIED LANDING IN ITALY, BUT DEMANDING INVASION FROM THE WEST AS WELL.

THE MEETING FOLLOWED AN ADDRESS TO THE CONGRESS OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE COMMUNISTS BY HARRY POLLITT, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY, WHO ASSERTED THAT "IF AT THIS MOMENT THERE WAS DECISIVE ACTION IN THE WEST, HITLER COULD BE FINISHED THIS YEAR."

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THE INVASION OF ITALY, AND SPECULATION UPON FURTHER ALLIED STRATEGY, CAUSED REVERBERATIONS THROUGHOUT GERMAN-OCCUPIED EUROPE, FROM FRANCE TO THE BALKANS.

A PARIS BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID THAT "MOST FRENCHMEN ARE EAGERLY AWAITING ALLIED INVASION AND FERVENTLY PRAYING FOR GERMANY'S DEFEAT," BUT IT ADDED THAT "THIS ATTITUDE IS DEPLORABLE, AS AN INVASION WOULD RESULT IN CHAOS AND MISERY FOR THE WHOLE OF FRANCE."

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THE BROADCAST, BY ROBERT DE BEAUPLAN, A PARIS COMMENTATOR, ADDED THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD "TAKEN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES" AGAINST UPRISINGS.

THE SHADOW OF ALLIED CAPITAL STRATEGY SPREAD ACROSS THE BALKANS WHERE, TURKISH BROADCASTS OF PRESS DISPATCHES SAID, AN ALLIED ASSAULT WAS EXPECTED SOON.

WITH THE BURIAL OF KING BORIS III TODAY, BALKAN OBSERVERS BELIEVED, VANISHED BULGARIA'S HOPE OF ESCAPING STRONGER GERMAN DOMINATION. A ROME BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION QUOTED BUCHAREST SOURCES AS SAYING THAT PRINCE CYRIL, BROTHER OF BORIS AND AN ARDENT PRO-GERMAN, WOULD IN ALL PROBABILITY BE CHIEF REGENT OF BULGARIA.

THE MOROCCO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED SWISS SOURCES AS SAYING THAT THE DEMILITARIZATION OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL, BUDAPEST, WAS IN FULL SWING, WITH HUNGARIANS DETERMINED TO DO ALL POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT AN OPEN CITY.

LONDON--ADD AERIAL KTOP ON AYE)

"I SAW THE BOMBS OF THE LEAD SHIP HIT SQUARELY ON THE TRACKS," SAID SECOND LT.CHARLES J.FILIPAK, JR., OF 1368 SOUTH KEDVAL AVENUE CHICAGO, ILL., CO-PILOT OF THE PLANE FLOWN IN THE GHENT RAID BY FIRST LT.J.W. BERRY, OF BOWLING GREEN, OHIO. "IT LOOKED TO ME LIKE ACCURATE BOMBING."

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TECH.SGT.EDWARD H.KAHL OF 379 RAYMOND STREET, ELGIN, ILL., TAIL GUNNER OF "BLACK MAGIC," CLAIMED ONE ME-109, AND STAFF SGT.MYRON O. MCKUN, OF 816 BELMONT STREET MILMONT PARK, PENN., TAIL-GUNNER OF "MISS CAT," SAID HE GOT A FOCKE WULF-190.

A THIRD NAZI FIGHTER, AN FW-190, WAS CLAIMED BY STAFF SGT.R.C. BROWN OF 25 ROIT STREET, UNIONTOWN, PENN.

SECOND LT.HOWARD V.MACDONAL OF HAMPTON, NEB., SAID HIS FLAK SUIT SAVED HIM WHEN A PIECE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT STRUCK HIS RIGHT SHOULDER. HE IS THE BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR OF "SAN ANTONIO ROSE."

LONDON, SEPT.5-(AP)-ROYAL NAVY LIGHT COASTAL FORCES ENGAGED A "LARGE GROUP OF ENEMY ARMED MINESWEEPERS" OFF THE FRENCH COAST EARLY TODAY IN A TWO-HOUR BATTLE, OBTAINING A TORPEDO HIT ON ONE OF THE ENEMY PATROL VESSELS AND SEVERELY DAMAGING TWO OTHERS, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID A NUMBER OF ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT AGAINST "STRONG AND DETERMINED DEFENSE" BUT THAT ALL THE BRITISH SHIPS RETURNED TO PORT SAFELY WITH ONLY SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT.6-(AP)-ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS IN LONDON, THE GERMANS HAVE CLEARED ALL CIVILIANS FROM A 50-MILE STRIP ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF FRANCE IN ANTICIPATION OF A POSSIBLE ALLIED INVASION THRUST THERE.

A LARGE CORPS OF NZI ENGINEERS WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SENT INTO THE CLEARED AREA TO SPEED CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL FORTIFICATIONS AND DEFENSE WORKS.

BULLETIN

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT 6-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED GERMANY AGAIN LAST NIGHT, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT 6-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL SENT A NOTE OF THANKS TODAY TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK FOR THE CHINESE LEADER'S MESSAGE ON BRITAIN'S FOURTH WAR ANNIVERSARY.

"THOUGH THE BATTLE STILL WILL BE LONG AND HARD," CHURCHILL SAID, "WE CAN NOW LOOK FORWARD MORE CONFIDENTLY THAN EVER BEFORE TO VICTORY AND THE MAING OF A NEW WORLD TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ~~WHICH YOUR GREAT AND DAUNTLESS~~ CCCCC

WHICH YOUR GREAT AND DAUNTLESS COUNTRY HAS MADE AN UNFORGETTABLE CONTRIBUTION."

LONDON, SEPT.5-(AP)-MANY SQUADRONS OF ALLIED PLANES WERE SEEN CROSSING THE SOUTHEAST COAST SOON AFTER DAWN TOD IN THE DIRECTION OF THE CONTINENT TO CONTINUED THE AIR OFFENSIVE WHICH REACHED NEW HEIGHTS LAST WEEK.

A BERLIN BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN NEWS AGENC SAID BRITISH PLANES LAST NIGHT CARRIED OUT NUISANCE RAIDS OVER NORTHERN GERMAN COASTAL TERRITORY AND RHINE INDUSTRIAL TERRITORY. NO OTHER REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED SO FAR THAT ~~XXXTX~~ BOMBS WERE THE AGENCYX SAID.

LONDON, SEPT.5-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO DECLARED TODA IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT BERLIN AGAIN WAS LAST NIGHT, BUT OFFICIALS SOURCES HERE HAD SAID NOTHING OF ANY RAF FORMATIONS BEING OVER THE CONTINENT. RADIO LISTENERS ~~XXXX~~ SAID THI ROME ANNOUNCEMENT ~~XXXXXXXX~~ MAY HAVE BEEN ONLY A REREAT OF AN OLD BROADCAST.

BULLETIN

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LONDON, SEPT.5-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO REPORT TODAY THAT ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ FAST-MOVING ALLIED TROOPS ARE ON THE OUTSKI OF PALMI AFTER A 15-MILE ADVANCE UP THE ~~XXXX~~ WEST COAST OF SOUTHERN ~~IT~~ ITALY FROM CAPTURED ~~XXX~~ SAN GIOVANNI.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID BOTH BAGNARA, ABOUT ~~X~~ MILES BELOW PALMI, AND MELITO, ON THE

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SOUTHERN TIP OF THE CALABRIAN PENINSULA, HAD FALLEN TO THE XXXXXXX BXXXXXXXXXX BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES WHO XXXXX STORMED ASHORE EARLY FRIDAY BETWEEN SAN GAOVANNI AND REGGIO CALABRIA.

THE ORIGINAL LANDING PARTIES ARE MOVING SIMULTANEOUSLY ALONG COAST ROADS XXXXX BOTH TO THE NORTH AND THE South AND ARE XXXXXXXX PRECEDED BY HARD-HITTING COMMANDO RAIDS, THE ANNOUNCER SAID. MELITO IS ABOUT 15 MILES SOUTH OF REGGIO.

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BULLETIN

LONDON, SEPT. 5--(AP)--A CBS BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS TODAY SAID THE ITALIAN FLEET HAD ABANDONED TARANTO.

BY ROBERT STURDEVANT

AN ENGLISH PORT? SEPT. 6-(ADD' AMERICAN AMBULANCE TRAIN)-

AMERICAN ARMY NURSES WHO MADE THE FIRST TRIP AS MEMBERS OF THE TRAI STAFF INCLUDED LT.MARGUERITE NEWTON OF CHARLOTTE, N.C., AND LT.POLLY MORRIS OF ATLANTA, GA.

"IT SURE IS A SWELL LAY-OUT," SAID SGT. WILLIAM B.MORRIS, OF 2036 CLAY ST., TOPEKA, KANS., WHO SERVED WITH AN AMERICAN UNIT IN EGYPT. HE WAS JOINED IN THIS SENTIMENT BY PVT. F.A. GATLING OF SMACKOVER, ARK.

AMONG OTHER AMERICAN ENLISTED PERSONNEL [illegible] THE FIRST TRIP ABOARD THEIR NEW WAR MEDICAL SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE ARMY'S SERVICES OF SUPPLIES WERE:

SGT.WILLIAM STRUNDLE, OF 14406 SYLVIA AVE., CLEVELAND, O.; CPL. ALFRED COURTOIS, OF 208 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL, MASS.; SGT. JOHN F. KURTZ, OF 827 SOUTH FIFTH ST., HAMILTON, O.; PVT. VITTORIO VENDETTO, OF 3054 N. 21ST ST., PHILADELPHIA.

PVT. EARL J.MCFARLAND, OF 2529 W.FOURTH ST., LOS ANGELES; ORVILLE W.DAVIDSON OF PARSONS, KANS.; SGT. CHARLES A.HUDSON, OF 800 AEAH ST., SAN FRANCISCO; PVT. WALTER E.SHURIN, OF 1613 N.E. FOURTH ST., CAMAS, WASH.; PVT. LYLE H.REINHART OF CLINTON, MICH.; AND SGT. REGGIE L.SMEAK OF HYNDMAN, PA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, SEPT. 5)

TA510PEW

SEP 6 1943

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, SEPT 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDER OF U.S. TROOPS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, TODAY TOLD 600 NEWLY NATURALIZED AMERICAN SOLDIERS--45 OF THEM GERMANS--THAT WITH ALLIED TROOPS BREACHING THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS FROM AIR AND SEA AND ON LAND "OUR THOUGHTS ARE WITH THEM AND WE ARE CONFIDENT WE WILL JOIN THEM."

THE COMMANDING GENERAL SPOKE AT A MASS SWEARING-IN CEREMONY HELD IN THE MIDLANDS AS SOLDIERS FROM 40 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES GAINED AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

"WITH THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE DARK FORCES WHICH ATTEMPTED TO EXTINGUISH THE LIGHT OF CIVILIZATION," DEVERS TOLD THEM, "A NEW DAY IS DAWNING WHICH MAKES THE LIBERTIES GUARANTEED YOU BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES MORE THAN A PHRASE."

SOUTHPORT, ENGLAND, SEPT 5-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT TOLD THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY THAT THE WELCOME GIVEN ALLIED TROOPS IN SICILY PROVED THAT A GENEROUS ENEMY WITH GOOD MOTIVES WOULD BE ACCEPTED WITH FRIENDLY ENTHUSIASM.

CONTRASTING THE SICILIAN INVASION WITH THE DANISH REVOLT AGAINST GERMAN OCCUPATION, HE SAID THAT THE AXIS FAILURE TO ESTABLISH ITSELF IN CONQUERED TERRITORIES WAS PROOF THAT EVIL MOTIVATION HAD NO PERMANENCE.

HE SAID THAT A JUSTIFICATION OF DEMOCRACY RESTED ULTIMATELY ON THE GOODNESS AND WISDOM OF THE PEOPLE, ADDING THAT "WE ASK FOR A GENEROSITY OF PURPOSE WHICH RECOGNIZES A COMMON BROTHERHOOD THAT REACHES BEYOND RACE, CREED AND COLOR XXX."

SPEECH SEP 6 1943

Algiers, Sept. 5-(AP)-The French language has undergone a great change as a result of the German occupation.

A Frenchman of Algiers recently dined with two new arrivals from France.

"I could scarcely understand them," he said. "Their conversation was filled with sentences like this: 'The two rabbits we saw skating in Borneo have cut grass from snails.'

"'Ah, that is the language of resistance,' they told me."

Innumerable code words and secret slang have crept into the language of the resisting French, they said to prevent any evesdropping gestapo agents from understanding their conversation.

algiers, sept. 5--(ap)--vice admiral louis moreau, commander of the maritime prefecture of algiers, and vice admiral louis ricult, commander of the naval base at oran, have been placed on the retired list of the french navy, it was announced today.

rear admiral georges missoffe was named to succeed ricult, while moreau's post was abolished.

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the two naval officers were retired by application of new age limits for the armed forces voted by the french committee of national liberation which reduced the retirement age for vice admirals from 59 to 58.

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY,

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE STEPPE FRONT, SEPT. 5-(AP)-DEATH ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT LOOKS LIKE A BLINDING WHITE FLASH OF LIGHT. IT SOUNDS LIKE THE SNAP OF A TREMENDOUS FIRECRACKER. IT RUSHES SKYWARD CARRYING AWAY YOUR FRIENDS SO QUICKLY THEY ARE GONE BEFORE YOU KNOW IT HAPPENED.

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30.24-8087

I SAW IT HAPPEN WHEN AN ANTI-TANK MINE BURST UNDER THE SECOND IN A LINE OF EIGHT JEEPS AND KILLED THREE SOVIET OFFICIALS ACCOMPANYING 13 AMERICAN AND BRITISH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS ON A TRIP TO THE FRONT. THE CHAUFFEUR OF THE SAME JEEP WAS WOUNDED. THE CORRESPONDENTS ESCAPED WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

KILLED WERE:

MIKHAIL VASEVEN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE PRESS DEPARTMENT OF THE FOREIGN COMMISSARIAT, A FORMER ENGINEER, WHO REPRESENTED SOVIET TRADING AGENCY AMTORG IN NEW YORK FOR FIVE YEARS.

VIKTOR KOZHEMIAKO, SENIOR CENSOR AND FORMER ATTACHE OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN CHUNGKING, WHO HANDLED THE COPY OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

MAJOR E.I.VOLKHOV OF THE FOREIGN SECTION OF THE DEFENSE COMMISSARIAT, WHO CONDUCTED CORRESPONDENTS TO STALINGRAD, KHARKOV AND OTHER BATTLEFIELDS.

RED ARMY MAN ALEXEI DIAGILEV, CHAUFFEUR, STAGGERED OUT OF THE EXPLOSION BLACKENED AND CUT BUT SOMEWHOW NOT SERIOUSLY HURT.

THE MINE EXPLODED ON THE ROAD AT MASLOVA PRISTAN, JUST EAST OF BELGOROD, AT 11 P.M. SEPT. 1 IN THE NIGHTMARISH SETTING OF A DARK NIGHT WITH THE GLARE OF FIRE ON THE HORIZON AS ARTILLERY BATTERIES FIRED ON TWO SIDES. RED AND GREEN FLARES AND WHITE SEARCHLIGHTS STREAKED THE SKY AS PLANES DRONED OVERHEAD.

THE CARAVAN STOPPED AT A CONTROL POINT AFTER WE FLEW TO THE FRONT ZONE IN AN ARMED PASSENGER-PLANE WITH AN ESCORT OF FOUR SOVIET YAK-7 FIGHTERS. WE PROCEEDED CAUTIOUSLY IN THE LINE OF JEEPS. VASEV, WHO SEEMED TO HAVE A PREMONITION OF DANGER, ORDERED THE CHAUFFEURS TO KEEP THEIR LIGHTS OUT AND DRIVE AT WIDELY SPACED INTERVALS. THE HEAD OF THE CARAVAN STARTED DOWN THE ROAD AGAIN.

SUDDENLY, DEATH CAME.

THE SECOND JEEP DISAPPEARED IN A BLAZE OF LIGHT. THE BLAST RUSHED SKYWARD. DARKNESS RETURNED IN SILENCE, BROKEN BY GROANS.

THE FIRST JEEP, CARRYING TWO RED ARMY COLONELS, TURNED QUICKLY. OTHERS BEHIND JOLTED TO A HALT. HEADLIGHTS SHOWED THE SECOND JEEP HURLED 20 YARDS FROM THE LEFT SHOULDER OF THE DIRT ROAD. KOZHEMIAKO AND VOLKHOV, TWO CLEAN CUT, BLOND MEN OF 30, WERE FOUND CRUSHED AND PARTLY DISMEMBERED. THEY WERE TAKEN IN A JEEP TO A FIELD HOSPITAL BUT DIED BEFORE THEY COULD BE TENDED. THERE WAS NO TRACE OF VASEV IN THE DARKNESS. WE SAT THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT IN THE JEEPS AND FOUND VASEV'S BODY AT DAWN IN THE WOOD WHERE IT HAD BEEN THROWN 60 FEET FROM THE ROAD.

THE THREE MEN WERE BURIED SEPT. 3 IN THE NEARBY TOWN OF SHEBEKINO BY A SPECIAL COMMISSION OF THE FOREIGN AND DEFENSE COMMISSARIATS WHICH FLEW FROM MOSCOW.

THAT FORM OF DEATH HAS BECOME ONE OF THE MOST PREVALENT ON THIS FRONT AS THE GERMANS IN RETREAT ARE LAYING AN UNPRECEDENTED NUMBER OF MINES.

THAT MINE WAS A 16-POUNDER PACKED IN A WOODEN CASE TO ESCAPE DETECTION BY RED ARMY DEMINING DEVICES WHICH SIGNAL THE PRESENCE OF METAL BY VIBRATIONS. PROBES ON LONG POLES ARE USED TO FIND WOODEN MINES.

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AT DEMININY, HEADQUARTERS OF THIS FRONT, COL.ALEXANDER DANILOVICH TSIRLIN TOLD US 70,000 MINES WERE REMOVED AT FOUR POINTS OF THE RED ARMY ATTACKS ON KHARKOV, 4,950 MORE BOOBY TRAPS ALREADY HAVE BEEN FOUND INSIDE KHARKOV AND DEMINING WORK STILL IS PROCEEDING.

BY HENRY C CASSIDY.

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE STEPPE FRONT?SEPT. 5--(AP)-xmx x x BY LOCUSTS.

BUT THEY ARE ALSO LEAVING BEHIND HEAPS OF THEIR OWN MATERIAL AND MOUNDS OF THEIR OWN MEN AT POINTS WHERE THE RED ARMY IS CUTTING THEM OFF AND WIPING THEM OUT BY A SERIES OF PINCER MOVEMENTS.

AMERICAN MATERIAL IS AIDING THE RED ARMY IN ITS VICTORIOUS DRIVE.

WEST OF KHARKOV, WHILE GUNS BOOMED ON A NEARBY FRONT AND PLANES FLEW OVERHEAD, BRITISH AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS VISITING THIS FRON SAW THE BATTLEFIELD WHERE THE RED ARMY HAD CUT OFF AND SMASHED THE REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN THIRD TANK DIVISION TO CROSS THE MEREFA RIVER AND OCCUPY THE RAILROAD STATION OF MEREFA, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KHARKOV.

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HERE IN THE CABBAGE PATCHES AND ORCHARDS OF A COLLECTIVE FARM THE RED ARMY INTERCEPTED 100 GERMAN TANKS AND MOBILE GUNS INCLUDING MARK SIX AND MARK FOUR TANKS AND GIANT "FERDINAND" GUNS AND WRECKED 60 OF THEM AND DISPERSED THE OTHERS.

LIEUT.-COL.GEORGY TIMOFEOVICH KUSHNIFOV OF THE RUSSIAN TANK ARMY SAID THE GERMANS HAD CONCENTRATED A STRONG GROUP HERE INCLUDING AN S.S. TANK DIVISION FOR A COUNTERATTACK AGAINST KHARKOV.

THE RUSSIANS BROKE THROUGH FROM THE NORTH, CROSSED THE UDI RIVER ON AUG.29 AND FORCED THE ENEMY INTO BATTLE ON A FARM SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF MEREFA.

FIGHTING AT A RANGE OF 500 YARDS TO A MILE, THE RUSSIAN TANKS RIDDLED THE ENEMY MACHINES.

A MARK-SIX TIGER, A 60-TON TANK WITH A 75-MILLIMETER GUN, HAD ITS TREADS SHATTERED AND ITS TURRET BLASTED BY RUSSIAN GUNFIRE. THE WRECKAGE OF SEVERAL MARK-4S LITTERED THE FIELD WHERE THEY WERE BROKEN AND URNED.

THE SKELETONS OF THE CREWS STILL REMAINED IN SOME OF THEM.

A "FERDINAND," AN ARMORED, 88-MILLIMETER GUN, HAD ITS BARREL RIPPE OPEN BY SHELLS.

IN THE FIELD LAY THE BODY OF A GERMAN TANKIST WHO WAS SHOT DOWN AS HE ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE. AROUND HIM RUSSIAN HENS PEACEFULLY PECKED.

THE SCENE WAS SYMBOLIC OF THE SOVIET SLOGAN:

"DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS."

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THE TWO MAIN POINTS EVIDENT FROM THIS VISIT TO THE EASTERN FRONT AND TALKS WITH HIGH-RANKING RED ARMY OFFICERS ARE THESE:

THE GERMANS ARE RETREATING TO THE DNIEPER AND DESNA RIVERS ON A 600-MILE FRONT; AND THERE IS NO LONGER ANY QUESTION OF THEIR BEING ABLE TO PUT ON A GENERAL COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

COL.IVAN IVANOVICH VORODIEV, STAFF REPRESENTATIVE OF GEN.IVAN KONEV'S STEPPE ARMY WHICH TOOK KHARKOV, TOLD US THE RED ARMY HAD INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THE GERMANS AND SMASHED SOME OF THEIR BEST DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

"THAT DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE GERMAN ARMY IS ON THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE," HE ADDED. "BY USING RESERVES, THE GERMANS ARE STILL ABLE TO FORM GROUPS AND RESIST AT INDIVIDUAL POINTS. LIQUIDATION OF THIS RESISTANCE WILL REQUIRE TREMENDOUS EFFORT AND TIME."

THE DESNA FLOWS SOUTHWEST FROM BRYANSK AND MEETS THE DNIEPER AT KIEV.

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EAST OF THIS RIVER FRONT THE RUSSIANS ARE HOPPING UP RAPIDLY IN THE DONETS BASIN AND STALINO, THE HEART OF THE DONETS BASIN COAL AND IRON REGION, IS EXPECTED TO FALL SOON TO THE RED ARMY.

FARTHER NORTH, COL.VORODIEV SAID THE GERMANS HAVE STRONG DEFENSES AROUND SMOLENSK EXTENDING AS FAR AS 35 MILES AND INCLUDING ROSLAVL.

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SOUTHEAST OF SMOLENSK AND WEST OF THE DESNA RIVER.

THE ATTACK WHICH BROKE THROUGH THE SPAS DEMENSK SECTOR HOWEVER, HE SAID, HAS NOW MERGED WITH THE GENERAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST THAT GERMAN BASTION.

ASSAULTS ON A WIDE FRONT WILL FULL USE OF MOBILE RESERVES HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES, HE SAID, WHILE THE GERMANS FAILED IN THEIR OWN ATTEMPT TO LAUNCH A SUMMER OFFENSIVE WITH ATTACKS ON THE NARROW KURSK FRONT WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE ABLE TO PIN DOWN THE ENEMY'S RESERVES.

THIS VISIT BY WAR CORRESPONDENTS WAS DARKENED BY THE DEATHS OF TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN COMMISSARIAT AND ONE OFFICER OF THE DEFENSE COMMISSARIAT WHO WERE KILLED BY A LAND MINE WHICH EXPLODED IN THE MIDST OF OUR CARAVAN OF JEEPS.

THE TRIP, NEVERTHELESS, WENT ON, AND RED ARMY OFFICERS AT SIMPLE MEALS IN THE CAMPS PROPOSED THIS TOAST:

"TO OUR COMMON VICTORY."

A125 MOSCOW-SEPT5-:(ADD CHURCH RECONCILIATION)

THE MOSCOW NEWS, SOVIET ENGLISH LANGUAGE PUBLICATION, PRINTED AN INTERVIEW WITH SERGEI WHEREIN HE SAID:

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"OUR ARMY IS BOUND TO WIN PRIMARILY BECAUSE IT IS FIGHTING FOR A RIGTOUS, SACRED CAUSE. SECONDLY, IT IS BACKED BY THE PEOPLE, WHO ARE READY TO MAKE ANY SACRIFICE FOR THEIR COUNTRY."

HE SAID THAT THE COLLECTION OF MORE THAN 8,000,000 RUBLES BY THE CHURCH FOR THE RED ARMY TANK COLUMN "PROVED ONCE AGAIN THAT THE CHURCH IS WITH THE PEOPLE AND IT IS READY FOR ANY SACRIFICE FOR THE LIBERATION

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OF OUR COUNTRY FROM THE ENEMY.

"IT SEEMS TO ME," HE SAID, "THAT THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE COMPLETE ANNIHILATION OF HITLER. IF THE RED ARMY ALONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO FORCE BACK THE GERMANS, IT IS NOT DIFFICULT TO PREDICT HOW SPEEDILY THE WAR WILL END WHEN OUR TROOPS RECEIVE REAL HELP FROM THE ALLIES."

LOCAL SOVIET AUTHORITIES WERE REPORTED ASSISTING IN THE RESTORATION OF CHURCHES DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS. THE METROPOLITAN SAID THE INVADERS HAD WRECKED SEVERAL HUNDRED.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 5 -(AP)- PERSONAL TITLES AND NEW INSIGNIA FOR RUSSIA'S MILITARIZED RAILROAD EMPLOYEES AND SERVICEMEN WERE INTRODUCED TODAY IN A DECREE BY THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET, USSR.

THE TITLES INCLUDE GENERAL DIRECTOR, DIRECTOR COLONEL, DIRECTOR LIEUTENANT COLONEL, AND ENGINEER MAJOR IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION. LOWER RANKING OFFICIALS WILL RECEIVE TITLES OF CAPTAIN, LIEUTENANT, TECHNICIAN AND BRIGADIER.

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THE NEW INSIGNIA INCLUDES SHOULDER STRAPS.

MADRID, SEPT 5-(AP)-(ADD ITALIAN INVASION)

THE ROME REPORTER OF THE SEVILLE NEWSPAPER ABC ASSERTED THAT EVERYBODY IN EUROPE, FOR WEEKS BEFORE THE CALABRIAN LANDINGS, HAD TALKED ONLY OF OTHER POSSIBILITIES, ANY ONE OF WHICH, HE NOTED, HOWEVER, STILL WAS POSSIBLE.

COMMENTING ON THE LACK OF RESISTANCE, THE EDITORIAL WRITER OF ABC ASKED "WHAT WOULD BE THE USE OF RESISTING AT ALL COSTS IN THE SOUTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE PENINSULA WHEN THE DEFENDERS MIGHT FIND THEMSELVES THREATENED BY NEW LANDINGS ON THE FLANK."

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THE IMPLICATION WAS THAT THE ITALIANS HAD RETREATED JUST AS RAPIDLY UNDER THE THREAT OF LANDINGS ON THEIR FLANK AS IF THOSE LANDINGS ACHUALLY HAD TAKEN PLACE AND THAT THE ALLIED COMMAND CONSEQUENTLY HAD BEEN SAVED THE EFFORT OF MAKING ADDITIONAL LANDINGS.

IN BERLIN, ACCORDING TO A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT, THE NAZIS STILL ARE CONVINCED THE CALABRIAN LANDING MAY BE A FEINT BEFORE A REAL EUROPEAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST ANOTHER POINT IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.

ITALIANS IN SARDINIA ARE NOW SO ALARMED THAT THE OFFICERS FIND IT DIFFICULT TO KEEP THE SOLDIERS IN BEACH AND SEASIDE FORTIFICATIONS OVERNIGHT, A REPORT FROM THE ITALIAN MAINLAND SAID.

TRAVELERS FROM GENOA DECLARED THAT SHIPS WHICH HAD SCURRIED BY NIGHT FROM GENOA AND BACK AGAIN BROUGHT TALES OF INCREASED ACTIVITY BY THE CORSICANS. THEIR RAIDS ON ITALIAN SUPPLY DUMPS AND COMMUNICATIONS ON THE FRENCH ISLAND WERE DECLARED TO HAVE INCREASED THREEFOLD SINCE THE FALL OF SICILY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 5-(AP)-SECOND LT. WALTER J. SCHRANZ OF MOOREHEAD, MINN., SHOT DOWN AN AXIS OBSERVATION PLANE YESTERDAY DURING THE ALLIED RAID ON GRAZZANISE AIRFIELD NEAR NAPLES, IT WAS DESCLOSED TODAY.

A21 ALLIED HDQTRS IN NORTH AFRICA - SEPT 5 - (AERIAL) NORGAARD

"THE PIAGGIO AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT PISA ALSO WAS SHOWN TO BE OUT OF ACTION."

"AT CANCELLO NORTHEAST OF ROME AND ONE OF THE MAIN CENTRAL ITALIAN JUNCTIONS, THE LINES TO NAPLES, SALERNO, TORRE ANNUNZIATA, CAPUA AND BENEVENTO ALL WERE BLOCKED. FOURTEEN SHEDS IN THE RAILWAY YARDS WERE DESTROYED OR SEVERELY DAMAGED AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF ROLLING STOCK WRECKED.

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"AT PESCARA, ANOTHER CENTRAL ITALIAN JUNCTION, CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE WAS DONE TO TRACKS, ROLLING STOCK AND AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT.

"AT BENEVENTO WHICH LIES ON AN IMPORTANT LINE LINKING NAPLES WITH FOGGIA AND ALSO AT AVERNA ON THE MAIN WEST COAST LINE BETWEEN ROME AND NAPLES, THE LINES ARE STILL BLOCKED AND NO SIGNS OF ACTIVITY CAN BE SEEN."

NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD SICILIAN RAILROADS (TOP ON AYE) X X X FERRY FACILITIES.

GRAYN RETURNING FROM AN INSPECTION TOUR OF SICILIAN TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, ANNOUNCED ALSO THE AWARD OF THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL TO THREE OFFICERS AND THREE ENGLISTED MEN OF THE MILITARY RAILWAY SERVICE FOR HEROISM IN FACING EXPLODING HIGH CALIBER AMMUNITION TO SWITCH CARS

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AWAY FROM A BURNING TRAINLOAD OF SHELLS AND GASOLINE AFTER A COLLISION.

THE CITATION CREDITED THEM WITH SAVING MANY LIVES AS WELL AS KEEPING DAMAGE TO A MINIMUM.

THOSE DECORATED WERE MAJ. ROY P. MOSS OF THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, FORT WORTH, TEX.; MAJ. CHARLES C. BUTLER OF THE ATLANTIC COASTLINE RAILWAY, LAKELAND, FLA.; LT. MARVIN L. NORTON OF ATLANTIC COASTLINE, ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.; SGT. TONY W. LONERO OF THE BIG FOUR RAILROAD, CLEVELAND, O.; CORP. JOSEPH S CANZONERI OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, LOS ANGELES, AND PVT. JAMES G.(3-)36 91 1499()6,, N.Y.,

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RAILROAD, CLEVELAND, O.; CORP. JOSEPH S CANZONERI OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, LOS ANGELES, AND PVT. JAMES G. HEALEY OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE RAILROAD BATTALION'S MEDICAL DETACHMENT.

FOUR HUNDRED TONS OF MILITARY SUPPLIES WERE MOVED BY RAIL IN SICILY ON THE THIRD DAY AFTER THE ASSAULT BEGAN. THIS WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY AMERICAN RAILROAD TROOPS UNDER LT. COL. FRED W. OKIE OF SOMERSET, KY., WHO WON THE LEGION OF MERIT AWARD FOR EXPLOITS UNDER COMBAT CONDITIONS IN TUNISIA LAST WINTER, AND BRITISH SOLDIER RAILROADERS. TWO DAYS LATER THAT TONNAGE WAS DOUBLED

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING MAY PRECEDE PAUL KERN LEE'S EYEWITNESS STORY DATELINED BEHIND THE ENEMY LINE IN ITALY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT PAUL KERN LEE, ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, WATCHED FROM HIS POST ABOARD A BRITISH SHIP AS THE VESSEL FOUGHT OFF GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS AT THE START OF THE SICILIAN INVASION, AND WITNESSED THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY'S ADVANCE UP THE EASTERN SICILIAN COAST.

BY A COINCIDENCE, LEE WAS WATCHING THE BRITISH-CANADIAN INVASION OF ITALY FROM A BRITISH WAR VESSEL ON SEPT.3 EXACTLY FOUR YEARS TO THE HOUR AFTER, AS A NEW YORK FOREIGN NEWS WRITER, HE WAS WRITING THE FIRST ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

BY PAUL KERN LEE

SEP 6 1943

ABOARD THE BRITISH DESTROYER QUAIL PATROLLING MESSINA STRAITS, SEPT.4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"WE ARE BACK "ON THE PITCH," AS MY BRITISH NAVAL FRIENDS SAY, AFTER VISITING THE ITALIAN MAINLAND AND TAKING OFF SIX WEARY COMMANDOS AND SEVEN ITALIAN PRISONERS AND DEPOSITING THEM IN A LANDING CRAFT OFF SICILY.

APPROPRIATELY WE PUT THEM IN A LANDING CRAFT WHICH HAD PAINTED ON ITS WHEELHOUSE THE UNOFFICIAL NAME "HMS CHOKKA."

"CHOKKA" IN THE ROYAL NAVY MEANS COMPLETELY FED UP, EVEN MORE SO THAN "BROWNED OFF" DOES IN THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE.

THE ITALIANS ARE CERTAINLY "CHOKKA" WITH THE WAR. AS THEY WENT INTO THE CRAFT TO GO TO SICILIAN PRISON CAMPS THEY CHEERED AND TOSSED HELMETS BACK TO OUR SAILORS FOR SOUVENIRS.

"SICILY IS OURS NOW," I SAID TO ONE OF THEM.

"BUONO OKAY," HE REPLIED, BILINGUALLY AND UNMISTAKABLY.

OUR ITALIAN OFFICER CAPTIVE AND HIS GIRL FRIEND NURSE INSISTED ON SHAKING MY HAND BEFORE LEAVING.

THE COMMANDOS, HAVING HAD A SHOT OF HIS MAJESTY'S RUM AND THREE PACKS OF CIGARETTES EACH, BID US A RELUCTANT FAREWELL, BUT CHEERILY

SAID "SEE YOU ON THE NEXT OPERATION."

AND NOW WE ARE BACK ON OUR SEEMINGLY ENDLESS PATROL. THE SISTER SHIP QUILLIAM, WHICH WE JUST JOINED, SIGNALLED THAT SHE HAD BEEN BEATEN TO A FEW GERMAN PRISONERS BY A MOTOR GUN BOAT AND THAT THERE WERE GERMANS AT A TOWN ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE TOE WHERE SHE HAD BEEN PATROLLING.

SUB-LT. TIMOTHY ELLIS REMARKED, "WE WOULD BE ONE UP IN ANY EVENT, BECAUSE WE TOOK A WOMAN SOLDIER PRISONER."

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THE ITALIAN SHORE YESTERDAY LOOKED LIKE WASHDAY IN A PUBLIC NURSERY.

ITALIAN WHITE FLAGS BEGAN TO BLOSSOM ALONG THE SHORE WITH THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAY AS THE ALLIES BEGAN THEIR INVASION. BEFORE NOON THE WHOLE OF THE ITALIAN TIPTOE AREA FLAPPED WITH WHITE BANNERS IN UNBELIEVABLE PROFUSION.

AS OUR DESTROYER SPED UP TO WITHIN A HALF MILE OF REGGIO CALABRIA, WHITE SHEETS FLAPPED LIKE MAD FROM NEARLY EVERY ROOF AND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FRANTICALLY WAVED WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS.

AND AS WE SAILED NORTHWARD, CLOSE INSHORE, WE PASSED HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS WAVING WHITE FLAGS.

THIS DESTROYER AND A SISTER SHIP, THE QUILLIAM, WERE THE FIRST ALLIED WARSHIPS TO PASS THROUGH THE STRAIT. WE DREW ONLY ONE SHOT FROM AN ENEMY COASTAL BATTERY.

THE LANDINGS--MADE BY THE CANADIAN FIRST AND BRITISH FIFTH DIVISIONS AT 4:30 A.M.--WERE PRECEDED BY ONE OF THE MOST CONCENTRATED ARTILLERY BARRAGES OF THE WAR. MORE THAN 00 BIG GUNS,

ARTILLERY BARRAGES OF THE WAR. MORE THAN 900 BIG GUNS, LINED LITERALLY HUB TO HUB ON THE SICILIAN BEACHES, SMASHED THE INVASION BEACHES TO NOTHINGNESS. IN THE NORTH, WHERE THE STRAIT IS LESS THAN TWO MILES WIDE, EVEN MACHINEGUNS WERE USED.

WITHIN FOUR HOURS BOTH REGGIO CALABRIA AND SAN GIOVANNI, AS WELL AS MANY OTHER POINTS ON THE 10-MILE STRETCH BETWEEN, WERE WAVING THE WHITE BANNERS OF SURRENDER.

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THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS PUSHED STEADILY INLAND, CAPTURING FIXED BATTERIES AND ENCOUNTERING NO REAL OPPOSITION UNTIL ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK WHEN INLAND GUNS BEGAN SHELLING THE STRAIT SPORADICALLY AT ITS NARROWEST POINT.

PROMPTLY AT 3:40 A.M., HELL ON A HUGE SCALE BROKE LOOSE FROM SICILY. LITTLE GUNS, MEDIUM GUNS AND BIG GUNS LIGHTED UP THE WHOLE COAST WITH BRILLIANT ORANGE, WHITE AND PINK FLASHES.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY FIRES BROKE OUT ON THE ITALIAN SIDE.

WE PRESSED NEAR UNTIL THE BIG GUNS WERE FIRING OVER OUR HEADS.

THIS DESTROYER SOON MET SWARMS OF ASSAULT LANDING CRAFT, MOVING STEADILY TOWARD ITALY LIKE AUTOMOBILES ON A PRE-WAR SUNDAY AFTERNOON ON AN AMERICAN PARKWAY. WE STALLED AROUND KEEPING GUARD ON THEIR SOUTHERN FLANK.

I SAW ONLY THREE GUN FLASHES FROM THE ITALIAN SHORE IN REPLY TO THE BIG BARRAGE, AND THESE WERE PROMPTLY SMOTHERED BY AMERICAN GUNS IN SICILY.

THE ACRID, SICKLY-SWEET SMELL OF THE BARRAGE PERVADED EVERYTHING. THROUGH THE SHROUD LT.H.G.GRACE SIGHTED TWO SMALL VESSELS.

INSTANTLY HE GAVE THE ALERT, ANTICIPATING AN E-BOAT ATTACK, BUT CLOSER APPROACH SHOWED TWO ROWBOATS WITH FOUR ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN EACH. THEY HAD BEEN ROWING STEADILY TOWARD SICILY, BUT THEY STOPPED

30.24-8093

AND BEGAN WAVING WHITE FLAGS, SHOUTING AND PLEADING TO BE PICKED UP.

"ROW, YOU SCOUNDRELS," LT.COMMANDER R.F.JENKS, SON OF THE FORMER LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, SHOUTED IN REPLY.

A LARGE FORMATION OF AMERICAN AIRCRAFT WHEELED OVERHEAD. THIS WAS THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF ANY AIRCRAFT OF EITHER SIDE AND THE ENEMY HAS NOT YET APPEARED AT THIS WRITING. SUBSEQUENTLY LARGE SQUADRONS OF MITCHELLS, MARAUDERS AND SPITFIRES ALSO APPEARED OVERHEAD, BUT THEY SEEMED TO HAVE DIFFICULTY IN FINDING SUITABLE TARGETS.

SEP 8 1943

AT 6:53 A.M. A LANDING CRAFT SIGNALLED: "POPULATION REGGIO ON SHORE WAVING WHITE FLAGS. ONE SOLDIER SEEN. NO RESISTANCE." AND AT 7:25 ANOTHER SIGNALLED: "CIVILIANS IN BOAT REPORT NO RESISTANCE REGGIO."

OUR DESTROYERS SPED UP AND WE FOUND THIS TO BE TRUE. A SHORT TIME LATER GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY CROSSED OUR BOWS ABOARD A MOTOR LAUNCH EN ROUTE TO THE CONQUERED MAINLAND.

THIS DESTROYER AND THE SISTER SHIP WENT RIGHT PAST UNROOFED SAN GIOVANNI, PAST THE RAILWAY YARDS THAT WERE A SHAMBLES OF WRECKED TRAINS AND GAILY STEAMED THROUGH MESSINA STRAIT. THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN SUICIDE AS RECENTLY AS TEN DAYS AGO AND ONLY FOUR DAYS AGO MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS CAUTIOUSLY NEGOTIATED THE STRAIT IN THE DARK OF NIGHT.

POWERFUL BRITISH NAVAL FORCES PATROLLING THE NARROW BODY OF WATER HAD FOUND NOTHING TO DO SAVE SERVE AS GRANDSTAND SEATS FOR THE CREWS.

"THIS IS A REAL PIECE OF CAKE," EXCLAIMED ONE RATING IN A DISAPPOINTED TONE.

"HARD OR EASY, ALLIED TROOPS ARE NOW WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE OF BERLIN--AND THAT'S WHAT COUNTS," DECLARED COMMANDER JENKS.

WE CELEBRATED THE OCCASION ON A BOTTLE OF SHERRY THE CAPTAIN HAD BOUGHT AT GIBRALTAR.

THE SHIP'S COMPANY IS RUNNING A LOTTERY ON WHEN ITALY WILL OFFER TO SURRENDER.

30.24-8093

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 5--(AP)--[redacted] AMERICAN PLANES CONTINUED THEIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION, CARRYING OUT WIDESPREAD ATTACKS ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, A COMMUNIQUE FROM LT. GEN. JOSEPH G. STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA DISCLOSED TODAY.

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IN A SWEEP ALONG THE YANGTZE RIVER AMERICAN FLIERS SANK [redacted] A 250-FOOT OIL TANKER NEAR ICHANG AND ALSO ATTACKED THE RAILWAY BETWEEN KIUKIANG AND NANCHANG.

A 150-FOOT SHIP WAS LEFT SINKING IN AN ATTACK ON COASTWISE SHIPPING OF THE KWANTUNG PORT OF SWATOW WHILE A VERY DAMAGING RAID WAS MADE ON VARIOUS JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS NEAR HONGKONG WHERE [redacted] JAPANESE PLANES ATTEMPTING AN INTERCEPTION LOST ONE ZERO AND PROBABLY TWO OTHERS.

ALL AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED SAFELY FROM THE MISSIONS.

1943

NEW DELHI, SEPT.5-(AP)-RAF BEAUFIGHTEI ATTACKED A TRAIN NEAR NATMAW IN SOUTHWESTERN BURMA YESTERDAY, HEAVILY DAMAGING THE ENGINE AND MACHINEGUNNING THE COACHES, A COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

FACTORIES AT NEIKBAN, KATMAUKA, NATMAW AND DANBI ALSO WERE ATTACKED.

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SEPT 5

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--FOURTH ADD MACARTHUR (WHICH MAY CARRY BYLINE "BY VERN HAUGLAND")

XXX LAE ITSELF.

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ONE OBSERVER COMPILED THIS LOG:

6:13 (A.M.)--NAVAL CRAFT LAID DOWN A SMOKE SCREEN OFF LAE. SHIPS START SHELLING LAE; LOTS OF AIR ACTIVITY OVERHEAD. NO OPPOSITION FROM SHORE; NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

6:50--SHELLING STOPPED. CONVOY IN HUTN GULF CLOSING IN TO SHORE.

7:02--LANDING BEGINS.

7:05--WHAT APPEARS TO BE ENEMY PLANES MAKING FOR NAVAL CRAFT (THESE LATER WERE FOUND TO BE ALLIED AIRCRAFT CROSSING OVER TO LAE).

GENERAL BLAMEY SAID THE JAPANESE POSITIONS AT LAE WERE THE BEST THEY HAD ESTABLISHED ANYWHERE IN THIS CAMPAIGN SO FAR. LAE HAS TWO AIRSTRIPS THREE MILES APART--THE LAE AIRDROME AND MALAHANG. THERE'S A ROAD 25 MILES LONG LEADING UP THE BROAD AND FERTILE MARKHAM VALLEY BUT BEYOND THE ROAD'S END THERE ARE ONLY JUNGLE TRACKS LEADINGINTO THE JAPANESE-OCCUPIED AREA.

THERE ARE NUMEROUS RIVERS IN THE LAE AREA BUT MOST OF THEM CAN BE FORDED, PARTICULARLY SINCE THIS HAS BEEN AN UNUSUALLY DRY YEAR.

THE TROOPS FIGHTING IN THIS SECTOR FIND NOT ONLY THICK JUNGLE BUT ALSO GREAT SAGO SWAMPS AND MANY COCONUT PLANTATIONS.

OBSERVERS SAID THAT THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS GIVEN LAE RECENTLY, PARTICULARLY LAST FRIDAY WHEN THE JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS THERE WERE LEVELLED BY 84 TONS OF BOMBS, WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE KNOCKED OUT MAJOR GUN POSITIONS.

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MEDIUM BOMBERS AND ATTACK PLANES TWICE RAIDED GASMATA AIRDROME N THE SOUTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, SILENCING ANTI-AIRCRAFT OSITIONS AND STARTING FIRES. ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY ROUND FIRE.

MELBOURNE, SEPT 5-(AP)-THE STAR APANGLED BANNER, SOFTLY 'LAYED BY A YOUNG BOY, UNEXPECTEDLY GREETED MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT ODAY WHEN SHE VISITED THE ORTHEPEDIC WARD OF MELBOURNE'S CHILD OSPITAL.

AS SHE WALKED INTO A ROOM FOR TINY SUFFERERS OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS, 13-YEAR-OLD BRIAN DEAN WAS HOLDING A HARMONICA IN HIS ONE USABLE HAND AND PLAYING AMERICA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM.

MRS.ROOSEVELT WALKED DIRECTLY TO THE BOY AND STOOD SMILING DOWN AT THE YOUNGSTER WHO HAS BEEN AN INVALID FOR SIX YEARS. WHEN HE HESITATED SHE ASKED HIM TO PLAY FOR HER.

SO HE STARTED OVER AND PLAYED THROUGH A VERSE AND CHORUS.

FOUR GENERALS, ONE ADMIRAL AND NUMEROUS OTHER GOLDBRAIDED MEN STOOD AT ATTENTION.

20.24-8095

30.24-8095

MRS.ROOSEVELT, WHO ARRIVED TODAY, WAS IMMEDIATELY WHISKED AWAY ON A TOUR OF AMERICAN ARMY CAMPS.

STANDING ON A TABLE IN A RECREATION HALL AT ONE CAMP, MRS. ROOSEVELT TOLD THE SOLDIERS THAT THE HOSPITALITY OF AUSTRALIANS TO AMERICANS DELIGHTED HER.

"THERE IS NOT ENOUGH WIDESPREAD KNOWLEDGE AT HOME OF HOW OUR BOYS IN NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO HOMES AND TREAT AS GUESTS," SHE DECLARED.

SEP 6 1943

DURING A PRESS CONFERENCE MRS. ROOSEVE

T QUICKLY SCOTCHED A WOMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT'S ATTEMPT TO GIVE HER A NEW TITLE. THE REPORTER ADDRESS THE FIRST LADY AS "PRESIDENTESS."

"YOU MEAN WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT," SHE REPROVED.

AT ANOTHER CAMP MRS.ROOSEVELT WAS PRESENTED WITH A BOUND BOOK OF CARTOONS ENTITLED "ELEANOR IS COMING" THAT CHANGED HER SMILE INTO A HEARTY LAUGH.

THE ARTIST, CORPORAL GEORGE A.WARD OF (220 EAST WISTER) PHILADELPHIA, PA., HAD DEPICTED THE EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

IN BLACK AND WHITE DRAWINGS, WARD PORTRAYED SUCH SCENES AS TWO SOLDIERS ON A TINY ISLAND, ONE SITTING UNDER A PALM TREE AND THE OTHER MOWING GRASS AND SHOUTING, "ELEANOR'S COMING."

ANOTHER DRAWING SHOWED BATTLE SCARRED VETERANS FEVERISHLY DIGGING AN EXTRA FOXHOLE, ONE SHOVELER LOOKING UP AND REMARKING, "ELEANOR'S COMING."

OTHERS DEPICTED FIGHTING MEN SHINING UP THEIR MEDALS, AND LEAVING LINES OF CUTIES BECAUSE "ELEANOR'S COMING."

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 5-(AP)-DAVID MATSON OF ROANOKE, VA., OPERATIONS MANAGER OF THE COMPANIA ELECTRICIDAD DEL NORTE (CORRECT) WAS STILL XN UNDER DETENTIONX AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS TODAY WITH TWO OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE COMPANY.

THEY WERE DETAINED BY GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORS YESTERDAY WHEN THEIR XX OFFICES WERE RAIDED AND THEIR RECORDS SEIZED.

ALTHOUGH NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION WAS GIVEN IT WAS UNDERSTOOD understood THAT THE COMPANY OFFICIALS, AMONG WHOM MATSON WAS THE ONLY NORTH AMERICAN CITIZEN, WOULD BE TAKEN TO TUCUMAN WHER A COMMITTEE IS INVESTIGATING ACTIVITIES OF HYDROELECTRIC COMPANIES IN THAT NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMITTEE ARRIVED LAST NIGHT BY MILITARY PLANE AND SPENT THE DAY EXAMINING DOCUMENT SEIZED IN THE RAID.

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CALLAO, PERU, SEPT. 5 -(AP)- TWO PERUVIAN SUBCHASERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, TRANSFERRED TO PERU UNDER THE LEASE LEND PROGRAM, ARRIVED TODAY. THEY WILL BE USED TO PROTECT COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC ALONG THE PERUVIAN COAST.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 5-(AP)-MGR. FULTON J.SHEEN, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C., SAID IN AN ADDRESS HERE TONIGHT THAT MEN OF GOOD WILL--"THOSE WHO STILL BELIEVE IN GOD"--MUST UNITE TO COMBAT "THE COMMON FOE STRIKING TODAY AT THAT VERY BELIEF," BUT IT MUST BE A UNITY FOR SOCIAL RATHER THAN RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.

UNITY FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES--A MELTING OF ALL RELIGIONS INTO ONE --COULD NOT BE, SINCE IT WOULD BE A VIOLATION OF TRUTH, SAID MGR. SHEEN.

"IF THERE EVER IS A UNION OF RELIGIONS, IT MUST BE DONE UNDER THE PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL SON--THE CHILDREN MUST COME HOME," HE SAID.

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HOWEVER, UNITY FOR SOCIAL PURPOSES IS POSSIBLE, MGR SHEEN DECLARED. THE WHOLE DOMAIN OF THE MORAL ORDER IS AT THE ROOTS OF THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IDEALS OF THE WORLD, AND ON THAT BASIS MEN OF GOOD WILL CAN UNITE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5--(AP) --PREMIER ION ANTONESCU OF RUMANIA SAID TODAY ON THE EVE OF THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ADVENT TO POWER THAT HIS COUNTRY, AN AXIS PARTNER, WOULD "CARRY ON THE FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT AND THE WORK FOR RIGHT."

THE PROCLAMATION, REPORTED BY DNB, WAS BROADCAST FROM BERLIN AND RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5 -(AP)- THE JAPANESE RADIO ASSERTED TODAY THAT A "DRAFT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES" HAD BEEN APPROVED AND SIGNED BY THE "PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE PREPARATORY COMMISSION" AT MANILA.

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AN AMPLIFIED REPORT OF THE SIGNING CEREMONY, BROADCAST FOR FAR EASTERN CONSUMPTION, QUOTED JOSE LAUREL, PRESIDENT OF THE "COMMISSION," AS HAILING THE DRAFT AS "THE BEST AND MOST CONVINCING EVIDENCE THAT JAPAN IS DETERMINED TO LIBERATE THE FILIPINO PEOPLE."

UNDATED PACIFIC WAR

BY HAROLD STREETER

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

(ADVANCE) THE GAZELLE PENINSULA OF NEW BRITAIN HOOKS ITS VOLCANIC ARM AROUND RABAUL TO FORM THE UPPER PART OF A CRUDE GEOGRAPHIC QUESTION MARK.

RIGHT NOW, RABAUL IS THE QUESTION MARK OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

30.24— 8097

30.24-8097

WAR.

WHY HAS THIS OFT-BOMBED JAPANESE STRONGHOLD, WITH ITS THREE BIG AIRDROMES AND ITS SPACIOUS, WELL PROTECTED HARBOR, DROPPED SO ABRUPTLY OUT OF THE NEWS?

LAST JULY 11, A SMALL, MIXED FORMATION OF LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES, PROBABLY FLOWN FROM PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA, 500 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, DUMPED 35 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE VUNA-KANAU AIRFIELD, EIGHT MILES DOWN THE PENINSULA FROM RABAUL.

THAT RAID, ONE IN A LONG SERIES WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE AT RATHER CLOSELY SPACED INTERVALS ON RABAUL SINCE THE JAPANESE SEIZED IT EARLY IN 1942, WAS THE LAST TO BE REPORTED IN GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUES.

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NEARLY TWO MONTHS OF SILENCE HAVE ENVELOPED RABAUL'S ROLE IN THE WAR. THAT IS IN UTTER CONTRAST WITH THE SITUATION ON JUNE 30, THE DAY MACARTHUR AND ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY OPENED THE CURRENT PACIFIC DRIVE BY MOVING SIMULTANEOUSLY AGAINST NEW GEORGIA IN THE SOLOMONS AND SALAMAUA IN NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA.

THOSE TWIN THRUSTS, FRONTLINE DISPATCHES SAID, MIGHT WELL BE THE JAWS OF A GIANT PINCERS SNAPPING AT RABAUL.

FOR TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF THESE OPERATIONS, BIG BOMBERS OF LT. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY'S FIFTH AIRFORCE HAD ROCKED RABAIL WITH 200 TONS OF BOMBS, SUFFICIENT TO MAKE SUPERSTITIOUS NATIVES AMONG THE 8,000 POPULATION PROBABLY FEAR THE DISASTROUS VOLCANO ERUPTION OF MAY, 1937, WAS RECURRING.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE NEW OFFENSIVE, RABAUL'S VUNAKANAU AND LAKUNAI AIRDROMES, THE LATTER SOUTHEAST NEAR THE BASE OF THE BIG MOTHER (CAP M) VOLCANO, WERE POUNDED BY 23 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES. SEVENTY-SIX MORE TONS WERE DROPPED DURING THE NEXT THREE DAYS ON THE AIRFIELDS, INCLUDING ALSO RAPOPO.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS EXPLAINED THAT THESE BOMBINGS NEUTRAL-IZED JAPANESE AIRFORCES WHICH OTHERWISE MIGHT BE SENT TO COMBAT AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS, 450 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

AS UNITED STATES JUNGLE TROOPS CLOSED IN SLOWLY ON THE MUNDA AIRDROME ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, EMPHASIS WAS GIVEN THE FACT ITS FALL WOULD ENABLE AMERICAN BOMBERS FOR THE FIRST TIME TO HAVE A FIGHTER ESCORT IN RAIDS ON RABAUL. MUNDA FELL AUG. 5 BUT JAPANESE REMNANTS HUNG ON TO PART OF NEW GEORGIA UNTIL AUG. 26. SINCE THEN, REPEATED BOMBING RAIDS HAVE BEEN MADE ON ENEMY BASES IN THE SOLOMONS -- BUT NEVER ON RABAUL.

NOT FOR LONG CAN THE JAPANESE EXPECT TO LOLL UNMOLESTED IN THE SHADE OF RABAUL'S POINCIANA TREES AND ENJOY ITS HOT SULPHUR BATHS. RABAUL IS TOO VITAL TO REMAIN OUT OF THE WAR PICTURE.

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ITS AIRDROMES, IN ALLIED HANDS, WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE BOMBING RAIDS ON JAPAN'S MIGHTY NAVAL BASE AT TRUK, 800 MILES TO THE NORTH. FROM RABAUL, AMERICAN BOMBERS COULD RANGE DEVASTATINGLY OVER ENEMY HOLDINGS IN THE CAROLINES AND THE MARSHALL

RABAUL'S HARBOR WOULD CONSTITUTE A RICH PRIZE FOR THE ALLIES. FROM THE ENTRANCE OF BLANCHE BAY, IT IS ALMOST EIGHT MILES AS THE SHIP GOES TO RABAUL'S WHARF. AS THE SHORELINE CURVES, PAST COCONUT PLANTATIONS, IT IS NEARER 12 MILES. AT ITS WIDEST POINT, FROM KARAVIA BAY TO PRAED POINT, IT IS

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SIX MILES ACROSS. IN PEACETIME, IT WAS AN HOUR'S RIDE BY STEAMER FROM THE HARABOR ENTRANCE TO THE POINT OF LANDING.

DEEP INSIDE THE BAY WHERE THE "BEEHIVES," TWO VOLCANIC ROCKS IN MID-CHANNEL, MARK THE BEGINNING OF SHELTERED SIMPSON HARBOR, THERE IS AMPLE SPACE FOR MANY WARSHIPS. THE HARBOR HAS GREAT DEPTH EVEN WITHIN A FEW FEET OF THE SHORE.

RABAUL, GERMAN-ESTABLISHED IN 1910, CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRALIANS IN 1914 AND UNDER AUSTRALIAN MANDATE BY PROVISION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AFTER THAT WAR, MAY NOT BE EASY FOR THE ALLIES. IT IS RINGED BY RUGGED VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS--MOTHER AND THE DAUGHTERS (CAP D)--SOME SO ACTIVE THAT THE AUSTRALIANS WERE PREPARING TO MOVE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS FROM RABAUL TO LAE, NEW GUINEA, WHEN THE JAPANESE INVADERS APPEARED.

THE PLANS FOR RABAUL'S SEIZURE MUST BULK LARGE IN ALLIED STRATEGY AS THE FRONTLINES ENCROACH UPON IT FROM NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS. IT DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE WAR REPORTS CAN'T LAST MUCH LONGER.

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEPT.5-(AP)-ALLIED INVASION OF ITALY FOCUSED ATTENTION OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY ON THE REPORTED ACUTE SHORTAGE THERE OF BOTH TAILORED GOODS AND RAW MATERIALS.

TRADE SOURCES WERE OF THE OPINION THAT CLOTHING AND TEXTILE RAW MATERIALS WOULD BE AMONG THE FIRST PRODUCTS WHICH ITALY MIGHT HAVE TO BE SUPPLIED IF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD TAKE OVER AND ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVIDING ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION WAS REFLECTED BY TWO RECENT ORDERS FROM THE ITALIAN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND LABOR.

THE FIRST COMPELLED ALL FORMER MEMBERS OF FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS TO DELIVER THEIR UNIFORMS TO SPECIAL MILITARY COLLECTING STATIONS FOR RE-USE BY THE ARMY. THE SECOND WAS INTENDED TO EXPEDITE DELIVERIES OF TEXTILES FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION.

BUT WITH THE SCARCITY OF COTTON AND WOOL PLUS HEAVY ALLIED BOMBINGS, THAT PRODUCTION WAS NOT LIKELY TO MEET EVEN MINIMUM DEMANDS FOR LONG.

---DASH--

NEW COTTON BUSINESS MAINLY WAS IN CLOTH FOR THE TRADE IN "UTILITY" APPAREL.

SOME ORDERS WERE PLACED FOR VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, MAINLY FOR THE ADMIRALTY'S STANDARD QUALITIES AND IN BAG CLOTHS. SMALL TRADE THROUGH PRIVATE CHANNELS INCLUDED LITTLE FOR EXPORT.

THERE WAS LITTLE CHANGE IN THE YARN MARKET WHILE CONDITIONS AND TRADE IN SPECIALTIES OF ALL KINDS REMAINED SLOW.

--DASH--

THE WOOL MARKET GENERALLY WAS QUIET BUT A MODERATE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED IN HOSIERY AND WEAVING YARNS FOR THE HOME CIVILIAN TRADE.

CONSIDERABLE SURPRISE WAS CAUSED BY NOTICES SENT TO CERTAIN SPINNERS CALLING UPON THEM TO MAKE FURTHER RELEASES OF LABOR FOR GOVERNMENT WORK OR FOR THE ARMED FORCES.

SOME TIME AGO THE IMPRESSION WAS CREATED THAT IN VIEW OF A PRODUCTION BOTTLENECK IN WORSTEDS AND SPINNING, NO FURTHER CALLS WOULD BE MADE ON THIS SECTION OF THE INDUSTRY.

--DASH--

THERE WAS CONTINUED STRONG DEMAND FOR ALL KINDS OF RAYON YARNS WITH CONSUMERS BOOKING FOR DELIVERY TO THE END OF THE YEAR AT UNSPECIFIED PRICES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT.6)

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among the prisoners indicated the Germans again were using them as rearguards to cover their own withdrawal, as they did repeatedly in Africa and Sicily.

Paul Kern Lee, Associated Press reporter aboard a British destroyer said the coastal area blossomed with white flags soon after the invasion was launched, with hundreds of civilians waving tokens of surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE U.S.S. WHITEHURST, A DESTROYER ESCORT NAMED FOR THE LATE ENSIGN HENRY PUREFOY WHITEHURST OF NEW BERN, N.C., WAS LAUNCHED TODAY AT THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY YARDS.

MRS. ROBBIE WHITEHURST OF 42 JOHNSON ST., NEW BERN, MOTHER OF ENSIGN WHITEHURST, SPONSORED THE VESSEL.

ENSIGN WHITEHURST WAS KILLED ABOARD THE CRUISER ASTORIA IN A SOLOMON ISLANDS BATTLE AUG 9, 1942.

WITH NEW GUINEA

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT.4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHILE ALLIED TROOPS WERE INVADING THE SOUTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA'S HUON PENINSULA EAST OF LAE TODAY, THE FIFTH AIRFORCE WAS HAVING ONE OF ITS BUSIEST DAYS OF THE WAR.

LIBERATORS HEAVILY BOMBED THE TOWN OF LAE, MITCHELLS BOMBED THE JAPANESE COASTAL BASE OF HOPOI, 20 MILES EAST OF LAE, AND ALLIED FIGHTERS INTRCEPTED ABOUT 50 ENEMY PLANES AND SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 24. THE ALLIES LOST TWO P-38'S.

MAJOR EDWARD CRAGG, OF GREENWICH, CONN., PILOT OF A P-38 LIGHTNING, SHOT DOWN TWO JAPANESE FIGHTERS TO BRING HIS TOTAL SCORE TO 10.

"WE SAW 15 TO 20 DIVE BOMBERS, ACCOMPANIED BY 45 FIGHTERS, COMING IN OFF LAE AND HEADING TOWARD ALLIED SHIPPING WHICH WAS LANDING OUR GROUND TROOPS ALONG HUON GULF," HE SAID.

"WE ATTACKED AND FORCED MOST OF THE BOMBERS TO JETTISON THEIR LOADS IN THE WATER BEFORE REACHING THEIR TARGETS.

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"IT LOOKED LIKE THE JAPS HIT ONE OR TWO OF OUR SMALL SHIPS BECAUSE WE THOUGHT WE SAW EXPLOSIONS ON THE WATER. WE ALSO SAW OUR NAVAL GUNS SHOOT DOWN SOME BOMBERS."

(THE COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS TELLING OF THE LANDING OPERATIONS SAID 16 JAPANESE FIGHTERS, FOUR BOMBERS AND ONE FLYING BOAT WAS SHOT DOWN.)

"FIRST LT.JAY ROBBINS, OF COOLIDGE, TEX., AND I GOT BOXED IN BY EIGHT TO 15 ZEROS AND HAD A TOUGH TIME GETTING OUT," CRAGG SAID.

"IT WAS HARDER TO GET ON THEIR TAIL AND DO ANY GOOD THAN EVER BEFORE. THE FIGHT LASTED FOUR MINUTES DURING WHICH I SHOT DOWN TWO AND ROBBINS GOT FOUR, PLUS TWO PROBABLES. THAT MAKES HIS TOTAL SEVEN TO DATE.

"OTHER PILOTS OF OUR P-38 SQUADRON SHOT DOWN FIVE OTHERS, AND PROBABLY DESTROYED A SIXTH.

"I SAW A COUPLE OF JAP PILOTS BAIL OUT, FOLLOWED ONE DOWN AND SAW HIM HIT THE WATER AND APPARENTLY DROWN AS THE BODY STAYED SEVERAL FEET UNDER WATER."

MAJOR THOMAS LYNCH, OF CATASAUQUA, PA., SHOT DOWN ONE DIVE BOMBER OVER HUON GULF, HIS BULLETS CAUSING IT TO EXPLODE DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF HIM. LYNCH NOW IS TIED WITH CAPT.GEORGE WELCH, OF WILMINGTON, DEL., AND FIRST LT.RICHARD BONG, OF POPLAR, WIS., FOR TOP FIGHTER PILOT HONORS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. EACH HAS SHOT DOWN 16 ENEMY PLANES.

AMONG OTHER P-38 PILOTS SHOOTING DOWN ENEMY PLANES IN TODAY'S HUON GULF BATTLE WERE:

LT.DON CARLOS HANOVER, OF FOSTORIA, O.--TWO ZEROS.

CAPT.JAMES R.WILSON, JACKSON, MISS., ACD LTS. MARK KASPER, MINNEAPOLIS, AND HAMILTON SALAMEN, OF GARDEN CITY, N.Y.,--ONE FIGHTER EACH HOMER ALSO WAS CREDITED WITH ONE PROBABLE.

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MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS BOMBED AND STRAFED THE HUON GULF COAST EAST OF LAE WITHOUT ENEMY INTERCEPTION. THEY CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTACK ON THE AIRSTRIP AT HOPOI, POUNDING IT INTO USELESSNESS TO THE ENEMY.

THIS WAS EARLY IN THE MORNING. SHORTLY THEREAFTER A LARGE FORMATION OF B-24 LIBERATORS, WITH AN ESCORT OF FIGHTERS, DROPPED 96 TONS OF BOMBS ON ENEMY GUN POSITIONS, SUPPLY DUMPS AND OTHER TARGETS. THE BOMBERS WEREN'T INTERCEPTED AND DESPITE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ALL RETURNED.

SUBSEQUENTLY WAVES OF BOMBERS FOUND THAT MAJOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS IN SOME SECTORS HAD BEEN SILENCED.

MAJ. WILLIAM WELCH, OF ST.LOUIS, MO., SAID THE BOMBARDIER ON HIS LIBERATOR OVERSHOT HIS TARGET, A GUN EMPLACEMENT, BUT HIT A GROUP OF BUILDINGS. THE BUILDINGS, WHICH WERE DEMOLISHED, APPARENTLY HOUSED THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS SO THE BOMBARDIER, SECOND LT.RICHARD GRABLIN, OF 2335 EAST WALNUT ST., DES MOINES, IA., WAS CREDITED WITH A LUCKY HIT.

LT.J.F.RODJANKAS, OF BENTLEYVILLE, PA., WHO WAS ON THE FIRST LIBERATOR OVER THE TARGET, SAID HE SAW SEVERAL FIRES WITH SMOKE RISING 1,000 FEET AND CONSIDERED THE EARLY MORNING RAID VERY SATISFACTORY.

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CHUTISTS RING FOE AT LAE; BRITISH PUSH AHEAD IN ITALY; RUSSIANS CAPTURE KONOTOP

Trap Is Closed On 20,000 Foes By Yank Units

Gen. MacArthur, In Fortress, Sees Americans Land

SEP 7 1943

BY C. YATES M'DANIEL

ALLIED HEADSUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Sept. 7. (AP)—American paratroops, watched fro ma Flying Fortress by Gen. Douglas MacArthur as they floated down to the Markham valley, have landed behind Lae, New Guinea, to complete the encirclement of 20,000 Japanese in the Lae-Salamaua sector.

Considerable Force

These landings, achieved in considerable force Sunday, caught the Japanese completely by surprise as a strong force of Australians, veterans of African battles, had done the day before by storming ashore above Lae while warships laid down a smokescreen.

Gen. MacArthur was in a bomber which was part of a huge formation that cruised over the new landing point. He saw the men seize strong positions without encountering any immediate resistance.

The paratroopers were virtually all Americans, although there were a few Australians. These were artillery units and their guns also were successfully dropped.

These freshly won positions at Lae, together with others which have been slowly forged 18 miles to the southeast at Salahaua, ringed in elements of four Japanese divisions.

ESCAPE CUTOFF

Any hope the Japanese might have held of using the Markham valley to flee out of Lae into the jungles was erased by the paratroopers who closed that inland route to the enemy.

The Australian forces above Lae, who, since have pushed ahead until they met resistance at a plantation 10 miles from Lae, suffered a few casualties from raiding Japanese planes, but the paratroopers' surprise was even more complete. Striking on the fourth anniversary of Australian entry into the war, they encountered no air opposition. They were unmolested, therefore, in dropping to the valley and the planes which brought them had the air to themselves.

The greatest assemblage of heavy and medium bombers, fighters and transport planes ever employed in the Pacific area was involved in Sunday's operation.

RING IS CLOSED

"We have closed the ring at Lae and Salamaua," Gen. MacArthur said.

That ring pressed on three airdromes—two at Lae and one at Salamaua.

"In a comprehensive air movement, our paratroops in force have seized the western approaches along the Markham valley (whose river empties into the Huon gulf at Lae)," today's communique reported.

"The operation completely surprised the enemy's ground troops engaged on the north and eastern flanks by our encircling forces which landed yesterday. Elements of four Japanese divisions aggregating perhaps a maximum strength of 20,000 at the beginning are now completely enveloped with their supplies cut."

BLAST PLANTATION

Continuing to provide impressive air support, big four-motored Allied bombers destroyed a heavy fortified position at Heaths plantation, which headquarters referred to as "the main northtern bastion protecting Lae." The 95 tons of 1,000-pound bombs dropped reduced the position to ruins.

Attack bombers roamed the Markham valley, striking at artilery posts and installatioons with fragmentation bombs and more than 60,000 rounds of ammunition.

At Salamaua, advancing Americans and Australians which have brought the airdrome there within rifle range pressed slowly forward from the south.

Headquarters reference to the fact

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that the Japanese strength was estimated around 20,000 "at the beginning" might be taken to mean that the force now encircled there is somewhat smaller. But if it even approximates that figure, the Japanese there in danger of annihilation exceed the size of the enemy's army of 15,000 which virtually was wiped out in Alied conquest of the Papuan peninsula below the present battleground.

Continuing to prove impressive air support, four-engined Allied bombers destroyed a strong Japanese fortified position at Heath's Plantation, which headquarters referred to as "the main northern bastion protecting Lae." The ninety-five tons of 1,000-pound bombs dropped reduced the position to ruins.

Attack bombers roamed the Markham Valley, striking at artillery posts and installations with fragmentation bombs and more than 60,000 rounds of ammunition.

An Army spokesman said the Australians had encountered ground resistance at only two points. Japanese troops showed some opposition in the vicinity of one of the two beachheads which were established Saturday and also near Singaua Plantation, which is about ten miles east of Lae.

At Salamaua the American and Australian troops who have brought the airdrome there within rifle range were pressing slowly forward from the south.

ian sea.

Resistance continued feeble, though some tanks were encountered. The Straits of Messina were opened for Allied navigation as the invaders compelled the Axis troops to withdraw their coastal cannon from range.

Allied planes empoyed their supremacy to weave a web of destruction in southern and central Italy. Heavy bombers pummeled the Viterbo area, 50 miles north of Rome, in daylight sweeps Sunday.

Flying Fortresses and medium bombers concentrated on a triple smash at three key airdromes north of Naples which apparently have been the major enemy air bases.

R.A.F. Hits Railways

The continued destruction of Italian railways was left for the moment to R.A.F. Wellingtons. The attacks on airfields were with the avowed purpose of destroying enemy aircraft. Thousands of fragmentation and demolition bombs were loosed on the Naples fields by American raiders, pockmarking the runways.

At Santo Stefano d'Aspromonte, 10 miles east and northeast of Reggio Calabria, Italian civilians greeted the invader fervently. The mountain hamlet was farthest inland penetration and, with Reggio Calabria and Scilla, fromed a triangular wedge inland.

Among the villages captured were Calanna, San Roberto, Fiumara,

1—Where was the superb American Seventh army of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.?

2—Will the Italians attempt more than token resistance, or continue to surrender with alacrity?

3—Where will the main body of German troops be encountered?

The answer to the third question may be battered Naples, which appeared to be heavily fortified. Naples is 195 airlines miles nortn of Messina.

Only a handful of the prisoners were Germans. Among the booty captured were 100 good freight cars and a locomotive.

Fighting was limited to small scale engagements, official reports showed. Generally, the operation consisted of mortars firing at mountain trails and narrow, winding roads. Allied casualties were extremely light.

(The German broadcast acknowledging the "evacuation of southern Calabria" said:

("The evacuation by Italian authorities and the German military command force has been carried out according to plan and in complete order. All supplies have been carried away and brought into safety. The civilian population likewise has been evacuated in full order.

("All indications point to a second large scale landing of British and American troops at another place in the Mediterranean to come soon.")

giers tonight that the Eighth army had made contact with German units and continued to advance in Italy.

Demolitions still were encountered but the drive was impeded only slightly by the destruction, the radio said. In some sectors, Allied troops were said to have advanced up to 31 miles in 32 hours.

Eighth Army Drives 10 Miles Inland, Axis Withdraws from Toe of Italy

NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 6 — (AP) British and Canadian troops drove 10 miles inland from their 40-mile beachhead on the Italian toe through extensive demolitions and stood tonight on the forbidding slopes of Aspromonte, a 6,000-foot mountain nearly halfway across the Calabrian peninsula.

(A Berlin radio account quoting DNB said the Axis had evacuated southern Calabria, the Italian province cradled in the toe.)

Ten More Towns Fall

Ten more towns fell. Prisoners swelled to 3,000. Columns invading the European mainland were nearing Palmi in their drive north. Others curling around the south tip of the Italian toe extended their holdings beyond Melito on the Ion-

Santa Lucia, Rosali, San Rocco, Musuala, Laganadi and Santo Alessio.

The invasion proceeded slowly, methodically and cautiously over rugged and varied terrain of mountains, valleys and thick wood favorable for defense. The area is thick with tunnels, bridegs and culverts, and the "very extensive" demolitions of these slowed the British Eighth army and the Canadians far more than enemy fire power.

More Troops Arrive

Reinforcements and maintenance forces shuttled across the Messina straits under the watchful warships fluttering Allied ensigns.

On this fourth day of the invasion of Europe proper across the moat of the Messina strait, three paramount questions still were unanswered:

German broadcasts speculated on an attempt to capture Sardinia and Corsica, large islands north of Sicily. They also spoke of a "direct operation" against the Italian mainland or southern France.

The attacks on the Naples airfields were very strong, of the type which previously sent the enemy air force unto full retreat from air bases in Tunisia, Sicily and southern Italy.

For the first time in recent days, light bombers found troop concentrations on the toe of Italy for targets. Medium and light bombers attacked rail yards at Battipaglia, airfields at Grazznaise, a rail bridge near Menteno, and radio installations and an airfield in Sardinia. In all operations, seven enemy planes were shot down and two Allied craft were lost. Few enemy fighters attempted challenges.

SAY CONTACT MADE

Radio France broadcast from Al-

REDS WIN KONOTOP IN STALINO SWEEP

Fall of Steel Center to Russians Expected Quickly as Nazis Flee.

JAMES M. LONG

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7—(AP) The Red army captured the stronghold of Konotop yesterday in a broad sweep that put Soviet forces only 115 miles from the Ukraine capital at Kiev, Moscow announced early today.

The fall of Stalino in the Donets basin was expected momentarily.

A communique announced the seizure of Konotop and also Novye Mlyny, 25 miles to the northwest near the junction of the Desna and Seim rivers, whose waters flow southwestward to empty into the Dnieper at Kiev, 115 miles from Novye Mlyny.

Press Toward Rail Junction

The Russians now are pursuing broken German troops west of Konotop toward Bakhmach, 15 miles away, a vital rail hub for central Russia, Moscow said. Red airmen also pounded the retreating enemy.

Smashing gains on an 80-mile front in the Donets basin carried the Russians over the bodies of 3,000 Germans to the outskirts of Stalino, reportedly set on fire by retreating Axis forces. Makeevka, six miles east of the great steel center, fell to the advancing Red army, as did Kramatorskaya, Slavyansk and other rail cities north of Stalino.

A Moscow broadcast indicated the Germans were in headlong flight from Stalino. It said Soviet airmen racing ahead of the victorious ground forces had smashed German troop trains at Volnovakha on the line leading southwest of Stalino.

10,000 Nazis Slain

The Russians said they killed more than 10,000 Germans on all fronts during the day, and captured or destroyed scores of enemy tanks and guns.

Berlin told of a "planned withdrawal" toward the Dnieper river 140 miles to the west, but Russian front dispatches declared there was demoralization in the Axis ranks.

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Dazed groups of prisoners were being rounded up, great quantities of German equipment were being seized intact, and the Russians also found dynamite charges under vital rail points which the Germans had failed to set off.

Nearly 300 towns and villages were swept up by the Russians along the 600-mile front in gains ranging from six to 15 miles. One hundred were seized in the Donets basin, another 100 in the Konotop area, and most of the others in the sector below Bryansk.

Topping Konotop, key junction on the Bryansk-Kiev and Kursk-Kiev trunk lines, the Red army raced on westward toward Bakhmach, 15 miles away, where another line runs northwestward to Gomel, in White Russia.

The Russians now control 100 miles of the Bryansk-Kiev line between Konotop and Bryansk, depriving the Germans of their most direct communications link between the central and southern fronts. The expected early seizure of Bakhmach would cut a second German artery between White Russia and Kremenchug, on the Dnieper river bend in the south.

The communique said Red army units fighting toward Smolensk on the central front and west and southwest of Kharkov toward the Dnieper river bend had captured several localities and improved their positions.

Rail communication between Moscow and Kharkov has been reestablished, one Moscow broadcast said.

During Sunday's fighting on all fronts, the Russians said, their troops knocked out 119 German tanks and shot down 92 planes.

Reds Within 3 Miles Of Burning Stalino, Key German Base

Nazis Retreating Along 600-Mile Front From Azov Sea to Smolensk

(Map on Page A-3.)

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Soviet forces were reported by the Moscow radio today to have closed in to within 3 miles of burning Stalino, key to the German positions in the Donets Basin.

A broadcast by Col. Adreyv, Tass military observer, said that "one group of Soviet troops is now three miles east" of the threatened city.

The Russian midnight communique broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor announced that Axis forces were withdrawing along a 600-mile front which extended from the shores of the Sea of Azov north to the Smolensk sector. In some localities, the Russians said, Red Army units have stabbed as much as nine miles deeper into German-held territory.

250 Towns Fall.

Two hundred and fifty more towns fell to the Russians yesterday, the war bulletin said, bringing the bag for the most important week of fighting in the Soviet summer offensive to 1,500. All along the grim route the Germans were resisting desperately, hurling masses of troops into counterattacks which failed to halt the Red Army. More than 8,000 Nazis were slain and scores of tanks and other heavy equipment were destroyed in the fighting, the Russians said.

In the Donets Basin, the Russians were rapidly maneuvering into position for a knockout blow at Stalino, industrial city and mining center which the Germans have held and heavily fortified since they first captured it in October, 1941.

One unit battled its way into Khartsyzsk, 15 miles east of Stalino, and another captured Artemovsk, 42 miles north. Great minefields and a complicated system of tank traps barred the approaches to Artemovsk, a rail junction point, which the Russians said fell only after a hard battle.

Ten Miles From Stalino.

A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said Russian armored forces driving toward Stalino from the northeast were less than 10 miles from the city at one point.

The Berlin radio, meanwhile, broadcast a report that Russian naval forces operating in the eastern part of the Gulf of Finland had tried to land troops in considerable force behind the German lines at the northern end of the long front.

The attempt was repulsed with heavy Soviet losses, the radio said.

To the north the Red Army strengthened its hold on the Bryansk-Kiev railroad, seizing Khutor-Mikhaylovsky, a rail junction 85 miles south of Bryansk, which now gives the Russians control of an unbroken stretch of 70 miles along the vital rail link north of Konotop.

Konotop itself was in imminent danger of collapse with Russian units now engaged in an encirclement move made possible by the seizure of Koron, northwest of the northern Ukrainian city on the Desna River. From this point the Russian forces were reported to have split, some units striking westward toward the Konotop-Gomel railroad and others turning southwest along the Desna to strike at Konotop from the rear.

Nazis Counterattack.

In the Bryansk sector Russian spearheads were aiming for the Desna River and the Russians said that the Red Army had advanced nine miles and had captured 50 villages.

The Germans were counterattacking in the Smolensk sector but the Russians said that all of the Nazi thrusts were thrown back under a withering bombardment by artillery and mortar units. More than half of the attacking force was wiped out, the Russians declared.

West of Sevsk, in the middle of the 600-mile battle line, the Russians captured a railway station and district center in the Sumy region. A stubborn battle for the town developed and the Russians finally took the town by storm.

In the Orel district, scene of the first major victory in the summer offensive, the Red Army captured another rail center and liberated 5,000 Russians who, the communique said, were being forcibly transported for German slave labor.

Bitter fighting took place southwest of Kharkov where the Germans were attempting to cover the few remaining railway escape routes from the Donets Basin, but the Russians said they took several positions, killed more than 600 Germans and smashed eight tanks and six guns in the fighting.

Netherlands Police Head Assassinated

LONDON, Sept. 6. (AP)—The DNB German news agency said today that the Dutch police chief at Utrecht in the German-occupied Netherlands had been assassinated.

The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, gave the dead man's name as Col. Kerten and added that he was an officer in the Netherlands army before becoming police chief under the Nazis.

AUSTRALIA GETS CRUISER

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7. — (AP) The British cruiser Shropshire has been presented to Australia in fulfillment of a promise made by Britain after the sinking of the Australian cruiser Canberra off the Solomon islands last summer, it was announced today.

NEW CHIEF LEADS U. S. FIGHTER GROUP

Gen. Kepner Takes Command in Shift of Generals in Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 6—(AP) Maj.-Gen. William C. Kepner, veteran Army airman, has assumed command of the U. S. Eighth fighter command in England, a U. S. Army headquarters announcement said today, in a personnel shift believed aimed at extensive expansion of the fighter force in a new tactical air force designed to blast the way for a cross-channel invasion.

Gen. Kepner replaced Brig. Gen. Frank Hunter, who was credited with building up the Thunderbolt force which has struck hard at the Germans in western Europe.

The command shift was linked with the presence in England of Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. Army air forces, and his declaration Saturday that "we are progressing with the development of planes, crews and technique for a British-based tactical air force to do what the tactical air force in Northwest Africa did so brilliantly in Tunisia and Sicily and now is doing in Italy."

Gen. Kepner is a stocky, handsome, mustached one-time farm boy from Kokomo, Ind. He has served as chief of the air support command at Mitchell Field, N. Y., then as fighter command chief and as air force chief on the west coast. In World War I he saw cavalry and infantry service in France, was wounded three times and won the Distinguished Service Cross.

BBC Tells French To Be Cautious of 'Alarm' by Nazis

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

LONDON, Sept. 6. (AP)—The Germans, apparently suffering from a severe case of invasion nerves, were reported today rushing possible measures for the defense of the southern coast of France and other vulnerable spots along Europe's Mediterranean coastline.

German rumors of Allied intentions for the invasion of Adolf Hitler's "fortress of Europe" flew so thick and fast that the British Broadcasting Corp. sent a warning to French listeners to "be careful of German provocations."

Announcing the evacuation of even the Italian civilian population from the Calabrian toe of Italy, scene of the United Nations' first invasion of the European mainland, the Germans were said to have cleared all French civilians out of a 50-mile strip of France's southern coastal region, 10 miles deep.

PUSH FORTIFICATIONS

Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, 67-year-old German commander-in-chief in Western Europe, also was reported pushing ahead additional fortifications in the Narbonne-Montpelier district of the Mediterranean coast to protect his headquarters at Montpelier.

Like the Marseille area, that district, flat and sandy with several good ports, is particularly suitable for landing operations.

Advices to the Allied governments here said from 5,000 to 10,000 engineers were also working frantically in the Marseille-Toulon area, throwing up fortifications.

Berlin's admission that Southern Calabria was gone was made in a tone which attempted to discount the entire present Italian operations and to anticipate far heavier Allied thrusts elsewhere.

GERMANS "FISHING"

For days the Germans have been casting about trying to obtain some intimation as to which of the tremendous Allied forces in the Mediterranean was going to lunge against them next. Those forces comprise all or parts of seven United Nations armies. They are the American Fifth and Seventh armies; the British Eighth, part of which is already in action; the British Ninth, 10th and First armies, and the combined French forces which have been promised a share in the invasion of France.

Almost any Mediterranean operation would involve airborne forces and today, Maj.-Gen. William C. Lee, commander of an airborne division, told a press conference in London that American airborne forces are now ready to carry their full share of invasion operations "in any part of the world."

SURPASS GERMANS

He added that the Americans and their Allies had formed parachute and glider units which "will surpass anything the Germans have used up to this time."

GUARANTY SOUGHT BY ITALY ON STATUS OF HER FRONTIERS

Rome Seeks Assurance 1919 Borders Will Be Respected by Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 6—(AP) The Rome radio, in a home and overseas broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information, asked the United States and Britain tonight whether they were prepared to guarantee Italy's 1919 frontiers.

In words reflecting Italy's thoughts of peace, the broadcast stated:

"We do not want to haggle over words. We are prepared to face stark reality.

"We, therefore, ask you Britain and America—do you intend to respect the independence and unity of our unfortunate country?

"If you do, why don't you say so?"

"Do the war and peace aims of the Anglo-Saxons guarantee Italy's 1919 frontiers, or do they mean further amputation?"

The broadcast asserted that the insistence on unconditional surrender proved that the United States and Britain were unwilling to give Italy such an understanding and had caused Count Carlo Sforza to abandon the position he had assumed in the Italian anti-Fascist movement abroad.

Somaliland, Eritrea and Libya were Italian possessions in 1919. The frontiers did not officially embrace Fiume, which was Yugoslavian until 1924, although a raiding party led by Gabriele d'Annunzio occupied the contested town on Sept. 12, 1919, and d'Annunzio remained for a time as "commandant." Italy in 1919 did not have Albania which was independent, the Dodecanese Islands, or Ethiopia.

The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, told of details of a document and map which it said the Italian government addressed to the Allies and all other interested governments on Aug. 23 seeking to have Rome declared an open city.

The map, the Radio said, marked the undefended zone with a red line, including all residential quarters, all historical monuments, palaces, churches and Vatican City and a broad belt behind it, but did not include Rome's airdrome.

No military forces except garrison troops are now in Rome, the Berlin radio said the document declared. The German broadcast added:

"No reply on behalf of the Allied governments has been received by the Italian government."

FORTRESSES DOWN 70 NAZI FIGHTERS IN STUTTGART RAID

Escorting Pursuit Craft Add 12 More to German Losses.

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AIRFIELDS BLASTED

Many Fires Left Burning in Reich Industrial Centers.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 7—(AP) Large formations of U.S. Flying Fortresses attacked industrial targets in southwest Germany and air fields in France yesterday and, encountering persistent opposition, shot down more than 70 Nazi fighters, it was announced today.

"Flying Fortresses supported by Thunderbolts left fires burning in Stuttgart and bombed other targets, including air fields at Orleans and Conches, in France," said a communique issued jointly by the Air ministry and U.S. Army headquarters.

Attack Rail Yards

United States and R.A.F. medium bombers and British fighter-bombers attacked railway yards, docks and French air fields, the communique reported.

The docks of Boulogne and freight yards at Rouen, Abbeville, Serqueux and Amiens came again under the bombsights of U.S. A.A.F. Marauders, R.A.F. Mitchells and Venturas and Typhoons.

Spitfire and Typhoon fighters which covered these operations shot down 11 enemy fighters and a Thunderbolt was credited with a 12th, making a total of more than 80 German fighters destroyed during the day.

35 U. S. Planes Lost

"From all these operations, 35 U.S. A.A.F. aircraft and four Spitfires are missing," the communique said.

The American losses were not divided as to categories.

Meanwhile Axis radios were going off the air again over Nazi Europe in the night—a sign that Allied raiders might be maintaining their offensive activity—and Reuters reported in a Basel dispatch that an alert sounded in that Swiss city at 10:30 p.m.

British anti-aircraft batteries, which have seen comparatively little action in recent months, put up a heavy barrage as German raiders appeared over the Thames estuary last night.

An air raid warning sounded in some areas of London.

Nazi bombs caused slight damage in two country districts of East Anglia and injured two persons and caused slight property damage at two points on the southeast coast.

Heavy R. A. F. Raid

The day attack followed close on the heels of a Sunday night R.A.F. raid in "very great strength" which turned Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, the twin cities of the industrial Rhineland, into smoking ruin under the weight of 1,500 long tons (1,730 U. S. tons) of explosives, it was announced.

The R.A.F. night attack was made at a loss of 34 of the big planes, it was announced. Eleven enemy planes were shot down.

Photographs revealed that the bombers had the targets dead in their sights in the Mannheim-Ludwigshafen attack, sending up a cloud of smoke at times nearly four miles high, the Air ministry news service said. Huge fires were visible for 180 miles on the return journey.

The bombers dropped 1,500 long tons in 45 minutes at a clip of approximately 33 tons a minute—a little slower than the 50-per-minute rate in the recent Berlin and Hamburg attacks.

Much of Donets Regained

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Red Army already has reconquered most of the ricch Donets basin and the Germans apparently began setting fire to Stalino, its industrial heart, on Sunday, Moscow dispatches said today.

strength" which turned Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, the twin cities of the industrial Rhineland, into smoking ruin under the weight of 1,500 long tons (1,7300 U. S. tons) of explosives, it was announced.

Coming after four straight days of virtually uninterrupted raiding totaling already more than 40 major operations, medium and light bombers and fighters followed up the big bombers in a day-long procession across the channel.

More waves of bombers and scores of fighters winged out across the channel early tonight to carry the unprecedented assault into another night.

Specific targets of the Flying Fortress raid were not announced, but the daylight bombers drove into the Wuertemberg-Baden area in which the industrial center of Stuttgart is the leading city.

HIT RAIL YARDS

American B-26 medium Marauder bombers followed thru with their fourth raid in six days to hit the sprawling railroad yards of Rouen in Northern France, and RAF fighter-bombers and fighters bombed the Boulogne harbor and the Serquex railway yards for the second time within five days.

A brief Berlin radio announcement that two Flying Fortresses from the Mannheim-Ludwigshafen raid had made forced landings in Switzerland raised the possibility that American bombers might have joined the RAF on last night's foray.

Later a Swiss radio report said that four Fortresses had landed on Swiss territory and their crews had been interned. One Flying Fortress crashed into a lake but nine members of the crew were saved, the broadcast said.

The Swiss report did not name the raid in which the planes participated and they were possibly stragglers from the daylight attack on Southwestern Germany, but there have been increasing rumors lately of possible American night operations.

As far back as March Maj.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of American air forces in Britain, said that Flying Fortresses might make night raids when unfavorable weather hampered day attacks.

The remark Saturday of Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. army air forces now in Britain, that Americans had been night-t.. for 23 years and all bomber cre. are now trained for night bombing, also lent weight to the possibility.

34 PLANES LOST

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The bombers dropped 1,500 long tons in 45 minutes at a clip of approximately 33 tons a minute—a little slower than the 50-per-minute rate in the recent Berlin and Hamburg attacks.

Germans Report Battle Against American Planes

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—RAF bombers in "very great strength"—probably 700 or more four-engined giants carrying 1,000 to 1,500 long tons of bombs—turned the twin war-factory cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen on the Rhine into smoking ruin last night, and the Berlin radio reported that American bombers were following up with daylight attacks in Southwestern Germany.

The channel sky was filled all morning with large formations of aircraft as the Allies began their fifth successive day of around-the-clock assaults. Four large attacks apparently were carried out before 8 a.m. Among the aircraft going over were American Marauders.

The Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the American bomber formations were attacked over Northern France by German fighters and that heavy losses were inflicted on the raiders.

"At the present moment fierce air battles are taking place over the region of Wuertemberg-Baden," the broadcast added.

Big Formations Cross Channel.

The last United States daylight raid on Germany was carried out August 17, when American heavy bombers struck simultaneously at Schweinfurt and Regensburg. The Schweinfurt raiders went on later to bases in North Africa, executing the first American shuttle bombardment over Western Europe. They later returned to Britain, bombing targets in France en route.

The German announcement of the daylight raid followed reports from

S. W. Germany Blasted First Time by Fortresses

GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, Sept. 6. (AP)—British-based American Flying Fortresses thundered 500 miles into extreme southwestern Germany for the first time today in a daylight assault that added new impetus to the most intensive and most important Allied aerial assault yet staged over Western Europe.

Rhineland Hit

The day attack followed closely a night RAF raid in "very great

1943

30.24 - 8103

30.24 - 8103

the British southeast coast that squadrons of high-flying Allied bombers had been seen heading out across the English Channel shortly after dawn.

So large were the formations that they took almost two hours to pass overhead.

The overnight RAF raid on Mannheim-Ludswigshafen was the third successive night assault on Germany and was carred out in force.

The Germans reported 21 four-engined bombers were shot down.

Rhineland Raided.

The Rhineland and airfields in Northern France and Belgium also were raided by the night force and an enemy motor torpedo boat and a minesweeper were destroyed in the Channel.

Thirty-five planes were lost by the British, 34 of them bombers.

Wuertemberg and Baden Provinces where the Germans said American daylight raiders were fighting are in Southwest Germany, in an area heretofore untouched by the Americans. Stuttgart is the main city in Wuertemberg and is just north of Switzerland.

Mannheim and Ludwigshafen are the site of important factories producing armor plate, chemicals and Diesel motors and have a combined population of 400,000. It was the 58th raid on the twin cities which were last hit on August 9.

Airports in France Blasted.

The RAF night raids continued an almost incessant pounding of Germany and occupied areas in Western Europe which started Friday night and with a large-scale attack on Berlin. During the day Saturday American planes raked Nazi airports in France. Mosquitos of the RAF lashed at the Ruhr and Rhineland Saturday night and the Americans took up the offensive by day yesterday.

United States 8th Air Force Marauders struck at railway yards in Ghent, Belgium, yesterday morning with what communiques described as "good results."

Woensdracht, Dutch sea coast town near the Belgium border, target of RAF Bostons.

Yesterday's raids were covered by RAF and Canadian fighter planes and stirred up strong Nazi opposition. Nineteen of the defending German planes were downed in the ensuing combats.

The German radio asserted yesterday that the British made an attempt Friday night to land troops on the small island of Ushant in the Atlantic Ocean off the westernmost point of Rance. They added that the attacking force was driven off after only one landing ship had reached the beach.

British combined operations headquarters and other officials declined to confirm or deny the German claims, but many commando operations are carried out which are not announced by the British.

The British, however, announced that light coastal forces engaged a large group of enemy minesweepers off the French coast and torpedoed one patrol ship and badly damaged two others in a two-hour battle.

British and Greek Officers Hold Parley With Patriots

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—British and Greek staff officers, traveling by secret routes in one of the most daring exploits of the entire war, have conferred with Greek guerrilla and patriot leaders in the heart of Axis-held Balkan territory and perfected plans for a unified command and the supply of war materials.

The officers left Cairo for the rendezvous with 600 leaders representing more than 50,000 patriot fighters and in a three-day conference arranged a long-term policy to match the battle plans of the Allied Middle East Command.

It has been estimated that there are about 150,000 guerrilla troops actively fighting the Axis in the Balkans, including some British, Australian and New Zealand troops whose escape was cut off in the Greek and Cretan campaigns. They are said to have fled to the mountains where they joined local patriot units.

The Germans already have admitted the possibility of British aid to the guerrillas. They have reported that British planes have used secret airfields in Greece and that submarines have landed arms, munitions, radios, medicine and some food at various places along the coast.

Cabinet of Yugoslavia Prepares to Leave London for Cairo

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Still considered the "problem child" among Allied governments-in-exile, the Yugoslav cabinet of Prime Minister Bozidar Puric is packing for a move that by mid-September may find it based in Cairo.

There it would join the exiled Greek regime in headquarters permitting closer liaison with the United Nations Middle East Command. Situated in Cairo, both these Balkan governments would be in more advantageous position if Allied invasion of Europe occurred from that quarter, and in better touch with Anglo-American military leaders directing it.

Departing London, young King Peter's new cabinet leaves in its wake denunciation by some sections of the British press. Liberal and leftist publications have branded it "Fascist."

Rivalries One Problem.

Adding to the perplexities of a regime wrestling with both win-the-war problems and postwar prospects are the age-old differences between the Croat and Serb segments of the homeland's population.

The situation is complicated still further by doubt over the attitudes of the big Allied powers toward what sort of government shall be established in Yugoslavia after victory.

This, in fact, is the same problem facing all the small exiled regimes: Should current duly constituted or provisional governments return to administer their respective countries? Or should Anglo-American occupation authorities control these countries until the liberated peoples can register a choice at the polls? Prime Minister Churchill said Tuesday that he hoped the freed people would voluntarily return the Kings of Yugoslavia and Greece to their thrones, but did not go into details as to the process.

U. S. Attitude Hardened.

As they ponder these questions, the various leaders wonder also if Allied occupational rule, when it comes, will invite collaboration by the exiled governments based in London and Cairo, or if these will be ignored. Exiled leaders have searched hopefully for comfort in the recent statement of assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, that Washington is not backing "reactionary" regimes for postwar Europe.

Defenders of the Puric cabinet emphasize that its members are veteran civil servants who have rallied at the King's call to deal with problems connected with winning the war and postwar reconstruction without hope of personal glory.

"They are not politicians who want to seize rule," said one supporter, "but men working for the general interests of Yugoslavia, without regard to differences between Croats, Serbs and Slovenes."

Critics assert that the Yugoslav people, while still intensely anti-Axis, would re-act unfavorably to the Puric cabinet's make up. They prophecy further difficulties if King Peter attempts to return to the homeland with his present government.

"There is no doubt, however," one Yugoslav insisted, "that the people will fight on to throw out the Axis and restore democratic principles in Yugoslavia. This doesn't mean enmity toward the throne, since the nation can be a democratic monarchy. Just as England is."

DR. PUGH IN BELFAST

BELFAST, Sept. 6. (AP)—Dr. William Barrow Pugh, who is touring Allied fighting theaters as chairman of the general Protestant commission on U. S. army and navy chaplains, arrived here yesterday. He expressed pleasure at the provision made in Northern Ireland for the comfort and wellbeing of American troops.

Ciano Arrested, Italian Paper Says

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 6. (AP)—The Italian paper La Stampa of Turin was qouted in dispatches from the Swiss frontier today as reporting that Count Gazeazzo Ciano, son-in-law of Benito Mussolini, was arrested Saturday after being persuaded to give himself up at the Argentine legation.

La Stampa said the Argentine minister, Manuel E. Malbran, was surprised when the former Italian foreign minister appeared and asked for sanctuary for himself and family.

While the minister hastily appealed for instructions from him home government in Buenos Aires, the paper said, Italian police were conducting a frantic search for Ciano, who was reported to have escaped from his villa, where he had been under government guard.

Ex-French Premier Has Mental Illness

BERN, Sept. 6. (AP)—A Vichy dispatch to the newspaper Neue Zurcher Zeitung of Zurich said today that former French Premier Edouard Herriot had been placed in a sanatorium near Nancy for treatment for mental disorders.

Herriot had been under house arrest in Savoy since he was reported to have tried to get in touch with the Allies after their landing in North Africa.

REDS ATTR... STEADY SWEEP TO THEIR OWN POWER

Allied Landings in Italy Have Not Drained Nazi Divisions, Say Officers.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE STEPPE FRONT, Sept. 6 — (AP) Soldiers of the Red army, crashing forward on the heels of the retreating Germans along a 600-mile front, attribute their clean cut victory to their own power and not to Allied operations in the west.

When we heard the news of the Allied landing in Italy, a Red army man asked me:

"Is it a land front?"

They preferred to wait and see how much strength the Italian invasion would draw from the German armies along the Soviet front before deciding whether this was the Russian idea of a second front.

Hitler's beaten armies falling back to the Dnieper and Desna rivers are leaving blackened scenes of devastation resembling an area scourged by locusts.

Retreat Costly to Nazis

But they are also leaving behind heaps of their own material and mounds of their own men at points where the Red army is cutting off and wiping them out by a series of pincer movements.

American material is aiding the Red army in its victorious drive.

West of Kharkov, while guns boomed on a nearby front and planes flew overhead, British and American correspondents visiting this front saw the battlefield where the Red army had cut off and smashed the remnants of the German Third tank division to cross the Merefa river and occupy the railroad station of Merefa, 15 miles southwest of Kharkov.

Here in the cabbage patches and orchards of a collective farm the Red army intercepted 100 German tanks and mobile guns including Mark Six and Mark Four tanks and giant "Ferdinand" guns and wrecked 60 of them and dispersed the others.

Lieut.-Col. Georgy Timofeovich Kushnifov of the Russian tank army said the Germans had concentrated a strong group here including an S. S. tank division for a counter-attack against Kharkov.

The Russians broke through from the north, crossed the Udi river on Aug. 29 and forced the enemy into battle on a farm seven miles northwest of Merefa.

Enemy Machines Riddled

Fighting at a range of 800 yards to a mile, the Russians tanks riddled the enemy machines.

A Mark Six Tiger, a 60-ton tank with a 75-millimeter gun, had its treads shattered and its turret blasted by Russian gunfire. The wreckage of several Mark 4s littered the field where they were broken and burned.

The skeletons of the crews still remained in some of them.

A Ferdinand, an armored, 88-millimeter gun, had its barrel ripped open by shells.

In the field lay the body of a German tankist who was shot down as he attempted to escape. Around him Russians hens peacefully pecked.

The scene was symbolic of the Soviet slogan:

"Death to the German invaders."

The two main points evident from this visit to the eastern front and talks with high-ranking Red army officers are these:

The Germans are retreating to the Dnieper and Desna rivers on a 600-mile front; and there is no longer any question of their being able to put on a general counter-offensive.

Col. Ivan Ivanovich Vorobiev, staff representative of Gen. Ivan Konev's Steepe army which took Kharkov, told us the Red army had inflicted heavy losses on the Germans and smashed some of their best divisions during the summer campaign.

Nazi Collapse Not Immense

"That does not mean that the German army is on the verge of collapse," he added. "By using reserves, the Germans are still able to form groups and resist at individual points. Liquidation of this resistance will require tremendous effort and time."

The Desna flows southwest from Bryansk and meets the Dneiper at Kiev.

CONGRESS OF BISHOPS TO MEET IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Sept. 6—(AP) Orthodox church authorities said today that a congress of bishops to elect a patriarch and organize a holy synod would be held within a week.

Premier Joseph Stalin has approved the calling of a congress in a step advancing reconciliation of the Russian state and the church, estranged for 25 years since the Revolution.

Acting Patriarch Sergei, who is Metropolitan of Moscow, is expected to be made permanent head of the church. Sergei headed the educational committee o. the old synod, was chief of the Russian church mission to Japan, head of the Russian embassy church in Athens in 1894, and Archbishop of Finland in 1905.

Stalin Moves to Close Breach With Church

Russian Leader Meets High Clergy at Kremlin

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 6.—Reconciliation of the Russian state and the church, estranged for 25 years since the revolution, was advanced yesterday with an official announcement that Premier Stalin had approved calling of a congress to elect a Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church and organize the Holy Synod, administrative body.

The announcement, front-paged in all Moscow newspapers and greeted joyfully in Russia's churches, revealed that Stalin had given his approval after a meeting with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and the three Metropolitans of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev at the Kremlin.

"The head of the government, Comrade J. V. Stalin," the official announcement said, "expressed his sympathy with this decision and said the government would not hinder this in any way."

The government announcement does not change the status of the church under the constitution of 1936, but it signified that the state and church, long alienated, were drawing closer together.

The congress is the first to be held since 1925 when the church split into two groups with the "New Church" headed by Metropolitan Alexander Vidensky. The latter was not represented at the Kremlin conference last night.

The Moscow Daily News, Russian English-language newspaper, yesterday published an interview with Metropolitan Sergei of Leningrad, acting patriarch, who said that the church was giving full support to the Soviet war effort, pointing out that more than 8,000,000 rubles had been raised for Red Army tanks.

Kharkov Is Reborn as City, Reds Restore Normal Life

250,000 of Original Population Still in Ukraine Metropolis.

CASSIDY

KHARKOV, Soviet Russia, Sept. 6—(AP) Ravaged by four battles and the victim of one of the cruelest reigns of terror the Germans have inflicted on any Russian city, Kharkov is struggling back to life.

Of the original population of 1,000,000, only 250,000 are left in this city, the newly established capital of the Ukraine. But they already have shaken off the shock, cleaned up gaunt, burned-out skyscrapers on Dzerzhinsky square, removed the mines from the main buildings along Sumsk street and other principal roads started the work of reconstruction.

Reconstruction Starts

This work has been started even while the sounds of battle still come to the city when the wind is from the south, even though German planes still come at night.

I have just witnessed the rebirth of Kharkov in a tour of the city, and heard an account of it from Alexander Ignatievich Selivanov, the 39-year-old mayor.

He and other citizens of Kharkov said the Germans made conditions for the people extremely hard during their second occupation and left behind them a tremendous problem of recovery.

The Germans first entered Kharkov in 1941, left last February when driven out, returned on March 13 and finally quit the city on Aug. 23 when the Red army stormed back on the crest of its summer offensive. The Soviets now are settling down to stay, evidently.

Selivanov, a young-looking, fair-haired White Russian in blue work shirt who rose from engineer at the Kharkov electrical machine factory to chairman of the city soviet, talked to American and British correspondents from behind his large flat-topped desk in his lamp-lit, blue-walled office.

He estimated the destruction of Kharkov housing at 40 per cent after the first German occupation, 60 to 75 per cent after the second. The factories, he said, have been entirely ruined.

Population Dwindles

The population dwindled to 350,000 after the first occupation, he added, and about 50,000 left with the Red army before the Germans came back the second time. Others were killed, removed to Germany or fled to other parts of Russia during the second occupation.

There is no estimate yet of the number of persons the Germans killed in Kharkov. Alexei Tolstoy, representative of the State Commission on Atrocities, has arrived to investigate the conditions under the occupation.

Selivanov said the Germans hung many persons publicly during the first occupation. They hung fewer the second time but shot more to death clandestinely. He estimated thousands thus met their death.

"Apparently they were afraid of the people's hostility," he said.

The Russians already have opened 15 hospitals, 16 clinics, two children's homes, five nurseries. A pound of bread is being distributed daily to each city resident. The Kharkov-Kupyansk railroad already is working, and traffic on the Kharkov-Moscow line is expected to be resumed.

"We will be able to live through the winter like other Soviet citizens," said Selivanov.

The commonest sight seen in a drive through the city was that of women carrying buckets of water hung on the ends of curved wooden yokes. One said she had been walking more than a mile to a well since the Germans wrecked the water system at the end of the first occupation.

Last Battle Frightful

The last battle was the most frightful by far, she said, because the Germans burned the city.

"I was in a sea of flame with the electric power plant burning on one side of my room and a factory burning on the other," she explained.

The second occupation also was the most terrible, she added. "A German shot my cousin on the threshold of her room because she refused to give him her wrist watch."

Other residents said the Germans "ran wild" for three days when they returned to Kharkov. On March 13 to 16, they said, the Nazis shot 400 wounded Red army men and burned 300 others to death in one hospital and killed many in other buildings where they feared snipers were hidden.

From then on, they said, there were many roundups in the streets. The Germans would raid houses and take groups of 40 or 50 away to be shot.

Professor Alexander Vladimirovich Tereschenko at the machine building institute said the Germans indulged in an orgy of speculation during the second occupation, selling bread and butter for exhorbitant prices.

ITALIAN TROOPS EAGER TO YIELD

Entire Battalion of Bersaglieri Surrenders Without Firing Shot.

SEP 1 1943

By BILL WILSON

Representing the combined British Press Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH CANADIAN FORCES IN ITALY, Sept. 5—(Delayed)—An entire battalion of Italian Bersaglieri, who have a better reputation than most Italians as fighters, walked up to Canadian forces along with their commander today and surrendered without firing a shot.

A 75-millimeter Italian gun commanding a landing beach likewise surrendered without firing.

A staff officer returned to headquarters accompanied by the Italian colonel and 85 prisoners.

The welcome the Italian civilians gave to the invaders was even more enthusiastic than was received from the Sicilians.

A Canadian officer, Capt. G. M. Sprung, whose patrol advanced ahead of the infantry and reached an area where the Germans had retired only an hour earlier, told me:

"Beyond anything we saw in Sicily the Italians are glad. They hide in doorways with white flags and when they learn you are English they just fall on your neck and you have men kissing you on both cheeks."

Capt. Sprung advanced with an interpreter and a small patrol, traveling by jeep and by foot.

When he became tired of the comparative slowness with which the infantry was able to move or when he reached a demolition, the patrol left the jeep and continued on foot.

Salient Reaches Mountain Area At Santo Stefano

KENNEDY

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 6.—British-Canadian invading forces have pushed slowly and surely along the coast road of the Italian toe and cut a salient 10 miles inland to Santo Stefano D'Aspromonte, it was announced today from Allied headquarters.

Three thousand prisoners have been taken by the forces which have advanced eastward of Bagnara on the Tyrrhenian shore and beyond Melito on the Ionian shore, it was stated, while the inland spearhead has reached the gaunt precipices of Aspromonte—bitter mountain—the great elevation of the Sila range.

A number of villages fell into the hands of the Allied forces, including Calanna, San Roberto, Fiumara, Santa Lucia, Rosali, San Rocco, Musuala, Laganadi and Santo Alessio.

Among booty falling into British hands were three locomotives and 100 railroad cars, all capable of being used.

Santo Stefano, northeast of Reggio Calabria, is 10 miles inland from the Calabrian coast in mountainous territory.

The communique said the advances yesterday were carried out "in spite of very extensive demolition" left behind by the retreating enemy.

40 Miles of Shoreline Occupied.

"The mountainous nature of the country is also of great assistance to the enemy in his defensive, particularly in the center of the front," the headquarters announcement said.

Columns fanning out in both directions along the coast have occupied more than 40 miles of shoreline.

A headquarters spokesman announced that the inland highway from Reggio Calabria to Santo Stefano has been brought under control of the invading troops, "giving the liberating forces an effective salient in this area."

During "limited advances" made yesterday, the 8th Army was reported to have captured a quantity of valuable railway material still in working order. Some enemy tanks were encountered.

"Otherwise resistance continues relatively weak," the spokesman said, adding:

"Elements east of Bagnara and east of Melito report the Italian population is still friendly."

These towns form the extremities of the 40-mile coastal stretch now in Allied hands.

Area Near Rome Bombed.

Still pounding away at the enemy communication lines, Allied heavy bombers bombed the Viterbo area, about 50 miles north of Rome, in daylight sweeps yesterday.

At the same time, medium bombers with long range fighter escort made new attacks on airfields in Southern Italy.

Light bombers returned to the Naples area again last night and hit the railway yards at Villa Literno.

Targets hit by the medium and light bombers yesterday included the railway yards at Battipaglia, where many bursts were observed; airfields at Grazzanise, and a railway bridge near Minturno.

Formations of other Allied aircraft attacked troop concentrations and motor transport.

Sardinian Airfield Attacked.

The Northeast African Air Force also sent raiders into Southern Sardinia Saturday night, the air communique said, to attack radio installations and an airfield.

Two Allied aricraft were reported missing as against a total of seven enemy planes destroyed in the raids over Italy.

A naval communique today said that the Strait of Messina has now been fully opened to Allied navigation and that "maintenance and reinforcement" of the invasion army continues.

(Rome admitted that the Axis troops in the Calabrian Peninsula have fallen back to new positions in the face of the "enemy's overwhelming strength in men and material."

(The Rome communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said that Allied aircraft raided Aversa, Capua and Formia in addition to Villa Literno and Viterbo.

(The Italian announcement asserted two four-engined bombers were shot down.)

Officials announcements yesterday indicated the Allied forces already were threatening Palmi in their northward sweep after taking Bagnara, 5 miles to the south.

Commandos Take Town.

Bagnara, 10 miles northeast of San Giovanni, and Melito, 15 miles south of Reggio Calabria, fell to commandos who swept ashore ahead of the advancing infantry. Melito already had been evacuated by the enemy.

Other sections of the 8th Army forged steadily inland across the peninsula.

An air communique yesterday said a formation of 20 enemy aircraft attempted on Saturday to interfere with the invasion operations, but 8 were shot down in furious dogfights over the Strait of Messina and many others damaged.

The Allied air arm meanwhile kept up its devastating hammering of Axis communication lines and airfields, Flying Fortresses from the Northwest African Force attacking the Naples area and RAF Liberators and Halifaxes from the Middle East returning again to oft-bombed Grottaglie airport near the Taranto naval base.

Allied reconnaissance reports disclosed that much of Italy's railway system lies in ruins and has been made valueless to the Germans for defense of southern or central Italy.

"The damage done to the Italian communications system in the last fortnight by our strategic bombers has been even more devastating than previously supposed," said a headquarters announcement in reporting on wreckage extending from Bolzano and Trento below the vital Brenner Pass to Pisa and the Naples area.

Aground, the enemy resorted to extensive demolitions before withdrawing and these are slowing the advance of the forces of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who now has arrived in Italy to take command in person.

Two serious bottlenecks lie before the Allied forces on the Italian toe, one between the Gulfs of Santi Eufemi and Squillace halfway up from the southern tip, and the other between the gulfs of Policastro and Taranto.

Booklet Tells Allied Troops How to Act in Fallen Italy

Soldiers Advised Not to Become Friendly with Italian Women.

SEP 7 1943

By DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, Sept. 3—(Delayed)—Allied troops invading the Italian mainland carried a newly-issued "Soldiers Guide to Italy" advising them to attend the opera in Rome or Milan and warning them that "a number of Germans came to an untimely end through trying to pick up a respectable girl in Italy."

The 32-page booklet is illustrated with photographs of Vatican City, the wooded Appenines, Naples, Florence and the Alps, and was handed out to Canadians and British before they ferried across Messina strait from Sicily.

Will Conquer All Italy

The first paragraph told the crack assault force that the Allied would conquer "ultimately all the areas which are Italian owned and have been under Italian control."

"If you treat civilian Italians with moderation and tact—and equally with the firmness which your situation demands—you will make your own task easier of accomplishment.

"Likewise you may gain future consideration and support of the Italian people in our effort to restore world order. Until these people have laid down their arms, they are the enemy. Once they have laid down their arms it would be hurtful to ourselves and the cause of the United Nations to contribute deliberately by act or attitude to their resentment against us."

The booklet points out that Italy never before had been an enemy of Britain or America and was our ally in the first World war, adding, "The policy of Britain and America therefore is to treat Italians differently from Germans. We are entering the country primarily so that, having knocked Italy out of the war, we can set about finishing off our main enemy in Europe, Germany. x x x

"Italy is an Axis country, but its people are not all pro-Axis, nor were they all pro-Fascist."

Italian Officials Remain

The advice to the soldiers continued with the statement that "You will frequently have to through and in close collabor with legally appointed civilia ficials as the greater par ilian life, once the fightin will continue to be run civilians. It will be the duty o troops to assist these officials and to hamper them as little as possible."

The guide recalled Prime Minister Churchill's statement that the Allies did not wish to administer "by a system of gauleiters" the entire life of Italy, and offered these "don'ts":

"Don't be rude when restraining the curiosity of the inhabitants. Italians are naturally inquisitive and you will be about the most remarkable event which has happened in living memory.

"Don't drive furiously through narrow village streets, scattering pedestrians and livestock in all directions.

"Don't pick quarrels or make it appear that you despise anyone who isn't fortunate enough to be British or American.

"Don't demand your drinks in a loud voice and consider you have the right to be served before any civilian.

"Stay clear of mobs, political demonstrations or public gatherings of any sort unless you have been ordered there for duty or have obtained specific permission.

Told to Respect Churches

"Respect Italian cathedrals churches, wayside shrines as you would respect any place of worship or symbol of religion within your own country."

The final admonition in the guide on invasion etiquette was particularly firm: "Avoid on every account discussion with Italians on the merits of your nation and that of other Allies. This is always a loophole for Axis propaganda. It is inexcusable to be disparging about your Allies."

"The golden rule," it said, "is to show Italians that the German way is not the only way of occupying a country."

The introduction said it was "designed equally for American and British soldiers."

It described the Italian as a moderate drinker despite the plentitude of wine and warned that drunkenness is a subject of scorn.

Asserting that family life means

everything to the ordinary Italian, the booklet warned that the "men are by nature jealous and particularly in the south keep a close check on their women. The main thing to remember is that a respectable unmarried girl does not walk out with a man unless they have gone through all the formalities of getting engaged. If the girl breaks this rule this naturally is resented by members of her family. Don't, therefore, think you are going to find it easy to pick up a respectable girl in Italy without running the risk of a first rate row, and remember, a number of Germans came to an untimely end through trying."

JAPS SHUN BATTLE IN BURMA'S SKIES

SEP 7 1943

U. S. Bomber Squadron Knocks Out Communications, Supply Bases.

By THOBURN WIANT

A U. S. AIR BASE IN INDIA, Sept. 4.—(Delayed) — (AP) I flew today with the "Skull and Wings" medium bomber squadron over northeastern Burma, where the U. S. Tenth Air force is methodically knocking out Japanese communications and supply bases.

Bridge by bridge, locomotive by locomotive, boat by boat and warehouse by warehouse the enemy targets are being checked off. These are not easily replaced in Burma because the Japanese are up to their ears in fights elsewhere.

To me this was the significant fact about today's raids on rail centers from Mandalay to Lashio—the Japanese let us bomb as we planned.

I saw no enemy planes, in the air or on the ground. Only two bursts of anti-aircraft were fired at us during the three hours we were over enemy territory.

This was the eleventh round trip I had made over Burma. Without exaggeration, Burma seemed as peaceful as a remote Iowa farm. There were no boats on the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers, no motor transports on the roads, no planes on the airdromes, no trains moving on the railroads.

Lieut. Dave Fleming, 26, of Wichita, Kas., who led the squadron, said: "The Jape barely give up any opposition any more. These runs are becoming as monotonous as walks to the corner drug store back home."

The consensus of persons to whom I talked the past month is that the Japanese have moved most of their planes to the southwest Pacific and China, where they are more urgently needed.

The "Skull and Bones" squadron swept the railroad from Lashio to Hsipaw, while other Mitchells harassed the Japanese from Hsipaw to Mandalay.

Old to Replace Haynes in India

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 3 (Delayed) (AP).—Brigadier General Howard C. Davidson, commander of the 10th U. S. Air Force in India, announced today that Brigadier General Caleb V. Haynes, of Mount Airy, N. C., now chief of the 1st American Air Command, will return to the United States soon and will be replaced by Brigadier General William Old, of Uvalde, Tex. For the last year General Old has been chief of staff of the 10th Air Force. He will be replaced by Colonel John Sutherland, of Monroe, N. Y.

Army Officer Builds Refrigeration Trucks With Junk in India

By the Associated Press.

AN AMERICAN BASE IN INDIA.—A big United States Army truck rolled into this camp across the hot Indian plains. The thermometer had been stuck above 100 degrees for days, the air dripped with moisture of a nearby monsoon.

Inside the truck it was 20 degrees above zero. But, more important for the soldiers who gathered around, inside the truck were also fresh beef, vegetable sand 10 gallons of chocolate ice cream!

The men at this base had been eating out of cans for days. Uncanned food spoils in a matter of hours here, and there is no ice. But thanks to the ingenuity of a young American Army lieutenant, this refrigerator truck and 10 like it are plying the roads out of one American base with fresh food.

The officer is First Lt. B. G. Patterson, Quartermaster Corps, of Army Service Forces. Back home in New Jersey he and his brother ran a frozen food plant. Here in India he has taken a stock of old iron pipe, a pile of junk, the rusted remnants of what once was an ice plant, and built a modern refrigerator plant from the ground up.

In it the Quartermaster Corps stores fresh produce—and one room is an ice cream plant. When Lt. Patterson investigated, he found there was only one refrigerator car on all the railways in India.

Religious scruples against packing meat prevented the building of more cars.

But the highway was open. Using native labor and whatever junk he could find, Lt. Patterson began to manufacture cold storage trucks. Iron pipe substituted for coils. Lt. Patterson's crew filled the pipe with send, heaetd it with blowtorches and bent it into proper shapes. A few weeks later the first truck was ready—built of scrap lumber salvaged from shipping crates and insulated with sheets of cork a native ship chandler had saved from a wreck.

Japanese Repulsed at Swatow

CHUNGKING, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Chinese have repulsed with losses Japanese attacks on their positions near Swatow, on the coast of Kwangtung Province, and in the vicinity of Lanchi, terminus of a railway spur in Chekiang Province, the Chinese high command announced today.

American Flyers Blast 3 Ships Off Hong Kong

By the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS 14th U. S. ARMY AIR FORCE, Sept. 6.—Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's fighters and medium bombers in China made wide sweeps today against Japanese communications and installations, probably destroying two freighters and one sub chaser off Hong Kong, disrupting service on the Hankow-Canton railway and twice blasting Ouchikow on the upper Yangtze River.

The raiders encountered only small arms fire from the ground and all returned safely.

Australian Jungle Fighters Lead Allied Landing at Lae

First Troops Meet No Jap Opposition, Move Swiftly Inland.

(In the following dramatic eyewitness dispatch of the first landing of Australian forces in the investiture of the Lae-Salamaua battle area in New Guinea, Associated Press war correspondent Olen Clements says less than 50 casualties were suffered in the Allied landing. Japanese planes hit two vessels in a later convoy, causing 20 more casualties).

By OLEN CLEMENTS

WITH AUSTRALIAN INVASION FORCES BEFORE LAE, Sept. 4—(Delayed)—(AP) The first troops to land in today's coup were specially trained Australian jungle fighters from a famed Middle East division.

They leaped from the landing barges and headed into the jungle as a heavy pall of smoke from naval gunfire hung over the coconut grove and mangrove swamp where they landed. In just a few minutes they penetrated the jungle a mile in depth and reported no opposition was encountered.

American Engineers Land

Behind them came boatload after boatload of infantrymen, American engineers and Australian artillery. The Aussies were anxious for action.

As the large landing boats neared shore, the badly crippled Japanese air force, which had been pounded most of the night by Allied airmen, got into action. Three Japanese planes sneaked over the top of a nearby mountain and roared down on the landing craft bunched on the beach. Small bombs hit two craft, causing less than 30 casualties, including eight dead. This was the only Allied losses in the actual first landing.

Our large landing boat touched the beach beside the bombed craft. It was in flames and the bodies of six Australians, twisted grotesquely, lay on the deck of the burning boat.

Firefighters from our vessel began playing streams of water on the blaze and put it out in ten minutes.

A young American seamen in a gun crew stared at the bodies for a moment, paled and went to the ship's rail where he was ill. He returned to his post, still pale, but determined and helped to put up an ack ack barrage against the attacking Japanese planes.

Quickly, Allied fighters took after the enemy and drove them away.

The doors of the landing craft swung open and out poured Aussies astride bulldozers, jeeps and afoot. American engineers, who landed earlier behind the Australian attack troops, spread steel mats on the beach. The bulldozers immediately began to cut roads through the jungle and the jeeps to use them. One Australian officer rolled up and down a mat in a jeep shouting orders. Foot soldiers walked to the edge of the jungle, deposited their gear and returned to unload the ships.

Invasion Carefully Rehearsed

The invasion had been carefully rehearsed and completed without a bobble. Ships in the flotilla, many manned by American naval reserves, risked a night crossing in reef studded Huon gulf to reach shore by daylight. They passed within a few miles of Salamaua, hard pressed by another Australian force, and headed for landing places near Lae, within 20 miles of Salamaua.

SEP 7 1943

As the first faint light appeared in the east, Japanese watchers along the coast sent up frenzied rockets, but the Nipponese garrisons were too hard pressed by the Allied air force to give any resistance to the landings, except for one raid by three planes.

A few minutes after the landings had been made, a heavy force of Allied bombers swooped in low and pounded Lae with heavy bombs, some so large that concussion could be felt by the landing parties.

The air force scored several hits and smoke from bombs rose from Lae as a pall of smoke from shell fire of naval vessels rolled out to sea from the jungles. Acrid smell of powder was present during all the landing operations.

All the gear was packed long before daylight and the soldiers and officers stood around the deck awaiting landing.

All expected some sort of opposition from the Japanese and when it didn't come, some of the men appeared a bit nervous, apparently fearing a trap. Others joked that maybe the Nipponese had pulled another Kiska evacuation at Lae.

At 6:18 a.m., the first shells from American war vessels screamed towards the jungle. They made big puffs of smoke when they landed. The roar of naval guns filled the air for 12 minutes or so and then the landing barges went in with the attack troops.

They hit the beach yelling and disappeared in the jungle. In their tracks came infantrymen, then the engineers and then the heavy stuff. It was all over in a few hours and the landing craft had pulled out.

Another convoy moving into the Australian landing place late in the day was attacked by Japanese planes and two vessels were hit, causing 20 casualties.

NEW HAVEN CORPORAL WINS SOLDIER'S MEDAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific Area, Aug. 27—(Delayed)—(AP) Lieut. General George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air force in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded the Soldier's medal to Corp. Morton Sosensky, 264 Dixwell avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Corp. Sosensky was cited for heroism in New Guinea, on Jan. 2, 1943. A bomber with a full bomb load crashed into a truck while taking off from an airfield. After it crashed one bomb exploded and the entire wreckage was enveloped in flames.

Ammunition and flares started exploding. Among the first to arrive at the scene was Corp. Sosensky. He ran to the burning plane, helped rescue two members of the crew, and then returned to the wreckage to search for further victims.

"This act," the citation said, "demonstrated extraordinary courage in the face of danger with utter disregard for his personal safety."

OAKLEAF CLUSTER WON BY HARTFORD SERGEANT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific Area, Aug. 28—(Delayed)—(AP) Award of the Oak Leaf cluster, in lieu of an additional Air Medal, to a number of officers and men of the Fifth Air force of the U. S. Army, was announced by Lieut. General George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied air forces in the southwest Pacific area.

Among those decorated were: S.-Sgt. Angelo J. Zangari, 825 Park street, Hartford, Conn, for meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight over Buna, New Guinea, on October 5, 1942. While engaged on a bombing run over Buna, formation of B-25 bombers was attacked by from 12 to 15 Zeros. As one enemy fighter approached from the rear, S.-Sgt. (then Corp.) Zangari, the upper turret gunner, fired several excellently aimed bursts, sending one Zero crashing in flames into the sea.

Japs in Lae-Salamaua Sector Virtually Trapped in New Drive

Allies Employing Strongest Force Ever Used on Offense in Southwest Pacific

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 6.—Veteran Australian troops under personal direction of Gen. Douglas MacArthur have advanced 8 to 10 miles in a battle plan which already has virtually trapped and is designed to destroy the Japanese in the Lae-Salamaua area of New Guinea.

The gains were scored Saturday after Allied forces moved across the Huon Gulf in the strongest force of men and ships ever employed in a purely offensive operation in the Southwest Pacific theater.

Protected by formidable formations of air and sea craft which beat off a determined Japanese aerial challenge and blasted the enemy's coastal defenses, the Australians gained beachheads on the north shores of Huon Gulf. The invasion force immediately struck inland to cut the enemy's land links connecting the main chain of Japanese bases in Northern New Guinea from its southern anchor at Lae.

Jap Resistance Light.

An Army spokesman said the Australians encountered ground resistance at only two points. Japanese troops showed some opposition in the vicinity of one of the two beachheads which were established Saturday and also near Singaua plantation which was approximately 10 miles east of Lae.

Progress likewise was being made in the Salamaua sector, 15 miles below Lae.

Last week Australian and American ground forces firmly set the lower jaw of a trap when they drove within rifle range of Salamaua—after a long drawn out and bitterly contested series of thrusts.

The Australian landing on the New Guinea coast between Lae and Finschhafen on Saturday sprang the upper jaw of the trap which has caught the Japanese in the sector they have held and developed for 18 months.

Adopt Circular Defense.

In the Salamaua area Allied units occupying the south end of Kila Ridge, near Tambu Bay overlooking Salamaua Isthmus, were "in contact with the enemy and progress was being made as well on the north side of the Francisco River."

ABROAD

In the Kuknuk area, a few miles to the south, the enemy deveioped a circular defense around the village on a two-mile radius. The Allies attacked this position with determination.

Japanese troops in the Lae-Salamaua area now are cut off by land from Finschhafen and other major bases up the coast.

Lae lies 15 miles northwest of

Salamaua, where American and Australian forces have been hammering away at a strategic airdrome. Gen Sir Thomas Blamey, Gen. MacArthur's deputy in command of Allied ground forces, said the Japanese apparently had believed the Allies were concentrating their strength against Salamaua. On the contrary, the general told a press conference, the action there for several weeks had been merely to divert Japanese attention from the major project.

Moved In at Dawn.

Dawn was just breaking over the dark New Guinea jungle when the Allies struck.

At 6:13 a.m. naval craft raised a smoke screen east of Lae. At the same time, other warships that had sailed boldly into Lae harbor during the night laid a heavy barrage on the town. For 37 minutes the naval guns pounded the enemy base. Then the landing craft moved shoreward and at 7:02 the first troops splashed ashore.

As the first boats reached land, three Japanese medium bombers and two fighters appeared. Enemy bombs damaged two landing craft and forced them ashore. There was a small number of casualties.

An Imperial Headquarters communique broadcast from Tokio today declared six Allied transports and a cruiser were sunk during the new Allied landings near Lae, New Guinea, the Associated Press reported from London.

The report, recorded by Reuters, was not confirmed by Allied sources.

Thereafter operations proceeded smoothly. At noon the Japanese attempted to send in a mixed formation of medium and dive bombers, escorted by 35 fighters. American fighters intercepted them, destroyed 21 planes and dispersed the others. Two P-38 Lightnings were lost.

Airfield Destroyed.

As the troops moved shoreward, a formation of Mitchell bombers, with fighter cover, roared low over the beach, bombing and strafing coastal areas. Hopoi airfield, 30 miles east of Lae, was pounded into uselessness.

Another formation of B-25 Mitchells destroyed important enemy gun positions on the outskirts of Lae. Then, while the landings were under way, several formations of Liberators came over and unloaded 96 tons of bombs on Lae itself.

Other air units hammered at the enemy elsewhere.

Long-range fighters destroyed or damaged 32 Japanese barges near New Britain and Vitu islands. Two daylight raids were made on Gasmata airdrome on the south coast of New Britain and the Cape Gloucester airdrome area to the west was bombed and machine-gunned.

was bombed and machine-gunned.

Catalinas harassed the enemy at Rabaul, New Britain, for four hours before dawn Saturday, causing many fires and explosions on Vunakanau and Lakunai airdromes and silencing anti-aircraft positions at Retaval. It was the first announced attack on Rabaul in nearly two months.

Oother planes raided Kahili airdrome on Bougainville and barge hideouts near Vila, Kolombangara, in the Solomon Islands.

Australian Veterans in Battle

WITH AUSTRALIAN INVASION FORCES BEFORE LAE, Sept. 4 (Delayed) (AP).—The first troops to land in today's coup were specially trained Australian jungle fighters from a famed Middle East division.

They leaped from landing barges and headed into the jungle as a dense pall of smoke from naval gunfire hung over the cocoanut grove and mangrove swamp where they landed. In just a few minutes they penetrated the jungle a mile in depth and reported no opposition was encountered.

Behind them came boatload after boatload of infantrymen, American engineers and Australian artillery. The Aussies were anxious for action.

As the large landing boats neared the shore, the badly crippled Japanese air force, which had been pounded most of the night by Allied airmen, got into action. Three Japanese planes sneaked over the top of a near-by mountain and roared down on the landing craft bunched on the beach. Small bombs hit two craft, causing less than thirty casualties, including eight killed. These were the only Allied losses in the actual first landing.

As the doors of landing craft swung open, out poured other Aussies astride bulldozers, and jeeps and afoot. American engineers, who had landed earlier behind the first Australian attack troops, spread steel mats on the beach. The bulldozers immediately began to cut roads through the jungle and the jeeps to use them. One Australian officer rolled up and down a mat in a jeep shouting orders. Foot soldiers walked to the edge of the jungle, deposited their gear and returned to unload the ships.

The invasion had been carefully rehearsed and it was completed without a bobble. Ships in the flotilla, many of them manned by American naval reserves, risked a night crossing in the reef-studded Huon Gulf to reach shore by daylight. They passed within a few miles of Salamaua, which is being pressed by another Allied force.

As the first faint light appeared in the east, Japanese watchers along the coast near Lae sent up frenzied rockets, but the enemy garrisons were too hard pressed by the Allied air force to offer any resistance to the landings, except for the one raid by three planes.

A few minutes after the landings had been made a strong force of Allied bombers swooped in low and pounded Lae with big bombs, some so large that the concussion of their explosion could be felt by the landing parties.

The air force scored several hits and smoke from bombs rose from Lae as a pall of smoke from the shell fire of naval vessels rolled out to sea from the jungle. The acrid smell of powder was present during all the landing operations.

Soldiers Stage Revue In South Pacific Amid Bombings

By the Associated Press.

IN THE SOLOMONS—A five-man musical revue has just covered a 200-mile Cocoanut Circuit, winning the applause of soldiers, sailors and marines in 24 matinee performances at three vital South Pacific outposts.

Sound effects were augmented by the unscheduled swishing of enemy bombs, roaring of aerial dog fights, exploding antiaircraft shells and the steady drumming of monsoon rains which totalled seven inches on many days.

Guiding the production was Corp. Frederick H. Burleigh of Boston, former director of the Indianapolis Civic Theater, the Pittsburgh Playhouse and the South Shore Players in Cohasset, Mass.

Script Writer In Two Days.

First, Burleigh sharpened a couple of pencils and produced a script in two days. After a 30-minute argument with a mystified supply sergeant, Burleigh was allotted several yards of bright red cloth, called "Maggie's Drawers" by the Army, and ordinarily used to denote a miss in target practice, for costumes.

Tailored into hip-length ballet skirts, the cloth was decorated with spangles hacked from empty powdered-egg tins. "Peekaboo" hats were designed from manila office folders fastened together with paper clips, and on a sudden inspiration, the athletic department's battered soft balls were pressed into service for halter brassieres. The fact that these balls bounced to the ground after several enthusiastic high kicks only made the finished act funnier.

Corpl. Michael Carrelli of Cincinnati was master of ceremonies. Pfc. Robert "Windy" Wernet of Toledo, Ohio, became a hit with a routine impersonations and corny patter.

Pvt. Henry Jacoby of Indianapolis, a 250-pounder; Pfc. Homer Morgan, a product of the Duluth (Minn.) Little Theater, and Corpl. Henry Longo of Newark, N. J., were the rest of the cast.

Three Army "swing" bands located along the show's route played the arrangements written by Corpl. Bill Granville of Omaha, Nebr.

When half of the Russell Islands had been covered, including a field hospital ,the show set out for nearby Guadalcanal on a ration barge. Bleary-eyed from the all-day water jaunt, the cast stumblingly answered five air raid alerts the night of arrival, but gave two performances the next afternoon.

After a week, the weary actors rode a barge load of heavy explosive ammunition back to the Russells, then made their final trip to play for a last outlying outfit.

Howitzer Action Stops Infiltration of Japs On New Georgia

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Sept. 6.—The performance of Army field artillery was one of the most decisive factors in American conquest of New Georgia and its Munda airfield.

Generals, correspondents and infantry doughboys are unanimous on that. Japanese prisoners give the same verdict.

Maj. George P. Guthrie, 38, Columbus, Ohio, and Maj. Robert W. Kenny, 41, Providence, R. I., were two key men behind those field howitzers—guns that actually were kissed by infantry officers and men in gratefulness for saving their lives.

As an Ohio State sophomore of 19, Maj. Guthrie ran the 120-yard high hurdles in the 1924 Paris Olympic games. He was buying highway materials and equipment in the Ohio State government's purchasing department when called to active duty with his National Guard outfit in 1941.

Neatly - mustached Maj. Kenny was a Brown University philologist "in love with lovely letters" when his National Guard regiment was called to service. His love for literature now ranks second to infatuation with his guns.

Success Is Explained.

"Our artillery accomplished two important things," explained Maj. Guthrie.

"First, we messed up completely the Japs' tactic of night infiltration and harrassing attack in the jungle. That was the kind of thing they got away with on Guadalcanal and made things so tough there.

"Our night artillery fire just pinned 'em to the ground. They gave up trying that kind of stuff.

"Second, our shells blasted open the jungle, sweeping away trees, vines and foliage. Then our infantry could see where the Japs were. Once our boys could see what they were fighting, the job became simple."

At the start of the Munda offensive, the Japanese did try their night infiltrations to sandpaper the nerves of front line soldiers with yells, derisive shouts in English, and blasts of closein gunfire.

Howitzers Stop Attack.

In one such attack, they would have succeeded in surrounding and wiping out the 43d division command post if a recklessly close covering barrage of howitzer fire had not stopped them.

Brig. Gen. Harold Barker of Providence, R. I., division artillery commander, was in the command post on which the enemy pressed soon after dusk.

The superior enemy force would have overpowered the defenders and most of the division staff if Gen. Barker hadn't called his howitzers far back on Baraulu Island into action.

Judging his ranges entirely by sound, Gen. Barker gradually closed down the first gun until he could heard shell fragments ripping through the trees.

Finally he gave the word to the fire director center across Roviana Lagoon, in which Maj. Guthrie was stationed, to open up with three more howitzers. For nearly 12 hours until dawn, the Baraulu Island battery ringed the command post with a protective barrage of shells, dropping little more than 50 yards outside the C. P. Perimeter.

Guns Are Kissed.

It was the men from this post, Maj. Guthgie said, who came out to the howitzer battery next day and, "by God, actually kissed the guns."

"That was something to see. Those men told us and they meant it, 'You saved our lives!'"

Throughout the New Georgia campaign, Gen. Barker personally did much of the scouting and target-finding from the front lines Often he went out with scouting parties into the jungle no man's land. On at least one occasion he was lucky to come back.

"The general is all nerves and energy. I think that's why he picked Lt. 'Pete' Petersill for his aide. Pete always went with the general, and Pete is a big, rugged guy, always calm and cool as a cucumber," Maj.Guthrie said.

"One day the general and Pete went scouting ahead of our line. They ran into two Jap machinegun posts. After they'd hit the first, they found they were cut off with the fire of those machineguns converging behind them.

Companion is Killed.

"Pete rolled over to make room for a private in a depression in the ground. Just then a machinegun burst smacked the private through the chest. He was dead in the spot where Pete had been seconds before.

"After that, the general and Pete decided, 'What the hell, this is no place to hang around. We'd better get out of here.'

"On the way out a soldier ahead of the general was hit and killed. Pete was behind the general. A soldier behind Pete got it, The general and Pete got back alone. They were really lucky."

Artillerymen observers flying over Munda in planes guided the fire of field guns effectively.

"Those boys would get tired of not being able to see anything," Maj. Guthrie reported. "So they'd come right down over the trees to get the Japs to open up on them. They did that a couple of times too often. They were shot down."

One aerial observer, Lt. W. B. Craig, was shot down twice, but was rescued both times by Pluto, a crash rescue boat.

"I heard him on the radio saying, 'This plane's on fire.' That was all. They headed out for water and we later heard they were picked up all right," Maj. Guthrie said.

"One of these observers spotted our fire one day and had us hitting right on a Jap strong point. He could see Japs running out from there and he gave us a quick range change.

"We fired his new range and then he told us, 'Good work. You hit right in those Japs. I saw arms and legs flying.'

"I passed the word on to the men working our guns. Were they proud! You could have heard their cheers all over New Georgia," Maj. Guthrie declared.

Production Balance Between Nations Is Chile's Suggestion

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Chile's President Juan Antonio Rios says the nations of the Americas should get together now "in the closest possible form of economic co-operation" to withstand the shock of postwar problems.

In an interview he said that Joaquin Fernandez, Chilean Minister of foreign relations now on a tour of the Americas, would have opportunity to set forth Chile's viewpoints "in the matter of a true and effective pan-Americanism of co-operation."

"The American nations," he said, "should get down to bed-rock in this field of economic co-operation.

"As an example, Cuba and Peru produce much sugar. We have some lands in Chile suitable for sugar cane, but it is better economy, and better neighborliness, for us to buy sugar from those countries and use that land to produce things we need, or for other neighbors, and to sell Cuba and Peru things we produce.

"Argentina has wheat and cattle. We produce coal. With proper co-operation and development, we should sell coal to Argentina and buy such wheat and meats as we do not produce. The same goes for copper and other minerals which we can produce for industries of other American nations.

"This brings us to what might appear at first glance to be a Chilean problem. We have great nitrate deposits. Why should we have to look to Germany or Japan for a market for this nitrate when there are areas in southeastern United States where this nitrate is needed for agricultural production?

"The United States has been building artificial nitrate plants because nitrate is important in making munitions. Everyone understands this. Chile has been shipping its nitrate to the United States to help meet this enormous demand. Chileans, however, are concerned about what will happen to its nitrate in the United States market after the war. If the artificial nitrate is used for fertilizer, Chile would lose that market. Naturally, we are hoping a way will be found to use those plants or their output for other purposes. It is one of the problems for which I think a solution can be found. In an unselfish way, and on the basis of true good neighborliness.

"Suppose no solution should be found. Would it hurt Chile? Certainly, because it would be a severe blow to our national economy, just as it was after the first wrold war. But the United States farm and factory worker would share our difficulties because it would mean that the buying power of the Chilean market for all kinds of United States products would drop sharply. Every other nation in the hemisphere which has things to sell to Chile would be affected similarly."

MARSHALL CHOSEN TO LEAD INVASION, WRITER ASSERTS

U. S. Chief of Staff Selected to Direct Drive

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Across Channel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — (AP) General George C. Marshall will be commander in chief of Allied forces in the European theater, The Evening Star says "on the highest authority," and will direct any invasion from England.

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This assignment for the 62-year-old chief of staff of the United States Army makes clear, says The Star, that "preparations for operations across the English channel are sufficinetly advanced to select a leader."

The newspaper story was written by Constantine Brown, military and foreign affairs writer.

Says Choice Is Made

While there has been previous speculation that Gen. Marshall, who won high reputation for moving great bodies of men into action in the first World war, would be the Allied generalissimo in Europe, The Star story goes farther and treats the matter as settled.

British newspapers have given much space to the speculation, The London Daily Herald having said in June that "it is possible that the ultimate lineup may be General George C. Marshall as supreme commander in chief, with General Dwight D. Eisenhower and General Sir Harold Alexander bracketed as his immediate lieutenants."

The Star's story continues:

"Gen. Marshall's successor as chief of staff has not yet been designated. But after the elimination of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who is indispensable in the Pacific area, the field seems to have been narrowed to a choice between Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army service forces, and Gen. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean.

"Gen. Marshall has done an outstanding job since the outbreak of the war. He has organized and trained an army of millions and also has managed, in spite of demands from the various theaters, to keep a balance of forces in accordance with the immediate requirements of our strategy.

Outstanding Strategist

"But his work as a strategy framer has been particularly outstanding. His tact and understanding of the needs and wishes of our associates have been such that he has earned their complete confidence.

"Besides being a first-class administrator and excellent strategist, Gen. Marshall is regarded by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as being one of our ablest leaders of men.

"Since last year he has been a strong advocate of an invasion across the channel. Difficulties which were described by many as insuperable have never worried him.

"Now that naval and air supremacy has been definitely established by the Allies, he is said to believe an early invasion of western Europe is possible.

"It is pointed out in well informed quarters the forthcoming appointment of Marshall must not be interpreted to mean that the Allied forces are ready to start an invasion within the next few weeks."

ARGENTINA REQUESTED TO EXPLAIN ARRESTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — (AP) The State department said today the Argentine government had been requested to give the United States embassy in Buenos Aires "complete information" concerning the arrest of several employes of the American and Foreign Power company subsidiary in the Argentine capital last Saturday.

Police occupied the main office of the subsidiary early Saturday morning, the department said, and arrested several of the officers, one of them an American, but released them all that night.

The embassy in Buenos Aires, immediately after news of the arrests, requested the Argentine government to permit an embassy official to see David Matson, the American arrested. Since the release of the prisoners the embassy has continued to keep in close touch with the situation.

PLANE CRASH FATAL TO NAVY OFFICIAL

Londonderry Base Commodore Killed in Northern Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — (AP) Commodore James Alexander Logan, 54, commanding officer of the U. S. naval operating base at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, was killed in an airplane crash Saturday, the Navy announced today.

Commodore Logan had been promoted to the grade of commodore only 11 days before the crash, somewhere in Northern Ireland. No details of the accident were reported by the Navy.

He was born in Charleston, S. C. Commodore Logan had been in naval service since graduation from the naval academy in 1910.

His assignments had brought him much duty at sea aboard the U. S. S. West Virginia, U. S. S. Oregon and other vessels. At one time he was commander of Destroyer Division Four, scouting force.

Commodore Logan was assigned in December, 1942, to the staff of Admiral H. R. Stark, commander, naval force in Europe, and in March, 1943, was appointed commander of the Londonderry base.

His widow, Mrs. Ruth Hepp Logan, now lives at Annapolis, Md. Commodore Logan's regular address, however, is 19 Pell street, Newport, R. I.

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SEPT. 15 DEADLINE SET FOR FATHERS FACING DRAFT CALL

Transfer Before That Date to Essential Work May Delay Induction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — (AP) Selective Service today set Sept. 15 as the deadline for fathers in non-deferrable jobs to signify intention to transfer to other work if they want a cushion against induction ahead of other fathers.

Unless they have actually obtained jobs off the non-deferrable list or registered with the U. S. Employment Service for such jobs and given proof of registration to their draft boards by Sept. 15, they will be the first fathers to be drafted, and can be taken before Oct. 1.

Amends Earlier Regulation

Today's announcement took the form of an amendment to a regulation issued three weeks ago. It laid down the rule that the 30-day immunity from reclassification gained by registering for a job-transfer cannot extend beyond Oct. 15 under any circumstances.

However, if the non-deferrable father's order number would bring him up for induction earlier than Oct. 15 even if he were not in a non-deferrable job, he will get no added immunity and will be subject to call whenever his number comes up after Oct. 1.

Meanwhile, draft boards' authority to order induction of men in the 149 high-skill positions recently designated as "critical occupations" to givethem super-eligibility for extended occupational deferment was restricted sharply.

The boards, which hitherto have had complete control over each individual's case, subject only to peal board rulings, were forbidden to order the induction of any man with the required skills without first referring the case to the employment service.

Furthermore, they were ordered to give them super-eligibility for exservice even if an appeals board has agreed with them that the particular man does not deserve occupational deferment despite his qualifications to fill a "critical occupation."

30-Day Postponement

In doing so, they must give the man at least a 30-day postponement of induction, and then, if the employment service directs it, reconsider his case and give "the most serious consideration" to granting him the deferment it has previously refused.

Since the Selective Service laws gives the boards complete authority over each case except when an appeals board reverses it, the regulation did not say the boards will have to accept the employment service's recommendations in every case, though they must listen to them.

In the first estimate of the kind, Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey said there are not more than 400,000 men of military age throughout the country possessing the skills required in the critical occupations, all of them jobs occurring in the 35 essential activities.

Although the occupational deferment eligibility of men aged 18 to 25 has been limited even if they hold "essential" jobs in essential activities, there is no such limitation on the deferment eligibility of men in that age bracket who hold "critical" jobs, Gen. Hershey said.

NO-STRIKE PLEDGE RENEWED BY LABOR IN HOLIDAY TALKS

Murray, Green Call for Greater War Production to Win Battles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — (AP) A call for greater war production and a renewal of the no-strike pledge came from labor union leaders today, even as the government's [illegible] chief forecast tighter control over workers to bolster output in many war industries.

In a Labor day message broadcast from Detroit, C.I.O. President Philip Murray told workers they must not surrender to complacency but must redouble their effort. The C.I.O. is determined, he declared, "to maintain our no-strike pledge until victory is ours."

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Must Keep Pledge

William Green, chief of the A.F L. asserted that the no-strike promise "must be religiously kept" and called for "hard, unremitting inspired work" to back to the limit the fighting men on the warfronts. Mr. Green spoke in Tampa.

Declaring that several war industries are failing to meet expanding schedules because of labor shortages, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt declared in a statement that the nation must get more men and women into war jobs, shift more workers from nonessential to essential activities, reduce labor turnover, and keep key war production workers at their posts.

Furthermore, he declared, "we must see that management, too, does its share" by making it possible to utilize labor more efficiently with full consideration of the health and well-being of the working man.

Mr. Murray and Mr. Green coupled their assurances of labor's cooperation in the war effort with criticism of the government's wage and stabilization measures and with demands that labor be given a greater voice in the nation's wartime councils.

Asserting that labor's contribution has been "very great," Mr. Murray said it could still be larger "if the practical knowledge of its millions of members and the organizing ability of its great unions were fully harnessed to our war effort through direct representation in the planning and execution of national policies."

Mr. Green charged that the government had failed to coordinate ceilings on wages and prices and called for the payment of subsidies to bring down prices of staple commodities. At the same time, he protested against the power of Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to veto wage increases granted by the War Labor board.

"Can any outsider," Mr. Green said, "even an economic stabilization chairman, know more about the inflationary effect of a wage increase than the carefully selected members of the war labor board? x x x Labor maintains that the War Labor board x x x decisions must be final."

CHURCHILL URGES U. S.-WORLD TIES

America Must Accept Global Responsibility in Peace, Says Prime Minister.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 6. — (AP) British Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that the United States, which could not escape responsibility in this time of global conflict, would have an equal responsibility in the peace that follows.

"The price of greatness is responsibility," he told a special convocation of Harvard university faculty and overseers, called together to award the British government chief an honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Applauded by Spectators

Mr. Churchill, in a bright red gown over dark suit coat and gray trousers, was cheered and applauded for a full two minutes as he accepted the honor from President James Bryant Conant of Harvard. The accompanying citation said:

"Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill—an historian who has written a glorious page of British history; a statesman and warrior whose tenacity and courage turned back the tide of tyranny in freedom's darkest hour."

The "gift of a common tongue," Mr. Churchill told his Sanders theater audience at Harvard, most of whom were in uniform, is a "priceless inheritance" to the British and American peoples, which has "enabled us to wage war together with an intimacy and harmony never before achieved among allies."

"It may well become the foundation of a common citizenship," he added.

Praises Chiefs-of-Staff

Citing the work of the combined chief's-of-staff of the American and British military commands, operating "immediately under the President and myself as representative of the British War cabinet." Mr. Churchill declared that it was unequalled in the history of the world.

"In my opinion," he said, "it would be a most foolish and improvident act on the part of our two governments, or either of them, to break up this smooth-running and immensely powerful machinery the moment the war is over.

Must Safeguard Future

"For our own safety as well as for the security of the rest of the world, we are bound to keep it working and in running order after the war, probably for a good many years—not only until we have set up some world arrangement to keep the peace, but until we know that it is an arrangement which will really give us that protection we must have from danger and aggression, which we have already to seek across two vast world wars."

"I am not qualified, of course, to judge whether or not this would become a party question in the United States, and I would not presume to discuss that point.

"I am sure, however, that it would not be a party question in Great Britain," he said.

Mr. Churchill said that this was the second time in his lifetime that he had seen the "long arm of destiny" reach across the ocean to involve the United States in a deadly struggle.

"There was no use saying, 'We don't want it, we won't have it. Our forebears left Europe to avoid these quarrels. We've founded a new world which has no contact with the old.' There was no use in that. The long arm reaches out remorselessly and everyone sees the distant environment and outlook undergo a swift and irresistible change. x x x"

Many Peace Plans

Turning to the end of the war, Mr. Churchill said that various schemes for insuring a world peace while preserving the rights and traditions of all were being studied in the Allied nations.

"It is said that the League of Nations failed," he said. "If so, that is largely because it was abandoned or betrayed. x x x

"Because the United States, the originating impulse, fell out of the line; because while France had been bled white and England was supine and bewildered, a monstrous growth of aggression sprang up in Germany, Italy and Japan.

"We have learned from hard experiences that stronger, more efficient, more rigorous world institutions must be created to preserve peace, and to forstall the causes of future wars."

The strongest, victorious nations, and those which "have borne the burdens and heat of the day" must be combined in this task, Mr.

Churchill said.

"But," he added, "nothing would work soundly for long, without the united effort of the British and American peoples.

"If we are together," he concluded, "nothing is impossible. If we are divided, all will fail."

Global Responsibility Increases

Mr. Churchill said that the United States' global responsibility had increased in direct relation to the "increase in our powers of locomotion" which, figuratively, had shrunken the world.

"Here in the United States," he said, "with a respectable ocean on either side of us, we can look out upon the world in all its wonder and in all its woe. x x x

"If the people of the United States had remained in mediocre station, struggling with the wilderness, absorbed in their own affairs, and a factor of no consequence in the movements of the world, they might have remained forgotten and undisturbed, beyond their protecting ocean.

"But, one cannot rise to be, in many ways, the leading community in a civilized world without being involved in its problems, without being convulsed by its agonies and inspired by its causes.

"If this has been proved in the past, as it has been, it will become indisputable in the future.

"The people of the United States cannot escape world responsibility."

Text of Churchill's Address

Prime Minister Calls for U. S.-British 'Common Citizenship' as Postwar Goal

By the Associated Press.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 6.—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's address at Harvard University yesterday:

President Conant, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gentlemen of the university, ladies and gentlemen here assembled:

The last time I attended a ceremony of this character was in the spring of 1941. When, as chancellor of Bristol University, I conferred a degree upon United States Ambassador Winant and in absentia on your president, who is here today and presiding over this ceremony.

The blitz was running hard at that time and the night before the raid on Bristol had been heavy. Several hundreds had been killed and wounded. Many houses were destroyed. The buildings next to the university were still burning and many of the university authorities who conducted the ceremony had pulled on their robes over uniforms begrimed and drenched. But it was presented with faultless ritual and appropriate decorum, and I sustained a very invigorating impression of the superiority of man over the forces that can destroy him.

Again in Academic Groves.

Here now, today, I am once again in academic groves—groves is, I believe the right word—where knowledge is garnered, where learning is stimulated, where virtues are inculcated and thought encouraged.

Here in the broad United States, with a respectable ocean on either side of us, we can look out upon the world in all its wonder and in all its woe.

As I look round this great company, I see uniforms on every side. I understand that nearly the whole energies of the whole university have been drawn into the preparation of American youth for the battle.

For this purpose all classes have been transformed and even the most sacred factors have been swept away in a round-the-year and almost round-the-clock drive to make warriors and technicians for the fighting front.

Twice in my lifetime the long arm of destiny has reached across the ocean and involved the entire life and manhood of the United States in a deadly struggle. There was no use saying, "We don't want it, we won't have it. Our forebears left Europe to avoid these quarrels. We've founded a new world which has no contact with the old." There was no use in that. The long arm reaches out remorselessly and every one sees the distant environment and outlook undergo a swift and irresistible change.

Only One Explanation.

What do you see as an explanation, Mr. President, for these strange facts? And what are the deep laws to which they respond? I will offer you one explanation.

There are others, but one will suffice. The price of greatness is responsibility. If the people of the United States had remained in a mediocre station, struggling with the wilderness, absorbed in their own affairs, and a factor of no consequence in the movements of the world, they might have remained forgotten and undisturbed, beyond their protecting ocean.

But, one cannot rise to be, in many ways, the leading community in a civilized world without being involved in its problems, without being convulsed by its agonies and inspired by its causes. If this has been proved in the past, as it has been, it will become indisputable in the future.

The people of the United States cannot escape world responsibilities. Although we live in a period so tumultuous that little can be predicted, we may be quite sure that this process will be intensified with every forward step the United States makes in wealth and in power.

Not only are the responsibilities of this vast, great republic growing, but the world over which they reign is itself contracting in relation to our powers of locomotion.

Deserts and Oceans Shrink.

At a positively alarming rate we have learned to fly. What prodigious changes are involved in that new accomplishment! Man has parted company with his trusty friend, the earth, and has sialed inot the azure with the eagles.

Where then are those broad oceans or vast staring deserts? They are shrinking beneath our very eyes! Even elderly parliamentarians like myself are forced to apply a high degree of mobility.

But to the youth of America as to the youth of all Britain, I say: You cannot stop! There is no halting place at this point! We have now reached a point in the journey where they can be no pause. We must go on! It must be world anarchy or world order!

Throughout all this ordeal and struggle, which is so characteristic of our age, you will find in the British Commonwealth and Empire good comrades to whom you are united by other ties besides those of state policy and public needs. To a large extent there are the ties of blood. Naturally, I, a child of both worlds, am conscious of these, law, language, literature. These are considerable factors, common conceptions of what is right and decent and marked regard for fair play, especially to the weak and poor, a stern sentiment of impartial justice and, above all, a love of personal freedom, or, as Kipling put it, leave to live by no man's leave underneath the law.

These are common conceptions on both sides of the ocean, among the English-speaking peoples. We hold to these conceptions as strongly as you do

Tyranny Is Our Foe.

We do not war primarily with races as such. As you have said, Mr. Governor, tyranny is our foe! Tyranny is our foe whatever trappings or disguise it wears, whatever language it speaks.

Be it external or internal, we must forever be on our guard, ever mobilized, ever vigilant, always ready to spring at its throat.

In all this we march together. Not only do we march and stride shoulder to shoulder, at this moment under the fire of the enemy, on the fields of war or in the air. But also in those realms of thought which are consecrated to the rights and dignity of man.

At present, Mr. President, we have been in continued vigorous action, the British and United States combined chiefs of staffs committee which works immediately under the President and myself as representatives of the British war cabinet. This committee, with its elaborate organization of staff officers of every grade, disposes of all our resources and in practice uses British and American troops, ships, aircraft, ammunition, just as if they were the resources of a single state or nation.

I would not say there are never divergences of views among these high, professional authorities. It would be unnatural if there were not. That is why it is necessary to have plenary meetings of principals every two or three months.

Knowledge and Trust.

All these men now know each other, they trust each other, they like each other and most of them have been at work together for a long time. When they meet they thrash things out with great candor and plain, blunt speech. But after a few days the President and I find ourselves furnished with sincere and united advice.

This is a wonderful system. There was nothing like it in the last war. There never has been anything like it between two allies. It is reproduced in an even more tightly knit form at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters in the Mediterranean, where everything is completely intermingled and soldiers are ordered into battle by the supreme commander or his deputy, Gen. Alexander, without the slightest regard as to whether they are British, American or Canadian, but simply in accordance with the fighting needs.

Now in my opinion it would be a most foolish and improvident act on the part of our two governments or either of them to break up this smooth running and immensely powerful machinery the moment the war is over. For our own safety as well as for the security of the rest of the world we are bound to keep it working and in running order after the war, probably for a good many years, not only till we have set up some world arrangement to keep the peace but until we know that it is an arrangement, which will really give us that protection we must have from danger and aggression and which already we have had to seek across two vast world wars.

I am not qualified, of course, to judge whether or not this would become a party question in the United States and I would not presume to discuss that point. I am sure, however, that it would not be a party question in Great Britain.

We must not let go of the securities we have found necessary to preserve our lives and liberties until we are quite sure we have something else to put in their place, which will give us an equally solid guarantee.

Cites Bismarck Remark.

The great Bismarck, for there were once great men in Germany (laughter), is said to have observed toward the close of his life that the most potent factor in human society at the end of the 19th century was the fact that the British and American peoples spoke the same language. That was a pregnant saying. Certainly it has enabled us to wage war together, with an intimacy and harmony never before achieved among allies. This gift of a common tongue is a priceless inheritance and it may well some day become the foundation of a common citizensnip.

I like to think of Britons and Americans moving about freely over each other's wide estates with hardly a sense of being foreign to one another. But I do not see why we should not try to spread our common language even more widely throughout the globe and, without seeking selfish advantage over any, possess ourselves of this invaluable birthright.

Some months ago I persuaded the British cabinet to set up a committee of ministers to study and report upon basic English. Here you have a plan—there are others—but here you have a very carefully wrought plan for an international language capable of very wide transactions of practical business and of interchange of ideas. The whole of it comprised in about 650 nouns and 200 verbs or other parts of speech, no more, indeed, than can be written on one side of a single sheet of paper.

What was my delight when, the other evening, quite unexpectedly, I heard the President of the United States suddenly speak of the merits of basic English. And is it not a coincidence that with all this in mind I should arrive at Harvard in fulfillment of a long-dated invitation to receive this degree which your President has honored me. Because Harvard has done more than any other American university to promote the extension of basic English.

The first work on basic English was written by two Englishmen, Ivor Richards, now of Harvard University, and Ogden of Cambridge University, England, working in association.

The Harvard Commission on English Language Studies is distinguished in both point of research and practical work, particularly in introducing the use of basic English in America. And this commission, your commission, is now, I am told, working with the secondary schools in Boston on the use of basic English in teaching the main language to American children and in teaching it to foreigners applying for citizenship. Gentlemen, I make you my compliments.

You are at the headstream of what might well be a mighty fertilizing and health-giving river. It would be a grand convenience for us all to be able to move freely about the world—and we shall be able to do so more freely than ever known before as the science of the world develops to be able to move freely about the world—and to find everywhere a medium, albeit primitive, of intercourse and understanding.

Might it not also be an advantage to many races and an aid to the building up of our new structure for preserving peace? All these are great possibilities and I say, let us go into this together. Let us have another Boston Tea Party about it! (Much laughters.) Let us go forward with other men, other nations, similar in aim. Let us go forward in malice to none and with good will to all."

Such plans offer far better prizes than taking away other people's provinces or land or grinding them down in exploitation.

The empires of the future are the empires of the mind.

It would be lamentable if those who are charged with the duty of leading great nations forward in this grievous and obstinate war were to allow their minds and energies to be diverted from making the plans to achieve our rightous purposes without needless prolongation of slaughter and destruction.

Nevertheless we are also bound so far as life and strength allow, and without prejudice to our dominating military tasks, to look ahead to those days which will surely come when we shall have finally beaten down Satan under our fleet and find ourselves with the other great Allies at once the master and the servants of the future.

Why League Failed.

Various schemes for achieving world security while yet preserving national rights, traditions and customs are being studied and proved. We have all the fine work which was done a quarter of a century ago by those who devised and tried to make effective the League of Nations after the last war. It is said that the League of Nations failed. If so, that is largely because it was abandoned and later on betrayed, because those who were its best friends were, till a very late period, infected with a futile fanaticism. Because, sir, the United States, the originating impulse, fell out of the line. Because while France had been bled white and England was supine and bewildered a monstrous growth of aggression sprang up in Germany, in Italy and Japan.

We have learned from the hard experience that stronger, more efficient, more vigorous world institutions must be created to preserve peace and to forestall the causes of future wars. In this task, the strongest victorious nations must be combined and also those who have borne the burden and heat of the day, and suffered under the flails of adversity.

And in this creative task there are some who favor a world council and under it regional or continental councils. And there are others who prefer a semi-occupant organization. All these matters have weight with us now, in spite of the war which none can say has reached its climax, which is perhaps entering for us British and Americans upon its most severe and costly stage. But I am here to tell you that whatever form your system of world security may take, however the nations are grouped and ranged, whatever derogations are made from national sovereignty for the sake of the larger thesis, nothing will work soundly or for long without the united efforts of the British and American peoples.

Nothing Is Impossible.

If we are together nothing is impossible, if we are divided all will fail. I therefore preach continually the doctrine of the fraternal association of our two peoples, not for any purpose of gaining indigenous material advantages for either of them nor for territorial aggrandizement or the vain pomp of earthly domination, but for the sake of service to mankind and for the honor that comes to those who faithfully serve great causes.

And here let me say how proud we ought to be, young and old, to be living in a tremendous, thrilling, formative epoch in the human story and how fortunate it was for the world that when these great trials came upon us there was a generation that terror could not conquer and brutal violence could not enslave.

Let all who are here remember, as the words of the hymn we have just sung suggest, that we are on the stage of history and that whatever our station may be, whatever part we have to play, great or small, our conduct is liable to be scrutinized not only by history but by our own descendents. Let us rise to the full level of our duty and of our opportunity and let us thank God for the spiritual reward he has granted for all forms of valiant and faithful service.

Conant Cites Churchill

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 6 (AP).—In bestowing the degree upon the Prime Minister, Dr. Conant said:

"Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, Doctor of Laws:

"An historian who has written a glorious page of British history; a statesman and warrior whose tenacity and courage turned back the tide of tyranny in freedom's darkest hour."

The citation was read at a special convocation in Sanders The-

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ater, Harvard's memorial to its sons who fought in the Civil War.

Harvard is the alma mater of President Roosevelt, who received an honorary degree at Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 25 from the University of London. It was awarded by the Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Athlone, as an official of the institution.

Mr. Churchill was greeted upon his arrival here by train from Washington this morning by Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Mrs. Saltonstall, and Dr. Conant and Mrs. Conant.

Accompanying the Prime Minister were Mrs. Churchill and his daughter, Mary, who is a subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, an organization similar to the Wacs.

Advance announcement of Mr. Churchill's Labor Day whereabouts had been confined to a White House statement that he would make an address from "an American city" in fulfillment of "a long standing engagement."

Greets Army-Navy Students

Traveling with the Prime Minister's party were: Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information; Commander C. R. Thompson, R. N., personal assistant to the Prime Minister; J. M. Martin, his secretary; Aubrey Morgan, British war-time information representative in New York; Lord Moran, president of the Royal College of Physicians, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, British Foreign Office.

After leaving Sanders Theater the Prime Minister crossed the street to Harvard Yard, where Army and Navy students at the university were assembled to greet him.

Applause echoed through the Yard as Mr. Churchill was introduced from the steps of Memorial Church by Dr. Conant.

Wearing a black coat with light trousers, and carrying a black hat and a cane, the Prime Minister waved to the assemblage of uniformed men. When the applause subsided he said: "This is indeed an inspiring spectacle. I am very glad my host has not denied me the opportunity to meet you. We have reached a period when many people are inclined to think that the war is over."

The issue is quite clear, he continued, but added: "I know of no reason for supposing a climax has been reached, even in Europe, let alone Asia."

The Prime Minister then went to the home of Dr. Conant for a private luncheon.

World Court Is Advocated By Baldwin at GOP Parley

Committee Agrees on Qualified U. S. Collaboration to Enforce Peace.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 6—(AP) A committee of four Congress members and two governors reportedly reached general agreement tonight on a compromise statement of Republican foreign policy pledging qualified American collaboration with other nations to enforce the peace in the post-war world.

The tentative declaration, to be submitted to the party's advisory council of 49 for a searching examination tomorrow morning, appeared acceptable to the extreme interventionist and the nationalistic minded combatants in what has developed as a battle over words.

Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut advocated formation of a "council of nations" and a "world court" whose actions and decisions would be backed by "the collaboration of the military, naval and air power of the nations of the world."

The governor, one of the delegates to the council, issued a public statement substantially repeating views he aired before the Foreign Policy and Domestic Problems committees of the council.

Governor Baldwin said it would be possible to "take the first firm step in the direction of permanent world organization" after the war had ended and the hatreds and animosities generated by it had "cooled down."

"We should promote," he declared, "a council of nations to eliminate those factors in international relationships which cause differences and provoke armed conflict; and a world court to decide justifiable disputes between nations."

The decisions to be made, he continued, "are so vital to the future welfare of our citizens that they cannot be made on a basis of mere partisanship and the desire to win an election. It should be of secondary importance to a council of this sort whether the Republican or the Democratic party survive in these tumultuous years."

Governor Baldwin stressed his belief that it was no function of the Mackinac Island conference to prepare a platform for the party, but he said the governors and congressional representatives here ought to give the party's national convention delegates "the frank benefit of our experience as elected officials" with all the many problems they have confronted.

"Above all," he pleaded, "let us advocate only action which will perpetuate our liberty, our sovereignty and our representative democracy for our own people."

Should Aid Other Nations

The Connecticut chief executive cautioned against what he called "optimistic altruism" on the part of the United States, and said "we should try to help the other nations up to our standard of living without risking the chance of being drawn down to theirs."

As for home front policies, Governor Baldwin asserted:

"We must return to the American system of increasing and expanding production through individual energy and initiative, so that jobs in private industry, commerce and agriculture will furnish a living for our people and an opportunity for the advancement of the energetic, frugal and willing worker.

"We believe that 'that government is best which governs least,' and that it is the function of government to foster those conditions which make a better working of the American system possible, to protect the weak against greed and avarice, and to preserve fair play in all things.

Would Cut Federal Expenses

"At the cessation of hostilities, we believe in a drastic reduction of government departments and bureaus, not only for the elimination of waste and expense, but to wipe out forever the possibility of any administration, regardless of its political complexion, using the immense government payroll to keep itself in office.

"We have seen enough of bureaucracy to know that it does not belong in the American system of government. Our country is so big and the interests of its citizens so diverse, that governmental functions of the state and local units should be expanded and improved, rather than that a great central government should be expanded and perpetuated in the national capital."

Senator Austin, of Vermont, a leading exponent of internationalism, was reported to have proposed a statement that whenever international proposals collided with the declaration of independence or the constitution, American participation must be guided by those documents.

This proposal was said to have been accepted with alacrity by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, the committee chairman and leader of the group which has plugged for a reservation which would urge that American sovereignty be maintained at all times in any international organization—in other words that the United States not agree to go into a world organization that might decide that a nation was an aggressor and act against it when the majority of American people might not agree with that decision.

Thus what promises to become the Republican statement of foreign policy which—if adopted by the council—will hold at least until the 1944 convention, seemed likely to be a compromise document about which both sides appeared to be happy.

Although they would not comment on details, there was no doubt that Austin and Rep. Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey regarded the document with much satisfaction. Similarly, Vandenberg was all smiles.

Churchill's Alliance Plan Has Backers in Mackinac

Baldwin, Kelland and Eaton Applaud, Martin Skeptical

MACKINAC Island, Mich., Sept. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill's suggestion at Hrvaard that the United States and Britain continue after the war the joint military strategy machinery which has been operating to date was indorsed today by some members of the Republican post-war Advisory Council. Others saw domestic political implications in the speech.

Clarence Budington Kelland, committeeman for Arizona, and author of a five-foot post-war plan which includes a military alliance with Britain, said: "I'm for a permanent alliance with Great Britain if he (Churchill) doesn't include Mr. Roosevelt as a permanent part of it."

Representative Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, House leader, commented: "I hope Mr. Churchill is not trying to enter into any of our American politics."

Representative Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey, ranking minority member on the House oFreign Affairs Committee, said he approved Mr. Churchill's suggestion. "If the English-speaking people had stood shoulder to shoulder for their interests in the past we would not have had this war," Representative Eaton declared. "Instead we ran up the white flag of appeasement and pacifism over the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. Now we are paying the price in blood."

Former Senator John G. Townsend, of Delaware, chairman of the Senate Campaign Committee, said: "It's a characteristic Churchill speech to help his friends."

Governor Raymond L. Baldwin of Connecticut, said "such military collaboration as proposed is the obvious thing to do." "We are doing it now," he added.

11 Killed, 5 Missing In Flying Fortress Crackups in South

DYERSBURG, Tenn., Sept. 6. (AP)—Eleven army fliers were killed, five are missing and 10 survived in two accidents involving three Flying Fortresses from the Dyersburg base over the weekend.

Five were killed, while four are missing and seven survived when they parachuted after two of the Fortresses collided in flight Saturday near Rolla, Md.

The dead included: Second Lt. James E. Gallgher, 26, pilot, of Jersey City and Sgt. Angelo Catalfamo, 24, engineer, of New Brunswick, N. J.

The missing included: Sgt. Richard J. Fitzgibbon, 31, assistant engineer, of Brooklyn.

Among the survivors was: Sgt. Anthony S. Cieri, assistant gunner, Jersey City.

Six were killed while three parachuted to safety and a 10th man is missing from a bomber which went down in flames at Dresden, Tenn., yesterday.

The dead included: Sgt. Clement J. Funai, 22, assistant radio operator, of Brooklyn.

Misssing is Staff Sgt. Milton Gresfeld, 19, engineer, of New York city.

Among the survivors was Second Lt. Andrew G. Kohlhof, 27, bombardier, of Floral Park.

EIGHT DIE IN BOMBER CRASH

WENDOVER FIELD, Utah, Sept. 6—(AP) A four-engined Liberator bomber crashed on the salt desert seven miles east of Wendover Army air base today, killing the crew of eight.

Antonescu Says Rumania To Continue With Axis

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Premier Ion Antonescue of Rumania said yesterday on the eve of the third anniversary of his advent to power that his country, an Axis partner, would "carry on the fight for the right and the work for the right."

The proclamation, reported by DNB, was broadcast from Berlin and recorded by United States government monitors.

LABOR DOING ITS DUTY, SAYS SECRETARY KNOX

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 6—(AP) Navy Secretary Frank Knox said today that labor was doing its duty towards [illegible] the war and added that it would be impossible to win without the full cooperation of labor.

He said in a Labor day address that the United Nations now had taken the initiative in the war and were going ahead step by step until they overwhelm Japan, itself.

As part of the Labor day celebration, New Hampshire's drive for subscriptions of $39,000,000 to the Third War Loan was begun, and Assistant Treasury Secretary John L. Sullivan of Manchester said that with the money raised, the nation's armed forces would have equipment second to none.

GREENWICH FLIER BAGS TENTH JAP AIRPLANE

GREENWICH, Sept. 6.—Major Edwards Cragg of this town, pilot of a P-38, added two Japanese Zeros to his total late last week while flying with the U. S. Fifth Airforce in the vicinity of Lae, New Guinea.

This brings his total to 10 enemy aircraft.

The Associated Press, in a dispatch from a New Guinea airbase, quoted Major Cragg as follows:

To Launch Seaplane Tender

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 (AP).—The U. S. S. Currituck, first seaplane tender ever built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be launched from the yard on Saturday, the 4th Naval District announced today. Mrs. M. F. Draemel, wife of the rear admiral commanding the yard, will be the sponsor. The craft will be named after Currituck Sound, North Carolina.

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S. S. Heywood Broun Launched at Baltimore

Late Columnist's Wife Sponsor of Liberty Ship

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6 (AP).—The liberty ship Heywood Broun, named for the late newspaper columnist and president of the American Newspaper Guild, was launched before a cheering Labor Day crowd today at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards.

Mr. Broun's wife—the "Connie" of many of his columns—planted a kiss on the hull of the vessel and then smashed a bottle of champagne which symbolically sent the 10,500-ton cargo ship into the waters of Chesapeake Bay, where waiting tugs took it into dock for its final fitting.

Thousands of shipyard workers and their friends, many of them perched on stacks of steel girders in the sprawling yards, heard a series of speakers pay tribute to the former columnist, who died in 1940.

Richard du Pont Returns With Army Glider Report

Back After Mission to Sicily for Arnold

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 6 (AP).—Richard C. du Pont, thirty-two-year-old glider expert, of Wilmington, Del., has returned from a special mission to Sicily, where he observed glider operations for General H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces.

"I am not at liberty to disclose any details of my findings," he said. "I am convinced that this new tactical development of the war has great possibilities for air-

porne operations in combat areas.

"Gliders are being used to land large numbers of troops and equipment in enemy territory where power planes cannot get, as they do not depend on an airport. For a glider, there is no such thing as a restricted area."

Mr. du Pont, who has been flying since he was eighteen, said his trip to the Sicilian front was an unexpected development in his new capacity as a civilian official under the Air Forces glider program.

EDITORS: DURING KIRKE L.SIMPSON'S VACATION THIS COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON STAFF OF THE AP INTERPRETING THE WAR

BY HAMILTON W.FARON

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STRONG SUPPORT FOR A BELIEF THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MAY SOON SEEK A SEPARATE PEACE HAS COME FROM BERLIN ITSELF IN A BROADCAST ANNOUNCING THE EVACUATION OF AT LEAST PART OF THE FOOT OF THE ITALIAN BOOT.

BY WITHDRAWING NORTHWARD AND MAINTAINING THEIR RECORD OF NO SERIOUS OPPOSITION TO THE ALLIED INVASION OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND, THE ITALIANS MAY BE HOPING TO SECURE A BETTER PEACE THAN IF THEY TOOK A STAND.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS -- AND CIVILIANS -- FROM LOWER CALABRIA ANNOUNCED BY DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REMAINS UNCONFIRMED IN ALLIED CAPITALS, AS THIS WAS WRITTEN. HOWEVER, IN WASHINGTON, IT WAS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS TRUE IN VIEW OF THE ASTONISHING LACK OF RESISTANCE OF ANY KIND ENCOUNTERED BY THE INVADING ARMIES.

COUPLED WITH THE ABANDONMENT OF THE FOOT OF THE BOOT THERE ARE OTHER SIGNS THAT NEW PEACE FEELERS SOON MAY BE EXTENDED BY MARSHAL BADOGLIO'S GOVERNMENT IN COMPLIANCE WITH ACKNOWLEDGED DESIRES OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE FOR SURRENDER.

FOR ONE THING, ITALIAN SOLDIERS, SURRENDERING TO BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS, REPORT THEY WERE UNDER ORDERS TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS. THEIR STATEMENTS, IF CORRECT, CLEARLY INDICATE THAT THE LACK OF OPPOSITION ON THE TOE OF THE BOOT IS A CALCULATED MOVE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT RATHER THAN VOLUNTARY ACTION BY WAR WEARY TROOPS THEMSELVES.

ALSO SIGNIFICANT WAS THE PLAINTIVE PLEA BY THE ROME RADIO THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO GUARANTEE ITALY'S 1919 FRONTIERS. THIS SHOWS THE CHANGE THAT HAS COME OVER THE ITALIAN LEADERSHIP SINCE THE DAYS, NOT SO LONG AGO, WHEN MUSSOLINI WAS MAKING HIS PRETENSIONS TO VAST EMPIRE. SEP 7 1943

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL CONTINUE TO KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE ITALIAN SITUATION. THEY ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE READY AT ANY TIME TO ACT PROMPTLY ON ANY PEACE PROPOSALS.

HOWEVER, IT IS UNLIKELY THAT A SUGGESTION FOR ANYTHING EXCEPT "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE ALLIED LEADERS.

DESPITE ALL THE INDICATIONS POINTING TOWARD PEACE PROPOSALS, HOWEVER, THE AXIS WITHDRAWAL COULD BE A MOVEMENT TO NEW DEFENSE LINES WHERE GERMAN TROOPS COULD PUT UP STIFFER OPPOSITION TO THE ULTIMATE CONQUEST OF ITALY BY ALLIED ARMIES.

SEVERAL GOOD POSSIBILITIES FOR CONSOLIDATED DEFENSE POSITIONS EXIST ON LINES CROSSING THE FOOT. ALL ROUGHLY SPAN THE INSTEP WITH WESTERN TERMINALS ON THE TYRRHENIAN SEA AND THE EASTERN ENDS ON THE GULF OF TARANTO WHICH FORMS THE ARCH OF THE FOOT.

LOGICAL SPOTS FOR THE FIXING OF NEW DEFENSE POSITIONS (DE-

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PENDING WHOLLY UPON THE AS YET UNCLEAR EXTENT OF THE WITHDRAWAL MOVEMENT) APPEAR TO BE LINES BEGINNING ON THE WESTERN SHORE AT PIZZO, BELVEDERE, OR POSSIBLY EVEN POLICASTRO ABOUT 140 MILES FROM REGGIO CALABRIA IF THE ENTIRE CALABRIAN TERRITORY IS ABANDONED.

THE POSSIBILITY ALSO EXISTS THAT THE LAYING DOWN OF THEIR ARMS BY ITALIAN SOLDIERS IS DESIGNED TO GET ITALY OUT OF THE WAR GRADUALLY WITHOUT A FORMAL AND PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED SURRENDER. SUCH ACTION COULD BE A STEP TO AVOID RETALIATION BY GERMANY.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY ERNEST AGNEW

SEP 7 1943

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 7-(AP)-LARGE FORMATIONS OF FLYING FORTRESSES POUNDED STUTTGART YESTERDAY TO CLIMAX ONE OF THE GREATEST DAYLIGHT BOMBING OFFENSIVES OF THE WAR AND HEAVY RAF SQUADRONS ROARED OVER THE LONDON AREA FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS IN THE NIGHT, OUTWARD BOUND TO MAINTAIN THE BLOWS AT HITLER'S EUROPE.

A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE RAF RAIDERS HAD AGAIN STRUCK AT GERMANY.

MORE THAN 70 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED BY THE FLYING FORTRESSES IN FIERCE AIR BATTLES WHICH DEVELOPED ON THE EIGHT-HOUR, 900-MILE FLIGHT TO STUTTGART, CENTER OF SOUTHWEST GERMANY'S WAR INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL OF WUERTTEMBERG PROVINCE.

A DOZEN MORE WERE SHOT DOWN DURING JOINT BRITISH AND AMERICAN ATTACKS UPON TARGETS IN FRANCE. AGAINST THIS TOLL, 35 AMERICAN AND FOUR BRITISH PLANES WERE MISSING.

THE GIGANTIC RAF ARMADAS WHICH TOOK TO THE AIR AFTER DUSK SET OUT FOR THE CONTINENT TO KEEP UP A BOMBING OF ENEMY TARGETS WHICH HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FIVE DAYS AND FIVE NIGHTS.

IT WAS AN EARLY START FOR A NIGHT RAID, AND THE EARLY START USUALLY INDICATES A DISTANT TARGET--SUCH AS BERLIN, OR SOUTHWEST GERMANY OR ITALY.

AIRCRAFT COULD BE SEEN CLEAR ACROSS THE SKY AND THE DRONE OF HIGH-FLYING BOMBERS DROWNED TRAFFIC NOISES IN THE BUSIEST STREETS. IT WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST FORCES OF NIGHT BOMBERS EVER TO PASS OVER THE CAPITAL.

SOON AFTER THE BOMBERS CROSSED THE COAST VIRTUALLY ALL RADIOS ON THE CONTINENT CLOSED DOWN AND AN ALERT WAS SOUNDED IN WESTERN SWITZERLAND.

AN ALERT WAS SOUNDED IN SOME DISTRICTS OF LONDON AT 3:30 A.M., THE FIRST SINCE AUG. 23, AFTER NAZI RAIDERS STRUCK UP THE THAMES ESTUARY. IN THE CAPITAL SUBURBS SEARCHLIGHTS SWEPT THE SKY AND SOME RESIDENTS REPORTED HEARING A PLANE OVERHEAD, BUT THERE WAS NO GUNFIRE AND NO REPORT OF BOMBS BEING DROPPED BEFORE THE ALL-CLEAR SOUNDED.

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THE LONDON ALERT FOLLOWED SOME SLIGHT AERIAL ACTIVITY OVER THE MIDLANDS AND SOUTHEAST ENGLAND, IN WHICH SOME BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

FOR FIVE DAYS THE GREAT AERIAL ASSAULT--THE LONDON MORNING PAPERS CALLED IT THE GREATEST IN HISTORY--HAS BEEN RISING IN INTENSITY AND THERE IS NO SIGN YET OF A CLIMAX.

DURING MONDAY'S DAYLIGHT HOURS HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS, SUPPORTED BY MANY HUNDREDS MORE FIGHTERS, SMASHED AT RAILROADS

AND AIRBASES IN FRANCE, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM IN THE GREAT PRE-INVASION SOFTENING-UP.

IN ADDITION TO STUTTGART, THESE WERE TARGETS: THE BOULOGNE HARBOR, FREIGHT YARDS AND RAILROADS AT ROUEN AND AIRPORTS AT AMIENS, SERQUEUX, ABBEVILLE, DOUAI, VALENCIENNES, CAMBRAI, ORLEANS AND CONCHES. SEVERAL OF THESE PLACES WERE BOMBED TWICE DURING THE DAY.

IT WAS THE FORTRESSES' FIRST RAID ON STUTTGART, A RAILWAY JUNCTION AND AN IMPORTANT CENTER OF GERMAN WAR INDUSTRY, PARTICULARLY FOR SUBMARINE AIRCRAFT ENGINES.

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FLYING FORTRESSES ETC SECOND GRAF SECOND LEAD AS BEFORE

(ELIMINATING THIRD AND EIGHTH GRAFS, WHICH SUPERSEDED)

IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON, SEPT. 6--(ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN)

RUSSIA'S ELATION AT THE VICTORIES WAS APPARENT. THE SOVIET MONITOR, WHO RECORDED THE WAR BULLETIN, SAID THAT THE MOSCOW RADIO REPEATED IT TEN TIMES, PLAYING MILITARY MARCHES AFTER EVERY THIRD READING.

THE RED ARMY ALREADY HAD RECONQUERED MOST OF THE RICH DONETS BASIN, AND THE GERMANS APPARENTLY BEGAN SETTING FIRE TO STALINO, ITS INDUSTRIAL HEART, ON SUNDAY, DISPATCHES SAID.

WHEN THE GERMANS SEIZED STALINO OCT 21, 1941, FOUR MONTHS AFTER THEIR INVASION OF RUSSIA, THEY COMPARED ITS IMPORTANCE TO THAT OF THE KRUPP ARMAMENT WORKS IN GERMANY'S RUHR. BERLIN COMMENTATORS ALSO SAID THAT GERMANY'S SEIZURE OF THE DONETS BASIN MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR RUSSIA "TO EVER RALLY EFFECTIVELY AGAIN."

A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MONDAY SAID: "THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GERMAN TROOPS ON THE SOUTHERN WING OF THE EASTERN FRONT WAS MADE IN COMPLETE ORDER. ALL IMPORTANT SUPPLIES WERE BROUGHT TO SAFETY, ALL MILITARY INSTALLATIONS DESTROYED, AND MINES LAID."

BUT THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA'S FRONT CORRESPONDENT TOLD OF SIGNS OF PANIC IN THE HASTY GERMAN WITHDRAWAL. "THE GERMANS ARE NERVOUS," HE SAID. "EVERYWHERE THEY SEE THE MENACE OF ENCIRCLEMENT."

HE SAID THAT THERE WAS GOOD REASON FOR THIS AXIS NERVOUSNESS BECAUSE OF RUSSIAN FURY AT THE SIGHT OF "THOUSANDS OF EXTERMINATED SOVIET CIVILIANS" WHOSE BODIES HAVE BEEN FOUND ALONG THE PATH OF THE GERMAN RETREAT.

GAINS OF NINE TO 15 MILES WERE SCORED IN THE DONETS BASIN DURING THE DAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AS THE SOVIET FORCES BORE DOWN ON STALINO FROM THREE SIDES, AND CAPTURED SLAVYANSK, 60 MILES TO THE NORTH.

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IN THE PUSH THAT CAPTURED KONOTOP THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY ADVANCED FROM SIX TO 12 MILES. FARTHER NORTH, IN THE AREA BELOW BRYANSK, MORE THAN 90 LICALITIES FELL TO THE RED ARMY IN ADVANCES OF NINE AND 12 MILES.

SWEEPING THROUGH THE DONETS BASIN THE RUSSIANS ALSO SEIZED KRAMATORSKAYA, 50 MILES NORTH OF STALINO, AND THE BIG AXIS BASE AND RAIL JUNCTION OF SLAVYANKS, 11 MILES FARTHER NORTH, SAID A COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

STALINO ITSELF WAS REPORTED IN FLAMES AS THE RUSSIANS BORE DOWN ON IT FROM THREE SIDES. THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY IT BEFORE RETREATING TOWARD THE DNIEPER RIVER.

KONOTOP'S FALL GAVE THE RED ARMY POSSESSION OF A JUNCTION ON THE

BRYANSK-KIEV AND KURSK-KIEV RAILWAYS.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS CAPTURED NEARLY 300 LOCALITIES DURING THE DAY ON ALL FRONTS.

AXIS-INVASION

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BY ERNEST AGNEW

LONDON, SEPT.6-(AP)--GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES, APPARENTLY FEARFUL OF AN ALLIED INVASION THRUST INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE, WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE CLEARED ALL CIVILIANS FROM A 50-MILE STRIP OF THE FRENCH COASTLINE BETWEEN NARBONNE AND MONTPELIER AND TO BE RUSHING THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL FORTIFICATIONS IN THAT AREA.

THE CLEARED AREA, EXTENDING BACK 10 MILES FROM SEA, IS IN A FLAT, SANDY SECTOR OF THE COAST WHICH WOULD LEND ITSELF NATURALLY TO LANDINGS OPERATIONS.

IN ADDITION TO THE MEASURES BEING TAKEN IN THIS AREA THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE SENT 5,000 TO 10,000 ENGINEERS TO MARSEILLE AND TOULON TO STRENGTHEN FORTIFICATIONS IN THOSE PORTS.

ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING ALLIED OFFICIALS IN LONDON, THE GERMANS RECENTLY HAVE SPEEDED UP THE WORK OF IMPROVING ROADS THROUGHOUT COASTAL AREAS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE TO FACILITATE QUICK TROOP MOVEMENTS.

IT IS ESTIMATED HERE THAT THE GERMAN GARRISONS IN FRANCE AT THE PRESENT TIME TOTAL ABOUT 500,000 MEN.

IN THE BIARRITZ AREA THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED TO SANDBAG COASTAL DEFENSES AND A NUMBER OF HEAVY GUN EMPLACEMENTS WERE REPORTED UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

FURTHER EAST THE ITALIANS HAVE PACKED THE COAST FROM MENTONE TO TOULON WITH TROOPS OF THE FOURTH ARMY, ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUN

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POSTS HAVE BEEN SET UP ALONG THE COAST.

FIELD MARSHALL GENERAL KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT, 67-YEAR-OLD GERMAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN WESTERN EUROPE, WHO LED THE NAZIS INTO POLAND AND CARRIED OUT THE BREAKTHROUGH AT SEDAN IN FRANCE IN 1940, HAS HIS HEADQUARTERS AT MONTPELIER, WHERE HE SAID TO BE DIRECTING THE ANTI-INVASION PREPARATIONS.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT AN ALLIED LANDING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, HOWEVER, WOULD DRAW QUICK SUPPORT FROM SOME 200,000 FRENCHMEN WHO ALREADY ARE ARMED AND WAITING FOR THE WORD TO STRIKE.

-- TIME -- LONDON, SEPT 6-AP- (W.S. WHITE) - INVASION ALARM

THE BBC, MEANWHILE, TOLD THE FRENCH: "WE HAVE LEARNED THAT THE GERMANS ARE CIRCULATING INSPIRED RUMORS THAT WE ARE CONCENTRATING ARMIES ON OUR COASTS WITH THE INTENTIONS OF INVADING THE CONTINENT. TAKE NO NOTICE, AS THESE PROVICATIONS ARE INTENDED TO CREATE AMONG YOU DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISORDERS WHICH THE GERMANS WILL USE AS AN EXCUSE FOR REPRESSIVE MEASURES AGAINST YOU.

"BE DISCIPLINED, USE DISCRETION AND MAINTAIN ORDER, FOR WHEN THE TIME COMES FOR ACTION YOU WILL BE ADVISED IN ADVANCE."

TO MEET AN INVASION OF FRANCE, THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ABOUT 500,000 TROOPS GARRISONED THERE, WHILE THE ITALIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE NEARLY 100,000 MORE. IT WAS BELIEVED HERE, HOWEVER, THAT AN ALLIED LANDING WOULD FIND AT LEAST 200,000 FRENCHMEN, ARMED AND EAGER WAITING TO HELP DRIVE OUT THE NAZIS.

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THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA MACHINE, CONTINUING ITS SPECULATIONS, SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS: "ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO A SECOND LARGE-SCALE LANDING OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS AT ANOTHER PLACE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN TO COME SOON."

THE BROADCAST OFFERED ITS LISTENERS THESE POSSIBILITIES:

1. AN ALLIED LANDING ON SARDINIA AND CORSICA TO MOVE UP THE ITALIAN COAST FOR LANDINGS EITHER IN NORTHERN ITALY OR SOUTHERN FRANCE;

2. A "DIRECT OPERATION" AGAINST CENTRAL ITALY, PRESUMABLY FROM EITHER SICILY OR NORTH AFRICA, AND

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3. A MOVEMENT AGAINST THE EASTERN COAST OF ITALY, NORTH OF BRINDISI. THIS OPERATION, THE BROADCAST DESCRIBED AS "OF CERTAIN INTEREST BECAUSE OF ITS GEOGRAPHIC POSITION WITH REFERENCE TO THE ADRIATIC SEA."

LONDON,SEPT.6-(AP)-LOUISE MORLEY, DAUGHTER OF CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, THE AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST, SAID TODAY THAT SHE WILL BE MARRIED HERE SEPT. 14 TO CAPT. J.A.COCHRANE, WHO HOLDS THE MILITARY CROSS AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

CAPT.COCHRANE, A MEMBER OF THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, DESTROYED TWO MACHINEGUN POSTS SINGLE-HANDED, KILLING 13 OF THE ENEMY, DURING THE CAMPAIGN IN ERITREA.

MISS MORLEY IS EMPLOYED HERE BY THE OWI AND IS IN CHARGE OF GIVING INFORMATION REGARDING AMERICAN YOUNG PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS TO SIMILAR GROUPS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-ATTACKS ON GERMAN AIRFIELDS PROBABLY HAVE FORCED THE NAZIS TO WITHDRAW FROM SEVERAL WESTERN EUROPEAN BASES AND "WE ARE RAPIDLY APPROACHING PUTTING THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN A POSITION WHERE WE ARE GOING TO BE THE TOP DOG OVER HIS OWN TERRITORY," AN AMERICAN FIGHTER ACE SAID TODAY.

THE YOUNGEST FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, 23-YEAR-OLD LT. COL. CHESLEY G. PETERSON OF SANTAQUIN, UTAH, DECLARED:

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"I THINK IT IS A FACT THAT A NUMBER OF HIS BASES HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN TOWARD THE BORDERS OF GERMANY, BUT AIR WAR IS VERY FLEXIBLE. THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ATTACKING US WITH EVERYTHING THEY CAN GET INTO THE AIR."

PETERSON CAUTIONED THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IS STILL A LONG WAY FROM BEATEN, SAYING, "I WOULD NOT SAY THE GERMANS GET APPRECIABLY WEAKER. HE KEEPS THROWING HIS RESERVES IN. HE PROBABLY REGARDS THIS FRONT AS THE MOST IMPORTANT HE HAS."

NOTING THAT EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS KNOCKED DOWN 87 OF THE ENEMY IN AUGUST AND LOST ONLY 15, HE ADDED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE:

"IT WAS NOT NECESSARILY THE SCORE THAT TOLD THE WHOLE STORY. I CAN CITE A CASE WHERE WE PICKED UP THE BOMBERS AFTER A VERY DEEP PENETRATION INTO GERMANY AND THEY HAD 200 OR 300 ENEMY FIGHTERS AROUND THEM LIKE FLIES AROUND A HONEY POT.

"WE CAME IN, BROKE UP THE COORDINATED ATTACKS AND SHOT DOWN 17. WE SUCCEEDED IN KEEPING AWAY PROBABLY HALF OF THE ENEMY'S POTENTIAL ATTACKS, WHICH MEANT A LOT TO THAT OMBER FORMATION."

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LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-GERMAN AIR RAIDERS APPEARED OVER THE THAMES ESTUARY DISTRICT TONIGHT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS PUT UP A HEAVY BARRAGE.

LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM TOKYO TODAY DECLARED SIX ALLIED TRANSPORTS AND A CRUISER WERE SUNK DURING THE NEW ALLIED LANDINGS NEAR LAE, NEW GUINEA.

THE REPORT, RECORDED BY REUTERS, WAS NOT CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES.

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LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-FINE TEAM WORK BY U.S. PLANES AND BRITISH SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT RECENTLY BROUGHT DESTRUCTION TO SEVEN U-BOATS AT A COST OF ONE BRITISH PLANE IN A SERIES OF BATTLES IN APPROACHES TO THE BAY OF BISCAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A JOINT ADMIRALTY AND AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBING THE ACTION SAID IT STARTED WHEN RECONNAISSANCE FOUND THE ENEMY TRYING TO CUT DOWN THE PERILS OF NEGOTIATING THE BAY BY SENDING SUBMARINES OUT IN GROUPS OF TWO OR THREE.

FOUR OF THE ENEMY UNDERSEAS CRAFT WERE DESTROYED IN A SERIES OF DEPTH CHARGE ATTACKS BY BRITISH SUNDERLANDS, WELLINGTONS, HALIFAXES AND LIBERATORS AND UNITED STATES LIBERATORS. NAZI CREWMEN WERE SET ADRIFT FROM ALL EXCEPT ONE OF THEM, WHICH EXPLODED, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

LATER THREE U-BOATS WERE DESTROYED IN COMBINED ATTACKS BY ROYAL NAVY SLOOPS AND COASTAL COMMAND AND U.S. PLANES NORTHWEST OF CAPE ORTEGAL.

THE WARSHIPS SANK ONE, A HALIFAX THE SECOND. SURVIVORS MADE FOR THE THIRD. THE LAST U-BOAT DIVED, BUT DEPTH CHARGES SOON BROUGHT OIL AND FRESH WRECKAGE WELLING TO THE SURFACE.

SURVIVORS WERE MADE PRISONERS OF WAR.

U.S.PLANES WHICH PARTICIPATEDIN THE OPERATIONS WERE FROM SQUADRONS COMMANDED BY MAJOR S.D.MCELROY AND MAJOR A.K.BRECKENRIDGE (HOME TOWNS UNAVAILABLE.) ONE OF THE LIBERATORS WAS PILOTED BY LIEUT.A. L.LEAL OF FRESNO, CALIF. FLAK FROM ONE OF THE U-BOATS STRUCK HIS PLANE'S BOMB-BAY AND IT WAS UNABLE TO DROP DEPTH CHARGES. HIS GUNNERS RAKED THE SUBMERSIBLE'S DECK.

THE PLANE'S FIRE WAS SO EFFECTIVE THAT NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT WAS SENT UP TO INTERFERE WITH THE COOPERATIVE ASSAULT BY A BRITISH HALIFAX. MEMBERS OF LEAL'S CREW:

LIEUT.L.D.BUTLER, TULIA, TEX., CO-PILOT; LIEUT.MARION TOWNS, GEORGETOWN, TEX., NAVIGATOR; LIEUT.W.H.TOPPING, CLIFTON FORGE, VA., BOMBARDIER; TECH.SGT.W.J.PRICER, LATROBE, PA., ENGINEER; STAFF SGT.J.GEANIOUS, WINCHESTER, VA., ASSISTANT ENGINEER; TECH.SGT.H.HOLLACK, LYNDORA, PA., RADIOPERATOR; STAFF SGT.W.H.HAYES, EADSTON, KY., ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR; TECH. SGT.R.W.MCCURDY, AUBURN, N.Y., AIR GUNNER; AND SGT.K.C.WITEK, SCRANTON, PA., TAILGUNNER.

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ONE CREW MEMBER OF THE LOST WELLINGTON WAS RESCUED. ONE RAF LIBERATOR MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE OPERATIONS, BUT ITS CREW WAS REPORTED SAFE.

LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-REP.WILL ROGERS, JR., OF CALIFORNIA TODAY DESCRIBED THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT AS STAGGERING AND COMMENTED:

"YOU HAVE DONE FAR MORE WITH YOUR RESOURCES THAN WE HAVE DONE WITH OURS."

ROGERS SPOKE AT A CONFERENCE ORGANIZED BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A JEWISH ARMY. CONCLUDING A FIVE-WEEK TOUR OF BRITAIN, HE EXPECTS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES SOON.

LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB ACKNOWLEDGED TONIGH THE "EVACUATION OF SOUTHERN CALABRIA" IN ITALY BY NAZI AND ITALIAN FORCES AND ITALIAN CITIZENS.

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"THE EVACUATION OF SOUTHERN CALABRIA BY ITALIAN AUTHORITIES AND THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMAND FORCE HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT ACCORDING TO PLAN AND IN COMPLETE ORDER," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"ALL SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT AND BROUGHT INTO SAFETY," IT CONTINUED. "THE CIVIL POPULATION LIKEWISE HAS BEEN EVACUATED IN FULL ORDER."

"ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO A SECOND LARGE-SCALE LANDING OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS AT ANOTHER PLACE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN TO COME SOON," THE BROADCAST SAID.

IT SPECULATED ON THESE POSSIBILITIES:

AN ALLIED ATTEMPT, WITH STRONG NAVAL FORCES, TO CAPTURE SARDINIA AND CORSICA AND THUS WIN A STEPPING STONE FOR ANOTHER INVASION OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND OR SOUTHERN FRANCE.

A "DIRECT OPERATION" AGAINST CENTRAL ITALY.

AN ATTACK AGAINST THE PENINSULA OF PUGLIE--ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF ITALY NORTH OF BRINDISI---"WHICH IS OF CERTAIN INTEREST BECAUSE OF ITS GEOGRAPHIC POSITION WITH REFERENCE TO THE ADRIATIC SEA."

LONDON, SEPT.6-(AP)-AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM TOKYO TODAY DECLARED SIX ALLIED TRANSPORTS AND A CRUISER WERE SUNK SXX DURING THE NEW ALLIED LANDINGS NEAR LAE, NEW GUINEA.

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THE REPORT, RECORDED BY REUTERS, HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES.

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LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-BROTH THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND U.S. CHARGE D'AFF-
AIRES IN BUENOS AIRES PROTESTED THE ARREST OF THE BRITISH PRESIDENT AND
THE AMERICAN MANAGER, DAVID MATSON OF ROANOKE, VA., OF THE COMPANIA ELECTRI-
CIDAD DEL NORTE IN ARGENTINA AND THE MEN ARE NOW BEING HELD ONLY UNDER
HOUSE ARRES T, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

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IN ADDITION TO ~~EREK~~ MATSON AND PRESIDENT WILLIAM REECE, A FOREIGN OFFICE
SOURCE SAID A T LEAST ONE OTHER ENGLISHMAN AND POSSIBLY ANOTHER AMERICAN
WERE ALSO BEING HELD ALTHOUGH DEFINITE INFORMATION WAS LACKING.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MEN HAVE N O T BEEN DISCLOSED ALTHOUGH ~~EHE~~ IT
IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE ARRESTS WERE MADE AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF TUCUMAN PROVINCE WHO IS INVESTIGATING THE HYDROELECTRIC COMPANIES IN THAT
PROVINCE.

THE MEN WERE DETAINED ~~SATURDAY~~ SATURDAY WHEN THEIR OFFICES WERE RAIDED
AND RECORDS SEIZED. THERE WAS N O DOUBT LEFT HERE THAT THE CASE WOULD BE
PURSUED THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

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LONDON, SEPT. 6--(AP)--KING PETER II OF YUGOSLAVIA IN A BROADCAST TO HIS PEOPLE
VIA THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION TODAY STRONGLY PRAISED THE RUSSIAN DRIVE AGAINST
THE GERMANS AND DESCRIBED THE VICTORIOUS SOVIET BATTLES AS 'FILLING THE MOST BRILLIANT
PAGES IN HER OWN HISTORY AND THAT OF THE WORLD.'

AT THE SAME TIME THE YOUTHFUL KING CAUTIONED THE SERBS, CROATS AND
SLOVENES AGAINST ENEMY PROPAGANDA DESIGNED TO SPLIT YUGOSLAVIA. HE DECLARED THAT RUSSIA
WILL BE A DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE BALKANS AS LONG AS SHE CONTAINS UNITED SERBS, CROATS
AND SLOVENES.

'LET US THEREFORE ~~...~~ FOR THIS REASON ALONE--LEAVE OUR PETTY ARGUMENTS TO BE
SETTLED IN OUR LIBERATED COUNTRY,' THE KING SAID.

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LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT.6-(AP)-- ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS IN LONDON, THE GERMANS HAVE CLEARED ALL CIVILIANS FROM A 50-MILES STRIP ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF FRANCE IN ANTICIPATION OF A POSSIBLE ALLIED INVASION THRUST THERE.

A LARGE CORPS OF NAZI ENGINEERS WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SENT INTO THE CLEARED AREA TO SPEED CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL FORTIFICATIONS AND DEFENSE WORKS.

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BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE OTHER SIDE OF A FLYING FORTRESS ADVENTURE --FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ESCORTING SPITFIRES--WAS TOLD TODAY BY AN RAF POLISH FIGHTER SQUADRON WHICH SAVED THE FORTRESS "HOT ROCK" FROM A CLOSE BRUSH WITH DEATH IN A RAID ON FRENCH AIR FIELDS LAST WEEK.

THE FORTRESS, PILOTED BY LT.KENNETH DAUGHERTY OF HICKSVILLE, N.Y., HAD JUST MADE ITS RUN OVER THE TARGET WHEN FLAK KNOCKED OUT TWO OF THE ENGINES. FIGHTER PILOTS WATCHED AS THE BIG PLANE BEGAN TRAILING BLACK SMOKE AND LOSING ALTITUDE.

SQUADRON LEADER JAN FALKOWSKI ORDERED HIS MEN TO SHEPHERD THE BOMBER HOME. JUST THEN A FOCKE-WULF DIVED FROM OUT OF THE CLOUDS TO ATTACK THE CRIPPLED SHIP.

"KILL THE RAT," FALKOWSKI ORDERED FLIGHT LT.LONGIN MAJEWSKI AND FLIGHT SGT.TADEUSZ SZYKOWIAK.

THEY CLOSED IN, GAVE THE GERMAN TWO LONG BURSTS AT 175 YARDS, AND REPORTED: "ENEMY PLANE DISINTEGRATED IN FLAMES. NO TRACE OF PILOT."

THE FORTRESS WAS FORCED TO "DITCH" INTO THE CHANNEL 15 MILES OFF BRITAIN AND THE POLES SENT AN SOS TO THE AIR-SEA RESCUE SERVICE AND CIRCLED OVERHEAD AS THE FORTRESS SANK. HER CREW CLIMBED INTO RUBBER DINGHIES AND GAVE THE ESCORT THE "THUMBS UP" SIGN.

WITHIN AN HOUR THE ESCORT HAD DIRECTED A LAUNCH TO THE AMERICANS AND THEN THE POLES FLEW BACK TO THEIR BASE BECAUSE THEIR GAS WAS RUNNING OUT. BUT JUST TO MAKE SURE THE AMERICANS GOT IN SAFELY THEY GASSED UP AGAIN AND FLEW OUT JUST AS THE LAUNCH WAS NEARING THE SHORE.

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THE AMERICANS GAVE THEM A BOXER'S HANDSHAKE.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE:

LT.HARVEY PAUL, OF SOMERVILLE, MASS., CO-PILOT; LT.FRANK DOLL-ARMI, OF OAK PARK, ILL., NAVIGATOR; LT.JOHN MEEMA, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., BOMBARDIER; AND GUNNERS SGT.JOHN GRAVES OF MELISSA, TEX., SGT.ROBERT BANTA OF GREEN BAY, WIS., SGT.LOUIS MAJKA OF THREE RIVERS, MASS., SGT.JAMES HIGGINBOTHAM OF SHERMAN, TEX., SGT.DONALD BERTCH OF DES MOINES, IOWA, AND SGT.FRED LIVINGSTON OF SAYRE, OKLA.

BY RICE YAHNER

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT 6-(AP)-ONE FLYING FORTRESS ON TODAY'S AMERICAN SMASH DEEP INTO GERMANY FOUGHT OFF AT LEAST 20 NAZI FIGHTER ATTACKS, BRAVED DENSE FLAK OVER STUTTGART, KNOCKED DOWN FIGHTERS FROM ALL DIRECTIONS--AND RETURNED HOME WITHOUT A SCRRATCH.

"IT WAS ALL BECAUSE ALL THE CREW WENT TO CHURCH YESTERDAY,"

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SAID SGT.R.W.DAWSON OF ASHLAND, KY., BALLTURRET GUNNER WHO DREW THE CREW'S FIRST ENEMY BLOOD IN THE RAID.

"WE'RE ALL GOING EVERY SUNDAY," HE ADDED.

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THE CREW OF THE PLANE, THE "SHARON BELLE II," ON ITS THIRD MISSION, CLAIMED A TOLL OF FIVE FIGHTERS OF THE HUNDREDS THAT POUNCED ON THE FORTRESS FORMATION AS IT WHEELED AWAY AFTER BLASTING THE BOSCH ELECTRICAL WORKS.

AMERICAN P-47 THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS HAD ESCORTED THE BOMBERS INTO FRANCE, AND MET WHEM ON THE WAY OUT. AS THE FORTRESS PILOTS PUT IT

"WHEN THE P-47S ARRIVE, THE FIGHTERS LEAVE RIGHT AWAY."

OVER THE TARGET, ABOUT 500 MILES IN A BEE-LINE FROM ENGLAND IT WAS DIFFERENT, HOWEVER. FIVE OF THE CREW GOT IN THEIR FIRST TELLING SHOTS AGAINST THE ENEMY. EACH CONTENDED HE DESTROYED ONE PLANE. EACH CLAIM WAS VERIFIED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE OTHERS.

DAWSON'S SUCCESS WAS IN BLASTING A MESSERSCHMITT-109 WHICH HE SAID "JUST BLEW UP" AS IT TRIED TO PUT A CANNONSHELL INTO THE WAIST OF THE FORTRESS.

SGT.C.F.NEIDIGH OF 507 ALPINE ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., TAILGUNNER, SAID HE "JUST COULDN'T MISS" A FOCKE WULF-190 WHICH WAS ATTACKING THE BOMBER.

IN QUICK SUCCESSION, SGT.R.:.RITENOUR OF JAMESTOWN, OHIO, LEFT WAISTGUNNER, GOT ANOTHER ME-109 AND LIEUTS.I.T.HODSON, NAVIGATOR OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS., AND GEORGE BEEMAN, BOMBARDIER OF SAN ANGELO, TEX., GOT AN FW-109 APIECE. THE NAZI PILOTS HAD TRIED TO ROLL HEAD ON, THEIR CANNON BLAZING AWAY, INTO THE FORMATION.

THE FORTRESS WAS PILOTED BY LIEUT.R.G.RALSTON OF BURLINGAME, CALIF.,

NONE OF THE FORTRESS' CEW WAS INJURED. OTHERS INCLUDED SGTS. H.D.BURNETTE, ASHEVILLE, N.C., TOP TURRET GUNNER; P.H.JONES, SPRINGFIELD, MO., RIGHT WAISTGUNNER; AND R.H.TERRELL, 227 LOMBARD ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN., RADIO GUNNER.

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT 6-(AP)-LT.D.G.BARNES OF EL PASO, TEX., CO-PILOT OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "SWEATER GIRL," THE PLANE WITH THE REMARKABLE RECORD OF 17 RAIDS WITH THE SAME ENGINES, HAS ANOTHER REASON FOR HIS LONG-TIME NICKNAME OF "MR.LUCKY."

AFTER TODAY'S RAID ON SOUTHWEST GERMANY LT.W.L.HAWKINS OF ABILENE, TEX., AND BARNES BROUGHT THE SHIP TO A PERFECT LANDING AFTER ALL THE ENGINES HAD QUIT FOR LACK OF FUEL AS THEY WERE CIRCLING THE HOME FIELD.

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"LANDING A B-17 WITHOUT POWER IS LIKE TRYING TO FLY A BRICK," HAWKINS SAID, "BUT BARNES AND I WERE TOO BUSY TO BE SCARED."

NONE OF THE OTHER CREW MEMBERS EVEN KNEW THE SHIP WAS IN DIFFICULTY UNTIL AFTER THEY LANDED.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, SEPT. 6--(AP)--SWEDISH FISHERMEN SAID TOLD THE AFTONBLADET TODAY

TODAY THAT A GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT FIRED SEVEN OR EIGHT SHOTS AT THREE OF THEIR VESSELS IN THE SKAGGERAK SATURDAY BUT CAUSED NO DAMAGE OR INJURIES.

THE FISHERMEN SAID THE XXX SHOTS WERE FIRED A 100-YARD RANGE

APPARENTLY ONLY AS A WARNING BECAUSE OTHERWISE THEY WOULD NOT HAVE MISSED THE BOATS. AS A RESULT OF THE INCIDENT XMX FISHERMEN, AT BJORKO ISLAND, DID NOT GO OUT TODAY.

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A SIMILAR INCIDENT AUG. 25 IN WHICH THREE SWEDISH FISHING BOATS WERE SUNK CAUSED A SHARP EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN BERLIN AND STOCKHOLM.

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY.

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE STEPPE FRONT, SEPT.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN ELABORATE SYSTEM OF GERMAN FIELD DEFENSES--SIMILAR TO THOSE THE ALLIES MAY ENCOUNTER LATER IN WESTERN EUROPE--HAS BEEN LAID BARE BY THE RED ARMY'S OFFENSIVE WHICH HAS TAKEN KHARKOV, TAGANROG, BELGOROD, OREL AND OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE NAZI DEFENSES CONSISTED OF THREE ZONES TO A DEPTH OF 10 TO 12 1/2 MILES, WITH INTERMEDIARY LINES INTENDED TO ABSORB THE SHOCK OF ATTACKS.

DETAILS OF THE INTRICATE DEFENSE SYSTEM WERE EXPLAINED AND SHOWN TO AMERICAN AND BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS TODAY IN A VISIT TO THIS FRONT. WHILE NO STEEL OR CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS WERE IN EVIDENCE, THE DEFENSES WERE CLEVERLY CONSTRUCTED AND APPEARED TO BE A TOUGH NUT TO CRACK.

COL.IVAN VOROBIEV, STAFF REPRESENTATIVE OF GEN.IVAN KONEVY'S STEPPE ARMY WHICH TOOK KHARKOV, TOLD THE CORRESPONDENTS THE THREE ZONES WERE DIVIDED INTO A FRONTAL REGION ABOUT 3 1/2 MILES DEEP, A SECONDARY ZONE 3 1/2 TO FIVE MILES DEEP AND A REAR AREA EXTENDING FOR 2 1/2 TO THREE MILES.

THE FRONTAL REGIONAL IS SUBDIVIDED INTO THREE STRETCHES, EACH A LITTLE OVER A MILE DEEP, THE FIRST CONTAINING INFANTRY BATTALIONS AND MORTAR BATTERIES, THE SECOND REGIMENTAL RESERVES, LIGHT ARTILLERY AND HEAVY MORTARS, AND THE THIRD DIVISIONAL RESERVES AND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE INTERMEDIARY LINES ARE USED FOR DELAYING ACTION, VOROBIEV SAID, WHILE THE GERMANS RETREAT TO THE SECONDARY AND REAR ZONES.

FIRE POWER OF ALL WEAPONS IN THE VARIOUS DEFENSE ZONES, HE EXPLAINED, WAS CAREFULLY ARRANGED TO COVER ALL APPROACHES TO PREPARED POSITIONS, WHICH INCLUDED BARBED WIRE, TRENCHES AND MINEFIELDS.

"THE GERMAN DEFENSES WERE PREPARED OVER A PERIOD OF FOUR TO FIVE MONTHS AND PRESENT A VERY SERIOUS OBSTACLE," VOROBIEV ADDED. "TO BREAK THROUGH IT IS NECESSARY TO ACT BY FIRE ON THE ENTIRE DEPTH DEFENSE WITH COORDINATED ACTION OF ARTILLERY, AVIATION, TANKS AND INFANTRY."

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A SIGNIFICANT POINT IN THE GERMANS' ARMY ORGANIZATION WAS THE PRACTICE OF DISCARDING REGIMENTAL AND COMPANY FORMATIONS AFTER ONE OF THEIR DIVISIONS HAD BEEN DEFEATED AND REASSEMBLING THE UNIT IN GROUPS OF 60 TO 65 MEN AND THROWING THEM BACK INTO BATTLE, THE RUSSIAN OFFICER SAID.

SUCH A STEP WAS TAKEN WITH THE GERMAN 39TH INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH WAS CUT DOWN DURING THE BATTLE OF KHARKOV FROM A NORMAL STRENGTH OF 10,000 OR 11,000 MEN TO 600--BUT STILL CONTINUED TO OPERATE.

VOROBIEV SAID THE GERMAN SUMMER OFFENSIVE FAILED FOR THREE REASONS --FIRST, BECAUSE IT LACKED ALL ELEMENTS OF SURPRISE; TWO, THE ATTACK ON THE KURSK SALIENT WAS MADE ALONG A NARROW FRONT, AND THREE, THE GERMAN AIR FORCE ACTED ONLY AGAINST THE RUSSIAN FRONT LINE WITHOUT

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ATTACKING REAR AREAS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE SAID, THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE SUCCEEDED BECAUSE THE RED ARMY WAS ABLE TO USE RESERVES ON A WIDE FRONT TO BREAK THROUGH WITH THE COOPERATION OF ALL ARMS.

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ENCIRCLING MANEUVERS WERE DESCRIBED AS THE BASIS OF THE RUSSIAN ATTACKS, BUT VOROBIEV SAID THE RED ARMY ALSO USED A NEW TECHNIQUE OF SENDING INDIVIDUAL GUNS OUT IN GREAT NUMBERS TO FIRE POINT BLANK FROM OPEN POSITIONS AGAINST THEIR TARGETS.

THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE SHOWN A TYPICAL GERMAN STRONG POINT IN A FOREST AT POMERKY 2 1/2 MILES NORTH OF KHARKOV, WHERE THE NAZIS HAD A ZIGZAG TRENCH LINE SIX FEET DEEP AND TWO FEET WIDE WITH TIMBER-SUPPORTED DUGOUTS, BARBED WIRE AND MINES. IT WAS TAKEN BY A FLANK ATTACK FROM THE EAST.

WE ALSO SAW AT ALEXEIEVKA A HEIGHT DOMINATING THE COUNTRYSIDE NORTHWEST OF KHARKOV WHERE THE GERMANS CONVERTED A CANNING FACTORY ON A HILLTOP INTO A FORTRESS SURROUNDED BY TRENCHES AND BATTERY POSITIONS, WITH MINES AND BARBED WIRE IN THE VALLEY BELOW. THE POSITION WAS ...RMED BY RED ARMY INFANTRY AFTER ARTILLERY HAD BLASTED THE HEIGHTS.

RUSSIAN

LONDON, SEPT.6-(AP)-STALINO, RUSSIA'S TWELFTH LARGEST CITY AND KEY TO THE GERMAN POSITION IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA, WAS REPORTED IN FLAMES TODAY AS THE NAZIS BEGAN SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE FACE OF A RED ARMY ADVANCE WHICH HAS BROUGHT GEN. RODION MALINOVSKY'S TROOPS TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE CITY.

THE RUSSIAN MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR ANNOUNCED THAT AXIS FORCES WERE WITHDRAWING ALONG A 600-MILE FRONT WHICH EXTENDED FROM THE SHORES OF THE SEA OF AZOV NORTH TO THE SMOLENSK SECTOR. IN SOME LOCALITIES, THE RUSSIANS SAID, RED ARMY UNITS HAVE STABBED AS MUCH AS NINE MILES DEEPER INTO GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY.

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TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MORE TOWNS FELL TO THE RUSSIANS YESTERDAY, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID, BRINGING THE BAG FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT WEEK OF FIGHTING IN THE SOVIET SUMMER OFFENSIVE TO 1,500. ALL ALONG THE GRIM ROUTE THE GERMANS WERE RESISTING DESPERATELY, HURLING MASSES OF TROOPS INTO COUNTER ATTACKS WHICH FAILED TO HALT THE RED ARMY. MORE THAN 8,000 NAZIS WERE SLAIN AND SCORES OF TANKS AND OTHER HEAVY EQUIPMENT WERE DESTROYED IN THE FIGHTING, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

IN THE DONETS BASIN THE RUSSIANS WERE RAPIDLY MANEUVERING INTO POSITION FOR A KNOCKOUT BLOW AT STALINO, INDUSTRIAL CITY AND MINING CENTER WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE HELD AND HEAVILY FORTIFIED SINCE THEY FIRST CAPTURED IT IN OCTOBER, 1941.

ONE UNIT BATTLED ITS WAY INTO KHARTSYZSK, 15 MILES EAST OF STALINO, AND ANOTHER CAPTURED ARTEMOVSK, 42 MILES NORTH. GREAT MINEFIELDS AND A COMPLICATED SYSTEM OF TANK TRAPS BARRED THE APPROACHES TO ARTEMOVSK, A RAIL JUNCTION POINT, WHICH THE RUSSIANS SAID FELL ONLY AFTER A HARD BATTLE.

TO THE NORTH THE RED ARMY STRENGTHENED ITS HOLD ON THE BRYANSK-KIEV RAILROAD, SEIZING KHUTOR-MIKHAYLOVSKY, A RAIL JUNCTION 85 MILES SOUTH OF BRYANSK, WHICH NOW GIVES THE RUSSIANS CONTROL OF AN UNBROKEN

KONOTOP ITSELF WAS IN IMMINENT DANGER OF COLLAPSE WITH RUSSIAN UNITS NOW ENGAGED IN AN ENCIRCLEMENT MOVE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE SEIZURE OF KOROP, NORTHWEST OF THE NORTHERN UKRAINIAN CITY ON THE DESNA RIVER. FROM THIS POINT THE RUSSIAN FORCES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SPLIT, SOME UNITS STRIKING WESTWARD TOWARD THE KONOTOP-GOMEL RAILROAD AND OTHERS TURNING SOUTHWARD ALONG THE DESNA TO STRIKE AT KONOTOP FROM THE REAR.

IN THE BRYANSK SECTOR RUSSIAN SPEARHEADS WERE AIMING FOR THE DESNA RIVER AND THE RUSSIANS SAID THAT THE RED ARMY HAD ADVANCED NINE MILES AND HAD CAPTURED 50 VILLAGES.

THE GERMANS WERE COUNTERATTACKING IN THE SMOLENSK SECTOR BUT THE RUSSIANS SAID THAT ALL OF THE NAZI THRUSTS WERE THROWN BACK UNDER A WITHERING BOMBARDMENT BY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR UNITS. MORE THAN HALF OF THE ATTACKING FORCE WAS WIPED OUT, THE RUSSIANS DECLARED.

WEST OF SEVSK, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 600-MILE BATTLE LINE, THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED A RAILWAY STATION AND DISTRICT CENTER IN THE SUMY REGION. A STUBBORN BATTLE FOR THE TOWN DEVELOPED AND THE RUSSIANS FINALLY TOOK THE TOWN BY STORM.

IN THE OREL DISTRICT, SCENE OF THE FIRST MAJOR VICTORY IN THE SUMMER OFFENSIVE, THE RED ARMY CAPTURED ANOTHER RAIL CENTER AND LIBERATED 5,000 RUSSIANS WHO, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WERE BEING FORCIBLY TRANSPORTED FOR GERMAN SLAVE LABOR.

BITTER FIGHTING TOOK PLACE SOUTHWEST OF KHARKOV WHERE THE GERMANS WERE ATTEMPTING TO COVER THE FEW REMAINING RAILWAY ESCAPE ROUTES FROM THE DONETS BASIN, BUT THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY TOOK SEVERAL POSITIONS, KILLED MORE THAN 600 GERMANS AND SMASHED EIGHT TANKS AND SIX GUNS IN THE FIGHTING.

STRETCH OF 70 MILES ALONG THE VITAL RAIL LINK NORTH OF KONOTOP.

BERN, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER, GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE, SAID TODAY THAT FRANCE HAD REJECTEDX A NAZI DEMAND FOR ANOTHER HALF MILLION WORKERS, INCLUDING 200,000 WOMEN.

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THE DISPATCH SAID XXXXXXXXXXXXX PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL HAD TOLD XXX FRITZ SAUCKEL, GERMAN HIGH COMMISSION FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALL LABOR, THAT PETAIN AND ALL THE MINISTERS AGREED SUCH A DRAFT WOULD ENDANGER THE COUNTRY'S ENTIRE ECONOMY.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 6-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH PARTICIPATED TODAY IN A RAID ON THE WUERTEMBERG-BADEN AREA IN GERMANY LANDED IN SWITZERLAND AND A FIFTH CRASHED INTO LAKE CONSTANCE, A SWISS COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

CREWS OF THE LANDED PLANES AND NINE AIRMEN SAVED FROM THE CRASHED FORTRESS WERE INTERNED.

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 6-(AP)-A SWEDISH OBSERVER WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A LONG STAY IN GERMANY SAID TONIGHT THAT ADOLF HITLER WAS BACKING THE IDEA OF A MAJOR GERMAN DEFENSIVE STAND ON ITALY'S PO RIVER LINE AGAINST THE ADVICE OF HIS GENERALS.

THE GENERAL STAFF WOULD PREFER THAT THE NAZI DIVISIONS IN ITALY BE WITHDRAWN BEHIND THE ALPS, ACCORDING TO THIS INFORMANT, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME. *HE SAID IT WAS THE SUBJECT OF A BEHIND-THE-*

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SCENES CONTROVERSY.

THE GERMANS HAVE ALREADY ERECTED HUGE FORTIFICATIONS FOR THE PO DEFENSE. HITLER WAS SAID TO HAVE PERSUADED BENITO MUSSOLINI, BEFORE THE FALL OF FASCISM, TO ACCEPT THIS PLAN, WHICH WOULD MEAN THE WITHDRAWAL OF AXIS TROOPS FROM MOST OF ITALY TO THE PO LINE WITH ONLY DELAYING DEFENSIVE ACTIONS.

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THE GENERALS WERE REPRESENTED AS TAKING THE POSITION THAT IF THE ALLIES WERE PERMITTED TO ADVANCE THROUGH ONLY LIGHT OPPOSITION THEY MIGHT BREAK THROUGH THE PO LINE AND ENTRAP THE GERMANS AS THEY DID IN NORTH AFRICA.

BERN, SEPT. 6--(ADD CIANO)

WHEN IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT CIANO WAS AT THE LEGATION, THE DISPATCH SAID, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT ITALIAN AND ARGENTINE OFFICIALS CONFERRED ON THE QUESTION OF EXTRATERRITORIAL PRIVILEGES INVOLVED. IT WAS AGREED, LA STAMPA REPORTED, THAT THE COUNTESS AND HER CHILDREN COULD REMAIN AT THE LEGATION WHILE CIANO WAS PERSUADED TO SURRENDER.

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ALGIERS, SEPT 6-(AP)-TWO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES AND SIX SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED TODAY IN THE FIRST DECORATION OF FRENCH ARMY ENLISTED MEN BY THE U.S. ARMY SINCE THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE DECORATIONS, ALL WON FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN TUNISIA, WERE PRESENTED BY MAJ.GEN.EVERETT S.HUGHES, DEPUTY AMERICAN THEATER COMMANDER IN NORTH AFRICA, ACTING ON BEHALF OF GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR FRENCH ARMY, A REGIMENT OF ALGERIAN SHARPSHOOTERS, THE FOREIGN LEGION AND THE CORPS FRANC D'AFRIQUE, FRENCH EQUIVALENT OF THE BRITISH COMMANDOS AND THE AMERICAN RANGERS, WERE REPRESENTED AMONG THE RECIPIENTS.

ALGIERS, SEPT. 6-(AP)-FRANCOIS DEMENTHON, A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH RESISTANCE COMMITTEE WHO ARRIVED HARE A WEEK AGO AFTER A HAZARDOUS ESCAPE FROM FRANCE, WAS APPOINTED COMMISSIONER OF JUSTICE BY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION TODAY.

HE SUCCEEDS DR. JULES ABADIE, WHO REMAINS COMMISSIONER FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 6-(AP)-J.N. LESSING, REUTERS CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY, HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN THE SHOULDER OR ARM BY A BOMB DROPPED NEAR THE JEEP IN WHICH HE WAS RIDING, THE WEEK BRITISH NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY.

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LESSING IS NOW BACK IN SICILY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 6-(AP)-MAJ.-GEN. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, COMMANDER OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN STRATEGIC AIR FORCE, SENT A SPECIAL MESSAGE YESTERDAY TO RAF AND CANADIAN WELLINGTON SQUADRONS UNDER HIS COMMAND, COMPLIMENTING THEM ON THEIR RECORD.

"YOUR EXCELLENT RECORD IS GOING TO BE DIFFICULT FOR ANY ORGANIZATION IN OUR ALLIED FORCES TO DUPLICATE," HE SAID IN THE MESSAGE

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READ AT SERVICES ON THE KING'S NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER.

"WITH OUR SPLENDID BOMBING OF ALL PORTS OF DISEMBARKATION, THE HEAD OF THE ENEMY WAS KEPT DOWN AND YOUR EFFORTS CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN," THE MESSAGE CONTINUED.

DURING THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, WELLINGTONS FLEW ON 3,020 SORTIES AND SINCE THE FALL OF MESSINA HAVE DROPPED 2,000 TONS OF BOMBS MOSTLY ON ITALIAN COMMUNICATIONS EXTENDING FROM THE ROME AREA TO THE TOE OF ITALY.

BY RALPH ALLEN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED CANADIAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SEP 7 1943

ON THE SICILIAN COAST, SEPT. 5-(DELAYED)-THE ALMOST-INCONCEIVABLE PASSIVITY ENCOUNTERED BEFORE REGGIO CALABRIA'S FINE NATURAL BREASTWORKS SUGGESTS A LAST-MINUTE CHANGE IN THE ENEMY'S DEFENSE PLANS FOR THE TOE OF ITALY WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN DICTATED BY MANY REASONS.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS SURRENDERING WITH EVEN GREAT ALACRITY THAN IN SICILY SAY THEY HAD ORDERS TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS. NEVERTHELESS THE UNANIMITY WITH WHICH THEY APPEARED WITH READY-MADE WHITE FLAGS AND BELONGINGS PACKED IN BEST CIVILIAN SUITCASES IS TOO IMPRESSIVE TO BE WRITTEN OFF AS COINCIDENCE.

THE ITALIAN ARMY APPEARS DEFINITELY IN A STATE OF MUTINY. A COMPLICATION BEHIND THE GERMAN HASTY WITHDRAWAL IS THAT, RECOGNIZING THE COMPLETE FUTILITY OF LOOKING TO THEIR ALLIES FOR ASSISTANCE, THE NAZIS REVISED THE WHOLE DEFENSIVE SCHEME AT THE LAST MINUTE.

BY BOSS HUNBO

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

SEP 7 1943

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ITALY, SEPT. 6--ADVANCING OVER MOUNTAIN TRAILS AND NARROW WINDING ROADS DEMOLISHED IN SEVERAL PLACES BY THE ENEMY, THE CANADIANS ARE WORKING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE MOST MOUNTAINOUS PART OF SOUTHWEST ITALY TAKING UPWARDS OF 2,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS.

SOME LIGHT ENEMY OPPOSITION WAS MET, BUT GENERALLY IT HAS BEEN MORTARS FIRING A FEW SHOTS ON THE ROADS AT EXTREME RANGE.

THERE SO FAR HAS BEEN NO CLOSE INFANTRY COMBAT. IT IS VERY MUCH A DUPLICATION OF THE EARLY SICILIAN ADVANCE EXCEPT THE COUNTRY IS FAR MORE DIFFICULT AND THE ROADS MUCH FEWER.

THERE HAS ONLY BEEN A HANDFUL OF CANADIAN CASUALTIES AND SOME OF THESE WERE FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS.

I WATCHED INFANTRY MARCHING ALONG THE MOUNTAIN ROAD. TO THE NORTH THE TROOPS WERE MAKING A GOOD ADVANCE. COMMANDOS LANDING AT BAGNARA, 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF SAN GIOVANNI, LINKED UP WITH INFANTRY MOVING ALONG THE COAST ROAD, ACCORDING TO A REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

ALLIED FIGHTERS ARE PATROLLING OVER THE MESSINA STRAITS AND ENEMY SNEAK RAIDS ON SHIPPING ARE DIMINISHING. LAST NIGHT THERE WERE NO ATTACKS AT ALL ALONG CANADIAN BEACHES.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-U.S.AIR HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT MAJOR WILLIAM M.DEKKER, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF NOVELIST JOHN STEINBECK, HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE HE PILOTED A TROOP CARRIER PLANE OVER SICILY WITH A LOAD OF PARACHUTISTS DURING THE FIRST PHASE OF THAT CAMPAIGN.

NO WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED OF THE FATE OF ANY OF THOSE IN THE

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PLANE. WHICH WENT OUT ON ITS MISSION A FEW NIGHTS AFTER THE INVASION WAS LAUNCHED.

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TARGET OF THE HEAVY BOMBERS WAS CAR NICOBAR ISLAND IN THE NICOBAR GROUP, 200 MILES NORTHWEST OF SUMATRA AND 700 MILES SOUTH OF MANDALAY, AND A GATEWAY TO THE IMMENSELY VALUABLE OIL AND RUBBER PRODUCING AREAS SEIZED BY JAPAN IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE WAR IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

ALTHOUGH THE RAID TOOK PLACE FRIDAY IT WAS N O T ANNOUNCED UNTIL YESTERDAY AND THERE WAS N O INDICATION OF HOW MANY PLANES WERE USED IN THE ATTACK ALTHOUGH THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT "EXCELLENT RESULTS WERE REPORTED."

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BY WIANT (TOP TRUNKED) XXX MANDALAY.

OUR PRIME TARGETS WERE RAILROAD YARDS AND WAREHOUSES AT HSIPAW.

OUR NAVIATOR, LIEUT. ELLIOTT MASON, 26, OF WESTFIELD, N.J., DIRECTED

US STRAIGHT TO THE SPOT. THEN FLEMING AND CO-PILOT LIEUT.DAVE JONES, 23, OF BROWNWOOD, TEX., "STOOGED AROUND" FOR 20 MINUTES WHILE LIEUT.JOEL TEASLEY, 26, OF MACON, GA., THE BOMBARDIER, STUDIED THE SITUATION.

THE GUNNERS, SGTS.ABE DWORKIN, 25, OF WEST NEW YORK, N.J., AND ADOLPH VERRANT, 24, OF KEEWATIN, MINN., WERE ON THE ALERT IN THE REAR, BUT THEIR MARKSMANSHIP WAS NOT NEEDED ON THIS TRIP.

THERE WERE ONLY A FEW BOXCARS ON THE SIDING, SO TEASLEY LET GO AT WAREHOUSES. A TREMENDOUS CLOUD OF SMOKE AND FLAME SHOT UP FROM ONE, WHICH WAS APPARENTLY FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVES. OTHERS NEARBY WERE ALSO DEMOLISHED.

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LIEUT.ROBERT BERRY, 24, OF 820 E. 51ST ST INDIANAPOLIS, IND., LED ANOTHER GROUP OF PLANES TO NAMYAU, ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LASHIO.

"WE WRECKED TWO ENGINES, DESTROYED A STALLED LOCOMOTIVE, TORE UP TRACKS AND STARTED FIRES," BERRY SAID. "THAT'S A PRETTY FAIR BATTING AVERAGE FOR THIS LEAGUE."

BY FRANK L.MARTIN

NEW DELHI, SEPT 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.HOWARD C.DAVIDSON, NEW COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 10TH AIR FORCE, ANNOUNCED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT INDIA-BASED AMERICAN WARPLANES HAD BEEN ACTIVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN BURMA 25 OUT OF 31 DAYS DURING AUGUST.

DURING THAT PERIOD THEY DROPPED 691 TONS OF BOMBS ON ENEMY INSTALLATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS AND SHIPPING, AND SHOT DOWN THREE JAPANESE ZEROS, DESTROYED 200 RAILWAY FREIGHTCAR, SAK 20 RIVER BOATS AND SANK OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED SIX OCEAN GOG SHV ENEMY

INSTALLATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS AND SHIPPING, AND SHOT DOWN THREE JAPANESE ZEROS, DESTROYED 200 RAILWAY FREIGHT CAR, SANK 20 RIVER BOATS AND SANK OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED SIX OCEAN GOING SHIPS.

TENTH AIR FORCE LOSSES FOR AUGUST WERE TWO MEDIUM BOMBERS, AND THE CREWS OF BOTH PLANES RETURNED AFOOT AFTER BAILING OUT OVER THE BURMESE CHIN HILLS.

AMERICAN BOMBERS JOINED THE RAF IN A CONCENTRATED ATTACK ON AKYAB, DROPPING 60 TONS OF BOMBS ON A BUILDING BELIEVED TO BE THE JAPANESE ARMY HEADQUARTERS AND LEAVING THE BUILDING DEMOLISHED AND BURNING.

A MEDIUM BOMBER PILOTED BY THOMAS SMITH OF MAGAZINE, ARK., SANK TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL JAPANESE BOATS IN A SINGLE ATTACK ON A BURMESE RIVER.

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GEN.DAVIDSON ANNOUNCED THAT CAPT.WESLEY WERNER OF POCATELLO, IDA., BOMBER SQUADRON COMMANDER, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR SETTING A RECORD IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER BYY COMPLETING 400 HOURS OF FLIGHT COMBAT TIME AGAINST THE JAPANESE DURING 10 MONTHS IN INDIA.

THE SILVER STAR WAS AWARDED MAJ.JOSEPH PIKRUCELLO OF OMAHA, NEB., A BOMBER SQUADRON COMMANDER WHO, WHILE LEADING A FLIGHT OF SIX BOMBERS, WAS ATTACKED BY FIVE ZEROS. HIS FORMATIONS SHOT DOWN TWO OF THE ENEMY PLANES AND DAMAGED THE THREE OTHERS. THE MAJOR LED HIS FLIGHT ON TO COMPLETE THE MISSION AND IT RETURNED TO BASE WITHOUT A SINGLE BULLET HOLE IN ANY OF THE PLANES.

DAVIDSON PRAISED CAPT.ROBERT MILLER OF NYACK, N.Y., WHO ASKED AND WAS GRANTED A POSTPONEMENT OF HIS ORDERS TO RETURN TO AMERICA TO ENABLE HIM DURING AUGUST TO COMPLETE 400 HOURS FLYING TIME AGAINST THE JAPANESE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

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BY J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

HEADQUARTERS OF U. S. 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA, SEPT. 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE CHENNAULT'S MEDIUM BOMBERS, FIGHTERS AND DIVE-BOMBERS BLASTED AND SET AFIRE LARGE JAPANESE OIL STORES AND WAREHOUSES AT LAI CHOKOC, NORTH OF HONGKONG, YESTERDAY.

DEMOLITION AND INCENDIARY BOMBS STARTED HUGE FIRES WHOSE FLAMES SHOT UP 3,000 FEET AND RAISED A SMOKE CLOUD WHICH LATER DRIFTED 100 MILES DOWN THE COAST.

TWO FIGHTERS SCORED DIRECT BOMB HITS ON A 200-FOOT SHIP, WHICH BURNED FIERCELY AT THE STERN.

A SMALL FLIGHT OF JAPANESE ZEROS ATTEMPTED INTERCEPTION, BUT ONLY THREE CAME IN CLOSE. GUNNER SGT. MARINO GALLAZZO OF UNIONTOWN, PA., SHOT DOWN ONE FROM A MITCHELL BOMBER AND P-40 FIGHTERS PROBABLY DESTROYED THE OTHER TWO.

FIGHTERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS OF GEN. CHENNAULT'S COMMAND ALSO BOMBED JAPANESE SHIPPING AND SUPPLY LINES IN JAPANESE-OCCUPIED CENTRAL CHINA ON WEDNESDAY AND RAIDED SWATOW ON THE COAST.

THE FIGHTERS, LED BY LT. LYNN JOINES OF MERCEDES, TEX., DROPPED A BOMB ON A 150-FOOT BOAT IN SWATOW HARBOR WHICH EXPLODED IN FLAMES, STRAFED ANOTHER VESSEL AND MACHINE-GUNNED AN AIR PORT, DEFINITELY DESTROYING ONE OF THREE AIR TRANSPORTS ON THE GROUND.

ANOTHER FIGHTER FLIGHT, COMMANDED BY CAPT. MARTIN LUBNER OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., ON A SERIES OF CENTRAL CHINA SWEEPS STRAFED A 200-FOOT TANKER NEAR THE YANGTZE RIVER PORT OF KIUKIANG. LT. VERNON KRAMER OF APPLETON, WIS., WHO CARRIED DEMOLITION BOMBS, SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE TANKER, WHICH SANK IMMEDIATELY.

HEADQUARTERS, 14TH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE, FIRST ADD CHINA RAIDS (AYE) XXX WAS RETURNED SAFELY.

P-40 WARHAWKS SWEPT DOWN ON TWO HEAVILY LADEN FREIGHTERS ESCORTED BY A SUBCHASER OFF VICTORIA ISLAND, STARTING A FIERCE FIRE ABOARD THE SUB-CHASER AND BOMBING THE FREIGHTERS. SMOKE FROM THE THREE VESSELS WAS VISIBLE FOR 50 MILES.

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IN THE SWEEPS NORTH AND SOUTH OF YOCHOW ON THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY, THE BOMBERS DESTROYED FOUR LOCOMOTIVES, DAMAGED TWO OTHERS AND LEFT FOUR RAILROAD STATIONS IN RUINS OR IN FLAMES.

CAPTAIN MARTIN LUBNER OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., ALONE ON RECONNAISSANCE, BLEW UP ONE LOCOMOTIVE AND STRAFED FOUR FLAT CARS. LATER FLIGHTS, LED BY TWO TEXANS, CAPTS.JAMES WILLIAM OF HUNTSVILLE AND SAM PALMER OF FORT WORTH, RANGED UP AND DOWN THE RAILWAY, BOMBING AND STRAFING. PALMER FOUND A RESCUE ENGINE TRYING TO SALVAGE THE LOCOMOTIVE WHICH LUBNER HAD KNOCKED OUT AND DROPPED A BOMB ON IT. THE BOMB BOUNCED OFF AND EXPLODED IN WOODS NEARBY.

MITCHELL BOMBERS IN THE MORNING AND AGAIN IN THE AFTERNOON POUNDED OUCHIKOW ON THE YANGTZE RIVER, ONE OF THE BASES TO WHICH THE JAPANESE RETREATED AFTER THEIR DEFEAT IN THE BATTLE OF WEST HUPEH EARLY IN JUNE AND WHICH CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE BARRIERS TO RECAPTURE BY THE CHINESE OF TUNGTING LAKE IN THE RICE BOWL AREA.

CAPT.DON MILAM OF RUSTON, LA., LED THE FIRST RAID, WHICH ALSO BLASTED TARGETS AT SHISHOW ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE YANGTZE.

LT.COL.MORRIS TABER OF LEWISTON, MONT., COMMANDED THE MITCHELLS ON THE SECOND BOMBING WHICH SMASHED THE CENTER OF THE

TOWN AND SCORED MANY HITS AMONG LARGE BUILDINGS IN THE NORTH SECTION.

TWO FIRES SENT UP HEAVY BLACK SMOKE, INDICATING THAT OIL STORAGE TANKS HAD BEEN HIT.

FIGHTER ESCORTS LED BY LUBNER AND LT.ORDERICK MCKENNON OF DELMAR, N.Y., STRAFED THE TOWN, WHICH IS OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE TROOPS AND VIRTUALLY DESERTED BY CIVILIANS, AND STARTED THREE MORE FIRES.

HOMEWARD BOUND THE P-40S STRAFED TWO GUNBOATS AND ANOTHER VESSEL ON THE YANGTZE AND LEFT THEM BURNING OR SINKING.

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 6--(AP)--GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-shek, PRESIDING AT THE OPENING TODAY OF THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG, (national people's party) CHINA'S HIGHEST RULING BODY, DECLARED THAT CHINA'S VICTORY IS DRAWING NEAR.

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EXPRESSING FULL AND ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN ALLIED VICTORY, THE GENERALISSIMO SAID THE MOST VITAL MATTERS FOR THE NATION AFTER THE WAR WERE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION SHOULD AIM AT CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, HE EXPLAINED, WHILE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION SHOULD BY ACHIEVED BY SELF-EXERTION AND CO-OPERATION WITH FOREIGN POWERS FOR THE REALIZING OF SUN YAT SEN'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM.

CHINA'S MINISTER OF WAR, GEN. HO YING-CHIN, IN REVIEWING THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL WAR SITUATION, SAID THAT JAPAN WAS SUFFERING FROM SOCIAL UNREST, POLITICAL DISTURBANCE, SHORTAGES OF FOOD AND OTHER RESOURCES, LOW MORALE AND INSUFFICIENT TROOPS FOR WIDESPREAD FRONTS. HE PREDICTED THAT A SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND SHIPPING WOULD BE FATAL TO JAPAN.

chungking, sept. 6 -(ap)- generalissimo chiang kai shek has told edward c. carter, secretary general of the institute of pacific relations, that china desired to make korea completely independent and autonomous in the futufe .

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carter, who is visiting chungking at the generalissimo's invitation, said that chiang inquired during an hour-long interview about america's attitude toward the future of the japanese controlled puppuet state.

accompanied by william s. holland, the institute's research director, carter arrived here aug. 21. he said he found the generalissimo "youthful , vigorous, right on the ball and full of purpose and drive."

carter, who last visited chungking in 1939, declared

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that there had been a split in the decentralization of china "which suggests that after the war there will be a food deal of private and local initiative in business, industry and public affairs.

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said
he ~~remarked~~ that one of the purposes of his visit was to strengthen the china section of the institute and to ~~[illegible]~~ discuss plans for two conferences of the institute, both of which ~~will~~ probably will be held in canada next year.

carter praised the state department's "good record" in china, asserting that over the years it "had taken such moves as would conduce to a strong china."

he added that american foreign policy "should be continued in such a spirit. the thing that calls for a change is our immigration policy."

NIGHT LEAD SOUTH PACIFIC

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT. 7 (TUESDAY) -(AP)-THOUSANDS OF CRACK AUSTRALIAN TROOPS, MANY OF THEM VETERANS OF NORTH AFRICAN FIGHTING, WERE ADVANCING TODAY TOWARDS LAE, NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA, AFTER A SURPRISE LANDING ON THE NORTHERN SHORES OF HUON GULF SATURDAY.

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A RAPID PUSH OF 8 TO 10 MILES ALREADY VIRTUALLY HAS TRAPPED THE ENEMY AT LAE AND SALAMAUA, 18 (CORRECT) MILES SOUTH, BY CUTTING THEM OFF FROM MAIN JAPANESE BASES IN NORTHERN NEW GUINEA.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS IN PERSONAL COMMAND OF THE CAMPAIGN DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE THE JAPANESE FROM THE LAE AND SALAMAUA AREAS. THE DRIVE ON LAE FROM THE EAST WAS MATCHED BY AN ALLIED PUSH TOWARD THE SEA NEAR SALAMAUA, THUS HEMMING THE ENEMY BETWEEN THE TWO FORCES.

THE HEAVIEST AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS FLEET OF THE PACIFIC WAR WAS USED IN LANDING THE AUSTRALIANS. SO COMPLETELY WERE THE JAPANESE SURPRISED THAT THEY DID NOT KNOW THE HUGE FORCE WAS PRESENT UNTIL IT WAS A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OFF SHORE.

PROBABLY THE FIRST INTIMATION THE NIPPONESE HAD OF THE IMPENDING LANDING WAS THE SHELLING OF THE SHORE BY AMERICAN WARSHIPS. THE BARRAGE LASTED ONLY A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE FIRST CRAFT BEGAN TO DISGORGE MEN IN LANDINGS MILES APART.

THIS INVASION BY MACARTHUR'S TROOPS FOLLOWS CLOSELY THE RECENT

AIR VICTORIES AND GIVES THE ALLIES A BIG ADVANTAGE IN THE BATTLE FOR NEW GUINEA. IT GIVES THE AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS ARTILLERY POSITIONS ON THE OPPOSITE SHORES OF HUON GULF TO MAKE IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE JAPANESE TO AID LAE AND SALAMAUA BY SEA.

THE LANDINGS SATURDAY EXPLAIN THE AERIAL POUNDINGS OF RECORD INTENSITY ON WEWAK, MADANG AND FINSCHAFEN IN MID-AUGUST. HAD THE NEARLY 400 JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED OR PUT OUT OF ACTION IN THOSE ATTACKS BEEN AVAILABLE TO THE ENEMY, THE RESULT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT. AS IT WAS, THE LANDINGS VIRTUALLY WERE UN-OPPOSED.

HEMMED IN ON THE SOUTH BY AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS WHICH COMMAND SALAMAUA, BLOCKED IN THE WEST BY AUSTRALIAN UNITS, AND WITH OTHER STRONG AUSSIE FORCES ASTRIDE THEIR ONLY LAND COMMUNICATION LINE TO THE NORTH, THE JAPANESE AT LAE AND SALAMAUA FACE EVENTUALLY THE FATE OF THEIR COMRADES AT BUNA AND NEW GEORGIA.

SINCE THE DESTRUCTION BY ALLIED PLANES OF A 22-SHIP JAPANESE INVASION FLEET IN BISMARCK SEA LAST MARCH, THE ENEMY HAS MADE NO MAJOR ATTEMPT TO SEND SEABORNE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THESE HARD-PRESSED GARRISONS. THE INTENSIVE AERIAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ENEMY'S BARGE SUPPLY ROUTE HAS REDUCED SUPPLIES FOR THE TWO AIR BASES TO LITTLE MORE THAN A TRICKLE.

A SMALL VOLUME OF TRAFFIC HAS BEEN POSSIBLE ALONG THE ARDUOUS WAY DOWN THE COASTAL ROAD FROM THE NORTH. THE AUSTRALIAN LANDING ON HUON GULF HAS CUT THIS ROAD AND MACARTHUR'S AIRMEN HAVE ESTABLISHED A SUPERIORITY WHICH AMOUNTS ALMOST TO DOMINATION.

THIS CONTROL OF THE AIR IS SO COMPLETE THAT ONLY THREE ENEMY PLANES GOT THROUGH TO ATTACK THE LANDING CRAFT. A MIXED FORMATION OF MEDIUM AND DIVE BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY 35 FIGHTERS, SENT IN BY THE JAPANESE, WAS INTERCEPTED BY AMERICANS. TWENTY-ONE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED, COMPARED WITH A LOSS OF TWO P 38'S.

THE THREE PLANES THAT DID REACH HUON GULF HIT TWO OF THE SHIPS, CAUSING 30 CASUALTIES, INCLUDING EIGHT DEAD.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS--THIRD ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD SOUTH PACIFIC WAR XXX OF LAE.

THE PARATROOP LANDINGS BEHIND LAE OCCURRED ON SUNDAY, THE DAY AFTER THE AUSTRALIANS MOVED ASHORE ON THE HUON GULF COAST ABOVE IT UNDER PROTECTION OF A SMOKE SCREEN LAID DOWN BY WARSHIPS.

SHOULD ESTIMATES OF 20,000 ENCIRCLED ENEMY TROOPS BE BORNE OUT, THAT WOULD EXCEED THE ARMY OF 15,000 JAPANESE WHOSE MEMBERS EITHER WERE KILLED OR ROUTED IN THE ALLIED CONQUEST OF NEW GUINEA'S PAPUAN PENINSULA BELOW THE PRESENT BATTLE SECTOR.

ESCAPE FOR THESE 20,000 VIRTUALLY IS IMPOSSIBLE. NOT ONLY ARE THE ALLIED GROUND TROOPS FORGING A RING OF MEN IN THE JUNGLE BUT PLANES AND SHIPS COMMAND THE ADJACENT WATERS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--SECOND ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD SOUTH PACIFIC X X X BATTLEGROUND.

THE PRESSURE BEING MADE ON THE JAPANESE AT LAE AND AT SALAMAUA REMINDED ONE OFFICER OF A GIGANTIC AUSTRALIAN ROUNDUP.

"IN RABBIT-INFESTED AREAS, STOCKMEN FORM A GREAT CIRCLE AND BEAT TOWARD THE CENTER, FLUSHING RABBITS OUT TO THEIR DEATH IN THE CENTER PIT," THE OFFICER (NOT IDENTIFIED) SAID.

"THIS IS A GRIMMER GAME WITH RATS -- NOT RABBITS. THE JAP CHANCES OF ESCAPE BY SEA ARE CONSIDERED SLIGHT UNLESS THE NIPPON NAVY

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CAN CLEAR THE ROUTE."

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ALTHOUGH FIRST REPORTS TOLD OF NO ENEMY RESISTANCE IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY, LATER ADVICES SAID A JAPANESE PATROL FIRED INEFFECTUALLY UPON SOME OF THE DESCENDING TROOPERS.

THE MARKHAM VALLEY, BEFORE THE AMERICAN SURPRISE MOVE CLOSED IT, OFFERED A POSSIBLE MEANS OF INLAND RETREAT FROM BOTH LAE AND SALAMAUA TOWARD MADANG.

FROM HIS VANTAGE POINT IN THE FLYING FORTRESS, GENERAL MACARTHUR WATCHED ONE PLANELOAD AFTER ANOTHER BAIL OUT AND THEN, SATISFIED THAT THE OPERATIONS WERE MOVING SMOOTHLY, HE RETURNED TO HIS HEADQUARTERS.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,SEPT.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FEELING OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS SOLDIERS PROMPTED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO RIDE IN A FLYING FORTRESS TO THE SCENE WHERE HUNDREDS OF PARATROOPERS DROPPED TODAY TO VITAL POSITIONS IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY BEHIND JAPANESE-HELD LAE, NEW GUINEA.

ON RETURNING TO HIS HEADQUARTERS FROM THE BATTLE ACTION, AFTER A TRIP IN A PLANE PILOTED BY LT.COL.HARRY HAWTHORNE, OF 230 PLEASINGTON ROAD, SAN ANTONIO,TEX., GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID:

"I DIDN'T WANT OUR PARATROOPS TO ENTER THEIR FIRST COMBAT, FRAUGHT WITH SUCH HAZARD, WITHOUT SUCH COMFORT AS MY PRESENCE MIGHT BRING TO THEM."

BY VERN HAUGLAND

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GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT.5 (DELAYED)-(AP)-A VIRTUALLY FLAWLESS OPERATION BY HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN PARATROOPERS, WITNESSED IN ALL ITS BRILLIANT EXECUTION BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM A BOMBER, SHUT THE DOOR OF THE MARKHAM VALLEY TODAY BEHIND JAPANESE-HELD LAE, NEW GUINEA.

ELATED MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID IT WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN PARATROOP MISSION TO PROCEED EXACTLY AS PLANNED. THEY SAID THAT IN SIMILAR OPERATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA AND ON SICILY A FEW PARATROOPS MISSED THEIR OBJECTIVE. BUT TODAY IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY ALL THE MEN LANDED EXACTLY WHERE THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO.

CLOUDS OF TRANSPORT PLANES FLEW IN EXTREMELY LOW ALTITUDE SO THEIR CARGOES OF TROOPS COULD LAND QUICKLY AND AVOID BEING SHOT AT FROM THE GROUND.

THE PATTERN OF THEIR PARACHUTES ON THE VALLEY FLOOR FORMED ALMOST EXACTLY THE SKETCHES MADE ON MAPS BEFORE THE FLIGHT BEGAN.

FROM A FLYING FORTRESS, GENERAL MACARTHUR SAW HUNDREDS ON HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN PARATROOPS, BOLSTERED BY A UNIT OF NEWLY-TRAINED AUSTRALIAN 'CHUTE TROOPS, DROP UNOPPOSED INTO A FIELD OF HEAD-HIGH GRASS.

NOT A SINGLE PLANE WAS LOST IN THE GIGANTIC OPERATION.

THE PARATROOPERS LANDED IN A SMOKESCREEN ROLLED OUT BY A-20 ATTACK PLANES. SHORTLY BEFORE, MITCHELLS BOMBED AND STRAFED THE LANDING AREA TO RID IT OF ANY JAPANESE PATROLS.

THIS SEIZURE OF THE BROAD VALLEY APPROACHES TO LAE PLACED THE

JAPANESE IN A SERIOUS POSITION.

AS ONE MAN PUT IT:

"THE JAPS CAN'T GET IN OR OUT OF THE LAE-SALAMAUA SECTOR NOW. THEY ARE ENGAGED ON THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN FLANK BY OUR ENCIRCLING FORCE WHICH LANDED SATURDAY. THEY HAVE BEEN HEMMED IN AROUND SALAMAUA FOR WEEKS."

(THE PARATROOP LANDINGS WERE ANNOUNCED IN A TUESDAY COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS WHICH REPORTED UPWARDS OF 20,000 JAPANESE HAVE NOW BEEN ENCIRCLED AT LAE AND SALAMAUA).

GENERALS MACARTHUR, KENNEY, SUTHERLAND AND WHITEHEAD FLEW IN SEPARATE PLANES TO WATCH THE SPECTACULAR SHOW. GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PLANE LED THE TRANSPORTS IN OVER THE REGION SELECTED FOR THE LANDING.

THE FIRST MAN OUT WAS THE PARATROOPS COMMANDER, DARK, SLENDER COL.KENNETH KINSLER, OF DAVENPORT, IA.

THE PARATROOPS HAD ESTABLISHED A POOL TO DETERMINE THE NEXT MAN OUT. CORP.JOSEPH WINKLEK, OF EVERSON, PA., WON THE POOL WHICH AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN $2,000. HE ALSO WON A MONTH'S LEAVE.

THE WINNER OF AN OFFICERS' POOL WAS CAPT.HARRIS MITCHELL, OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., WHO WON OVER $300 AND A MONTH'S FURLOUGH.

BOTH FURLOUGHS ARE EFFECTIVE ONLY AFTER COMPLETION OF THE FORCE'S MISSION.

TWO CHAPLAINS LEAPED WITH THE MEN. THEY WERE CAPT.JOHN POWERS, ONEONTA,N.Y., ROMAN CATHOLIC, AND 1 LT.PROBERT (CORRECT) HERD, OF LUZERNE, PA., EPISCOPALIAN. EACH WAS MAKING HIS 31ST JUMP.

;;(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIRTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, PERSONALLY SAW THE LANDINGS ACHIEVED SUNDAY BY HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN PARATROOPS IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY OF NEW GUINEA BEHIND THE ENCIRCLED JAPANESE BASE OF LAE. IT WAS JUNGLE COUNTRY OF A TYPE BY NO MEANS STRANGE TO HAUGLAND. FOR IN 1942 HE HAD TO BAIL OUT OF A BOMBER OVER NEW GUINEA AND WAS LOST FOR 43 DAYS AFTER WHICH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AWARDED HIM THE SILVER STAR FOR COURAGE AND PERSEVERANCE.)

-:-

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,SEPT.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT'S THE THRILL OF A LIFETIME TO WATCH HUNDREDS OF MEN PARACHUTE SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM LOW-FLYING AIRPLANES INTO ENEMY TERRITORY.

I HAD A FRONT SEAT AT THIS THREE-RING CIRCUS TODAY AND IT WAS AN UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE.

I WENT ALONG IN A B-17 (FLYING FORTRESS) TO OBSERVE TODAY'S PARATROOP INVASION OF THE MARKMAM VALLEY NEAR LAE. I RODE IN THE NOSE OF J GREAT BOMBER WHERE, WITH PLEXIGLASS ON EVERY SIDE OF ME, I HAD AN UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF THE WHOLE SHOW. MOREOVER, WE HUNG OVER THE LANDING AREA FOR THREE HOURS AND ALSO FLEW OVER THE JUON GULF ARE WHERE I WATCHED LANDING OPERATIONS UNDER WAY EAST OF LAE.

(AUSTRALIANS BEGAN LANDING IN THAT AREA THE DAY BEFORE THIS DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN. THEY WENT ASHORE ON LANDING BOATS WHILE WARSHIPS STOOD BY AND PLANES FLEW PROTECTINGLY OVERHEAD).

ONLY ONCE DURING THE FOUR-HOUR STAY OVER THE LAE SECTOR DID WE HEAR ANY REPORT OF ENEMY PLANES AND THAT PROVED FALSE.

THE FIRST THRILL WAS TO SEE THE SCORES AND SCORES OF TRANSPORTS

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TAKE OFF IN RAPID ORDER, FOLLOWED INSTANTLY BY FIGHTERS, MEDIUM BOMBERS AND HEAVIES IN FAR THE GREATEST NUMBER WE'VE YET SEEN IN THIS THEATER.

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IN BEAUTIFULLY ORDERED FORMATIONS, THEY MARCHED ACROSS THE CLOUD-DAPPLED SKY OF THIS HOT SUNDAY MORNING.

OUR OBSERVATION PLANE TOOK OFF IN THE REAR OF THE TRANSPORTS AND THE B-25S (MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS) BUT OUR PILOT, CAPT.ALEX GUERRY, OF SEWANEE,TENN., WAS EAGER TO BE THE FIRST ONE OVER THE MARKHAM VALLEY SO WE PASSED UP FORMATION AFTER FORMATION.

[illegible] TO SEE THE SHOW FROM START TO FINISH, SO WE ARE CO[illegible] VE GOT," HE SAID GLEEFULLY.

OGUERRY HAD TWO FIFTH AIRFORCE COMBAT CAMERAMEN ABOARD, 2 LT.JACK BLAKE, OF BURBANK,CALIF., AND STAFF SGT.FRED BEHLING, ORANGE,N.J., SO HE FLEW LOW TO ENABLE THEM TO MAKE GOOD PICTURES.

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WELL AHEAD OF THE CROWD, WE CIRCLED THE BROAD, GREEN MARKHAM VALLEY FOR SEVERAL MINUTES.

SHORTLY BEFORE 10:30 A.M. A FORMATION OF MITCHELLS SPED OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND SWOOPED DOWN ALMOST TO THE TREETOPS TO BOMB AND STRAFE THE JUNGLE THICKETS IN SELECTED AREAS. CLOSE ON THEIR TAILS CAME A SMALL NUMBER OF A-20'S WHICH STARTED STREAMING MILKY WHITE SMOKE AS SOON AS THEY HAD CROSSED THE MARKHAM RIVER.

THINGS WERE HAPPENING FAST NOW. RIGHT AFTER THE A-20'S HAD SPREAD A GREAT SMOKE SCREEN BETWEEN THE LANDING AREA AND THE JAPANESE POSITIONS TOWARD LAE, CAME A FLYING FORTRESS LEADING BREATH-TAKING FORMATIONS OF TRANSPORT PLANES WITH FIGHTER COVER.

IN THAT FLYING FORTRESS WAS GENERAL MACARTHUR, GETTING HIS FIRST LOOK AT THE FIRST BIG OFFENSIVE HIS COMMAND HAS UNDERTAKEN.

THE LUCKY PASSENGER IN GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PLANE WAS ED WIDDIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER.

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THE TRANSPORT FORMATIONS SPLIT, HEADING FOR VARIOUS TARGET AREAS. THEN ABRUPTLY THEY BEGAN BLOSSOMING WITH HUNDREDS OF PARACHUTES.

THE TRANSPORTS WERE FLYING SO LOW IT SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE PARACHUTES TO OPEN BEFORE THE MEN STRUCK THE GROUND BUT INVARIABLY THEY OPENED. THE MEN FLOATED A FEW SDCONDS, THE HIT AND DISAPPEARED INTO THE GRASS. A FEW LANDED IN TREES AND WE COULD SEE THEM HAVING SOME DIFFICULTY RELEASING THEMSELVES.

THE WHOLE DROPPING OPERATION WAS OVER IN A FEW MINUTES. THE TRANSPORTS HIT FOR HOME WHILE THE TROOPS ON THE GROUND QUICKLY RELEASED THEMSELVES FROM THE PARACHUTES WHERE THEY LAY. THESE GREAT WHITE BLOBS WITH OCCASIONAL ORANGE, RED AND BLUE ONES, MARKING VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS, SHOWED UP FOR MILES.

NOWHERE NEAR THE NEW ALLIED LINES COULD WE SEE ANY JAPANESE.

ON THROUGH THE NOON HOUR AND INTO THE AFTERNOON, WE DRONED OVER THE VALLEY, WATCHING THE INTERESTING OPERATIONS BELOW.

WE TURNED TOWARD LAE, THEN FLEW EAST TO WHERE WE COULD SEE AMERICAN SHIPPING EAST OF LAE. WE FLEW LOW AND SAW AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WITH TRUCKS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT ALONG THE SHORE. WE EVEN SAW SOLDIERS SWIMMING AND WASHING THEIR CLOTHES.

WE FOUND NO JAPANESE PLANES AND FLEW BACK UP THE MARKHAM VALLEY,

SKIRTING LAE BY FIVE MILES BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THEN, WITH OUR GAS GETTING LOW, WE RETURNED HOME.

AMONG THE SPRINKLINGS OF COCONUT PLANTATIONS AND VILLAGES IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY WE COULD SEE SEVERAL GRASS AND BRUSH FIRES STARTED BY BOMBS AND GUNFIRE FROM ALLIED PLANES.

OTHERS IN GUERRY'S CREW WERE AJRLAN (CORRECT) OLSON, OF LAGRANGE,ILL.; 1 LT.WILLIAM SOUTHARD, OMAHA,NEB., THE CO-PILOT; STAFF SGT.MICK (CORRECT) MELMAN, MIDDLETOWN,PA., ENGINEER; PVT. ALEC BLACK, BAIRDFORD,PA., RADIOMAN; TECH.SGT.TOM NULTY, ROCHESTER,N.Y., CAMERAMAN; TECH.SGT.JOHNNY ABLE LEESVILLE, ~~STON,PSGT.HERBERTPUBRT.~~
KIRK ADAMS, OF ALBERT LEA,MINN., GUNNERS.

NOUMEA,NEW CALEDONIA,SEPT.6-(AP)-TROOPS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC NOW CAN TUNE IN ON HOME NEWS AND PROGRAMS PLANNED ESPECIALLY FOR THEM WITHOUT DEPENDING ON THE UNCERTAIN RECEPTION FROM STATIONS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

A NEW RADIO STATION WHICH WILL BE ON THE AIR DAILY OPENED YESTERDAY IN THIS FRENCH ISLAND COLONY. HOUSED IN THE RED CROSS CLUB, IT IS DIRECTED BY TWO RED CROSS WORKERS, JANETTE MCCREERY OF MERION, PA., AND ESTELLE BRENNER OF DAYTONA BEACH,FLA.

ARMY LT.LANNY ROSS, FORMER RADIO AND FILM SINGER, TOOK PART IN THE FIRST PROGRAM.

MELBOURNE, TUESDAY, SEPT.7-(AP)-IN A RAPID, DAY LONG TOUR OF MELBOURNE'S WAR FACTORIES AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS YESTERDAY (MONDAY), MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT WAS GIVEN A PUBLIC WELCOME SUCH AS HAS BEEN ACCORDED NO VISITOR SINCE THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK, NOW KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND, CAME HERE IN 1927.

EVERYWHERE THE WIFE OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT WAS GREETED WITH SPIRITED CHEERS FROM ENTHUSIASTIC CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS. HER DAY CLOSED WITH AN OFFICIAL BANQUET AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

HOURS BEFORE HER EXPECTED ARRIVAL FOR A PUBLIC RECEPTION AT TOWN HALL THOUSANDS JAMMED STREETS IN THE VICINITY ATTEMPTING TO GAIN ADMITTANCE. AT LEAST A DOZEN WERE INJURED SERIOUSLY ENOUGH TO REQUIRE HOSPITALIZATION.

MRS.ROOSEVELT LEFT FOR SYDNEY TONIGHT.

BY ROBERT EUNSON

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, SEPT. 6-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT TOLD SEVERAL HUNDRED AMERICAN SERVICE MEN IN THE MELBOURNE GENERAL HOSPITAL TODAY, "NONE OF YOU WANT TO GO HOME ANY SOONER THAN WE WANT TO SEE YOU THERE," AS SHE CONTINUED TO VISIT VETERANS OF THE PACIFIC THEATER OF WAR DURING HER VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

THE WIFE OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT MOUNTED A PLATFORM FACING TIERS OF WOUNDED AND HOSPITALIZED TROOPS LOOKING DOWN FROM INTERIOR PORCHES AND RECEIVED A LONG OVATION.

"I HOPE YOU GET WELL SOON AND BEFORE LONG THERE WILL COME A TIME WHEN YOU CAN SEE THE END OF THE WAR IN SIGHT.

"WE THINK THERE IS NOTHING SO HARD ON AMERICAN MOTHES AS TO KNOW THEIR BOYS ARE IN SOME HOSPITAL THOUSANDS OF MILES AWAY FROM HOME.

"I THINK WE ALL REALIZE THE WONDERFUL JOB BEING DONE BY THE ALLIED NATIONS AS A WHOLE AND WE ARE GRATEFUL TO ALL OUR ALLIES."

SHE ADDED THAT ALL VETERANS AT THE WAR'S END DESERVED WHAT THEY EXPECTED: "JOBS AT A LIVING WAGE AND THE KNOWLEDGE THAT

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THE REST OF THE WORLD IS GETTING THINGS WORTH WHILE SO YOUR CHILDREN MAY LIVE IN A WORLD OF PEACE."

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PASSING THROUGH THE HOSPITAL WARDS THEN AND CHATTING TO THE INDIVIDUAL PATINTS, MRS.ROOSEVELT FIRST STOPPED AT PVT.WALTER M.ALLOWAY'S BED. HE IS FROM FONTANELLE, IOWA. SHE TOOK KEEN INTEREST IN HIS TYPHUS CASE.

2ND LT. MARY MCINERNEY, ARMY NURSE, COATESVILLE, PA., INTRODUCED MRS.ROOSEVELT TO OTHER PATIENTS.

LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, ACCOMPANYING MRS.ROOSEVELT AS GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S REPRESENTATIVE, STOPPED AT THE BEDS OF PHIL GOFF, FORMER CHEYENNE, WYO., TEXACO OIL CO. EMPLOYE, AND CARL BENNETT, WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMER HONOR GUARD TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT WARM SPRINGS, GA. THEY TALKED OF MALARIA, FOOTBALL AND THE BROOKLYN DODGERS AND EICHELBERGER, FORMER SUPERINTENDENT OF WEST POINT, SAID HE REALLY WAS BUILDING UP A FOOTBALL TEAM AT THE ACADEMY UNTIL THE WAR CAME ALONG.

THE BOYS' EYES POPPED AFTER EICHELBERGER LEFT AND I TOLD THEM WHO HE WAS.

AMONG OTHERS WHO TALKED TO MRS.ROOSEVELT IN THE HOSPITAL WERE 2ND LTS. WILDA KUBLIC, 417 ELEANOR ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.; VERA CARTER, DETROIT, MICH.; POLLY MORAN, 137 HARRISON ST., WOONSOCKET, R.I.; ETHEL CARDIN, 17 EVERETT ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AND JANE COWAN, WADE PARK MANOR, CLEVELAND, OHIO, ALL ARMY NURSES.

SHE WAS SHOWN THE HOSPITAL KITCHEN BY TECH.SGT.EARL BENNETT, WILDWOOD, N.J.

LATER AT AN INFORMAL LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE HEADS OF WOMEN'S WAR SERVICES, THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE CHATTING INFORMALLY, SAID THAT THE DEMOCRACIES WERE WAKING UP TO THE FACT THAT WOMEN COULD DO ALMOST ANYTHING AND CONTINUED:

"FROM WHAT I'VE SEEN SO FAR, THE WOMEN OF THIS COUNTRY ARE DOING A GREATER VARIETY OF JOBS THAN THE WOMEN OF MY COUNTRY. PERHAPS HEREIN IS THE GERM ON AN IDEA THAT IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD, WOMEN WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE IN ALL ACTIVITIES OF CITIZENSHIP."

NIGHT LEAD

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BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 6-(AP)-FOLLOWING REPRESENTATIONS BY THE U.S. AND BRITISH EMBASSIES, WILLIAM REECE AND DAVID MATSON WERE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES TODAY AFTER THEY HAD BEEN DETAINED IN CONNECTION WITH AN INVESTIGATION OF THE COMPANIA ELECTRICIDAD DEL NORTE.

POLICE

REECE, BRITISH PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, AND MATSON, OF ROANOAKE, VA., HAD BEEN HELD IN HOUSE ARREST OVER THE WEEK END ON UNDISCLOSED CHARGES.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE U.S. EMBASSY ASKED THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE FOR AN EXPLANATION WHY THE U.S. CONSUL, THOMAS HUGHES, AND VICE CONSUL HIRAM BINGHAM HAD NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO TALK WITH

MATSON AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS FOLLOWING HIS DETENTION.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY ~~$$$~~ WAS REPORTED TO HAVE EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT REECE AND ANOTHER BRITISH OFFICER OF THE COMPANY, EDWARD RICHARDSON, HAD BEEN AROUSED FROM THEIR BEDS AT NIGHT AND TAKEN TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS FOLLOWING A RAID ON THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

ANOTHER AMERICAN, CHARLES C. BATCHELDER OF INDIANAPOLIS, MANAGER OF THE GEBERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF ARGENTINA, WAS RELEASED UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE TODAY AFTER MAKING A DECLARATION IN THE CASE.

THE CHARGES UNDER WHICH REECE AND MATSON WERE DETAINED HAVE NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 6 - (AP) - POLICE HAVE ISSUED AN ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF RAUL DAMONTE TABORDA, ~~ARDENT PRO-ALLIED MEMBER OF~~ FORMER MEMBER OF THE THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND ~~MEMBER OF THE~~ EX-CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING ANTI-ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE ORDER WAS CONNECTED WITH ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE AND IT WAS HELD LIKELY A SIMILAR ORDER WOULD BE ISSUED AFFECTING OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP.

- DASH -

A MEMBER OF THE RADICAL (LIBERAL) PARTY, TABORDA

RADICAL DEPUTY TABORDA, WHO VISITED THE UNITED STATES IN 1941, HAS LONG BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A LEADER OF PRO-ALLIED FACTIONS AND A FIERY FOE OF NAZIISM IN ARGENTINA. HE HAS INTRODUCED IN THE CHAMBER RESOLUTIONS TO BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS GOVERNMENTS AND IN OTHER WAYS SOUGHT TO PUSH BUENOS AIRES ~~REGIMES~~ FROM THEIR "ON THE FENCE" ATTITUDES.

HE VISITED THE UNITED STATES IN 1941.
HE SUPPORTED THE CHARGES OF U. S. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER NC
WELLES LAST YEAR THAT THE NAZIS WERE CONDUCTING ESPIONAGE IN ARGENTINA.

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATING ANTI-ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES HE HAD A STORY CAREER, WHICH INVOLVED CHALLENGES TO DUEL HIS OPPONENTS. HE RESIGNED THE CHAIRMANSHIP IN JULY, 1942, CHARGING THAT THE COMMITTEE WAS PPACKED WITH RIGHTISTS' UNSYMPATHETIC TO ITS PURPOSES. BUT HE CONTINUED TO BE A STRONG CRITIC OF ARGENTINA'S NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR AND FOUGHT A CONTINUING BATTLE WITH PRO-AXIS ELEMENTS.

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3024-8137

buenos aires, sept. 6 -(ap)- the foreign office disclosed today that the last bombing of berlin had damaged the argentine embassy in the german capital and destroyed the homes of three attaches. sixteen windows of the embassy were reported to have been shattered, the residence of the military attache burned and the appartments of the secretary and chancellor razed.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE SAI[D] TODAY IT HAD NO INFORMATION CONCERNING THE REPORT FROM BE[RN] THAT COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, FORMER ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, HAD SOUGHT SANCTUARY IN THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY (CORRECT) AND HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

IT WAS POINTED OUT HERE THAT MANUEL MALBRAN, MENTIONED IN THE BERN STORY AS ARGENTINA'S DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE IN ITALY, IS DEAD AND THAT THE EMBASSY IS HEADED BY A CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 6-(AP)-CHARLES C. BATCHELDER OF INDIAN[A]OLIS MANAGER OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF ARGENTINA, WAS RELEASED UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE TODAY AFTER MAKING A DECLARATION IN THE CASE OF THE COMPANIA ELECTRICIDAD ARGENTINE DEL NORTE, WHICH IS UNDER INVESTIGATION.

POLICE VISITED BATCHELDER'S HOME SATURDAY AFTER WILLIAM REESE, BRITISH PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, AND DAVID MATSON, AMERICAN MANAGER, WERE ARRESTED, BUT AS HE WAS ABSENT THEY LEFT A NOTE INSTRUCTING HIM TO BE PRESENT AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

TORONTO, SEPT. 6-(AP)-ORGANIZED LABOR IS DETERMINED THAT THE PEACE TREATY FOLLOWING THIS WAR WILL NOT BE "WRITTEN OR DICTATED BY INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATS," SAID A MESSAGE FROM WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, READ TODAY TO A LABOR DAY GATHERING ATTENDED BY 3,500 MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

"WE SHALL INSIST THAT THE PEACE CONFERENCES SHALL NOT BE TRANSFORMED INTO A SORDID, TERRITORIAL GRAB-BAG," SAID THE MESSAGE, READ BY AARON VELLEMAN, AFL ORGANIZER. "THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR SHALL BE FULLY REPRESENTED AT THE PEACE CONFERENCES."

HAVANA, SEPT 6-(AP)-THREE UNITED STATES LABOR LEADERS SPENT LABOR DAY IN CUBA, WHERE THE WORKERS CELEBRATE MAY 1 INSTEAD OF THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

THE DELEGATION WILL LEAVE WEDNESDAY FOR MEXICO TO COMPLETE A SIX-COUNTRY AMERICAN GOODWILL TOUR.

IN THE GROUP ARE EDWARD J.BROWN OF MILWAUKEE, PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (AFL); DAVID J.MCDONALD OF PITTSBURGH, PA., SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS (CIO), AND S.C.PHILLIPS OF OAKLAND, CALIF., VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN.

SEP 7 1943

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6 -(AP)- THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY STEFANI SAID TODAY THAT THE CURIA OF CARDINALS WAS CONVENED AT THE VATICAN THIS MORNING BY CARDINAL SECRETARY OF STATE LUIGI MAGLIONE.

"THE MEETING, SO WHICH GREAT IMPORTANCE IS ATTACHED, LASTED FOR ABOUT TWO HOURS. FOURTEEN CARDINALS WERE PRESENT," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

WASHINGTON,SEPT 6-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT POWERFUL ALLIED BLOWS AGAINST THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS WILL HELP TO "DRIVE THE INVADERS FROM YUGOSLAVIA."

SEP 7 1943

IN BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO THE EXILED KING PETER II, WHO IS CELEBRATING HIS 20TH ANNIVERSARY IN LONDON, THE PRESIDENT SAID:

"HIS MAJESTY, PETER II, KING OF YUGOSLAVIA, LONDON (ENGLAND):

"ON THIS ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR MAJESTY'S BIRTH IT GIVES ME PLEASURE TO SEND TO YOU MY HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS AND TO CONVEY TO YOU THE GREETINGS AND GOOD WISHES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"MAY THE EVER INCREASING BLOWS INFLICTED UPON OUR ENEMIES HASTEN THE COMING DAY OF YOUR BRAVE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION AND SUSTAIN THEM IN THEIR HEROIC EFFORTS TO DRIVE THE INVADERS FROM YUGOSLAVIA.

"FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT."

HY116PEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT 6-(AP)-INCREASINGLY TIGHTER CONTROLS OVER MANPOWER ARE DUE SOON, WAR MANPOWER COMMISSIONER PAUL V.MC NUTT SAID TODAY.

ADDRESSING A LABOR DAY MESSAGE TO THE NATION ON THE HEELS OF GOVERNMENT ACTION TO ESTABLISH TIGHT LABOR CONTROLS IN THE VITAL AIRCRAFT AND SHIPBUILDING AREAS ON THE WEST COAST, MC NUTT ASSERTED THAT "MANY WAR INDUSTRIES ARE FAILING TO MEET THEIR EXPANDED SCHEDULES OF PRODUCTION DUE TO ACUTE LABOR SHORTAGES."

"THESE EXPANDING SCHEDULES," HE SAID, "MUST BE MET IF WE ARE TO DO THE INDUSTRIAL JOB NECESSARY TO WINNING THE WAR.

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TO DO THE INDUSTRIAL JOB NECESSARY TO WINNING THE WAR.

"WE MUST SEE THAT MORE MEN--AND ESPECIALLY MORE WOMEN--GET JOBS TO AID THE WAR EFFORT.

"WE MUST SEE THAT MORE WORKERS ARE TRANSFERRED FROM LESS ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES INTO MORE ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES.

"WE MUST FIND WAYS TO REDUCE LABOR TURNOVER WHICH RESULTS IN PRODUCTION WASTE.

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"AND WE MUST SEE THAT MANAGEMENT, TOO, DOES ITS SHARE IN MAKING POSSIBLE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH LABOR CAN BE UTILIZED MORE EFFICIENTLY--AND WITH FULL REGARD TO THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE INDIVIDUAL WORKER.

"AND FINALLY WE MUST KEEP IN WAR PRODUCTION THOSE MEN WHOSE SKILLS ARE VITAL TO THE MEETING OF WAR PRODUCTION SCHEDULES AND WHO CAN NOT BE REPLACED."

MC NUTT SPOKE OVER THE BLUE NETWORK ON A PROGRAM IN WHICH CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY AND AFL PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN ALSO PARTICIPATED.

MANPOWER SHORTAGES IN THE WEST COAST'S AIRCRAFT AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES PROMPTED GOVERNMENT ACTION TO CONTROL THE SITUATION.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 6--(AP)---PRIVATE WILFRID BOLDUC, WHOSE FATHER ABRAHAM BOLDUC LIVES AT 60 CLINTON AVENUE, WATERVILLE, ME., WAS AMONG CANADIAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, A CASUALTY LIST DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

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Allies Overrunning Lae's Outer Defenses; Marshall Sees War Entering Final Stage; Roosevelt Hopeful of Stalin Conference

Allies Take Jap Airbase, Close Guinea Trap

HAUGLAND

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 7—American paratroops cut off all possible land supply lines of some 20,000 Japanese troops in the Lae and Salamaua area of New Guinea with the capture of an enemy airfield in the Markham Valley, Allied headquarters announced today.

The airstrip was seized Sunday when hundreds of air-borne American soldiers and a few Australians complete with machine guns, mortars, ammunition, rubber assault boats and radio landed near the field.

Aussie, Yank Forces Meet

An Australian force, flown into an Allied advance base, marched overland five days to rendezvous near the occupied airfield with the American paratroopers who had landed Sunday morning while Gen. Douglas MacArthur looked on from a Flying Fortress.

A headquarters statement disclosed that the enemy airfield had not been used by the Japanese for months and was overgrown with kunai grass four to six feet high. The field, flat and level, easily can be placed in operating condition.

Trap Effectively Closed

Capture of the airfield effectively helped close the trap on the defenders of Lae and Salamau by cutting the Markham Valley—best possible inland route of escape for the Japs.

The paratroopers landed on three sides of the Japanese airdrome, guided by three smoke screens which outlined the field perfectly.

As soon as the paratroops landed, the Australian ground force started to cross the near-by Markham river by means of a pontoon bridge. Other Aussies floated down the river in assault boats to the site of the field.

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Meeting Is Described

First Lieutenant Monte Kleban, of San Antonio, Texas, who jumped with the paratroopers, said the Australian ground force which had scoured swamps for enemy detachments during its five-day march, joined the air-borne troops several hours after they had landed.

"We saw one another at the same moment," said Klebans, an assistant public relations officer in MacArthur's command. "With gleeful shouts the Australians and Americans ran toward one another. These strangers hugged and embraced like long-lost brothers."

Record Air Force Is Used

Attack planes in the biggest air formation ever massed in this battle area laid a smoke screen for the paratroop landing.

Wave on wave of transports unloaded the chutists without a Japanese plane in sight to oppose the huge force of bombers and fighters.

Enemy Completely Fooled

The enemy was completely fooled and resistance at the airdrome was confined to a scattering of fire from a patrol of thirty enemy troops, according to field reports. There was no indication whether the Japanese patrol had been killed, captured or escaped into the jungle.

The Australian ground force which met American paratroopers apparently was of some size. Field dispatches said that 800 native bearers formed a train to carry supplies fifty-five miles over swamps, rivers and jungle country from an advanced Allied base. Australians making up this contingent were veterans of the Crete and Corinth campaigns.

Action Marks Anniversary

This spectacular mission, sprung on the fourth anniversary of Australia's entry into the war, followed by a day the landing of African-seasoned Australians above Lae Saturday from ships escorted by American men of war.

The Japanese, believing the main Allied drive was coming from Salamaua, eighteen miles southeast of Lae, were so surprised by the Australian landings that they were able to inflict only a few casualties with their air force.

Not A Plane Is Lost

But the paratroopers' surprise was even greater. Not a plane was lost. The soldiers, classified by the colors of their orange, white, red and blue parachutes, landed in the head-high grass to form the precise pattern which had been sketched on paper.

Jumping from so low an altitude that the Japanese would have had only a few seconds to fire had they been on hand the paratroopers quickly moved along the valley, whose river empties into the Huon Gulf at Lae.

General MacArthur said he felt the responsibility of cheering on his men in their first such combat mission with his presence.

Ring Is Described

This ring of men begins in the mountain ridges just below the mouth of the Francisco river near the Salamaua airdrome, moves out of the mountains across the river, follows an irregular line behind Salamaua and Lae and is anchored less than ten miles east of Lae at a point to which the Australians have pushed since their landings Saturday.

The latest operations placed the Allies on the offensive as never before in the New Guinea sector.

"First Vigorous Offensive"

"Paratroops are not a defensive organization," one military man emphasized.

"Therefore, this is the first vigorous offensive move against the Japs in the Pacific.

troop bivouacs and supplies, and Allied fighters decisvely routed an enemy formation of thirty planes over the Huon Gulf.

The western force approaching Lae consists of paratroopers, a parachute-borne Australian artillery unit and Australian ground forces who marched fifty-five arduous jungle and mountain miles overland to overcome enemy outguard resistance in helping secure

Allies Already Using Airstrip Seized By Paratroops At Lae

HAUGLAND

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Wednesday*, Sept. 8—Allied reinforcements already are being flown in to an airstrip seized by paratroopers twenty miles behind Lae, New Guinea, and Australians who landed previously from the sea east of that enemy air base now have moved within less than five miles of it.

General MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today that only twenty-four hours after the paratroopers poured out of a fleet of heavily escorted sky transports Sunday, the Nadzab airstrip which they captured had been cleared of *Kunai* grass ten feet tall.

Swiftly increasing the tempo of land and air assault in a sector where an estimated 20,000 Japanese have been cut off, the paratroopers brushed aside enemy outer guards to push on southeastward down the Markham valley; the Australians defeated a Japanese force ten miles from Lae, then approached the mouth of the Busu river, which is only four miles east of that air base; the Allied air force dropped 145 tons of bombs on Japanese the airstrip.

The *Kunai* growth on the field was quickly fired and Monday morning only a small amount of leveling was necessary to put the strip in order.

Big air transports, carrying Australian infantrymen—seasoned fighters from the Middle East—were landing on the strip before noon Monday.

Mitchell medium bombers dropped sixty-five tons of bombs in the Malahang plantation area of Lae. The enemy has an airdrome at Malahang.

Fires Visible 30 Miles

Two miles northwest of Lae in the Markham valley, eighty tons of explosives were dropped by four-engined bombers on another enemy strongpoint, Jacobsen's Plantation. Fires set in fuel and supply dumps were visible for thirty miles.

The Japanese air force, which was absent during Sunday's paratroop landings, so complete was MacArthur's surprise, put in a belated appearance. Out of an enemy force of thirty planes, Allied fighters shot down two Japanese bombers and five fighters for certain and probably destroyed six other planes. Only one Allied fighter was lost.

Aussies Push Ahead

Today's communique, in referring to operations of the Australians above Lae, said these troops, many of them veterans of the African campaign, "are pushing rapidly forward."

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At Salamaua, eighteen miles southeast of Lae, where Americans and Australians have been inching forward, at some points within rifle range of the airdrome, the Allied troops are maintaining their pressure, the communique added.

Gun Positions Pounded

In the Solomons, American torpedo and dive bombers continued to pound at gun positions defending Vila on Kolombangara, where a Japanese garrison is isolated, and reconnaissance bombers probably sank one of two enemy vessels off Bougainville.

In northeastern New Guinea, Americans and Australians under the personal leadership of General MacArthur have cut all possible land supply routes to the Japanese defending Lae and Salamaua.

'Beautiful,' MacArthur Says Of Paratroopers

SCHEDLER

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in New Guinea, Sept. 5 (Delayed)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, riding in a Flying Fortress among swarms of planes over jungle-clad New Guinea mountains, watched hundreds of American paratroopers bail out today and seize strong positions in the Markham valley behind the Japanese base of Lae.

On arriving at the area where the troopers were to jump, the Allied commander's plane circled above wave after wave of transports.

"This Is Beautiful"

As the parachutes began opening, General MacArthur, chewing on a cigar, turned to the waist gunner and said:

"This is beautiful—truly wonderful!"

Minutes before the first parachute was seen opening, A-20s skimmed the trees, laying a thick smoke screen to cover the descent. Against this pall of smoke, hundreds of parachutes in varied colors, signifying special types of equipment, looked like a giant carnival of balloons.

As the last transport pulled away, the Fortresses turned in formation and headed back to base.

The general, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Col. Charles Morhouse, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., and his public relations officer, Col. LeGrande Diller, of Syracuse, N. Y., had arrived at 7 A. M. at the busy airdrome where final preparations for operations were being made by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's Fifth Air Force units.

All Saturday, ground crews had worked over fighters, bombers and transports. As dawn broke, long lines of big air transports stood parked along the taxi strip, awaiting the heavily laden paratroopers who were brought in a long convoy of trucks.

Roar Of Planes

General MacArthur was in conversation with his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Maj. Gen. Ennis Whitehead and General Kenney when the comparative quiet was shattered with the pulsating roar from scores of planes.

One soldier standing next to me said: "I wouldn't trade this for a chance to stand on the corner of Times Square in New York right now."

Down the runway the transports lumbered. Mitchell medium bombers thundered into the air.

Largest Air-Borne Group

Overhead Lightnings were climbing fast for top cover for this tremendous concentration of Southwest Pacific air power. It easily was the largest air-borne group for either the Southwest or South Pacific area.

As soon as the last transport had left, the Flying Fortress Talisman took off with General MacArthur in it to see this long-planned operation.

1943

Allied Headquarters, Australia, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—First Lieut. Monte Kleban of San Antonio, Tex. Assistant Public Relations officer in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command, made a parachute leap with the paratroopers who seized the western approach to Lae in the Markham Valley on Sunday. He was the only reporter to leap.

Here's Lieut. Kleban's story:

"I counted one—two—three. With a tremendous jolt, my parachute mushroomed above me bringing painful end to the suspense.

"The stiff pit grass was a perfect blind and provided a merciful cushion. After freeing myself from the chute, I threw a round into my chamber, opened the safety and moved to the rendezvous point.

"Suddenly I saw something move off to the right. Two paratroopers almost stumbled over me, and I asked where they were headed, learning they were to assemble at the same point as I. We decided to go together as a small patrol—Private John Nail, Jr., Winston-Salem, N. C., Private H. W. Bell, Norfolk, Va., and I..

"About every ten steps we had to change the lead man as the thick, twelve-foot grass exhausted a man and left him gasping for air. With our thirty pounds of weight and heat, it was terrific.

"After walking to the woods, we took off our equipment, spread out for firing positions and tried to catch our breaths. While we lay in the shade, other men came up and joined the party. Catholic Chaplain Capt. John J. Powers of Oneonta, N.Y., threw himself down beside me, soaking wet.

"'How goes it, Father?' I asked.

"The priest answered, 'We made it, all right.'

Good Day for a Good Deed.

"One of the men called out, 'say, Father, don't you think the Japs will take a dim view of our doing this to them on Sunday?'

"Father Powers smiled and replied, 'Better the day, the better the deed.' We then moved off at single file through the patch of jungle for about an hour and again dispersed. Father Powers and I took positions near the trail. He heard a low muttering voice. It was a paratrooper carrying a huge box in addition to his equipment and talking to himself.

"He dropped his staggering load—a hundred pounds—and said in Brooklynese, 'I still like Brooklyn plenty.'

"It was Sergt. David Schecter of 412 Pulaski street, Brooklyn. His mother and father live there and his girl lives at 432 Snedecker avenue, Brooklyn. Her name is Sylvia Levine.

Mysterious Night Shooting.

He then told of his party hearing firing and hitting the dirt. The firing ceased. A man rushed up and said that one of the Americans had fallen exhausted. At dawn he started with a captain to investigate the firing heard during the night.

"We came to the aid station of Major Monroe Gall of 29 West 64th street, New York city," he continued. "He had set it up to treat minor injuries. He said there had seen some patrol action during the night. Later we met Technical Sergt. Reynolds of Highbridge, N. J., who told of one of our patrols running into thirty Japs during the night. Five Japs had thrown one grenade and fled the jungle."

Marshall Reports To Nation On War

Staff Chief Says Conflict Has Entered Final Phase With Allies Mounting A Series Of Winning Offensives

SEP 8 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, *Wednesday,* Sept. 8—Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the army, reported today that the war has entered its final phase, with the Allies mounting a series of offensives which will end only with the absolute defeat of the Axis.

Avoiding any prediction of how long the war will last, but "with complete assurance of the final victory to come," he submitted to Secretary of War Stimson his biennial report, sketching dramatically the nation's transition from perilous unpreparedness in the summer of 1941 to unprecedented military power certain of triumph.

Helpless To Aid Philippines

In the midst of victories on every front and sweeping plans for great new offensives, the chief of the mightiest army this country has ever known — an army created, equipped and trained under his leadership—discloses that two years ago he watched the ominous aggressions of the Japanese, never in doubt of their purpose, but helpless to reinforce the Philippines because the soldiers and the machines did not exist.

Marshall says that two years ago he feared disintegration of his army of 1,500,000 men, had to plead for extension of the selective service period beyond a single year. Today, commander of an army of nearly 8,000,000 which has proved itself in battle, he can report that the enemy has lost the initiative in every theater and is being crushed inexorably by the tightening rings of Allied air, land and sea strength.

Enemy Reduced To Defensive

"Strategically the enemy in Europe has been reduced to the defensive and the blockade is complete," Marshall writes.

"In the Pacific, the Japanese are being steadily ejected, or rather eliminated, from their conquered territory. . . .

"In brief, the strength of the enemy is steadily declining while the combined power of the United Nations is rapidly increasing, more rapidly with each succeeding month. There can be but one result, and every resource we possess is being employed to hasten the hour of victory without undue sacrifice of the lives of our men."

War Now In Final Phase

The war has entered its final phase, says Marshall—a phase which "involves the launching of Allied military power against our enemies in a series of constantly increasing offensive blows until they are beaten into complete submission."

He leaves no doubt that the plans are drawn and eventual success certain for this series of offensive blows. Without so much as a hint at the nature of these plans, he writes that decisions reached as long ago as the Casablanca conference still cannot be disclosed—presumably because the operations have not yet occurred.

Reds' Call For Second Front

Concerning Russian demands for a second land front in western Europe, Marshall has nothing to say specifically, but he asserts that the combined British-American bomber offensive against the Continent "gives promise of being a decisive factor in the ultimate destruction of the German citadel."

By July 1 this year, he writes, the Eighth Air Force had more than 1,000 heavy bombers based in Britain. Missions were averaging better than 300 bombers each, and the greatest tribute to the heavy bomber was "the enemy's recognition of its importance."

The air attacks, says Marshall, forced Germany to increase fighter production at the expense of bombers, allocate new production largely to the western front, withdraw experienced pilots from the Russian and Mediterranean fronts, and to withdraw even fighter planes from Russia."

"The net result," he adds, "was that the Germans were unable to conduct any sustained offensives this summer in Russia, or build up sufficient strength in the central Mediterranean to oppose the Allied offensive."

The report, covering the period between July 1, 1941, and June 30, 1943, contains fifty-eight pages plus thirty-eight pages of footnotes, and maps and charts. It includes Marshall's summary of the events comprising the last three of the five phases into which he divides the war.

The first two he treated in a previous report—first phase, the fall of France and the period of national uncertainty of the war's effect on the United States; second phase, beginning with the battle of Britain, and marked in this country by limited peacetime mobilization of the army, large appropriations to develop the military establishment, and orientation of industry to speed up munitions production.

Third Phase "Critical"

Abroad, Marshall writes, the third phase was "extremely critical"; Germany still threatened Britain across the channel, while overrunning vast Russian territories; strong Italian forces were massing in Africa; in the Pacific, Japanese aggressions gave unmistakable evidence of threats against the British and Dutch in the Orient, and our own positions in the Philippines, Hawaii and the Canal Zone.

At home, the period was marked by extension of selective service, retention of the National Guard and the reserve officers on active duty, intensive training which included great battle maneuvers, feverish industrial preparations.

Attack On Pearl Harbor

The fourth phase began with the attack on Pearl Harbor, and covered the complete mobilization of the United States for war and the integration of its resources and planning with those of its Allies.

"During the fourth phase," he summarizes, "the United States and the United Nations were forced to assume a defensive role while mobilizing their strength for a global fight to the finish.

"Efforts during this period were devoted to the rapid deployment of men and resources to check the momentum of the Axis assaults, while establishing protected lines of communication around the world, and at the same time initiating a vast expansion of our military and naval establishments."

Work Took 8 Months

It required eight months for this country, acting with its Allies, to accumulate the munitions, train the initial forces, and transport them to combat zones. Then the fourth phase ended with the successful assault on the Japanese positions at Guadalcanal and Tulagi in the Solomons—the Allies had taken the offensive, and moved into the fifth and final phase, which will end only with the surrender of the Axis powers.

It was during the third phase that the threat to the Philippines became obvious, Marshall reports.

"Deficiencies in arms and equipment, especially in ammunition and airplanes, required for the immediate defense of the Western Hemisphere, the Panama Canal Zone, Alaska and for the regular army and National Guard with supporting troops," Marshall writes, "were so serious that adequate reinforcements for the Philippines at this time would have left the United States in a position of great peril should there be a break in the defenses of France or Great Britain."

Lend-Lease Continued

Despite the country's critical situation, Marshall reports, lend-lease aid to Britain and Russia continued throughout the crisis of America's entrance in the war, without notable interruptions except in a few items.

Deployment of American forces was governed by the possibility of a tragedy in the United Kingdom with consequent complete reversal of the naval situation in the Atlantic, Marshall says, and for an even longer time by the constant threat of German occupation of Morocco and Dakar and fifth-column activities in Latin America.

Troops were sent to Iceland and Northern Ireland, outposts of the Canal Zone extended by establish-

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ment of air bases in Central and South America (Marshall notes particularly the full cooperation of Brazil) and by assignment of small coast-artillery detachments with 155-mm guns to defend critical points of the South American coast as far as Chile. The eastern and western defense commands were organized, and work accelerated on the Alaska highway.

Churchill Arrived

Meantime, Prime Minister Churchill and his advisers arrived in Washington, and the discussions then resulted not only in agreement on immediate strategy, but organization of the combined chiefs of staff to direct the global war.

"Probably no other Allied action, in the field or otherwise, has exerted as powerful an effect on the conduct of the war" as this procedure for unity of command, Marshall asserts.

Turning to the European theater, he relates that early in 1942 limited numbers of troops—a single division dispatched to Northern Ireland—were sent to strengthen the garrison of Britain and give a shot in the arm to British morale, while steps were begun immediately to build up American air strength there.

"Despite the fact that the initiative at this time lay wholly in the hands of the Axis," Marshall reports, "our preliminary movements were based on future aggressive action. . . . Detailed planning for specific future offensive operations was already under way . . ."

The combination of British night-area bombing and American daylight precision bombing is wrecking Germany's war potential, and "the enemy must find a counter to this technique or accept the emasculation of his industries and his fighter command."

U-Boats Being Beaten

The combined bomber operations, together with naval measures, already "appear to be in process of driving the submarines from the seas," he adds.

The North African campaign was "discussed in detail" in Washington during Churchill's visit in January, 1942, although the final decision to launch the undertaking was not adopted until the following July.

North Africa was selected because opening the Mediterranean would facilitate global operations, removal of the German threat to Morocco and Dakar would add immeasurably to the security of the Allied position, and—if the operation could be achieved without embittering French troops—a setting would be provided for reconstruction of the French army in preparation for its return to the homeland.

Lack Of Ships Cited

It was "urgently desired" to make landings as far east as Bone, Philippeville and even Tunis, but the lack of shipping and landing boats prevented this, and the Germans were able to move into Tunisia. When Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower launched the landings, he did it with a force of 107,000 men.

The conquest of North Africa placed the United Nations in a position to assault Europe itself, but "this was only one result of the victory," said Marshall. He named as others the opening of the Mediterranean with an immediate saving in shipping equivalent to 240 vessels, rebirth of the French army, the demonstration by American troops of their battle efficiency, proof of the Allied air forces' technique of coordination with ground troops and strategic air power, and finally a unity of Allied effort—command and staff—"had been demonstrated to the world in a most convincing manner, as evidence of the growing concentration of power which will sweep the enemy out of control of the European continent."

Army Reorganized

The report stresses also that, while fighting a global war, the army has achieved a complete reorganization not only of command functions and administrative form, but in the makeup of combat organizations, without diminishing the rate of increase in numbers and equipment, or interrupting training and the conduct of the fighting fronts.

"The end is not yet clearly in sight," the general concludes, "but victory is certain. In every emergency the courage, initiative and spirit of our soldiers and their young leaders and of our pilots and their crews have been an inspiration at the moment, and a complete assurance of the final victory to come."

Allied Gain In Pacific Called Slow But Sure

Marshall Reports War Against Japs Has Swung Other Way Since Pearl Harbor Disaster

SEP 8 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, *Wednesday*, Sept. 8. The war in the Pacific, begun with Japanese treachery which piled disaster upon disaster for the Allies, has swung the other way and for more than a year has seen a slow but relentless hammering of the enemy, Gen. George C. Marshall reported today.

Submitting to Secretary of War Stimson his biennial report, the chief of staff made public his narrative of events that led up to the war and the campaigns that have followed the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Jap Momentum Checked

The momentum of the Japanese conquest was checked by the Battle of the Coral Sea, stopped by the Battle of Midway, he relates. When the marines and the navy invaded the Solomons on August 7, 1942, the tide had turned and the Japanese aggressor was on the defensive.

The progress of the Allies may seem slow, Marshall said, but it is steady and determined, and accompanied by a terrific destruction of enemy aircraft and ships.

Recalls Threat To U. S.

Marshall recalled that on July 1 Hawaii, having had priority claims since 1935, was the best garrisoned and equipped of the directly menaced American territories. Priority accordingly was given Alaska and the Canal Zone. There simply was not enough to go around—the Philippines could not be reinforced without impairing the defense capacities of continental United States should disaster overtake Britain.

Equipment Made Available

Toward the end of 1941 modern equipment began to be available in larger quantities, and the Philippines got their first Flying Fortresses—assigned in July, started out in a ferrying flight in August. There were thirty-five—and there were never any more.

Meantime, Gen. Douglas MacArthur had been recalled to active duty with the army, placed in command in the Philippines. The Philippine Scouts were doubled in strength. Some fighter planes were obtained by stripping squadrons in training in the United States. A few anti-aircraft guns were shipped, the army's first fifty self-propelled artillery weapons dispatched also.

Guard Materiel Shipped

Next, the army sent to the Philippines some National Guard anti-aircraft and tank units which were deemed to be sufficiently trained, and for which equipment was available. The equipment included one hundred light tanks.

By October, the army had succeeded in assembling 500,000 tons of supplies and 20,000 fully equipped and "fairly well trained" troops as reinforcements for the Philippine Islands.

"Few troop transports were available," Marshall related, "but with hasty conversion of passenger ships to troop carriers, eleven troopships were scheduled to sail between November 21 and December 9. Twelve cargo vessels were to sail between November 21 and January 6.

"Six of the troopships and nine cargo vessels were at sea when word of the Pearl Harbor attack was received. Orders were flashed to all of these vessels to proceed to the nearest friendly port and to observe radio silence.

Four Ships Returned

Four of the troopships returned to San Francisco. The other two, which were well out from Honolulu with 4,500 troops aboard, made Brisbane, Australia, after fifteen days of silence and uncertainty.

"All but one of the cargo vessels reached friendly ports. The exception was presumed captured after having reported on January first from 600 miles south of Tahiti that an unidentified airplane had ordered her to halt but that she was proceeding to New Zealand.

"Another vessel, whose cargo included P-40 Warhawk fighters, motor vehicles, rifles, ammunition and gasoline, was at Christmas Island at the time the Japanese struck. It immediately put to sea and no word was heard from it until the twenty-third of December, when it sailed into Los Angeles harbor with its cargo intact."

troopships, at sea when hostilities began and diverted from the Philippines to Brisbane, reached Australia.

In 1942, arrivals began in Ecuador, January 16, followed by Haiti, January 19; Cuba, January 20; the British Isles, January 26; Fiji islands, January 29; Egypt, February 2; Christmas island in the Pacific, February 10; Aruba and Curacao, February 11; Canton island in the Pacific, February 13; Bora-Bora island in the Pacific, February 17; New Caledonia, March 12; Venezuela, March 12; Chile, March 15; Efate (South Pacific), March 18; Ascension island (South Atlantic), March 30; Labrador, April 9; Fanning island (Pacific), April 26; Liberia, May 6; Tongatabu (Pacific) and Galapagos, May 9; India, May 16; China, May 16; Espiritu Santo, May 28; New Zealand, May 30; Bahamas, June 2; Guadalcanal, August 7; Peru, August 15; Tongareva island (Pacific) and North Africa, November 8; Aitutaku (Pacific), November 14; Iraq and Iran, December 11.

Chronology Of American Troop Landings On Foreign Shores

Army Chief Of Staff Reveals First Move Was To Newfoundland In Jan., 1941—In Iran And Iraq Last Dec.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, *Wednesday*, Sept. 8. Disclosing fo rthe first time that American troops had set up coastal defenses along the South American coast as far south as Chile shortly after the outbreak of war, Gen. George C. Marshall made public today a map disclosing the points to which army forces have been sent, with the dates the first contingents arrived.

The first move was to Newfoundland, January 29, 1941, during the establishment of Western Hemisphere defense outposts. This was followed, before the outbreak of war, by the movement of garrisons to Bermuda, April 20; Trinidad, May 5; Greenland, June 30; British Guiana, July 20; Santa Lucia, August 4; Iceland, August 6; Antigua, October 2; Jamaica, November 21, and Surinam (Dutch Guiana), December 3.

Move Into Brazil

After the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, movements already in progress put troops in Brazil December 19 and in Guatemala three days later. On December 22 also the first arrivals of American

Story of Ships That Failed in Bataan Mission

Marshall's War Report Tells How U. S. Supply Fleet Braved Japan's Blockade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (Wednesday) (AP).—General George C. Marshall told today a story of heroic and heartbreaking failure in efforts to supply the starving, fever-ridden garrison firing its last cartridges at the Japanese on doomed Bataan.

Thousands of civilians who accompanied General Douglas MacArthur's forces to the peninsula complicated the supply situation, he told Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, in his biennial war report, and quickly forced the soldiers on half rations.

"Efforts were immediately initiated," General Marshall wrote, "to organize blockade running from the Netherlands East Indies and Australia and to carry medicines, special fuses and other critical munitions by submarine.

"The blockade running, financed from the funds placed at the disposal of the chief of staff by Congress, involved many difficulties; for example, it was found that the small ship owners and crew members approached in Java, Timor and New Guinea would not accept checks on our Federal funds deposited in Melbourne, but demanded cash. Therefore the actual money had to be flown across Africa and India by plane for delivery in Java.

"A complete report of these perilous operations has never been received.

"Of seven ships dispatched from Australia only three arrived at Cebu. Attempts to trans-ship these supplies from Cebu to Corregidor failed because of the rigid enemy blockade. At least fifteen of these blockade runners, totaling 40,000 tons, were sunk or captured by the enemy while attempting to get supplies through to Bataan.

"Several over-age destroyers were also fitted out as blockade runners but none of these succeeded in reaching the Philippines prior to the fall of Corregidor.

"Deliveries of supplies and the evacuation of certain personnel by submarine continued at intervals throughout the siege."

Record Of Success

SEP 8 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, *Wednesday*, Sept. 8—General George C. Marshall, in an extraordinary narrative of America's change from military helplessness to confidence of victory, makes these main points:

1. In two years the army has grown from 1,500,000 men to nearly 8,000,000, many of whom have proved themselves in battle.

2. The enemy now is on the defensive and the United Nations grow stronger month by month.

3. The soldiers and machines simply did not exist for adequate reinforcement of the Philippines before the Japanese struck.

Lend-Lease Never Stopped

4. Lend-lease aid to Britain and Russia continued throughout America's great crisis. (Russia so far has received over 3,000 airplanes, 2,400 tanks, 109,000 sub-machine guns, 16,000 jeeps, 80,000 trucks, 7,000 motorcycles, 130,000 field telephones and 75,000 tons of explosives.)

5. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, reinforcement of garrisons on the "uncovered" West Coast, in Panama, Hawaii and Alaska were given first priority. Detachments were sent to guard the South American coast as far as Chile.

Turn Of Tide In Pacific

6. The Anglo-American unity of command has had as powerful, perhaps the most powerful, effect on the war as anything that has happened.

7. American victories at Midway and in the Coral Sea restored the balance of seapower in the Pacific, and the resulting offensive at Guadalcanal marked the beginning of the last phase of the war.

8. The Japanese made two major miscalculations: That the Russian army would collapse and that capture of the Philippines would not delay their timetable against Australia.

9. Bombings of Germany are wrecking its war potential and at sea the U-boat appears to have lost its power.

10. The victory in North Africa demonstrated a unity of Allied effort "which will sweep the enemy out of control of the European continent."

Record Of Failure

[By the Associated Press]

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"Efforts were immediately initiated," Marshall wrote, "to organize blockade running from the Netherlands East Indies and Australia and to carry medicines, special fuses and other critical munitions by submarine.

U. S. Checks Turned Down

"The blockade running, financed from the funds placed at the disposal of the chief of staff by Congress, involved many difficulties; for example, it was found that the small ship owners and crew members approached in Java, Timor and New Guinea would not accept checks on our Federal funds deposited in Melbourne, but demanded cash. Therefore the actual money had to be flown across Africa and India by plane for delivery in Java.

Only 3 Of 7 Ships Reached Cebu

"A complete report of these perilous operations has been received.

"Of seven ships dispatched from Australia, only three arrived at Cebu. Attempts to transship these supplies from Cebu to Corregidor failed because of the rigid enemy blockade. At least fifteen of these blockade runners, totaling 40,000 tons, were sunk or captured by the enemy while attempting to get supplies through to Bataan.

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"Deliveries of supplies and the evacuation of certain personnel by submarine continued at intervals throughout the seige."

Marshall Explains Early Success Of Aggressors

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—The early success of aggressor nations was explained this way in Gen. George C. Marshal's report.

"Democratic governments devote their resources primarily to improving the standards of living of their people.

"Therefore, when attacked by nations which have concentrated on preparations for a war of conquest, the initial successes inevitably will go to the aggressors.

"This was the case with the democracies of western Europe and later on was found true in the case of the United States."

Early Meeting With Stalin Is Indicated by Roosevelt

Washington, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that progress had been made since the Quebec conference and also since Saturday toward arranging an Anglo-American-Russian meeting in which Joseph Stalin would participate and said he hoped for more progress within twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

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His words to a press-radio conference followed repeated invitations for Russia to sit in on a three-way Allied war council and made it evident that such a parley was nearer to actuality now than ever before.

It also was learned on the highest authority that Great Britain and the United States have reached a virtual agreement to continue their combined chiefs-of-staff in operation, at least for a while, in the post-war period.

The position of the American Government is that probably a transition period will be necessary after the last shot is fired. Probably no peace treaty will be signed immediately. In view of the highest American authorities, a transition period would give the world time to recover from its shell shock and would result in writing the peace in better language.

During the transition era, the administration feels that maintenance of peace by the victors will be of paramount importance and that the combined Anglo-American chiefs-of-staff should be kept working and watching, and ready to maintain peace by force, if necessary.

U. S. Bombers Blast Belgian, French Targets

Smash Railways, Airfields After R. A. F. Attack on Munich, Rail Link to Italy

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—American bombers smashed railways and airfields of occupied France and Belgium today following a Royal Air Force night attack against Munich, birthplace of the Nazi party and railroad funnel to the strategic Brenner Pass. Sixteen R. A. F. planes were lost, but all American bombers returned from operations on this sixth straight day of raids by British-based Allied planes.

Raiding the Continent for the second day in succession, American Flying Fortresses swept over to bomb an airfield and airport factory at Avere, northeastern suburbs of Brussels, Belgium, and to blast targets near St. Omer, France. American Marauders flew to St. Pol for the second time in four days, further crippling enemy rail transportation centers in northwestern France.

Crew members reported good bombing results in the Marauder raid directed against the St. Pol freight yards. R. A. F. Mitchells and Typhoons hit the rail yards at St. Omer and airfields at Poix and Abbeville. Liberators attacked a convoy off the Dutch coast, it was announced.

[The United Press said it was the first time the Liberators had been engaged in the current air offensive, although they have participated with the R. A. F. coastal command in submarine patrols.]

Not one enemy fighter was seen by any of the hundreds of Spitfires and Typhoons which assisted in escorting the bombers through the day's operations, the Air Ministry news service reported tonight.

The presence of some enemy air opposition was indicated, however, by a joint Air Ministry and United States Army communique which reported that Thunderbolts downed two enemy fighters and that one Allied fighter plane was missing.

The Munich raid marked the second night in a row and the fifth in eight that R. A. F. heavy bombers had hit Germany. Munich not only is an important link in the railway system connecting Germany with Italy via the Brenner Pass, but it also is the site of important war industries. The last previous big raid on Munich was on March 9 but Mosquito bombers attacked it on July 16.

Flying Fortresses hammered Stuttgart yesterday, the first attack made on that target by American heavy bombers. This operation against the southwest German industrial city required the Fortresses to make a 900-mile round-trip. The Fortresses were escorted by Thunderbolt fighters, and the American planes were credited officially with shooting down seventy enemy fighters.

Subsequent reports on yesterday's operations showed that thirty-four American planes are missing instead of thirty-five as previously announced. "Of this number thirty-three were Fortresses, five of which were known to have landed in neutral territory," a communique said, "and one was a Thunderbolt." Reports from Switzerland yesterday said five American bombers had made landings there.

The rapidly shifting defense methods used by the Germans hinted at their perplexity. At the beginning of last week, instead of their standard dependence on flak, they tried a searchlight and fighter combination.

In the Mannheim raid on Sunday, however, they went back to flak, but instead of aiming at the bombers, their anti-aircraft guns were used to shoot up a ring "wall" around the target with their fighters operating inside.

The Germans tried once more to counter the R. A. F. attack on Munich by using flares to light up the raiders' path, but a large part of the attacking force already had left the city before the flares were dropped, the Air Ministry news service reported. Released from a great height, the flares took as long as twenty minutes to fall to the ground.

In retaliation for recent raids, a comparatively small force of German raiders struck back at Britain last night. They scattered bombs over the Thames Estuary and touched off a brief alert in some districts of Londdon at 3:30 a. m., but no bombs fell in the capital. Two of the raiders were reported destroyed and two other Nazi fighters were shot down over their Continental bases by R. A. F. fighters on intruder patrols.

Munich Blasted; Belgium And France Hit

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—American Marauder medium bombers of the Eighth Air Force hit St. Pol, France, today for the second time in four days in a continuation of the hammering of enemy rail centers in northwestern France, United States Army headquarters announced. Returning crews reported good results and all of the Marauders returned safely after encountering only slight opposition, which was parried by an effective Spitfire cover, the announcement added.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 7—American heavy and medium bombers, carrying the Allied aerial offensive against western Europe into its sixth straight day, blasted at targets in Belgium and France this morning following a heavy RAF night attack on Munich, birthplace of the Nazi party and seat of important German war industries.

Large formations of Flying Fortresses and Maruaders spearheaded the daylight assaults, which were launched only a few hours after the RAF night raiders returned to their bases.

Berlin Identifies Target

The target of the British overnight assault was identified first by the Berlin radio, a preliminary London announcement saying merely that Germany had again been bombed.

In addition to being the site of important industries, Munich is a vital communications center through which flows lines leading into Italy via the Brenner Pass.

The British Air Ministry said sixteen bombers were lost in the night's operations.

Concentrated Attack

A communique said the attack on Munich was concentrated and effective, although clouds prevented full observation of results.

Other aerial activities last night, the Air Ministry said, included intruder patrols by the fighter command over airfields in France. Naval aircraft also blasted light Nazi naval craft near the French Channel coast.

It was the first attack on Munich since the night of July 16, when swift Mosquito bombers stabbed at the city while the RAF's heavy bombers were blasting northern Italy.

The last heavy raid on Munich was made March 9, when great areas of the city were reported laid waste by the RAF's four-engined bombers.

Stuttgart Also Hit

The raid maintained the tempo of a great Allied aerial offensive which reached new heights yesterday when Flying Fortresses hammered Stuttgart and British and American medium bombers pounded targets in France.

Last night's attack was the RAF's fourth successive night assault on Germany, beginning with a heavy raid on Berlin last Friday night. Saturday night British bombers pounded objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland and Sunday night they attacked the twin industrial cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen at the junction of the Rhine and Neckar rivers.

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420,000 Nazis Killed in Russia In 2 Months, Moscow Tally Says

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By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Wednesday).—The Russians announced in a special communique last night that more than 420,000 Germans have been killed, at least 1,080,000 wounded and 38,600 captured in the first two months of the Red Army's big summer offensive, which is sweeping on unchecked along a 600-mile front.

The Red Army also has taken a great toll in material from the retreating Germans, including 5,729 planes, 8,400 tanks, 5,192 guns and more than 28,000 trucks, Moscow's announcement said. Indicating perhaps the haste of the German retreat as well as its extent, the Moscow statement listed among the captured material 1,041 tanks, 2,018 guns, 5,382 machine-guns and 7,953 trucks.

Unofficial calculations, based on the Russian advances as recorded in the daily communiques, show that the Red Army in the offensive begun July 12 has recovered approximately 30,000 square miles of territory from the Nazis.

The Russians advanced generally Tuesday, their daily communique reported, driving through the Donets Basin, despite increasing German resistance, to cut an important railway behind threatened Stalino.

Nearly 6,000 Germans were listed as killed on the various fronts in Tuesday's fighting alone. Both Berlin and Moscow in their accounts of the day's fighting stressed the ferocity of the battles, the Russians emphasizing the Germans' "desperate resistance" and reporting Nazi counter-attacks launched with large forces of tanks.

Russian losses were not stated in the special communique, which covered the period from July 5 to Sept. 5. It was on July 5 that the Germans launched the summer's heavy fighting with a drive in the Orel-Belgorod-Kursk area. This blow was absorbed by the Russians, who a week later [illegible] their own offensive, a drive still under way, now pushing the Germans back upon the Dnieper River defense line.

The regular communique recorded continuing gains Tuesday on four active fronts—the Donets Basin, the northern Ukraine, the Bryansk front and south of Kharkov—with advances of up to twelve miles and the recapture of approximately 300 towns and villages.

The Germans made little attempt to hide their retreat, Berlin's admissions differing from Moscow's announcements principally in emphasis.

For instance, the Berlin radio's expert military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, said of the Eastern front: "The detaching movements in the Donets Basin toward the west are continuing. Stubbornly fighting German rear guards kept in check the following enemy and inflicted on him considerable losses."

There were frequent references to "furious fighting" and "strong enemy pressure."

Moscow dispatches reported a heavy rain had begun to fall in the Donets Basin, but that it had failed to halt the advancing Red Army. Likewise German tactics of sowing minefields and destroying bridges did not hold up the Russians for long.

The Soviet government newspaper "Izvestia" said German artillery protection of the minefields had grown weak, making the job of sappers easier. The Red Army newspaper "Red Star" said the Germans were not only demolishing, plundering and mining the towns they abandoned, but also were driving away the local population under threat of execution.

A Moscow communique, recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor, said more than 10,000 Germans were killed and nearly 300 towns and villages captured in gains ranging from six to fifteen miles during yesterday's advance.

Stalino's fall was expected momentarily. Outskirts of the city were won in a smashing attack on a eighty-mile front in which 3,000 Nazi soldiers were killed. Moscow broadcasts said the Germans had set fire to the city and indicated the enemy was in headlong flight. Swarms of Soviet warplanes raced on ahead of the motorized ground forces, blasting concentrations of German troop trains at Volnovakha, southwest of Stalino, and demoralizing what Berlin described as a "planned retreat" toward the Dnieper River defense wall, 140 miles to the west.

Rome 'Nearing Open Status'

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—The German-controlled Vichy radio broadcast a Rome dispatch today saying that measures to make Rome an open city had been practically completed, with everything of a military nature either removed or destroyed.

"No army command any longer exists in the city," said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press. "All military and defensive installations have been demolished. Military traffic through the city has stopped. The only supplies coming in are for the civilian population."

Pope's Activities Cited

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—There was a strong and widespread feeling here today that despite the absence of any specific new evidence, Italy would be out of the war very soon.

In that connection the Italian news agency, Stefani, reported that the Papal Secretary of State, Luigi Cardinal Maglione, saw Pope Pius XII in audience today, following a long meeting yesterday of all the cardinals in Vatican City. In that meeting Cardinal Maglione, said Stefani, was believed to have given the cardinals information "about the activities of the Pope concerning Italy."

7 U-BOATS SUNK IN BAY OF BISCAY

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London, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Combined operations by American planes and British aircraft and warships operating in the Bay of Biscay area have resulted recently in the destruction of seven German submarines, the British Air Ministry and Admiralty announced last night.

The announcement said that the latest successes were achieved after reconnaissance disclosed that the Nazis were attempting to reduce submarine losses in the bay by sending the raiders out from their bases in groups of two or three. Allied air and sea patrols were increased accordingly.

An American Liberator and a British Halifax each sank a submarine and five more were sunk by the combined attacks of Royal Navy sloops, British coastal command aircraft and American planes.

In several instances the Germans left their crew members in the water as the ships sank or submerged hurriedly to escape depth charges. The men were picked up as prisoners.

London Reports Action.

London, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Russia's great summer offensive, battering Germans on five key sectors along a 600-mile front, drove to the outskirts of the great steel city of Stalino in the Donets Basin today and raced on toward Kiev, Capital of the Ukraine, after storming the stronghold of Konotop, junction of the Bryansk-Kiev trunk railway.

Philco Official Killed In Crash Fatal to Commodore Logan

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—United States 8th Air Force headquarters announced today that James Grimes, vice president in charge of engineering of the Philco Radio Corp., and Pilot Loren L. Myles, 44, of Los Angeles were killed in the plane crash near Belfast last week end in which Commodore James A. Logan lost his life.

The death of Commodore Logan, commandant of the United States Naval Operating Base at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, was announced yesterday.

Pilot Myles formerly was a policeman. Mr. Grimes arrived in Britain recently from the United States.

Commodore Logan, a native of Charleston, S. C., was en route to London for a conference with naval authorities.

No details of the crash were announced.

Commodore Logan's widow, Mrs. Ruth Hepp Logan, now lives at Annapolis, Md. Their regular address, however, is at Newport, R. I.

Commodore Logan was named commandant at Londonderry last March and was killed only a short time after being promoted to commodore. He had served in the Navy since his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1910, coming to London last December to join the staff of Admiral H. R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in European waters.

His assignments had brought him much duty at sea aboard the U. S. S. West Virginia, U. S. S. Oregon and other vessels. At one time he was commander of Destroyer Division 4, Scouting Force.

U. S. CREW RESCUED

London, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The other side of a Flying Fortress adventure—from the viewpoint of escorting Spitfires—was told today by an R. A. F. Polish fighter squadron which saved the crew of the Fortress "Hot Rock" from a close brush with death in a raid on French airfields last week.

The Fortress, piloted by Lieut. Kenneth Daugherty of Hicksville, L. I., had just made its run over the target when flak knocked out two of the engines. Fighter pilots watched as the big plane began trailing black smoke and losing altitude.

Squadron leader Jan Falkowski ordered his men to shepherd the bomber home. Just then a Focke-Wulf dived from out of the clouds to attack the crippled ship. "Kill the rat," Falkowski ordered Flight Lieut. Longin Majewski and Flight Sergt. Tadeusz Szykowiak. They closed in, gave the German two long bursts at 175 yards, and reported: "Enemy plane disintegrated in flames. No trace of pilot."

The Fortress was forced to land in the channel fifteen miles off Britain and the Poles sent an S O S to the air-sea rescue service and circled overhead as the Fortress sank. Her crew climbed into rubber dinghies. Within an hour the escort had directed a launch to the Americans and then the Poles flew back to their base because their gas was running out. But just to make sure the Americans got in safely they gassed up again and flew out just as the launch was nearing the shore.

The Americans gave them a boxer's handshake.

Will Rogers Jr. Lauds British War Effort

London, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Representative Will Rogers Jr., of California today described the British war effort as staggering and commented:

"You have done far more with your resources than we have done with ours."

Mr. Rogers spoke at a conference organized by the Anglo-American committee for a Jewish army. Concluding a five-week tour of Britain, he expects to return to the United States soon.

Haegg Reaches London On Way To Stockholm

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, Swedish middle distance runner who spent the summer in the United States, arrived in London tonight and left almost immediately for Scotland en route to Stockholm.

While in the United States Haegg was undefeated in eight races and his appearances netted approximately $150,000 for the army air forces relief society.

Blueprint for Renovation Of London Drawn by Council

By the Associated Press.

LONDON.—Winston Churchill, after the Germans tried and failed to destroy this biggest city in the world, promised its people that it would "rise from the ruins more healthy and more beautiful than before."

The first step toward fulfillment of this pledge has been taken by issuance of a blueprint for the most ambitious job of civic planning ever undertaken.

The report, a book illustrated with photographs and colored charts, is the result of two years' work by some of England's outstanding architects, engineers and civic leaders working under the London County Council. It lays down principles to be followed without generally attempting to work out details.

Higher Skyline.

It stresses decentralization of industry and population along with improved housing conditions, more open space, playgrounds, broader—and straighter—streets and better traffic control. It presents a picture of London as it may be in the year 2000.

The report visualizes a great saucer-shaped metropolis with its major defects remedied and with buildings of beauty and high architectural quality—yet retaining "whatever is worthy of preservation."

Although London's future skyline may be somewhat higher than at present, there is little chance for any real skyscrapers, the trademark of the large American city.

It is not so much a question of not wanting them (most Britishers express keen interest in the towering buildings of New York and other American cities) as it is a problem of geology. The sandy foundation of this city would not support the heavy weight of an Empire State or RCA Building.

Tallest Building 17 Stories.

The tallest commercial building now is the 17-story University of London. Most downtown buildings are from six to nine stories.

Instead of height the planners offer a uniform building program with the size of various structures controlled by community needs.

As a matter of fact the whole scheme is based on the "community" plan, instead of trying to consider London as one unit.

To the casual observer, it is just one immense city broken up by open spaces, industrial areas and railroads. But actually it is an amalgamation of dozens of separate towns and communities of varying sizes, each having its own identity and characteristics. This system is to be maintained and improved.

Officially, the city of London is only a dot in the center of the map, covering an area of one square mile and with a population of less than 10,000. Population of the greater London area is in excess of 8,000,000.

Community Schools.

Each community would have its own schools, shopping centers, public buildings, amusements, as well as its own industry, situated so as

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not to endanger the residential amenities. The object is to make each community self-contained for all ordinary purposes.

With many existing parks as a starter, newly created parkways and drives would serve as buffers between one community and another as well as links to the main downtown area spread out around "the city."

It is estimated that, to bring about the proper readjustment of population, it would be necessary to remove at least 600,000 people from their present homes, especially in the congested East End industrial districts.

In discussing what the Times said would be one of the most controversial aspects of the plan, the survey predicted that approximately two-thirds of the new housing would be in the form of apartments. The Times reported many planners favor smaller homes and "are quite prepared to accept an enormous amount of decentralization of population, industry and business" to make them possible.

Many Live in Flats.

Today few Londoners, except those in the higher income brackets, live in private homes. The majority live in two and three story flats, joined together in many cases for the entire length of the block.

"London was ripe for reconstruction even before the war," the report boldly confessed. "Obsolescence, bad and unsuitable housing, inchoate communities, uncorrelated road systems and industrial congestion—all of these and more clamored for improvement before the enemy's efforts to smash the city completely by air attack."

Nothing short of complete replanning and rebuilding will suffice in some areas.

But one should not be misled into believing that all of London is either blighted or blitzed. There still are large quarters, both old and new, that preserve their mellow beauty and which might even be damaged by an overzealous planner.

Big Ben Still Chimes.

St. Paul's Cathedral still stands majestically atop Ludgate Hill; Big Ben, which shook off a glancing bomb hit, still chimes out the hours from its lofty perch above the beautiful Houses of Parliament on the Thames; high steepled Westminster Abbey is still there and Buckingham Palace continues to look out authoritatively over the Mall in much the same manner that the White House overlooks Pennsylvania avenue.

Wherever possible the plan contemplates the beautification of the Thames—London's most beautiful and most neglected open space. This famous river winds like a serpeant through the heart of the city, but of its 30 miles of frontage in the metropolitan area only 3.6 miles are really accessable to the public. This portion includes the famous embankment that runs parallel to Fleet street, the Strand and on beyond Parliament.

The report noted with some disgust that while one of this country's greaest assets is its ability to grow beautiful trees, flowers and grass, the riverfront is virtually covered by a mass of industrial buildings, wharves, warehouses and railways, many of which are not dependent upon the river.

London Bridge to Stay.

It proposes Riverside gardens and playgrounds over at least 11 additional miles, leaving on the river only those industries which make direct use of it. Just who is to convince the others to move is not discussed.

At the same time several of the 16 main river bridges would disappear in favor of tunnels. There was no indication, however, that London Bridge would be sacrificed on the altar of modernization.

Dovetailed into proposals for untangling street traffic are many suggestions for simplifying the complicated railway system.

As London spread out, the railroads followed the customers. Now there are 15 major passenger stations scattered over the city instead of one or two central or union stations.

In England the ratio of automobiles to the population before the war was one to 22—in the United States one to six or seven. A big jump in the use of cars is expected after the war but the bulk of traffic still moves by train, bus or subway.

Yet, in the words of the authors of the new London plan, there is not a single approach which gives one that "here is London" feeling. You just arirve at some station and wonder where to go from there.

The London subway system, recognized as one of the best in the world, is to be the hub of the new traffic setup. Along with the electrification of railways leading into the city, it is proposed that newer and fewer stations be constructed in close relation with the undergrounds.

Avoids Aviation Forecast.

The committee steered fairly shy of a definite plan for the skyway needs of the future, leaving the question "to more expert authorities."

But it was noted that a number of additional airdromes would be needed and the suggestion was made that one way of getting at the problem would be to construct immense transport plane stations far out in the country and run a "taxi-plane" service into the city—shuttle planes landing in parks or on rooftops.

If the design for the perfect community is carried out in full, children would not have to cross a single main road to get to school and four acres of open space is proposed for each 1,000 persons.

While the visitor might regard London today as a city of many parks they are not equally divided among the population.

The drastic need for more playground space is emphasized by figures showing that pre-war London had approximately 1,000 football (soccer) clubs and 800 cricket clubs whose requirements had to be met as best they could on 436 football fields and 360 cricket pitches.

No effort was made by the committee to estimate the cost of this monumental undertaking or to advise how it should be financed. That job was left up to the government which will have to pass scores of new laws to even get it started.

Cost Met By Taxes.

It has been suggested unofficially that the project could be financed, in the initial stages at least, by continuing the present rate of wartime taxation for a given period after the war.

"You could do a lot of rebuilding with the money it takes to fight one month of the war," said one enthusiastic citizen in a "letter to the editor."

But regardless of what may be done about it, this plan stands as a bold peacetime challenge to the imagination and resource of the brave Londoners who thumbed their noses at Hitler and fought their way out of what was until recently the most terrible aerial onslaught the world had ever seen.

WRECKED 'FORT' LANDS SAFELY

Automatic Pilot Returns Crew From Stuttgart.

A United States Bomber Station in England, Sept. 7 (A.P.).—The crew of Judy, a Flying Fortress, thought they were "goners" when every vestige of their manual flight control was shot away in yesterday's raid on Stuttgart, Germany, but "George" brought them home.

High over France on the way home eight members of the crew refused to bail out because they wouldn't leave two of their comrades who were wounded. Judy's engines luckily were humming perfectly, so they decided to let "George," the automatic pilot who takes over in such situations, fly them home.

With nothing but "George"" and a prayer, Judy eased down on a just-long-enough strip of a Royal Air Force field. And today the thankful crew got another Fortress and a couple of substitute gunners to replace the wounded and went over the continent again for a second smack at the enemy in twenty-four hours.

"George" responded instantly to every twist of the knobs by Lieut. Noble M. Johnson of Brady, Tex., after yesterday's go with the Nazis. The same burst of cannon shell that wounded the two waist gunners also cut the control cables running from the cockpit, but the cable from the whirring box in the fuselage, which is George's electrical mind, still was intact. So "George" had the ship in hand.

Local Men in Fight.

Even though his right arm was useless from wounds, the right waist gunner swung his machine guns with his good left arm to keep the fighters away. Beside him lay his buddy, the left waist gunner, knocked out by shrapnel just after knocking down an ME-109.

Back in the tail a sergeant had bagged an FW-190 just before drowsiness hit him because of lack of oxygen. In the top turret Sergt. Norbert S. Jost of Woodbridge, N. J., knocked down an FW-190 between gulps from a portable oxygen bottle.

While Lieut. Johnson and his co-pilot, Lieut. Robert L. Templeton of South Bend, Ind., constantly made delicate adjustments so "George" would keep them in flight, Lieuts. Bartholomew K. Cobey of Jackson Heights, Queens, the navigator, and Kenneth L. Johnson of Manhattan, Kan., the bombardier, carted oxygen bottles through the ship to try to keep every one alert.

Hitler And Staff Reported Split

Over Po Plan

COLBURN

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sept. 7—The Allied invasion of Italy was reported today to have caught Hitler and members of his general staff at odds over the question of whether the German army should attempt to make a stand along the Po river or withdraw to positions behind the Alps.

A Swedish observer who has just returned after a long stay in Germany said Hitler was insisting—against the advice of his generals—that a stand should be made at the Po.

Po Already Fortified

The Germans already have erected huge fortifications along the Po, the traveler said, as the result of a deal made between Hitler and Mussolini before the latter's fall from power. This understanding provided for the witdrawal of Axis troops from most of Italy to the Po with little more than delaying actions against the Allies farther south.

The German general staff, headed by Gen. Franz Halder, was said, however, to have opposed this plan, holding that if the Allies succeeded in breaking the Po defense wall the Germans would face a situation similar to that which they faced in North Africa. The evacuation across the Alps, staff officers were represented as telling Hitler, would be almost as difficult as the attempt to escape across the Mediterranean from Tunisia.

Defenses Rushed

(London dispatches said the Germans, apparently fearful that the Allies were planning new invasion moves against Europe, were rushing to completion all possible measures for the defense of the southern coast of France and other vulnerable spots along the Mediterranean.)

The Swedish traveler reported that members of the high German military clique shared with the German people a desire for peace but that their Prussian tradition prevented them from entertaining any idea of a cessation of hostilities "without honor."

Military To Blame Nazis

Rather than be humiliated at the peace table, the informant said, they would continue to fight until the inevitable debacle, and then let Hitler and Nazi party leaders bear the responsibility.

The Swede concluded his observations with the remark that a foreigner left Germany today with the impression that the war would continue, "bloody and terrible, and increasingly hopeless and meaningless for many, many millions of people."

SEP 8 1943
SHANKE

Travelers Say Raids Have Paralyzed Berlin

Stockholm, Sept. 7 (AP)—The recent Allied bombings of Berlin have not only transformed wide areas of the city into rubble, but have paralyzed its public services and much of its amusement facilities, according to travelers arriving in Sweden.

A newly received issue of the Berlin newspaper *Lokalanzeiger* stated that most of the capital had no gas to cook with and that emergency field kitchens had been set up extensively.

Fed 7,000 At One Kitchen

Some 7,000 persons were being fed by means of a public kitchen in one southwest Berlin suburb alone, the paper said.

The amusement page listed numerous theaters and other amusement places as victims of the heavy bomber raids, the last of which was last Friday night.

Bed Down In Forest

It was said that Berlin virtually becomes a ghost town every night, emptied of citizens who have been fleeing to the great Grunewald forest for safety since the first "Hamburg-scale" raid on the capital on August 23.

Eyewitnesses said that the Berliners, leaving only air-raid workers behind, bed down in the forest—just west of the city—where once they used to take lazy, peaceful strolls. But there they slept uneasily, worrying about coming raids and the inferno they already have experienced.

Nazis Construct Paris Defenses

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (AP)—A Paris dispatch to the *Tribune de Geneve* said today that construction of a chain of fortifications in Paris and its outskirts confirms German intentions to defend the city street by street in the event of Allied invasion.

The dispatch said the populace had wondered whether, in the event of invasion, Paris would be declared an open city as in 1940, but that this had been dispelled by workers of the Todt labor organization building an entire system of defenses within the city and a protective belt of forts in the suburbs.

Many families have left for Brittany and small villages in the interior of France, the dispatch said.

Spanish Blues Return

Madrid, Sept. 7 (AP)—A contingent of approximately 2,000 "volunteers" of Spain's Blue Division, fighting with the Germans on the Russian front, returned to Madrid several days ago and got a taste of the Allied bombings of Berlin while en route through Germany, it was disclosed today.

In the past, there have been routine "changes of the guard," with groups of about 1,000 returning from the Soviet front and being replaced by new recruits sent from concentration points at Logrono, Calatayud and other centers.

There has been no announcement, however, that replacements were sent to Russia for the recently-arrived contingent, nor has it been officially said whether this meant a final withdrawal of the division from action.

Allies Drive 10 Miles Deeper Into Italy, Capture Palmi

(By the Associated Press)

30.24-8145

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 7—The British Eighth Army drove steadily ahead on the Calabrian coastal road today, extending the invasion arc around Italy's southernmost tip to about sixty miles, and smashed another ten miles inland in the Santo Stefano sector of Delianuova.

On the west coast British and Canadian columns had pushed ahead at least as far as Palmi, while on the south their gains extended some distance east of Melito. The capture of Palmi and Delianuova was announced by Allied headquarters today.

Believed Above Palmi

With the coastal arc held by General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men now approximately sixty miles in length, the wedge driven inland from the original beachhead consists of a triangle running about fifteen miles east-northeast from Reggio Calabria and then to the coast at Palmi.

(An indication that the Allies already were speeding farther northward came from the German high command, whose Tuesday communique said "a British attack north of Palmi was repelled."

Scant Opposition

(Although Axis broadcasts yesterday reported that the German and Italian commands had evacuated southern Calabria, today's war bulletin, broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said: "On the Calabrian peninsula our protective formations engaged in minor encounters with the enemy.")

Front dispatches reported that scant opposition was encountered by the British and Canadians, but that extensive demolitions of roads, bridges and tunnels and the extreme ruggedness of the terrain made progress slow. The communique described the advance as satisfactory.

Shipping Unhampered

The Allied command, meanwhile, moved reinforceemnts and a huge amount of material across the Strait of Messina to the mainland under the protection of the British navy and British and American air units. There were scarcely any enemy attacks on this supply line.

(A Berlin broadcast recorded in London by the Ministry of Information said that "in view of the slow progress of the British landing operations in Calabria it is probable that another landing enterprise still is planned."

Convoy Move Reported

(The broadcast reported "new lively movements of Allied shipping in the western Mediterranean." Berlin asserted that seventy-two Allied ships escorted by five destroyers and four patrol vessels left Gibraltar yesterday.)

Allied air units, supporting the ground operations, battered targets in southern Italy yesterday and swept as far north as Naples to pound that important communications center.

Seized Towns Listed

Towns and villages within the area which fell into Allied hands in the drive to Delianuova include Sinopoli, Melicucca, Solano, Ceramidio, Pellegrina and San Procopio.

Palmi, on the Calabrian west coast, is approximately six miles north of Bagnara, most northerly point previously reported captured.

Delianuovo is about eight miles inland from Palmi and approximately the same distance north of Santo Stefano.

Santo Stefano is on the western slope of Aspromonte Mountain, part of a rugged chain extending down the center of the Calabrian Peninsula. The Allies appeared to be consolidating their hold on the stretch of territory lying between the mountains and the coast.

Airfield Attacked

The raid on the Naples area was made by American Flying Fortresses and was directed against both airfields and communications.

Medium bombers with a long-range fighter escort struck simultaneously at the airfields at Capua, twenty miles north of Naples, and at Grazzanise, a short distance west of Capua. The Capua airfield also was bombed by night.

Axis aircraft attacked the Bizerte area last night, but it was a costly operation. Allied headquarters said seven of them were shot down after dropping a few bombs and doing but slight damage.

Four Allied planes were reported lost in yesterday's raids, while seventeen enemy planes were bagged.

Parked Planes Hit

The Fortresses struck at airfields at Pomigliano and Capodichino, as well as at the Literno and Minturno railway yards, the harbor at Gaeta and the railroad between Casterta and Maddaloni.

United States Mitchells, which raided the Capua airfield, devasted hangars and parked aircraft. A very large fire roared through the hangars and many small fires, apparently from burning aircraft, were seen on the ground.

Hangars Damaged

Marauders had a similar success at Grazzanise, scoring hits on hangars, destroying grounded planes, pitting runways and hitting road intersections.

The Fortresses met no enemy opposition, but the Lightnings shot down seven of a force of twenty to forty planes which attacked during the Capua raid. Three out of a force of approximately thirty which attempted to intercept the Marauders and their Lightning escort also were destroyed.

Rail Junction Hit

American A-36 Invader dive-bombers droned down on Sibari, on the arch of the boot on the southern Italian coast, and tore up the railroad junction and adjoining buildings. One dive-bomber veteran, Lieut. William R. Sefton, of Fort Wayne, Ind., declared, "it was the best job I have seen on the forty-six missions I have flown.

The Battipaglia railway yards were left enveloped in smoke after RAF and Canadian Wellingtons employed light flares to place big bombs on the tracks of this junction, where the line south from Naples connects with the west coast and the central routes to the toe of Italy.

MONTGOMERY WIDENS LINE TO 60 MILES

KENNEDY

Germans Fighting Rear-guard Action Near Gioia, Nazi Radio Concedes

Allies Take Delianuova In Calabria; Flyers Again Pound Naples Area

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 7—The British Eighth Army extended its invasion bridgehead in Italy to a width of at least sixty miles today with the capture of Palmi in a ten-mile advance, while great fleets of Allied bombers struck by day and night at the Naples area.

Deepening their inland thrust on the Calabrian peninsula, the British and Canadian troops pushed another ten miles in the Santo Stefano wedge to seize Delianuova. The village is fifteen miles due east of Scilla on the Aspromonte mountain spine of the peninsula.

Calabria Seems Abandoned

Axis assertions that all southern Calabria had been abandoned seemed confirmed by the scant opposition. Extensive demolitions to roads, bridges and tunnels and the extreme ruggedness of the terrain made progress slow. The invaders were some distance east of Melito in their drive east along a southern coastal road beside the Ionian Sea.

Palmi, whose fall the Allied command announced today, is ten miles northeast of Bagnara along a tortuous road skirting precipices which run down almost to the sea. The town had a normal population of 18,000. A low plateau covered with vineyards and olive, orange and lemon groves surrounds the town.

[A Berlin broadcast said the British advancing north of Palmi had been engaged twice by German rear guards near Giola Tauro, eight miles north of Palmi. The British on the Ionian Sea were said to have failed to crack a Nazi hedgehog position leading east around the Italian toe from Reggio Calabria.]

Enemy Force Small

Headquarters reports indicated the enemy force in Calabria was quite small. Allied fighters and bombers which constantly patrolled the combat area reported an almost complete absence of substantial enemy troop movements.

Reinforcements poured across the Messina Strait. Headquarters disclosed that Allied tanks and artillery now were operating in continental Italy and that supply bases were being established on the mainland.

The air blows at Naples and its environs were so heavy and persistent they appeared to be a softening-up operation, possibly a prelude to an amphibious operation. Naples is 195 airline miles north of Messina. Its airfields, port facilities and railways were attacked by American and British planes of many categories.

Naples Area Hammered

Flying Fortresses and medium bombers operated against Naples by day and British Wellingtons and Bostons struck by night to isolate the area and virtually immobilize all Italy south of that transportation bottleneck.

Among the targets attacked were the Pomigliano, Grazzanise, Capodichino and Capua airfields; the harbor of Gaeta; the railway between Caserta and Maddaloni; and the Aversa, Literno, Minturno and Battipaglia freight yards.

In all operations, seventeen enemy planes were destroyed at a price of four Allied craft.

Results Satisfactory

Headquarters described the cautious envelopment of the Italian toe as satisfactory. Besides curling around the Calabrian peninsula, the British and Canadian forces had consolidated an inland triangle from Reggio Calabria fifteen miles east-northeast to Delianuova and thence to Palmi. Among the new inland villages ot capitulate were Sinopoli, Melicucca, Solano, Veramidio, Pellegrina and San Procopio.

The newly occupied Calabrian area runs along the steep cliffs of the Aspromonte Mountain. The villagers had little food since the Germans carried away all they could take. As in places occupied earlier, the natives welcomed the Eighth Army as liberators.

Direction Of Inland Thrust

The inland thrust to Delianuova was made along a road extending from Bagnara, twisting into the mountains.

By resorting to extensive demolitions rather than active fighting, the Axis apparently was playing a cautious game and seemed determined to avoid falling into a trap. It was sending no force into the Calabria peninsula which might be trapped by landings at numerous points up the Italian west coast.

The opposition encountered was mainly isolated pockets of resistance composed almost entirely of talians, who surrendered promptly.

Railroads Suffer

Besides the attacks on Naples, Allied air power continued its methodical destruction of Italian railroads. American dive bombers pounded a rail junction at Sibari on the arch of the Italian boot. Kitty bombers attacked San Fernando on the Gulf of Gioia. The Axis caused slight damage at Bizerte in Tunisia, losing seven bombers.

The cluster of airfields around Naples was reported strewn with wrecked planes and gaping craters. The Fortresses alone dropped thousands of fragmentation bombs and heavier demolition missiles—a combination which seldom fails to destroy virtually all ground planes and runways.

Naples Area Airfields Are Blasted Again by American Flyers

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 7.—For the second successive day American Flying Fortresses and large formations of medium bombers threw the weight of their striking power against enemy airfields in the Naples area yesterday and also continued their steady, methodical destruction of Italy's railway facilities.

The Fortresses struck at airfields at Pomigliano and Capodichino, as well as at the Literno and Minturno railway yards, the harbor at Gaeta and the railroad between Caserta and Maddaloni.

Simultaneously, a strong force of United States Army Air Force B-25 Mitchells, escorted by P-38 Lightnings, raided the Capua Airfield, devastating hangars and parked aircraft. American B-26 Marauders turned their power against two landing fields at Grazzanise.

7 Planes Shot Down.

The Fortresses met no enemy opposition, but the Lightnings shot down 7 of a force of 20 to 40 planes which attacked during the Caputa raid. Three out of a force of approximately 30 which attempted to intercept the Marauders and their Lightning escort also were destroyed.

An additional seven enemy aircraft were shot down last night when a raid was attempted on the Bizerte area of the Tunisian coast. A few bombs were dropped by the raiders there and the official report said damage was slight.

Against a total enemy loss of 17 planes, 4 Allied craft were missing.

While the Strategic Air Force was busy in the Naples area, North African tactical Air Force bombers were engaged farther to the south supporting the British 8th Army in the invasion area.

Sibari Attacked.

American A-36 Invader dive-bombers attacked on Sibari, on the arch of the boot on the Southern Italian coast, and tore up the railroad junction and adjoining buildings. One divebomber veteran, Lt. William R. Sefton of Fort Wayne, Ind., declared, "It was the best job I have seen on the 46 missions I have flown.

RAF and Canadian night bombers again teamed with American daylight raiders to give a wide portion of Italy a round-the-clock pummeling. RAF Bostons made two raids Sunday night, first on the airfield at Capua and second against the freight yards at Aversa. Both are north of Naples.

Last night the Battipaglia railway yards were left enveloped in smoke after RAF and Canadian Wellingtons employed light flares to place big bombs on the tracks of this junction, where the line south from Naples connects with the west coast and the central routes to the toe of Italy.

Gaeta harbor, 45 miles northwest of Naples, was the first target of the Fortresses, from which they went on to other targets.

Norman Davis in Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 7 (AP).—Norman Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, and Vice Chairman G. Steward Brown arrived here today for an inspection of Red Cross activities in North Africa and Sicily.

TROOPS REPORTED LEAVING FRANCE

SEP 8 1943

Algiers Commissioner Says Nazis Are Moving Best To Other Fronts

KENNEDY

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, Sept. 7—Since last spring the Germans have moved many of their best troops out of France to Italy and the Russian front, Francois Dementhon, new Commissioner of Justice of the French Committee of National Liberation, said today.

Dementhon, who started the re-

sistance movement, "Liberte," in the south of France and later became a member of the council of resistance formed last spring with the merger of all underground organizations, escaped from France a month ago.

Many Young Soldiers

"The German army we have in France today is not the same German army we knew in 1940," Dementhon said. "It has many very young soldiers, many soldiers wearied by the Russian campaigns, and it has been reduced."

He said the Germans had, however, built extensive fortifications along the channel and Atlantic coast. The Todt labor organization, which built the Siegfried line, constructed them, and their efficacy is a subject of considerable speculation among the French.

People In France Get Voice

1943

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, Sept. 7—The French Committee of National Liberation voted today to allocate half of the seats in the Provisional Consultative Assembly, scheduled to convene here for the first time November 3, to the resistance movements within France.

Among these delegates will be men who have already escaped from France and others who are to be brought out as special representatives.

Others From Outside

The other half of the approximately eighty-member Assembly will come from resistance movements outside of the homeland and former deputies who are definitely known to have had no connection with the Vichy regime. The later group presumably would contain some of the twenty-seven Communist deputies who were interned in North Africa by order of the Vichy Government.

The committee also disclosed that negotiations had begun with the British Ministry of War Transport concerning the status of the French merchant fleet in the Allied shipping pool.

360,000 Tons Operating

A total of over 360,000 tons of shipping — nearly a third of France's pre-war merchant fleet—are operating in the pool, mainly from British ports, with many of the seamen working under British rates of pay.

Most of the remaining tonnage was found in North African ports when the Allies landed last November.

African Troops Sent East

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Sept. 7 (AP)—A large force of East African troops has been sent to India and Ceylon, it was announced today.

U. S. Planes Over Burma Raid Japanese Barracks

Maymyo Blasted; Enemy Fears Allied Drive From India

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 7 (AP).—Medium bombers of the 10th United States Air Force blasted Japanese barracks at Maymyo, forty miles northwest of Mandalay, yesterday, causing heavy damage and leaving fires from which smoke rose to 1,500 feet, a headquarters communique said today.

Brigadier General Howard G. Davidson, new commander of the 10th Air Force, has revealed that American planes were active against the Japanese in Burma twenty-five out of thirty-one days last month. During this period, he disclosed at a press conference, the American planes dropped 691 tons of bombs on enemy installations, communications and shipping. They shot down three Japanese Zeros, destroyed 200 railway freight cars, sank twenty river boats and sank or seriously damaged six ocean-going ships. American losses were two medium bombers, crews of which bailed out over the Chin Hills and made their way through enemy lines to their base.

top and are now threatening Bakhmach.

The Soviet Air Force, softening the way for the advancing ground troops, pounded the enemy front line and rear bases where the retreating Germans were concentrating their forces in order to stem the advance of the Russian troops.

Two Miles From Stalino

Heavy rains, miles of mine fields, demolished bridges and roads and river crossings, in addition to the German tanks, planes and infantry were unable to curb the Red army's Donets Basin avalanche, which is now pounding at the last two exits from the industrial district, Krasnoarmeyskoye and Stalino.

(A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said Stalino was under the fire of Russian guns and that Soviet advance units, only two miles away from the city, were closing in for the kill.)

Artillery Weaker

The Russian newspaper *Izvestia* said today that German artillery support behind the Nazi mine fields was considerably weakened, making the job of clearing the way much easier for the Russian engineers.

Red Star reported that the retreating Germans were not only demolishing and plundering the mining towns of the Donets Basin but were also driving away the local populations under threat of execution if they refused to evacuate.

A *Red Star* dispatch said the Red army, after a night battle which cleared the enemy out of Artemovsk, had moved upon Konstantinovka. From southeast of the city the Germans launched infantry in a counter-attack assisted by twenty tanks.

Counter-Attack Repulsed

Most Of Donets Basin Recaptured, Reds Say

CASSIDY

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Red army in the Donets basin has practically completed the recapture of the rich mining area while Russian forces advancing in the general direction of Kiev, capital city of the Ukraine, jumped forward after capturing the rail junction of Konotop and opened a path for the Red army to Kramatorskaya.

At Kramatorskaya the Germans again put up a struggle, but again under the illumination of blazing structures in a twilight battle, the Red army cleared the city and moved on.

Soviet anti-tank cannon, rifles and mortars which were moving along with the advance forces opened fire and repulsed the counter-attack and forced the enemy back to the outskirts of the city *Red Star* said.

The night battle which followed, lighted by blazing buildings, cleared the Germans from the city

No 2nd Front In Italy: Reds

Moscow, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Soviet army newspaper *Red Star* today discounted the Allied invasion of Italy as a "second front" in Europe, asserting that only about four to six German divisions were stationed there.

Diversion of sixty German divisions from the Russian front has been set in Moscow as the standard of what Russia considers a real "second front."

Red Star said American and British newspapers had "attempted to increase the significance of the Mediterranean Italian theater of war." Referring to London reports that twenty German divisions had arrived in Italy, the newspaper declared that "all the evidence indicates that there are hardly more than four to six German divisions in Italy, or ten per cent. of the Italians."

It added that the German command had always regarded the Mediterranean Italian theater as a secondary one.

Chinese Reds Battle Forces Of Chungking

Shantung Reports Attacks by 10,000 Against Peace Corps Were Unprovoked

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, Sept. 7.—"Provocative action" by Chinese Communists against the Peace Preservation Corps of southwestern Shantung Province was charged today by the provincial government in an official report to Chungking.

The report arrived as the eleventh plenary session of the Kuomintang's (Nationalist party's) Central Executive Committee, China's highest ruling body, met for the second day to consider the country's outstanding problems.

The report alleged that the Communists, said to number more than 10,000, made two unprovoked attacks against the Peace Preservation Corps—an outfit similar to American state police—on July 20 and Aug. 6.

The corps was hopelessly outnumbered, the report continued, and its commander shot and killed himself with his last bullet.

Globe-Trotting Solons Expected Home Soon

Chungking Aug. 29 (Delayed, A. P.)—Members of the special United States Senate Committee making a round-the world inspection of American troops abroad have spent four days visiting American army installations in China and conferring with Chinese officials.

Senator Mead (D., N. Y.) said members of the party expected to complete their trip in sixty days and reach Washington shortly after Congress convenes.

Other members of the group are Chairman Russell (D., Ga.), Lodge (R., Mass.), Chandler (D., Ky.) and Brewster (R., Maine).

French Indo-China Raided

CHUNGKING, Sept. 7 (AP).—American P-40 fighter planes attacked the important Japanese railway yards near Laokay, in French Indo-China, Sunday, starting many fires and causing extensive damage, Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Americans Unruffled

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 5 (Delayed) (AP)—On the night before their first real action, American paratroops who floated down upon the Markham Valley today were calm and unafraid, yet fully aware the Japanese marksmen might pick many of them off before they reached the ground.

"We've been waiting for this for months and the morale of our outfit is higher than it has ever been," said Corp. James Kirchenski of Detroit. "None of us is particularly excited about it. We know the feel of it well by now."

The jump was the first in combat for the entire organization from the colonel in command down.

Corp. Robert Heinisch of Cleveland said his fellows had the greatest admiration for Australians who joined the parachute forces only recently and made their jumps almost without previous instruction.

The jumpingest paratrooper was a medical officer, Maj. Monroe Gall of 29 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York, who said the leap would be his eightieth.

These paratroopers are noted for their peculiar practice of carrying a sewing machine with them. Because they have been unable to find any one to make the unique equipment-carrying belt of heavy webbing which they employ, they do their own stitching, one explained.

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Medals for Sinking Battleship

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Aug. 30 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, Commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded the Air Medal to two officers of the United States Fifth Air Force: Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Cain of Washington, D.C., and Capt. John W. Carpenter 3d of Binghampton, N. Y.

The decorations were for meritorious achievement while participating in a flight over Tonelei Harbor, Solomon Islands, on Oct. 30, 1942, in the course of which an enemy battleship was bombed so badly that it soon sank.

New Yorkers Are Decorated

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Aug. 28 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kenney has awarded the air medal for meritorious achievement to two officers from New York State—Second Lieut. Harry J. McCullough of 35-50 Eighty-second Street, Jackson Heights, and Capt. Robert J. Gerling of Snyder, N. Y.—for meritorious achievement while participating in twenty-five operational flight missions "during which hostile contact was probable and expected." The operations consisted of dropping supplies and transporting troops to advanced positions.

CITY FLYERS HONORED

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, Aug. 28 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Award of the Oak Leaf Cluster, in lieu of an additional Air Medal, to officers and men of the Fifth Air Force of the United States Army was announced by Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific area.

Among those decorated were:

First Lieut. Walter M. Markey Jr., 450 City Island avenue, City Island, New York city, for meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial combat over the Bismarck Sea on March 28, 1943. Lieut. Markey was awarded the decoration for shooting down one of three Zeros he engaged in the Bismarck Sea.

Second Lieut. Joseph J. O'Connor of 168-41 89th avenue, Jamaica, Queens, for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial combat over Oro Bay, New Guinea, on April 11, 1943. Lieut. O'Connor was officially credited with the destruction of an enemy dive bomber over Oro Bay. When enemy planes approached, Lieut. O'Connor attacked, shot down one of the dive bombers in flames, and forced the others to take cover in the clouds.

BURNED FINGERS; SAVED PLANE

Somewhere in New Guinea, Aug. 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Red-headed Staff Sergt. Donald Crandall, Bloomfield, Ia., waist gunner in a B-24 bomber, decided it would be better for one man—himself—to burn his fingers than for ten men, including himself, to parachute into Jap territory.

So, despite an earlier bullet wound in his arm, he picked up a signal flare which had caught fire on a shelf in the plane during the Wewak, New Guinea, raid on August 29, and tossed it on the floor. Then, while Staff Sergt. Robert Wellems of Butte, Mont., the tail gunner, played a fire extinguished on the burning flare, Crandall knocked a hole in the hatch cover and kicked the flare out.

After getting rid of the flare, both gunners returned to their posts. Willens shot down one Japanese plane. Crandall probably destroyed two.

Among the others was Tech. Sergt. Jack Klenistein, Bronx, N. Y., radioman.

FIRST LADY IN SYDNEY

Sydney, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Australia's largest city welcomed Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as she arrived today by plane from Mel-

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bourne and was immediately whisked off to a downtown luncheon.

At Mascot Field, as the four-engined plane carrying the First Lady slipped out of an overcast sky, were Lord Wakehurst, Governor of New South Wales; Lady Wakehurst and Alderman Bartley, Lord Mayor of Sydney. Mrs. Roosevelt appeared radiantly happy.

Tremendous crowds marked Mrs. Roosevelt's last day in Melbourne. Her appearance at a public reception and at an official Government House banquet there last night drew crowds which jammed the streets. It was a welcome such as had been given no visitor since the Duke and Duchess of York, now King George and Queen Elizabeth of England, came here in 1927.

SEP 10 1943

Montevideo, Sept. 7 (AP)—A private report from Buenos Aires said tonight the Argentine Cabinet had been called unexpectedly to consider an exchange of messages between Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and Segundo Storni, Argentine Foreign Minister, in which Hull refused an Argentine bid for lend-lease aid.

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Sept. 7—The Tokyo radio, in broadcasts reported to the Office of War Information, told the people of Japan today that the "development of the war situation hereafter warrants absolutely no optimism."

One Tokyo domestic broadcast, the OWI said, admitted that the Japanese had suffered "costly" losses in the operations around Lae, New Guinea, and cautioned that the Allies would "continue such persistent movements."

Heavy Blows Claimed

The commentator insisted, however, that the Japanese had struck "annihilating blows" at those Allied forces which had landed near Lae.

A Japanese naval war correspondent who recently returned to Tokyo from the South Pacific broadcast an impressive picture of American strength in that war theater, the OWI added.

"The battles of the South Pacific area mount in fury with each passing moment," he was quoted as saying. "Recent offensive moves by enemy forces in the Rendova, New Georgia and New Guinea areas are a preparatory step with the objective of taking control of strategical bases on our New Guinea Island."

Cites U. S. Production

American production power, he added, has enabled the Allies to send out aircraft in day and night raids in forces of "from 100 to 200 planes, proof enough of the ferocity of the battles."

"The enemy is steadily pouring mechanized equipment into the South Pacific," the correspondent said. "We cannot afford to slacken even for a split second."

Constitution Approved At Manila, Tokyo Says

New York, Sept. 7 (AP)—A "special General Assembly" in Manila unanimously approved today a tentative constitution for the Philippine Islands drawn up by a "preparatory commission for Philippine independence," the Tokyo radio said in a Manila dispatch recorded by the Associated Press.

Jose Laurel, president of the commission and interior secretary of the executive council ruling the islands under the Japanese, explained the provisions of the constitution to the delegates, the broadcast added.

Budapest An Open City?

New York, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Rome radio said in a broadcast recorded here by NBC today that the Hungarian Government "has taken steps" to declare Budapest an open city.

The broadcast, quoting reports from Budapest, did not elaborate beyond a statement that the Hungarian capital "was being demilitarized."

SEP 10 1943

Japs Claim U. S. Cruiser Damaged

New York, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Berlin radio today quoted Japanese Imperial headquarters as announcing that an American cruiser was "heavily damaged" off New Guinea early this morning.

The German broadcast, recorded here by NBC, said the cruiser was in an Allied convoy which was attacked by Japanese planes. A destroyer was damaged in the engagement and two Allied planes were shot down, the broadcast said.

Churchill's Long Stay Linked To Peace Talk

SEP 10 1943

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Sept. 7—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill renewed their war discussions today amid multiplying signs that they were awaiting some momentous development—perhaps a definite peace bid from Italy.

Indirect peace pleas have been emanating from radio Rome for some time, and Enrico Galazzi, an official of the Vatican, which might be an agency through which formal overtures would be made, is en route to Washington.

Mr. Churchill has been on this side of the Atlantic since August 10, and while his current mission appears to have been fulfilled, he still has exhibited no disposition to return to England.

Seen Just Marking Time

Hence speculation has developed that the two United Nations statesmen virtually are marking time.

Evidence that they had completed their planning tack for months ahead was noted in reports that Gen. George C. Marshall, United States chief of staff, has been chosen to lead the invasion of Europe from the British Isles. On the highest authority it was learned that Marshall would be commander in chief of the United Nations in the European theater, an illustration that preparations for a possible drive across the Channel are rather well advanced.

Church Leaders Uninformed

High Catholic officials here said they were unaware of the nature of the mission of Galazzi, who was secretary to Pope Pius when the latter was a cardinal and who presumably has the Pope's confidence. If his business were purely that of the Church, Washington's Catholic leaders undoubtedly would know of it.

White House officials said today they did not know how long Mr. Churchill would remain.

While the Prime Minister and the President conferred for an hour or more this morning, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early stated:

"Their conversations will continue, and members of the United States and British staffs will be coming in from time to time, on no set schedules."

No Reason For Return

Early said he saw no pressing reason for Churchill's return to England and that he did not think the Prime Minister's stay had been prolonged longer than originally was expected.

The Prime Minister told Mrs. Roosevelt, Early reported, that he was delighted with his trip to Cambridge, Mass., the ceremonies at Harvard where he received a degree, and the way he was received, and was surprised and curious that so many persons were on the streets waiting for a glimpse of his party, when their arrival had not been announced in advance.

European political problems, particularly those in which Russia would be concerned, still may be engaging their attention, although considerable progress already seems to have been made toward their solution.

It became known over the week end, for ins[illegible] had been arranged [illegible] representatives of the British, Russian and American foreign offices and that a Mediterranean commission had been formed with Russia's participation.

Mr. Roosevelt scheduled conferences today with Secretary of War Stimson; Nelson Rockefeller, who is about ready to go to Mexico as a member of an American-Mexican industrial commission; Constantin Fotitch, the Yugoslavian ambassador, and Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. He was winding up the day with his usual press and radio conference.

Hull Notes Comments

Secretary of State Hull took notice today of Churchill's address at Harvard but refrained from direct comment on the advocacy of continued Anglo-American alliance after the war, or his suggestion of a common citizenship for the British and American peoples.

Asked for comment, Hull said that anything the British Prime Minister said on international relations was of the greatest interest to this country and its Government and would receive corresponding consideration.

HULL CITES FAILURE TO CUT AXIS TIES

Asserts Goods Would Not Be Used To Defend New World

Says Ramirez Regime Has Not Kept Pan-American Pledges

SEP 10 1943

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Sept. 7—Secretary Hull has turned down in brusque language an Argentine bid for lend-lease aid, declaring that in this country's opinion Argentina "has indicated clearly that the Argentine armed forces will not under present conditions be used in a manner designed to forward the security of the New World."

The refusal was contained in an exchange of letters with Segundo Storni, Foreign Minister of Argentina, made public tonight at the State Department.

Storni, in the letter opening the exchange, assured the Secretary of State that Argentine sentiment is "firmly opposed to totalitarian regimes" and that "Axis countries have nothing to hope for from our Government."

Reports Ramirez Approval

The Argentine Foreign Minister, writing under the date of August 5, said his comments had the full approval of President Ramirez.

He wrote that he thought it desirable to make direct contact with "your friendly Government" coincident with the trip of Ambassador Norman Armour to the United States, and to "set forth confidentially . . the situation of the new Argentine Goverment established as the result of the military movement of June 4."

Storni said the "evolution" of the Argentine people toward the side of the United Nations would be more rapid and effective if President Roosevelt "should make a gesture of genuine friendship toward our people" such as providing urgently needed airplanes, spare parts, armaments and machinery. Such a gesture, he said, would help "restore Argentina to the position of equilibrium to which it is entitled with respect to other South American nations."

Hull Expresses "Regret"

Replying on August 30, Hull wrote that "it is with regret that my Government and the people of the United States have been forced to the conclusion that the undoubted sentiments of the Argentine people have not been implemented by the action called for by the commitments freely entered into by their Government in common with the Governments of the other twenty American republics."

Hull bluntly pointed out that the United States is at war and must allocate war materials where they will be used most effectively for the defense of the hemisphere against aggression. He added:

"Since Argentina, both by its words and its actions, has indicated clearly that the Argentine armed forces will not under present conditions be used in a manner designed to forward the cause of the security of the New World, and thereby the vital war interests of the United States, it would be impossible for the President of the United States to enter into an agreement to furnish arms and munitions to Argentina under the lend-lease act."

Hull emphasized, moreover, that "questions of military and naval equilibrium as between American republics are surely inconsistent with the inter-American doctrine of the peaceful settlement of international disputes to which so many practical contributions have been made by Argentine statesmen."

Reports from South America in recent months have told of growing uneasiness in Argentina over the mounting military strength of Brazil, a recipient of lend-lease war supplies.

Tries To Justify Policy

Storni frankly was attempting to explain and justify the general foreign policy of his Government, and in particular the failure of Argentina to break relations with the Axis. Such a movement had been expected from the Ramirez Government when it first came into power. Argentina is the only American nation maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis powers.

"Due to lack of adequate information," Storni wrote, "or to other causes the origin of which I do not know, there has been created with respect to the situation of neutrality of the Argentine Republic an atmosphere which is prejudicial to good relations with the countries of America and especially with that great friendly nation (the United States). Thus the rumor has spread that General Ramirez, the armed forces, and the men who form the new Government profess a markedly totalitarian ideology or, at the least, that we look upon the Axis powers with great sympathy.

"I can affirm, and I beg that you, Mr. Secretary, accept this affirmation as the word of a man of honor, that such assumptions are absolutely false. The Argentine nation, its armed forces, and the men in its Government, base their acts on the firmest democratic convictions. . . .

Calls Attention To Shipping

"The situation of neutrality that the Argentine republic has had to observe up to now has not been understood."

The letter called attention to exclusive operation of Argentine shipping in the Allied interest, with services extending into German-proscribed zones by order of the new Government, and to the status of "non-belligerency" granted the United States, as well as the cutting off of Axis secret communications from Argentina.

Storni called the Argentine neutrality "evidently benevolent," asserting that the nation's exports were devoted almost exclusively to the Allies and to American nations, "many times depriving our country of articles necessary for its own defense."

Storni said the former Govern-

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ment of President Ramon Castillo "did not understand the reality of internal and foreign policy" but a change in foreign policy "could not be effected in a violent manner because our country was not ready for it."

Cites Fear Of Communism

He said the people were affected by kinship ties of numerous foreign colonies in Argentina, and the fear of Communism.

Nevertheless, he said, "Argentine sentiment, eminently American, firmly opposed to totalitarian regimes, is on the side of the United Nations." He said Hull, as a citizen of a country "that venerates freedom of conscience" would appreciate the difficulties of forcing on the people a break with the Axis "without any immediate motive."

He invoked, too, the spirit of sportsmanship to support his position:

"The war having reached its present stage, when defeat is inexorably drawing closer to the countries of the Axis, this unexpected rupture would furthermore put Argentine chivalry to a hard test. Let it suffice to recall the judgment which Italy merited when, in a similar situation, it took its position against defeated France."

Blocks Increase Shipments

Storni wrote that Argentina needed materials both "to increase its production and to arm itself in order to fulfill, should the case arise, its obligations for continental defense." He said lack of American response to a plea for oilfield equipment had prevented an increase in Argentine fuel shipments to aid American countries, and had driven Argentina itself to burn for fuel great quantities of corn, wheat and linseed which may be needed in Europe.

"The Government of General Ramirez," he wrote, "will spare no effort to fulfill the obligations contracted. But, as I have already said, it will not be able to do so without a cause to justify it. To act otherwise would afford grounds to believe action is being taken under the pressure of threat of foreign agents, and this would not be tolerated by either the people or the armed forces of the country."

Hull wrote that he had advised President Roosevelt of the contents of the letter, and told Storni:

"It is profoundly satisfactory to note your statement that the people of your country feel themselves indissolubly linked with the other inhabitants of this continent of profoundly democratic origins. The statement will be most welcome to the citizens of the United States actively engaged at the cost of tremendous sacrifices in lives and materials in a war for the survival of the principles so eloquently described by you.

Menace Being Overcome

"I feel sure that in the same spirit it will be warmly greeted by the peoples of all the other republics of the hemisphere which have taken measures essential to the defense of our continent against a menace now happily being overcome by the joint efforts of the friends of freedom everywhere."

At that point the Secretary expressed his "regret" that it appeared that the sentiments of the people had not been implemented by the governmental actions which he said Argentina had agreed to with the other American nations.

He called attention to the resolution of the meeting of Foreign Ministers at Havana in 1940 which specified that any attempt by a non-American state against the integrity or territorial inviolability of any American nation should be considered an act of aggression against all signing nations.

"The act of aggression contemplated in this declaration took place on December 7, 1941," he wrote.

He also referred to the Rio de Janeiro conference on continental defense in 1942, which adopted a resolution recommending a break in relations with Axis countries and said the language finally adopted after long discussion was "fully responsive to the views expressed by the Argentine Government." He quoted the resolution in full.

Failed To Carry Out Pledge

Hull asserted that Argentina had failed to carry out a pledge, subscribed to at the Rio de Janeiro meeting, for severance of financial and commercial relations with Axis countries.

Another of the Rio de Janeiro agreements, the Secretary wrote, provided for a concerted effort to discover and combat subversive activities.

"It is notorious," he continued, "that Axis agents in Argentina have been and are engaging in systematic espionage which has cost the United Nations ships and lives. Vicious propaganda aimed at the United Nations appears in publications which are supported by subsidies from Axis sources."

Roosevelt Tells Armed Services Of O.W.I. Power

SEP 10 1943

Orders a Freer Hand for Agency on War News, Sets Up Appeal Machinery

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—Following up a decision to give the public the stark facts of the war, President Roosevelt has sent out letters to the Army, the Navy and the State Departments, intimating that the Office of War Information was created for just that purpose and should have a freer hand.

In any future disagreements with the Army or Navy, the O. W. I. may appeal to the White House itself, the President indicated, even when the services might claim "military security" as the reason for withholding facts.

The letters did little more than restate the powers originally conferred on the O. W. I. more than a year ago—powers which the O. W. I. never succeeded in exercising fully—but they have tended, authoritative sources said, to restore the O. W. I.'s damaged prestige and remind the armed services that the agency's recommendations are not to be ignored.

It was disclosed Saturday that the government proposes to give the public a "more realistic" view of the war through news accounts, photographs and newsreels.

The Presidential letters to Secretaries Henry L. Stimson, Frank Knox and Cordell Hull make it clear that O. W. I. men are to have full access to military information and pictures, except the most secret matters, and that O. W. I. will participate, in an advisory capacity, in the decisions as to their release.

The letters confirmed the agreement reached at a conference with the President a week ago, in which the O. W. I. chief, Elmer Davis, Mr. Knox, John J. McCloy, acting Secretary of War, and State Department officials participated.

The O. W. I. has frequently criticized the tendency of the armed forces to present the war to the public as one in which "nobody gets hurt." They have voiced the opinion that the public should realize that battles produce wounded and crazed men, and that readers should see pictures of blasted American ships and planes as well as those of the Axis.

Such a policy, they feel, would help the civilian war agencies in combating the impression that the war is already won, and would aid in bringing about better co-operation in government drives for expanded production, war bond sales, recruiting of nurses, and co-operation with rationing.

Hull Voices 'Interest' In Churchill's Speech

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Secretary of State Hull took notice today of Prime Minister Churchill's address at Harvard University but refrained from direct comment on the British statesman's advocacy of a continued Anglo-American alliance after the war.

Asked what he thought of the speech, Mr. Hull said that anything the British Prime Minister said on international relations was of the greatest interest to this country and its Government and would receive corresponding consideration.

That observation, he added, definitely included Churchill's statement of yesterday.

Soviet Envoy Again Visits Hull

SEP 10 1943

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—Soviet Ambassador-designate Andrei A. Gromyko today paid another formal visit to Secretary Hull, bearing a communication from his Government which he described as routine.

He said he could not comment on authoritative reports that a Mediterranean commission was being formed and would include representation of the Soviet Union.

Gromyko's credentials as Ambassador to the United States have not yet arrived, he said.

U. S. Puts China In Trans-Ocean Shipping Trade

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—The United States today executed agreements which will place China in the trans-ocean shipping trade for the first time in history.

The War Shipping Administration announced it had assigned two Liberty ships to the Chinese Government, to be manned by Chinese seamen and operated under the Chinese flag for the duration. Due to the present lack of Chinese merchant officers, American officers will be carried until Chinese replacements can be trained.

The ships will be named the Chung Shan and the Chung Cheng, honoring the formal names of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and General Issimo Chiang Kai-shek. They will be operated by China Defense Supplies, Inc., and will be used to carry supplies for the war against Japan, and particularly supplies for China.

The Chinese seamen will be recruited in this country from among those who have survived sinkings in the United Nations war service.

Alaskan Highway Cost Set At $115,000,000

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall estimated the cost of the Alaska military highway today at $115,000,000, including improvements to be completed by December 31, 1943.

The Chief of Staff, in his report to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said the project got under way February 14, 1942. Nine miles of road had been built by April, and the last gap of the 1,480-mile pioneer road was closed by the end of October.

U. S. Destroys 29 Subs In 3 Months

SEP 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 7—The navy disclosed today that of the more than ninety enemy U-boats sunk during May, June and July, twenty-nine were destroyed by American forces alone.

Twenty-four of the submarines were sent to the bottom by American naval forces, the navy said, and five were sunk by United States army aircraft.

The navy's disclosure came shortly after Secretary Knox told newsmen that, although the submarine menace may appear to be less serious than a few months ago, the lack of enemy activity may be due to the fact that Germany has withdrawn many U-boats to bases for repairs and refitting with additional anti-aircraft weapons before launching new attacks.

Roosevelt-Churchill Report

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill reported recently that nations fighting the Axis had sunk more than ninety submarines in May, June and July. The navy's announcement today failed to locate the actions.

In addition to the twenty-nine U-boats destroyed by United States forces, at least three additional undersea craft, and probably others, were sunk by United States forces coordinating their attacks with craft of other United Nations and by other American operations, the navy said.

The navy said that eleven submarines were sunk by navy long-range patrol planes (Martin Mariners, Vega Venturas and Consolidated Catalinas and Liberators.)

Carrier Based Planes

Nine of the enemy undersea raiders were destroyed by naval carrier - based planes (Gruman Avengers assisted by Gruman Wildcats). Navy surface craft (destroyers and PC boats) accounted for two submarines, one was destroyed by combined naval surface and aircraft action (Martin Mariners), and another was sent to the bottom by navy aircraft of an unreported type.

The navy said only "positive sinkings" were included in its compilation, adding that probable and possible sinkings were purposely omitted.

All but one of the twenty-four submarine sinkings by naval action has been previously announced. The other, disclosed today, was the destruction of a German U-boat in the Atlantic as it prepared to attack a convoy. It was sent to the bottom by a destroyer and PC boat which attacked so swiftly that the submarine plunged in less than ten minutes.

The U-boat lost all hands except one sailor, who climbed out of the conning tower and was picked up by the PC boat.

Knox earlier discussed the apparent temporary withdrawal of the U-boats from the Atlantic.

"It's as sure as sunrise that they will be back in there again," he told his press conference.

Knox said that new tactics employed by the German submarine patrol in the Atlantic had reduced the usefulness of blimps and any potential usefulness of helicopters in anti-submarine warfare.

"Until they took to firing at them, the blimps were an exceptionally good weapon against submarines," Knox said, adding that now "any means of hovering over a submarine either by helicopter or by blimp has been circumscribed in its usefulness."

Withdrawal Noted

Noting an apparent recent withdrawal of the undersea craft, he asserted one assumption is that they probably are being taken in to augment their batteries of anti-aircraft guns.

Several weeks ago the navy reported that a submarine had succeeded in shooting down a blimp. It was the first reported loss of that kind in the American anti-submarine service.

Knox declined to discuss the probability of ever developing a helicopter for use against submarines in this war on the ground that he did not wish to "engage in controversy." He said that the navy has orders for some experimental types, but agreed with questioners that escort aircraft carriers have largely met the need for aircraft protection for merchant shipping in areas of the Atlantic where land-based aircraft do not go.

Menace Not Gone

Of the submarine fight generally, Knox reiterated his frequent statement that "there is no reason to believe we have disposed of the submarine menace."

No further information has come through on the navy raid on Marcus Island in the central Pacific September 1, Knox stated, explaining that the force which carried out the raid has not yet broken radio silence.

Conquered Italy To Require U. S. Coal

SEP 10 1943

By James Marlow and George Zielke

[Associated Press Correspondents]

Washington, Sept. 7—The inva-

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sion of Italy probably has tipped the Allied coal scuttle.

Italy has practically no coal of its own. This country has coal. So has Great Britain. Both countries are producing less than they need.

But a conquered Italy, to get on its feet, will have to depend on the Allies for help.

Supplied By Germany

Italy, using more than 15,000,000 tons of coal a year before entering the war, reecived eighty per cent. of its supply from Germany.

It has been depending on its Axis partner ever since.

Prime Minister Churchill told British miners in May that Great Britain's coal production was 15,000,000 tons short of its needs.

United States coal production is behind 1943 schedules.

Already Eastern householders—the great users of anthracite—have been told they may have, until December 1, only fifty per cent. of what they used last year.

Shutting Off Supply

But the shutting off of Italy's coal supply from Germany has begun.

Last week, as Allied ground forces swarmed across Messina Strait to start the climb up Italy's boot, Allied bombers streaked northward to plaster Germany's rail linked with Italy through the Alps' Brenner Pass.

Through that jugular vein of the Axis Germany had poured not only coal southward but also military reinforcements.

It seems likely the pass-plastering will continue as the Allied invasion moves up the boot.

Allied bombers up and down the length of Italy have smashed the electric rail lines, but they were the main lines. Two thirds of Italy's railways, the feeder lines, use coal.

The advancing Allies, if they are to keep Italy's transportation system functioning behind them, will have to keep the railways operating.

Only about fifteen per cent. of Italian industry—such as the heavy metals and synthetic rubber—depend on coal for fuel.

The great part of its industry is electrified, getting water power from the Alps in the north and the Apennines, running north and south through Italy.

Industry Near Turin

But most of the Italian industry is centered around Turin and Milan, north of the River Po, where reportedly the Germans will make a final stand against the Allies.

If the invasion moves steadily northward against the Po the great industrial area will be the last to receive Allied help in coal.

But that area, if it holds out against the invaders any length of time, seems sure to get a tremendous aerial blasting that will crush war industries.

If that happens Italian industry will need much rebuilding before it needs coal at all. Therefore, the first coal needs would be for the transportation system behind the advancing Allies and for Italian home use. Much of it, of course, would be used by Allied occupational authorities operating Italian industries.

The U. S. Coal Picture

The two types of American coal are bituminous, which is standard for American industry and most American householders in the mid-West and West, and anthracite, used for home heating in the East.

Here is America's coal picture given at the SFA:

Last year the United States produced 580 million tons of bituminous, 60 million tons of anthracite. This year's goals are 600 million tons of bituminous, 65 million tons of anthracite.

Production for both is behind schedule because—

This year's coal strikes cost about 24 million tons—20 bituminous and four anthracite—which cannot easily be made up; manpower is short, the mines having lost a net of 60,000 to 70,000 men to the armed forces and other industries.

Anthracite production now is far below World War I levels. In the intervening years anthracite demands decreased as Eastern homeowners turned from coal to oil heat.

Anthracite production in 1917-18 was one hundred million tons. It dropped to forty-eight million tons in 1938. Demand increased as war industries doomed in the East, bringing more residents, therefore more coal users.

Eisenhower Admits Overreaching Himself

Washington, *Wednesday*, Sept. 8 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower acknowledged he may have overreached himself once in the Tunisian campaign, it was revealed in Gen. George C. Marshall's war report.

"Our present tactical difficulties resulted from my attempt to do possibly too much, coupled with the deterioration of resistance in the central mountainous area which began about January 17," General Eisenhower said in a radio comment.

Marine Flyer Decorated

SEP 8 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 7 — Capt. James E. Swett, 23-year-old marine flyer who shot down seven Japanese bombers in a single flight in the Solomon Islands area last April 7, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by President Roosevelt, the navy disclosed today.

Swett, a native of Seattle, Wash., is the thirteenth marine to win the nation's highest award for heroism in the present war.

Attacked Bombers

The citation accompanying the award to Captain Swett, who was a first lieutenant at the time of the action, said:

"In a daring flight to intercept a wave of 150 Japanese planes, First Lieutenant Swett unhesitatingly hurled his four-plane division into action against a formation of fifteen enemy bombers and during his dive personally exploded three hostile planes in midair with accurate and deadly fire.

"Although separated from his division while clearing the heavy concentration of anti-aircraft fire, he boldly attacked six enemy bombers, engaged the first four in turn and, unaided, shot them down in flames.

Ammunition Exhausted

"Exhausting his ammunition as he closed with the fifth Japanese bomber, he relentlessly drove his attack against terrific opposition which partially disabled his engine, shattered the wind screen and slashed his face.

"In spite of this, he brought his battered plane down with skillful precision in the water off Tulagi without further injury.

NEW DECORATION FOR GEN. DRUM

Washington, Sept. 7 (A. P.)—The Oakleaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal was presented today to Lieut.-Gen. Hugh Drum by Secretary of War Stimson.

Gen. Drum, commander of the First Army and Eastern Defense Command with headquarters in New York, recently was appointed chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board. The citation for the Oakleaf Cluster, presented instead of a second D. S. M., praised his "leadership, judgment and high professional attainments" as commander of the First Army.

The citation was read by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, at a ceremony attended by John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War; Lieut.-Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Gen. Brehon Somervell, Army Service Forces commander, and other military and civilian officials of the Army and War Department.

Army Will Standardize On M-3 Submachine Gun

Small Arms Chief Says It Fills 'Impossible Requirements'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UP).—The Army has adopted the M-3 submachine gun as its standard submachine weapon—a move that means "trouble to the Axis" and enormous savings in production costs, man hours and machine tools, the Army Ordnance Association said.

Writing in the current issue of the publication "Army Ordnance," Colonel Rene R. Studler said the M-3 will gradually supplant other weapons of this type. He said it was adopted after exhaustive tests showed its superiority was "so overwhelming . . . that it would not be possible to supply American soldiers with any other submachine gun and maintain a clear conscience."

Colonel Studler, chief of the small arms development branch of the Ordnance Department's technical division, said the M-3 fulfilled "impossible" requirements and proved superior in stamina, accuracy and economy of manufacture.

He said the need for such a weapon was first foreseen in July, 1942, when it became evident that production capacity then available for submachine guns of the type required under war conditions "was inadequate to meet the growing demand." The M-3 is rolling off assembly lines "in large quantities and at an ever-increasing rate."

Army Lists More Men As Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 232 United States soldiers wounded in action, including the following with next of kin in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

NEW YORK

European Area

GRIMALDI, ANTHONY J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Concetta Grimaldi, 29 Grapal Street, Rye.

HAGAN, JOHN J., staff sergeant; father, John B. Hagan, 732 Eleventh Avenue, Manhattan.

North African Area Including Sicily

BOTTERIO, DANNY, private; mother, Mrs. Louise R. Botterio, 79 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRADLEY, WALTER G., warrant officer; wife, Mrs. Sally Bradley, 23 Beech st., Rhinebeck.

BRENNAN, ANDREW V., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan, 165 West Eightieth Street, Manhattan.

BRIODY, CHRISTOPHER JR., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Briody, 1011 University Avenue, the Bronx.

CHAMBERLAIN, FRANK J., private; sister, Mrs. Anne Weickman, 43 Bartlett Street, Brooklyn.

CUNEO, EDWARD J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Frances Cuneo, 900 East 167th Street, the Bronx.

HENRY, HUGH W., private; mother, Mrs. Mary J. Henry, 137 Guernsey, Brooklyn.

HENRY, JOHN J., private first class; wife, Mrs. Helen V. Henry, 87-04 143d Street, Jamaica, Queens.

HEPPELER, CHARLES N., private first class; wife, Mrs. Vera Heppeler, 200 Herbert Street, Syracuse.

HIRSCHEY, RALPH V., private first class; mother, Mrs. Rose Hirschey, Box 24, Castorland.

HOUGHTON, WILLIAM H., private first class; wife, Mrs. Erma E. Houghton, care of A. G. Boberg, Route 1, Newfield.

IANNOLO, JACK, private; father, Dominic Iannolo, 17 Brown Street, Mineola, L. I.

IANNUZZI, CONSTANTINE, private first class; father, Salvator Iannuzzi, 236 Freemont Street, Harrison.

ITZKOWITZ, MAX, corporal; father, Wolf Itzkowitz, 505 East 175th Street, the Bronx.

KALMUS, MORRIS A., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Goldie Kalmus, 2850 Bronx Park East, the Bronx.

KANE, VINCENT P., private first class; father, Thomas Kane, 311 East 193d Street, the Bronx.

KEESLER, WILLIAM C., technician fourth grade; father, William Keesler, 46 Lafayette Avenue, Middletown.

KONOPKA, EDWARD H., sergeant; brother, Matthew Konopka, 624 Broadway, Schenectady.

LISENA, CARLO S., private first class; mother, Mrs. Rose Lisena, 849 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn.

MORGAN, JOHN F., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Bridget Morgan, Box 8, Station Y, Manhattan.

OSTER, JULIUS, corporal; father, Hyman Oster, 4209 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

OURIEL, MICHAEL A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Sophia Ouriel, 471 Ormond Street, Rochester.

PYLYPYSHYN, Michael, private; mother, Mrs. Rose Pylypyshyn, 230 Ashburton Avenue, Yonkers.

SCHECKENBACK, MICHAEL A., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Carrie Scheckenback, 71-04 Sixty-eighth Street, Glendale, Queens.

SILVERSTEIN, LEO, private; father, Lewis Silverstein, 1380 Merriman Avenue, the Bronx.

ZAFFOS, ABRAHAM, private first class; brother, Joseph Zaffos, 97 Greene Street, Manhattan.

Southwest Parific Area

FOWLER, MANLEY R., private; father, Jerry Fowler, Route 2, Interlaken.

VERDERESE VINCENT C., private; father, Leone Verderese, 2058 Nereid Avenue, the Bronx.

VIDAL, JACINTO D., private; father, Joe Vidal, 708 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx.

NEW JERSEY

North Africa Including Sicily

BROWN, ROBERT M., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. John O. Reeves, 30 Ridgewood Avenue, Pleasantville.

HASS, JACK S., sergeant; father, Benny Hass, 723 Boulevard, Bayonne.

HUBER GEORGE S., private first class; sister, Mrs. Dorothy Mount, 408 North Main Street, Hightstown.

IPPOLITO, FRANK J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Ippolito, 270 Lembeck Avenue, Jersey City.

SMARR, ANDREW, private first class; sister, Mrs. Jelia Sebello, 78 West Hanover Avenue, Morris Plains.

WERNICKE, CHARLES F., private; father, Charles Wernicke, 160 Hillsdale Avenue, Hillside.

CONNECTICUT

North African Area, Including Sicily

CASTIGLIONE, EUGENIO, private first class; mother, Mrs. Theresa Castiglione, 175 Franklin Street, New Haven.

JONES, FRANK P., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Horace P. Jones, 92 Lindale Street, Stamford.

KOUBIK, JOSEPH, corporal; mother, Mrs. Magdelena Koubik, 725 South Quaker Lane, West Hartford.

Southwest Pacific Area

GILIOTTI, HARRY, sergeant; brother, Julius Giliotti, 151 East Eaton Street, Bridgeport.

GRABOWSKI, EDWARD W., private first class; mother, Mrs. Wilma Grabowski, 30 Chestnut Street, Chester.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The Navy announced today thirty-two casualties, including six dead, eleven wounded and fifteen missing. In addition, two men previously listed as missing, now are reported dead.

This brings to 29,230 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 10,090 dead, 5,144 wounded, 9,835 missing and 4,161 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK

HALL, Robert L., marine, dead; mother, Mrs. Ruth M. Hall, 506 Comstock av., Syracuse.

CONNECTICUT

O'CONNOR, John Joseph, missing; wife, Mrs. Lillian Stevens O'Connor, 35 Highland av., Danbury.

DAY, VOORHIS H., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. June Z. Day, 168 Rodney Avenue, Buffalo.

DAYTON, WARREN T., staff sergeant; father, Rennie T. Dayton, Center Moriches.

FERGUSON, WALTER H. JR., second lieutenant mother, Mrs. Dorothy B. Ferguson, 20 Lexington Avenue, Buffalo.

GOTCHER, HAROLD C., staff sergeant; mother, rs. Alida Gotcher, 104-04 Merrick Road, Jamaica, Queens.

HALL, JOSEPH J., staff sergeant; brother, 29 Highland Avenue Tuckahoe.

More Soldiers Listed As Missing in Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The War Department announced today names of 199 United States soldiers missing in action, including these with next of kin in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

NEW YORK

European Area

BLONSTEIN, CHARLES, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ida Blonstein, 532 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRADNER, VINCENT J., staff sergeant; aunt, Mrs. George White, Orchard Terrace, Piermont.

1943

More Bodies Are Cut Free From Congressional Limited

At Least 125 Are Injured in Crash Near Philadelphia—Morgue and Hospitals Overflow—Rescue Work Goes On.

SEP 8 1943

Philadelphia, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Twisted wreckage of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Congressional Limited gave up seven more bodies to rescue workers at noontime today, bringing to sixty-five the number known to have perished when the train piled up as it sped into a curve in northeast Philadelphia last night.

At least 123 among the Labor Day crowd of 541 passengers were injured as the sixteen-car, Washington to New York express developed a "hot box" and crashed with a roar. Many in overcrowded hospitals were reported near death.

The newly discovered bodies and remnants of bodies were taken to the city morgue, where crowds of sorrowing relatives, some hysterical, filed past long rows in an attempt to make identifications.

Take Out Dead Marine Officer.

The first body discovered as rescue workers broke into the No. 8 coach and raised it with a crane was that of a Marine lieutenant. Two other Marine lieutenants and a sailor immediately ordered workers away and took the body, and a Marine detail which had stood guard through the night, was ordered closer to the wreckage.

As the crane resumed lifting, the decapitated body of a woman tumbled from the raised coach. Two more bodies were found when rescue workers crawled under.

Workers immediately began dissecting the tangled metal of No. 7 coach and three more bodies were discovered.

Eight cars of the Washington to New York express wrenched loose and piled up last night in one of the nation's worst rail disasters.

Wheel Burns Loose From Axle.

The electric - powered train, which makes the 226-mile run in 210 minutes with Newark, N. J., the first stop, and carried 541 passengers—many of them service men—was heading into a curve at Frankford Junction, in northeast Philadelphia, when the accident happened at 6:02 P. M.

A waste-packed journal box ran hot, railroad officials said, on the front of the seventh car of the 16-car train, burning the wheel loose from the axle.

The coach, hurtled into a steel pole supporting overhead power lines, was cut in two vertically as though by a giant ax. The coach behind jammed accordion-like against it. Six other cars behind them were thrown from the rails, but all the dead and most of the injured were in the seventh and eighth coaches.

Passengers were buried under the debris from which many of the living were not released until hours later. Some were thrown through windows; galley workers

Continued on Page 2.

n the diner were scalded. One woman lay in the wreckage for six hours, calmly telling rescuers: "Take your time; I can stand it."

Veteran Knocked Out.

Robert Calvert of Birmingham, Ala., a veteran of the fighting in North Africa, who was walking in the aisle of the third car, said something hit him in the stomach and—

"It seemed a million people were on top of me. I couldn't get my breath. I thought: 'This is it. I will die now.'"

Roy Howard, president of the New York World-Telegram, and his wife, and Lin Yutang, the Chinese author, were on the train but escaped injury.

"We were lucky to be in one of the cars that was not overturned," said Dr. Lin, who with his wife and three children escaped uninjured.

A series of light jerks rocked his car before it came to a stop, Dr. Lin said, but no one in the car was thrown from his seat.

After he had helped his family from the car, Dr. Lin said that he went up ahead and saw a scene of horror.

"Bodies were crushed beneath the wreckage," he related. "Others had been pulled out and laid beside the tracks. But no one paid any attention to the dead. They were trying to help the injured trapped inside. Children were screaming for their relatives," he related.

Dr. Lin said "the ambulances came soon and within an hour all the stretcher cases had been cared for."

He described as a slow jolt the final shock before his car came to a stop. He said he did not hear any loud noise. The cars in front were jammed in a zig-zag fashion, he added.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard were in the eleventh car from the locomotive.

"I knew it was a wreck and I pushed my wife to the floor, believing she would be safest there if the car turned over," Mr. Howard said. "I lay down on the floor too.

Phones in the Story.

"Fortunately, the car did not overturn and we were not hurt. I took my time, and as soon as I was able I left the train and telephoned the story of the wreck to New York."

Mr. Howard said he had seen Dr. Lin and his family board the train in Washington. After the wreck he found them unhurt.

Another newspaper executive aboard was Lee Tracy, promotion manager of the New York Mirror, who was on the tenth car.

"The car started to jerk and began bouncing down the rails," he said. "I saw many people fall from their seats into the aisles. Some were moaning, but did not seem to be hurt seriously."

Also among the passengers were Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, wife of the former Secretary of War, now a brigadier-general, and Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, wife of the former president of the United States Steel Corporation and President Roosevelt's personal Ambassador to the Vatican.

Traffic on the main line was still blocked early today, but freight and through passenger trains were rerouted around the city on a cutoff extending from Trenton, N. J., to Coatesville, Pa., thirty miles west of Philadelphia, and on other railroad lines.

Army guards with fixed bayonets and sub-machine guns headed a crowd away from the wreckage. Stretcher bearers had difficulty getting the dead and injured through the thousands who earlier had gathered at the scene, which is a crowded business and industrial section, three miles east of the North Philadelphia station.

All available ambulances went to the scene and hundreds of air raid wardens were mobilized to help the police, firemen, soldiers and sailors in rescue work. Hospitals pleaded for registered nurses and blood donors.

The last person to be taken alive from the wreckage, Mrs. Christina Nix, 28 years old, of Jackson Heights, N. Y., died in a hospital in mid-morning. A physician had amputated her leg to free her from the wreckage, in which she lay six hours with her head and torso outside a sheared coach and both legs held firmly inside.

It was she who had said, "Take your time. I can stand it."

"There are dead people in here all around me," she moaned to a physician who administered a drug to relieve the pain. A Marine who had occupied the seat with Mrs. Nix lay dead near by.

In the same car, rescue workers saw the bodies of a man and a woman, the man's arm protectively around the woman's shoulders.

"Please take care of me; my mother would want you to," pleaded a soldier to Mrs. Margaret Akers, a volunteer worker, before he died in her arms. His identification tag torn away by the wreck, the soldier's body was placed with the unidentified dead.

Bailey Beard, 54, the Congressional Limited's head waiter and a veteran of twenty-six years of service with the Pennsylvania on the Washington-New York run, was in the diner, which was midway of the train, when he was thrown to the floor by a severe jolt.

Some Thrown Through Windows.

There were about fifty people in the diners at the time, Beard said, about half of them women. A terrific crash whipped the diner sideways and threw half a dozen passengers through the windows.

"Coffee and hot water and dishes flew all over the galley," he related, and men working there were badly scalded.

When the car finally stopped, Beard was lying on the floor beneath three tables.

"There was panic everywhere," he said. "Women were screaming at the top of their lungs. The men in the galley were screaming from the pain of the scalding."

RAIL DEATHS MOUNT TO 81

Approximately 136 Injured In Wrecking Of Four Trains. Probes Begun

SEP 8 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 7—The nation's railroad casualties stood at 81 dead and about 136 injured tonight as officials sought the causes of the wrecking of four trains, including the Congressional Limited, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited.

Seventy-eight persons were killed and 123 injured when coaches of the Congressional piled up in one of the nation's worst train wrecks at Philadelphia on its run between Washington and New York last night.

Eleven hours after the Pennsylvania accident, the Twentieth Century, bound for New York from Chicago, hurtled off the tracks near Canasota, N. Y., and its boiler exploded. Three crewmen were killed, and seven passengers were injured.

Marylander Killed

A combination passenger and milk train on the Erie Railroad main line near Port Jervis, N. Y., was derailed and a fireman and engineer severely burned today. At Hempstead, N. Y., a Long Island Railroad train left its tracks last night. Four women were hurt.

Identification of dead in the Congressional wreck continued. Among the dead in this accident was Mrs. Rose Gruenstein, 47, of Bethesda, Maryland.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation began itsstudy of a burned-out axle journal, which railroad officials said caused a forward coach on the train to drop onto its wheels and touch off the smash-up.

Probes Begun

The FBI at Washington announced earlier there was no evidence of sabotage in the wreck.

Interstate Commerce Commission and FBI officials were conducting the investigation into the wreck of the eighteen-car Twentieth Century.

Philip C. Agan, superintendent of the New York Central's Syracuse division, said that "something let loose, I don't know just what happened. Maybe we can tell when we take the boiler apart. Whether it was due to low water or what, the investigation may show."

Hale Would Back Russia In Taking 3 Baltic States

Says the Red Army Has Done 'Beautiful Job' for Allies

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7 (AP).—Belief that Russia "should have a good deal to say about her western boundaries," even though it means her acquisition of the small nations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, was expressed today by United States Representative Robert Hale, Republican, of Maine.

Speaking before the Portland Lions Club, Representative Hale said that Russia's desires should be heeded because of the "beautiful job she has done for us" against the Germans. He excluded Poland from the small nations which he believed Russia might justifiably take over.

He said that Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania had been taken from Russia in 1919 and said the situation in Poland was "different," recalling that Stalin had expressed the desirability of a "strong Poland."

Willkie Believes Voters Put Foreign Policy First

In Maine, He Says Domestic Issues Are Secondary

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7 (AP).—Wendell L. Willkie is convinced that the voters of the United States are more interested in their nation's future foreign policy than in domestic issues.

In a press interview today, the Republican party head indicated a belief that the next Presidential campaign would be contested primarily on the question of the United States' post-war world relationships with domestic matters an important, but secondarry, factor.

eH added, however, that the two phases of national policy could not be wholly separated, expaining that if some proposal involved in future foreign policy should require an expenditure of billions of dollars, its costliness would make it a vital domestic issue.

On a tour of the New Engand states for informal conversations with party leaders, Mr. Willkie was the guest here of William S. Linnell, Republican National Committeeman.

He planned to be in Providence tomorrow.

Pending study of the text of the Mackinac post-war advisory council foreign policy charter, Mr. Willkie withheld indication of his reaction to it.

PRESIDENT COMMUTES SOLDIER'S SENTENCE

Orders Life Imprisonment for Prentiss, Who Killed Sentry

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Sept. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Pvt. Roy A. Prentiss of Winsted, who was convicted of the fatal shooting on April 4 of Corp. Lloyd W. Knapp, 23, of Norwalk, a sentry at Camp Hood, Tex.

Representative Joseph E. Talbot of Naugatuck was advised of the executive order by his office in

1943

30.24—8151

30.24—8151

Washington this afternoon.

Prentiss, who later shot himself through the head and thereby lost the sight of both eyes, was sentenced to death for the shooting by a court-martial last month.

Prentiss, under arrest at the time, was being transported in an army truck from his camp to a post stockade at Camp Hood. He disarmed a sentry, shot and killed him, and then threatened to kill the driver. While en route to the post stockade Prentiss shot himself.

Representative Talbot appeared recently before a military board of appeal in Washington in an effort to obtain executive clemency for the Winsted soldier.

Century Limited Engine Blows Up On Run

[By the Associated Press]

Canastota, N. Y., Sept. 7—The eastbound Twentieth Century Limited, New York Central extra-fare Chicago-New York train, was wrecked today when the locomotive's boiler exploded, killing the three crewmen in the cab.

At least seven others were injured when the flyer left the track at 4.34 A. M. two miles east of Canastota and twenty miles east of Syracuse.

173 Reported On Train

Joseph Endres, Syracuse district claim agent for the railroad, who said the boiler explosion caused the wreck, reported 173 passengers were on the train.

He identified the dead as:

GEORGE PIERCE, of Syracuse, engineer.

J. CHRISTIAN LARSEN, of Syracuse, fireman.

CLARENCE WRIKER, of Albany, traveling fireman.

An investigation was begun by representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the FBI, while the superintendent of the Syracuse division of the Central suggested the possibility low water in the boiler may have caused the blast.

"Something let loose, I don't know just what happened," Philip C. Agan said. "Maybe we can tell when we take the boiler apart."

Traffic Partially Resumed

He reported traffic over two of the four tracks was resumed at 12.30 P. M., and a halt had been called to rerouting trains over the West Shore tracks.

Wriker's body was found in a field, about sixty feet from the four-track right of way. Parts of the engine were scattered over the field.

The locomotive, coal car, mail car and nine of the fifteen passenger cars were derailed. The first four cars plunged down an embankment. Others were strewn on the tracks, all of which were ripped up and twisted into weird shapes.

Most of the passengers, returning home after the Labor Day holiday, were asleep when the accident occurred.

The main line was blocked completely. Eastbound trains were rerouted at Syracuse.

Father Of Missing War Reporter Dies

Bluefield, W. Va., Sept. 7 (AP)—Charles Benjamin Hancock, 75, father of four sons in the army and of an Associated Press correspondent missing for more than a year, died today in a Bluefield hospital after a brief illness.

Hancock, a prominent Bluefield broker, civic leader and churchman, was admitted to the hospital several weeks ago for treatment.

One son, Witt Hancock, filed his last story for the Associated Press before the fall of Java in March, 1942, and has not been heard of since.

The elder Hancock was a native of Appomattox county, Virginia, and came to Bluefield in 1898.

Code Mixup Got Out Gold Braid

Burma Transport Operator Sent Message That Fooled Chennault as Well as Japs.

Miami, Fla., Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The be-medaled sergeant chuckled today as he hopped out of a plane at the 36th street airport and told how he caused Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault and his staff and some Chinese generals to turn out at a Chinese air base to greet thirteen enlisted men and two lieutenants of the United States Army.

"It was the biggest boner in the Air Transport Command," ruefully admitted Sergt. Ralph J. Galanti Jr., an ATC Radio operator from Lackawana, N. Y., credited with more than 600 hours of combat flying "over the huump" from India to China. He wears the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal.

Galanti, flying his second run over the Himalaya Mountains as radio operator, wasn't sure of the code used to confuse the Japanese. so when the pilot instructed him to radio for reservations for two lieutenants and thirteen enlisted men aboard, Galanti did the best he could. "I worked in a couple of santa causes and some Betty Grables, but I wansn't sure," he said.

When the plane reached the base, Galanti opened the door and looked out upon "all the gold braid and brass in that section of China." By that time the enlisted men were piling out, and Galanti was last on the ground, to be met by an irate colonel who asked:

"Did you send the message that two generals and thirteen high-ranking officials were arriving on this plane?"

"The colonel marched me over to Gen. Chennault and the Chinese generals and told Chennault what I had done. The General was pretty interested.

"But I'll be damned if he didn't start laughing and saying it was the damndest thing he'd seen in China, and he said let me go."

Galanti didn't waste any time learning the code, though.

REPUBLICANS COMPROMISE ON POST-WAR AIMS

SEP 8 1943

Adopt Proposal Favoring Qualified American Co-operation.

ACCEPTABLE TO ALL FACTIONS

Declaration Provides That Where Clash of Interests Occurs U. S. Cling to 'Constitutionalism.'

Mackinac Island, Mich., Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Republican Post-War Advisory Council today adopted a comprehensive compromise proposal favoring qualified American participation in a "co-operative organization among sovereign nations" to keep peace after the present war is won.

The foreign policy declaration, to be recommended to the platform makers in the next Republican national convention, was limited to the extent of providing that where American participation in any peace organization might clash with the "vital interests of the nation," this country shall adhere to its "constitutionalism."

The declaration was described as acceptable, however, to all factions, including prewar isolationists and interventionists. It was reported earlier by a six-man committee headed by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, who has been holding out for reservations.

A further qualification provided that the council in examining means by which its peace aims may be fully achieved, give "due regard for all American interests and responsibilities."

Contents of Proposal.

Contending a detailed post-war foreign policy would be "impractical" at this time, the proposal calls for:

"1. Prosecution of the war by a United Nation to conclusive victory over all our enemies, including (a) disarmament and disorganization of the armed forces of the Axis; (b) disqualification of the Axis to construct facilities for the manufacture of the implements of war; (c) permanent maintenance of trained and well-equipped armed forces at home.

"2. Responsible participation by the United States in post-war co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

The proposal also advises that "peace and security ought to be ultimately established upon other sanctions than force" and recommends that "we work toward a policy which will comprehend other means than war for the determination of international controversies."

It said the nation will have a triple responsibility after the war:

"We must preserve and protest all our own national interests.

"We must aid in restoring order and decent living in a distressed world.

"We must do our full share in a program for permanent peace among nations."

Labor Not Fascist.

After approving the foreign policy declaration unanimously on a standing vote the council adopted a revised committee report on domestic policy indicting what he called New Deal "instruments of Fascism" and denouncing the "political effort to reducee labor in the United States to the European level of a class-conscious, vote-shackled proletariat."

"We reject the doctrine," the report said, "that the American workman's mind must be made up in Washington and his personal life turned oved to the management of Washington's political coddlers.

"The destiny of American labor is not Fascist. It must remain American."

Foreign Policy Report

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 7 (AP).—Following is the text of the report on foreign policy adopted today by the Republican Post-War Advisory Council:

The members of this council are aware of the gravity of the problem our nation faces. We are fighting a desperate war, which must be won as speedily as possible. When the war is ended we must participate in the making of the peace. This puts upon the nation a triple responsibility.

a. We must preserve and protect all our own national interests.

b. We must aid in restoring order and decent living in a distressed world.

c. We must do our full share in a program for permanent peace among nations.

At this time a detailed program for the accomplishment of these great objectives wil be impossible and specific commitments of this council of the Republican party, or by the nation, would be unwise. We cannot know now what situation may obtain at the war's end. But a specific program must be devolved in the months to come, as events and relations unfold.

Therefore we consider it to be our duty at the beginning of our work as an advisory council of the Republican party to declare our approval of the following:

1. Prosecution of the war by a united nation to conclusive victory over all our enemies, including

(a) Disarmament and disorganization of the armed forces of the Axis;

(b) Disqualification of the Axis to construct facilities for the manufacture of the implements of war;

(c) Permanent maintenance of trained and well equipped armed forces at home.

2. Responsible participation by the United States in post-war co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

In making this recommendation we ground our judgment upon the belief that both the foreign policy and domestic policy of every country are related to each other so closely that each member of the United Nations (or whatever co-operative organization perpetuating existing unity, may be agreed upon) ought to consider both the immediate and remote consequences of every proposition with careful regard for,

(1) Its effect upon the vital interests of the nation,

(2) Its bearing upon the foreseeable international developments.

If there should be a conflict between the two, then the United States of America should adhere to the policy which will preserve its constitutionalism as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution itself, and the Bill of Rights, as administered through our republican form of government. Constitutionalism should be adhered to in determining the substance of our policies and shall be followed in ways and means of making international commitments.

In addition to these things this council advises that peace and security ought to be ultimately established upon other sanctions than force. It recommends that we work toward a policy which will comprehend other means than war for the determination of international controversy; and the attainment of a peace that will prevail by virtue of its inherent reciprocal interests and its spiritual foundation, reached from time to time with the understanding of the peoples of the negotiating nations.

In all of these undertakings we favor the widest consultation of the gallant men and women in our armed forces who have a special right to speak with authority on behalf of the security and liberty for which they fight.

It is determined that this council make complete examination of the means by which these ends may be fully achieved with due regard for all American interests and responsibilities.

The council invites all Americans to adhere to the principles here set forth to the end that our place among the nations of the world and our part in helping to bring about international peace and justice shall not be the subject of domestic partisan controversy and political bitterness.

Republican Report on Domestic Problems

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 7 (AP).—Following is the text of the report of the committee on domestic problems of the Republican Post-War Advisory Council:

Liberty at home.

Immediately at the end of the war we shall face the vital problem of reconstruction at home. A military victory abroad without preservation in America of the fundamental principles on which our way of life depends will be no victory. It will be a defeat. The way we meet the problem of reconstruction will determine whether the American way of life shall survive.

We will prepare an affirmative program designed to preserve to our people all the freedoms for which we fight throughout the world. Based on individual liberty, the independence of state and local government, and the independence of Congress and the courts.

That program must as promptly as possible return men to work and to industry with special attention to those who have made sacrifices by serving in the armed forces, take government out of competition with private industry and terminate rationing, price fixing and all other emergency powers. It must maintain full employment through private enterprise, and full production to furnish the goods and services so needed by our people. In so doing we must seek to make sure that the unemployment and insecurity of the years preceding the war do not return, and that hardship and poverty shall be prevented by a supplementary but comprehensive program of social security on sound principles.

Aid to Small Business

We must eliminate all unnecessary regulation of the individual and of business, restore and protect small business which has been so recklessly destroyed and assure incentive and equal opportunity for the youth of America.

The present program of the New Deal Administration, with the enlargement thereof set forth in the reports of the National Resources Planning Board would wreck the country because the only remedy it proposes for any problem is unlimited government spending of borrowed money. It would socialize all industry. It would extend existing regulation until no man or woman could act, write, or live without governmental approval. It would substitute for American liberty the regimented existence of a subject people.

Our reconstruction, to insure real happiness, cannot be based alone on the improvement of standards of living, but it must be based upon the character of the American people, their religious faith, industry, morality, educated intelligence, and ingrained love of justice. Only thus will we remain a nation of free men who are masters of our own souls.

The Republican party is devoted to the Federal system of government by which basic rights and duties are reserved to the states, free of dictation and subject to the control of their people. These rights and duties the New Deal has arrogated to itself.

It has now multiplied the number of Federal civilian employees five times. Three million of them, three times as many as during the last war, regulate the lives of our people. The number of bureaus has so multiplied that every detail of American life is now regulated by bureaucratic decree.

The Republican party insists upon equality of opportunity for all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed, in the economic, educational, political and military life of the nation.

The production of food is vital to our armed forces, to the life of the people of our Allies.

The Administration's policies on man power and farm machinery and inexpert price regulation have long hampered production. Its bungling regulations issued through multitudes of overlapping agencies have interfered with farmers, processors, wholesalers and retailers, until the normal channels of trade have been completely disrupted. Many small operators have been forced out of business.

Single Agency Is Urged

An immediate program of increased production and improved distribution must be adoped by a single agency clothed with full power over food in all of its aspects. Otherwise, we shall not only be without the means of relieving the starving people of Europe and Asia, but there will be the most serious shortage and hardships in the United States itself.

For the post-war period our agricultural program must seek to assure prices in the marketplace comparable to the prices of other commodities. Not only should no successful crops be eliminated, but the great field of new, improved and suitable crops must be explored and the greater industrial use of agricultural products should be vigorously encouraged. Our soil resources need to be conserved and sound reclamation projects should be developed.

The individual initiative of the American farmer must be unshackled and in all governmental action there should be a minimum control from Washington and a maximum freedom of operation by the American farmer.

This council affirms its belief in the strength, the character and the right of the American workman; his pride in himself; his aims to get for himself a bank account, an insurance policy, a home of his own with a self-reliant American family in it; his right to organize and bargain collectively through agents of his own free choice.

We denounce the political effort to reduce labor in the United States to the European level of a class-conscious, vote-shackled proletariat. We reject the doctrine that the American workman's mind must be made up in Washington and his personal life turned over to the management of Washington's political coddlers. The destiny of American labor is not Fascist. It must remain American.

The basic position of American labor in the economic system must be guaranteed by fair and equitable laws.

It is our solemn duty as a people to take those sound measures, as Abraham Lincoln once pointed out—to bind up the nation's wounds, to take care of him who has borne the battle, his widow and his orphans.

Pay and Jobs for Veterans

The supreme obligation of our country is to immediately pay our debt of honor to those who are fighting our crusade for peace and freedom. Our post-war program must and does include fullest provision for the rehabilitation and employment of the men and women of the armed forces.

Temporary help must of course be given but that is not enough. The returning veterans must and shall have the right to launch projects, till the soil, work in the arts and in business or profession, free to forge ahead. They are entitled to jobs; good honest jobs; jobs with which they can start and go forward; send their children through school; own their own homes; jobs which will feed and clothe them in comfort.

Veterans must not come home to be treated as wards of a state or nation, but must find their nation a land of greater opportunity under a free American system.

The deepest yearnings of our people is for victory and union of our family in peace. That is the very heart of our whole life. If we build a better America with the highest standards of living and deep spiritual values, we shall have met their challenge and shall have approached their devotion.

MISSING FLYER DEAD

Dyersburg, Tenn., Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Dyersburg Army air base announced today that an airman missing in the crash of a bomber on Sunday near Dresden, Tenn., had been found dead. He was Staff Sergt. Milton Gresfeld, 19 years old, engineer, of 601 West 174th street, New York.

Six of his companions were killed and three others parachuted to safety.

The dead included Sergt. Clement J. Funai, 22, assistant radio operator, son of Mrs. Lillian Funai of 1762 East 37th street, Brooklyn.

Among the survivors was Second Lieut. Andrew G. Kohlhof, 27, bombardier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew O. Kohlhof of Floral Park, L. I.

Five were killed, while four are missing and seven survived when they parachuted after two fortresses, also from the Dyersburg base, were in collision in flight Saturday near Rolla, Md.

The dead included Second Lieut. James E. Gallagher, 26, pilot, son of James E. Gallagher of Jersey City, and Sergt. Angelo Catalfamo, 24, engineer, son of Mrs. Minnie Catalfamo of New Bunswick, N. J.

Wendover Field, Utah, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—A four-engined Liberator bomber crashed on the salt desert yesterday, killing the crew of eight.

The victims included Second Lieut. Roy Q. Davison of Bloomfield, N. J., and Sergt. Robert Cohen of 1844 Bryant street, New York.

Legion D.S.M. for Marshall

Admiral King Also to Get Medal at Omaha Convention Sept. 21-23

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 7 (AP).—The American Legion will award its Distinguished Service Medal to the Army's chief of staff and the commander in chief of the United States Fleet at the twenty-fifth national Legion convention in Omaha, on Sept. 21-23.

This was announced today by the Legion's national executive committee, which said both General George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King have accepted invitations to appear to receive medals from National Commander Roane Waring. Both will address the convention.

The presentation to General Marshall will take place on the opening day of the convention, and Admiral King will appear on the last day.

Guests Trapped As Blaze Cuts Off One Exit

[By the Associated Press]

Houston, Texas, Sept. 7—Forty-eight men, war workers, transients and old-age pensioners, died here today in a fast-spreading fire that ravaged the Gulf Hotel, an ancient brick-and-frame structure.

Others of the 133 men listed on the hotel's register last night were in critical condition. Thirty-two were taken to hospitals, but fifteen were soon released.

Police and fire officials said they believed all bodies had been removed from the ruins.

Fight Way Out

Eyewitnesses said many men jumped from the windows and a fire escape. Men fought and clawed to get through one unblocked exit.

The blaze, discovered shortly after midnight, quickly blocked off one of the two fire escapes to the three-story brick structure. An inside stairway likewise was made impassable for those caught on the two upper floors.

Flames poured from every opening and crevice in the building, one of the oldest in Houston. Firemen could not lay ladders against it.

Jammed At Escape

W. A. Wheeler, occupant of a second-floor room, said he ran to one fire escape and found it cut off.

"Then I and three other men went to the third floor trying for the (other) fire escape. We ran stumbling over bodies.

"At the fire escape men were jammed together fighting to start down. We begged them to let each man take his time and they did. Men started pouring down the escape. I saw one man run to the window and jump head first. He dropped straight down to the sidewalk. As we went down we saw men jumping off the fire escape at every level."

They said that only three of the forty-eight had so far been identified.

Their names were given as:

CLYDE SPRUELL, 45, iron worker.

J. S. HEBERT, shipyard worker.

CHARLES S. DIXON, occupation unknown.

133 Guests Registered

Bodies were taken to the city morgue for identification as rapidly as firemen pulled them from the smoldering structure, one of the oldest in Houston.

Police said that an undetermined number of guests made their way to the street by means of fire escapes. By the time firemen arrived the building was an inferno and it was impossible, police said, for ladders to be hoisted.

Near Midnight

The fire started shortly after midnight on the second floor of the three-story structure. The hotel occupied the upper two floors.

Police quoted W. L. Chappell, the night clerk, as saying that about 12.15 A. M. he heard someone on the second floor call "fire." Chappell said he found a mattress ablaze in one of the rooms, but that he extinguished the flames with a bucket full of water.

Flames In Luggage Room

Shortly afterward, Chappell declared, flames were discovered shooting out from a luggage room across the hall.

Police said the fire apparently ate quickly through the framework interior of the old brick building, trapping most of the persons on the second floor.

U.S. PLANES TAKING PART WERE FROM THE SQUADRONS COMMANDED BY MAJOR S.D. MCELROY AND MAJOR A.K. BRECKINRIDGE.

IN RETALIATION FOR THESE ASSAULTS THE GERMAN AIR FORCE STRUCK BACK AT BRITAIN LAST NIGHT IN COMPARATIVELY SMALL FORCE, SCATTERING BOMBS

JRD36AEN

30.24-8153

OVER THE THAMES ESTUARY AND TOUCHING OFF A BRIEF ALERT IN SOME DISTRICTS OF LONDON ABOUT 3:30 A.M. NO BOMBS FELL IN THE CAPITAL, HOWEVER.

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TWO OF THE ENEMY RAIDERS WERE REPORTED DESTROYED AND TWO OTHER NAZI PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER THEIR BASES ON THE CONTINENT BY RAF FIGHTERS ON INTRUDER PATROLS.

THE STUTTGART ATTACK WAS THE FIRST ON THAT TARGET BY THE FLYING FORTRESSES. THE BIG SHIPS MADE THE 900-MILE ROUND TRIP IN EIGHT HOURS TO TURN THE SOUTHWEST GERMAN CITY---WHICH MANUFACTURES PLANE AND SUBMARINE ENGINES---INTO A BLACK AND SMOKING RUIN. #

LONDON -RUSSIAN (LONG) xxx "EXECUTION"

AP SOVIET AIRCRAFT RANGING AHEAD OF THE ADVANCING RED ARMY GROUND FORCES BOMBED GERMAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AT SEVERAL RAILWAY JUNCTIONS, INCLUDING GOMEL IN THE NORTH AND KRASNOARMEISKOYE, NORTH OF STALINO, SAID A MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY.

THE RAIL JUNCTION OF OVCHERIKINO BEHIND STALINO APPARENTLY WAS TAKEN BY RUSSIANS DRIVING ON FROM KONSTANTINOVKA, 20 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, CAPTURE OF WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

"THE GERMANS ARE OFFERING DESPERATE RESISTANCE AND ARE COUNTER-ATTACKING" IN THE ADVANCE FROM KONSTANTINOVKA, SAID TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR. "IN FIERCE BATTLES OUR TROOPS KILLED 2,000 HITLERITES, CAPTURED TROPHIES AND TOOK PRISONERS.

"ATTEMPTING TO STEM THE OFFENSIVE OF THE SOVIET TROOPS, THE GERMANS ARE THROWING LARGE FORCES OF TANKS INTO THE BATTLE."

THE RUSSIANS REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF 59 GERMAN TANKS HERE AND MANY SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, AND THE SHOOTING DOWN OF 42 NAZI PLANES.

TO THE NORTH IN THE SMASH ACROSS THE NORTHERN UKRAINE THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE SUFFERING EXTREMELY HEAVY LOSSES. "IN SOME CASES," SAID TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE, "ONLY 20 TO 30 MEN ARE LEFT IN COMPANIES, AND EVEN IN BATTALIONS."

IN CAPTURING NAVLYA, SOUTH OF BRYANSK, THE RED ARMY "BY A SUCCESSFUL MANEUVER PLANED THE GERMANS UNDER THREAT OF ENCIRCLEMENT," SAID THE DAILY BULLETIN, WITHOUT EXPLAINING FURTHER WHERE THESE FORCES WERE OR GIVING A HINT OF THEIR SIZE.

STILL FARTHER NORTH, IN THE AREA SOUTHWEST OF YELNYA, A BATTALION OF GERMANS WAS SURROUNDED AND THE RED ARMY IS "FIGHTING TO ANNIHILATE THEM," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SB902PEW

LONDON, SEPT.7-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS REPORTED TODAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS MOVED NORTHWARD ALONG THE WEST COAST OF THE CALABRIAN PENINSULA IN ITALY, HAD CAPTURED THE TOWN OF PALMI.

PALMI IS ABOUT SIX MILES NORTH OF BAGNARA, THE MOST NORTHERLY POINT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES. SEP 8 1943

DELIANUOVA, EIGHT MILES INLAND FROM BAGNARA, ALSO HAS BEEN TAKEN, THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID.

PROGRESS EVERYWHERE WAS REPORTED CONTINUING SATISFACTORILY DESPITE EXTENSIVE ENEMY DEMOLITIONS AND DIFFICULT COUNTRY, ADDED THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RP632AE, SEP[illegible],-THE [illegible] TWO [illegible] LANGUAGE BROADCASTS TODAY TO EXPLAIN TO THE AXIS PEOPLES HOW ALLIED FORCES MANAGED TO GET A FOOTHOLD ON ITALY AND PICTURED NAPLES AS A RUINED CITY, APPARENTLY TRYING TO DISCOUNT IN ADVANCE THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF THE PORT.

ONE OF THE BROADCASTS, WHICH WERE RECORDED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID OF THE CALABRIAN LANDINGS:

"THE ARTILLERY FIRE PREPARATION OF THE ENEMY LANDING, COUPLED WITH THE ACTION OF HIS NAVAL GUNS AND THE FIERY UMBRELLA SPREAD BY HIS AIR FORCE, WAS SOMETHING THE WORLD HAS NEVER SEEN BEFORE. OUR SOLDIERS STUCK IT OUT IN THE FACE OF THIS HURRICANE OF FIRE AS LONG AS IT WAS HUMANLY POSSIBLE."

THE OTHER SAID THAT "AFTER MORE THAN 100 AIR RAIDS, NAPLES IS TODAY NOTHING MORE THAN A HEAP OF RUBBLE."

LONDON, SEPT, 7-(AP)-JOHN HIGH, AN EAST ANGLIA FARMER CHARGED WITH SELLING MILK DEFICIENT IN FATS, PLEADED IN COURT THAT NEARBY FIRING OF GUNS HAD DISTRUBED HIS HERD, THUS AFFECTING THE MILK.

AN EXPERT TESTIFIED THAT THAT COULD BE.

THE MAGISTRATE DISMISSED THE CASE. #

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LONDON,SEPT.7-(AP)-MAJ.JOHN C.DUFOUR, 35, FORMER EAGLE SQUADRON PILOT, IS THE OLDEST AMERICAN PILOT FLYING ACTIVELY IN THIS WAR THEATER WITH THE EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND, THE U.S.ARMY SAID TODAY.

HE ORIGINALLY CAME TO ENGLAND, AFTER SERVING AS AN AIRLINE PILOT IN CALIFORNIA, AS A PRIVATE IN THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, IN WHICH HE ENLISTED AFTER DUNKIRQUE.

MAJ.DUFOUR HAS FLOWN OVER NAZI EUROPE 115 TIMES.

HIS MOTHER, MRS.MARTHA DUFOUR, LIVES AT 1310 BAY ST., ALAMEDA, CALIF.

NW1024PEW

LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-THE VATICAN RADIO TODAY BROADCAST A LETTER, WHICH IT SAID WAS SIGNED BY A GROUP OF GERMAN CATHOLIC LEADERS ATTENDING THE BISHOPS' CONFERENCE AT FULDA LAST MONTH, SAYING THAT DEPARTURES FROM THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIANITY END IN BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

SEP 8 1943

"ONLY IGNORANCE OR UNTRUTHFULNESS CAN DARE TO ASSERT THAT THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY WAS A MISFORTUNE FOR GERMANY," THE STATION QUOTED THE LETTER IN THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATION PRESS.

"ALL SPIRITUAL MOVEMENTS AND WORLDLY PHILOSOPHIES WHICH DEVIATED FROM THE CHRISTIAN FAITH HAVE PROVED TO BE FALSE DOCTRINES AND HAVE ENDED IN BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT."

AMONG THOSE SIGNING THE LETTER THE VATICAN RADIO SAID WERE ADOLF CARDINAL BERTRAM OF BRESLAU; MICHAEL CARDINAL FAULHABER OF MUNICH, AND THEODORE CARDINAL INNITZER OF VIENNA.

SB1105PEW

LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE IS USING PARACHUTE BOMBS IN ATTACKS ON GERMAN AIR FIELDS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE PURPOSE IS TWO-FOLD: TO ALLOW LOW-FLYING RAIDERS TIME TO ESCAPE AND TO LAND THE EXPLOSIVES SQUARELY, WITH GREATER EFFECT.

THE PARACHUTE BOMB IS A STEEL CYLINDER WITH TNT CORE WHICH BREAKS UPON LANDING INTO ABOUT 1,500 PIECES. THESE SCATTERED AT VELOCITIES UP TO 4,000 FEET A SECOND. AIRMEN SAID THAT AT 200 FEET THE FRAGMENTS WOULD PIERCE THE HULL OF A TANK. #

30.24-8157

LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-ALFRED DUFF COOPER, FORMER FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, SAID TODAY IN A CHURCHILL CLUB ADDRESS, THAT THE WISE GERMANS KNEW THIS WAR WAS LOST AND NOW WERE THINKING OF HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE NEXT ONE.

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"THEY HAVE GOOD GROUNDS FOR OPTIMISM," HE ADDED. "YOU MAY THINK IT ABSURD. THEY SAY TO THEMSELVES:

"'WE HAVE DONE BETTER THIS TIME THAN WE DID BEFORE. WE WALKED OVER FRANCE AND HOLLAND. WE VERY NEARLY DEFEATED BRITAIN.

"'THE UNITED STATES WERE UNWILLING TO COME IN THE LAST TIME. THEY WERE MORE UNWILLING THIS TIME AND WILL STILL BE MORE UNWILLING THE NEXT TIME.'"

DUFF COOPER SAID HE SPOKE FROM "KNOWLEDGE IN MY POSSESSION."

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH GERMANY AFTER THE WAR, HE SAID, HAS NOT YET REACHED THE BLUEPRINT STAGE.

SB1107PEW

LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-REFERRING TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SUGGESTION TO PRESERVE THE ANGLO-AMERICAN STAFFS AFTER THE WAR, SIR RICHARD ACLAND, COMMONWEALTH PARTY LEADER, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE STAFFS EASILY COULD INCLUDE THE RUSSIANS AND CHINESE.

"ONE WONDERS IF THE RUSSIANS AND CHINESE HAD BEEN INVITED TO JOIN," HE ADDED.

ADDRESSING A PARTY MEETING, HE SAID "UNFORTUNATELY, TO MANY PEOPLE THE SUGGESTION OF A STAFF CONFINED TO ANGLO-AMERICAN OFFICERS ONLY MAKES US WONDER IF THERE IS GOING TO BE A WORLD WAR THREE."

SB1207AEW

30.24-8157

LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-A RUSSIAN COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED NAZI ATROCITIES CHARGED TODAY THAT THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION HAD FORCED RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT NEWLY-LIBERATED OREL TO LIVE "UNDER CONDITIONS SO HORRIBLE AS TO ALMOST DEFY DESCRIPTION."

IN A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, THE COMMISSION SAID THE DEATHS OF THOUSANDS OF RUSSIANS AT OREL MUST BE PLACED ON SEVERAL GERMAN COMMANDERS WHOSE PUNISHMENT WAS CALLED FOR.

THREE THOUSAND PERSONS PERISHED FROM STAVATION OR COMPLICATIONS CAUSED BY UNDERNOURISHMENT, THE BROADCAST SAID. NO LESS THAN 5,000 PRISONERS OF WAR AND NONCOMBATANTS WERE BURIED IN A CEMETERY NEAR THE TOWN PRISON, IT DECLARED, ADDING THAT THERE WERE DOZENS OF SUCH CEMETERIES IN THE OREL REGION.

SB1204AEW

SB1204AEW

LONDON, SEPT.7-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT RAF RAIDERSWHICH ATTACKED GERMANY LAST NIGHT HAD STRUCK AT MUNICH, BIRTHPLACE OF THE NAZI PARTY AND SEAT OF IMPORTANT WAR INDUSRIES.

PS437AEW

LONDON,SEPT.7-(AP)-A YOUNG AMERICAN SOLDIER ENTERED THE LOUNGE OF A HOTEL AT SHREWSBURY, MARCHED UP TO AN AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER AND SALUTED.

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"COL.L.B.SMITH?" HE INQUIRED.

"YES," REPLIED THE OFFICER.

"PRIVATE SMITH REPORTING, SIR," SAID THE PRIVATE. THEN HE GRINNED AND HELD OUT HIS HAND. "I'M YOUR SON, OTHELL. HOW ARE YOU, POP?"

"I'M FINE," DRAWLED COL.SMITH, LOOKING THE PRIVATE UP AND DOWN.

"YOU'VE ALTERED A BIT, SON."

IT WAS 15 YEARS SINCE THE TWO HAD MET.

PRIVATE SMITH, 22,3 '-88 £3 £-$?33, '3,5 59)8;3 285£ £8' £4-,3- MOTHER AT PALM SPRIN

SEP 8 1943

PRIVATE SMITH, 22, SAID HE HAD BEEN SENT TO LIVE WITH HIS GRANDMOTHER AT PALM SPRINGS, CALIF., WHEN HE WAS FOUR YEARS OLD BECAUSE HIS FATHER IN THE ARMY WAS ALWAYS TRAVELING.

"WHEN MY GRANDMOTHER DIED IN 1940 I DECIDED TO LOOK UP MY FATHER," YOUNG SMITH EXPLAINED. "SO I JOINED THE ARMY, AND I'VE JUST CAUGHT UP WITH HIM."

INVASION

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

LONDON, SEPT. 7--(AP)--- THE GERMANS STROVE WITH NERVOUS PERSISTENCE TODAY TO BREAK THE IMPENETRABLE ENIGMA THAT STIRRED THE IMAGINATION OF THE WHOLE WESTERN WORLD--- THE QUESTION OF THE EXACT WHEREABOUTS AND DESIGNS OF HIDDEN ALLIED ARMIES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

THE MYSTERY REVOLVED PARTICULARLY AROUND THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY OF LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., WHICH HAD TAKEN A LONG BREATH AND A REST SINCE ITS SICILIAN VICTORY, AND THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY OF LIEUT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK, LONG TRAINED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER AND HUNGRY FOR ACTION.

WHATEVER THE PLANS OF GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, THE ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HE ALREADY HAD PUT THE ENEMY IN GREAT STRATEGIC DISTRESS; IT WAS PERHAPS THE MOST SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE ART OF THE NERVES YET SEEN IN ANY THEATER.

SEP 8 1943

BERLIN'S WHEEL OF ANXIOUS SPECULATION HAD TAKEN ALMOST A FULL TURN IN THE FIRST FOUR DAYS ELAPSING SINCE THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY LANDED ON THE ITALIAN TOE.

YESTERDAY THE NAZIS APPEARED TO FAVOR SOUTHERN FRANCE AS A LIKELY AVENUE AMONG ALL THE GREAT ROUTES OPEN TO THE ALLIED COMMAND FOR THE NEXT SPRING AGAINST THE CONTINENT, BUT TODAY THEY SPOKE IN THEIR BROADCASTS OF THE "JUSTIFIED" ASSUMPTION OF AN ALLIED LANDING FARTHER UP THE COAST OF ITALY.

SUCH A LANDING WOULD BE MADE AT THE REAR OF AXIS REAR GUARD FALLING BACK PAINFULLY BEFORE GEN. MONTGOMERY'S TIRELESS LUNGES IN CALABRIA.

30.20-8159

SELDOM IN MARTIAL HISTORY HAD SUCH AN IMMENSE AND FATEFUL RIDDLE BEEN POSED FOR A COMMAND ON THE DEFENSIVE. PARTS OR ALL OF SEVEN ALLIED ARMIES CAST THEIR MENACING SHADOWS, THE NAZIS KNEW NOT WHERE. THESE WERE UNITS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH, NINTH, TENTH AND THE AND FIRST AMERICAN FIFTH AND SEVENTH ARMIES, AND THE NEWLY-EQUIPPED FRENCH FORCES OF GENERALS GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE.

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THE ARENA OF POSSIBLE INVASION WAS AS TREMENDOUS AS THE ISSUE YET HANGING--- FROM CYPRUS AGAINST GREECE ON THE EAST, FOR EXAMPLE, TO THE VALLEY OF THE RHONE ON THE WEST. IN BETWEEN THERE WAS THE ANCIENT ROAD OF BATTLE FORMED BY THE VALLEY OF THE VARDAR IN THE BALKANS.

THE PRESENT ITALIAN CAMPAIGN WAS ALMOST WHOLLY OVE SHADOW IN THE WORLDWIDE GUESSING GAME, BUT THE INTERNAL POSITION OF ITALY APPEARED TO PRESENT A FAR LESS MYSTERIOUS FACE.

THERE WAS A STRONG AND WIDESPREAD FEELING HERE THAT DESP THE ABSENCE OF ANY SPECIFIC NEW EVIDENCE, ITALY WOULD BE OUT OF THE WAR VERY SOON. IN THAT CONNECTION THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY STEFANI REPORTE

30.24-8159

THAT THE PAPAL SECRETARY OF STAT CARDINAL MAGLIONE SAW POPE PIUS IN AUDIENCE TODAY FOLLOWING A LONG MEETING YESTERDAY OF ALL THE CARDINALS IN VATICAN CITY.

IN THAT FIRST MEETING CARDINAL MAGLIONE, SAID STEFANI, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE GIVEN THE CARDINALS INFORMATION "ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE POPE CONCERNING. ITALY."

SEP 8 1943

WHITES FOURTH 1637...LAP..HTH..1241P

BY HENRY J. TAYLOR

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, SEPT 7-(AP)-HITLER APPARENTLY THREW EVERYTHING HE HAD IN THE WAY OF FIGHTERS INTO THE AIR TO TRY TO BEAT THE FLYING FORTRESSES AWAY FROM STUTTGART YESTERDAY BUT THE PRECISION-BOMBING AMERICANS SHOT A PATH RIGHT THROUGH THEM TO HIT THE TARGET AND LEAVE THAT GREAT CENTER OF NAZI INDUSTRY IN FLAMES.

THE RETURNING FLIERS SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED A CONGLOMERATION OF VIRTUALLY EVERY KNOWN MAKE OF GERMAN FIGHTER OVER THE TARGET WHERE THE TRAFFIC WAS SO HEAVY THE BOMBERS HAD TO QUEUE UP TO TAKE TURNS ON THE BOMBING RUN.

INCOMPLETE REPORTS SHOWED THAT AT LEAST 70 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE FORTRESSES.

THIS NUMBER, ADDED TO 12 DESTROYED BY U.S. AND RAF FIGHTERS ESCORTING AMERICAN MARAUDERS ON MISSIONS ACROSS FRANCE, BROUGHT THE DAY'S SCORE TO 82 NAZI CRAFT DOWNED.

THE MARAUDERS STRUCK THEIR HEAVIEST BLOW TO DATE BY DROPPING NEARLY 300 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE MARSHALLING YARDS AT AMIENS, SERQUEUX, AND

ROUEN. IT WAS THE MEDIUM BOMBERS' EIGHTH SUCH TARGET IN FOUR DAYS.

FROM ALL OF THESE OPERATIONS 35 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT ARE MISSING.

CAPT.ROY EVANS OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., PILOTING A THUNDERBOLT COVERING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FORTRESSES FROM STUTTGART, WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN HIS FOURTH GERMAN FIGHTER.

BRIG.GEN.R.F.TRAVIS OF SAVANNAH, GA., COMMANDED ONE LARGE FORCE OF FLYING FORTRESSES AS COPILOT OF "SATAN'S WORKSHOP," WHOSE PILOT IS MAJ.LOUIS E.LYLE OF PINE BLUFF, ARK., VETERAN OF 30 RAIDS OVER EUROPE.

"THE FORMATION WAS EXCELLENT AND THE GUNNERY EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE," SAID TRAVIS. "THE FLAK WAS VERY HEAVY OVER THE TARGET AND WE HAD INNUMERABLE FIGHTER ATTACKS ALONG MOST OF THE ROUTE. I SAW THRE E ENY FIGHTERS GO DOWN JUST IN FRONT OF MY SHIP."

MAJ.DAVID E.KUNKEL JR., OF MUSKEGON, MICH., LEADER OF ANOTHER GROUP, SAID IT WAS QUITE A SIGHT TO SEE SO MANY FORTRESSES SWARMING OVER A TARGET. "WE HAD TO GET IN LINE TO TAKE OUR TURNS."

SGT.PAUL SEARS, 21, TAIL GUNNER, OF SOMERSET, KY., SHOT DOWN HIS FIRST PLANE, A ME-109, AND WAS SO THRILLED HE WAS HARDLY ABLE TO TELL ABOUT IT.

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"IT CAME UP BEHIND US AND I CAUGHT HIM WHEN HE SEEMED TO STALL. I GAVE HIM THREE BURSTS. HE JUST SMOKED AND WENT DOWN SPINNING," HE SAID.

SGT.ROBERT BORT, TAIL GUNNER, OF CORBIN, KY., COMMENTED, "IT WAS ROUGH BUT SURELY WORTH WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR. I AM READY TO GO BACK TOMORROW."

SECOND LIEUT.LEONARD A.WERNMAN, 25, OF WINTERS, CALIF., CO-PILOT OF "RHAPSODY ON FLAK" ADDED: "WE HAD A GOOD FIGHTER ESCORT GOING IN BUT AFTER WE GOT NEAR THE TARGET THE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE AS ROUGH AS HELL."

THE RETURNING CREWMEN WERE ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE BOMBING RESULTS ON AMIENS, IMPORTANT CONTROL DISTRIBUTING POINT FOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN REIMS IN EASTERN FRANCE AND THE CHANNEL PORTS.

THEY ALSO REPORTED GOOD RESULTS ON HERBOUVIL, WHERE 13 SIDINGS HANDLE A GOOD CHUNK OF THE RAIL TRAFFIC BETWEEN DIEPPE, LE HAVRE AND NORTH-WEST FRANCE.

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COL.SAMUEL ANDERSON OF GREENSBORO, N.C., COMMANDING OFFICER OF A MEDIUM BOMBARDMENT WING, RODE AS AN OBSERVER IN A SHIP PILOTED BY 1ST LIEUT.JOHN H.SPATTS OF WAYNE, PA., IN A FORMATION WHICH WENT TO AMIENS.

"THE FIRST BOMBS HIT RIGHT WHERE THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO HIT," ANDERSON SAID. "IF THE OTHERS WERE AS GOOD WE DID A FINE JOB."

SIX SPIRALS OF SMOKE AND FLAME WERE SEEN OVER THE AMIENS YARDS AS THE BOMBERS SWARMED AWAY ON THEIR HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

"FIRES BLAZED EVERYWHERE," SAID A.U.BRAGG BEEMERDEN, WAIST GUNNER OF THE "HONEST INJUN." "IT LOOKED LIKE A NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS".

"I SAW STRINGS OF BOMBS LAND RIGHT ON THE TRACKS AND TWO BIG FIRS STARTED," ADDED LIEUT.ALBERT J.RIEBE, OF DENVER, COLO., NAVIGATOR-BOMBARDIER ON THE "LORRAIN II," PILOTED BY 1ST LIEUT.STANLEY S. ROTTNICZ OF CLIFFSIDE PARK, N.J.

"THE PLANES IN THE FORMATION AHEAD OF US DIDN'T LEAVE A WHOLE LOT OF TERRITIRY," REMARKED MAJ.CHARLES R.KELLER OF CAMARILLO, CALIF., PILOT OF THE MARAUDER "KELLER'S KILLER," BUT IF THEY DID LEAVE ANYTHING WE GOT IT."

BZ692AEW

30.24-8161

ADD STOCKHOLM (SHANKE) XXX "EXPERIENCED"

STORIES OF TRAVELERS FROM GERMANY WHO SAW THE CONDITION OF BERLIN ADDED CREDENCE TO THE MOUNTING REPORTS OF DESTRUCTION.

"WHEN THOSE BIG RAF BOMBS HIT A BUILDING," SAID ONE, "THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING LEFT. AND THOSE (PEOPLE) IN BASEMENT SHELTERS, REINFORCED THROUGH THEY ARE, NEVER GET OUT. THEY ARE HOPELESSLY TRAPPED. SIX DAYS AFTER ONE RAID, I WATCHED RESCUE SQUADS WORKING IN THE RUINS OF HOUSES REMOVING THE DEAD."

SAID ANOTHER:

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"I SAW PEOPLE RUNNING DOWN THE STREETS ABSOLUTELY MAD, THEIR CLOTHES BLAZING LIKE A TORCH. THEY HAVE FOUND LEATHER CLOTHING GIVES THEM THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, BUT UNLESS THEY HAPPEN TO HAVE LEATHER JACKETS OR COATS, OBTAINING SUCH CLOTHES NOW IS OUT OF THE QUESTION."

HE TOLD OF STREET AFTER STREET BEING LINED WITH FURNITURE PLUCKED FROM THE SMOULDERING RUINS OF GERMAN HOMES.

STILL ANOTHER EYE-WITNESS RELATED:

"FAMILIES HUDDLED NEXT TO PILES OF TREASURED BELONGINGS THEY HAD REMOVED FROM WRECKED HOMES. THEY JUST SAT OR STOOD THERE--DAZED. THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO OR WHERE TO GO.

"ONE OF THE STRANGEST EFFECTS OF THE BOMBINGS OCCURRED AT STREET CROSSINGS. THERE, THE FORCE OF EXPLOSIONS COULD RUSH IN WITH EQUAL PRESSURE IN ALL DIRECTIONS. BOMBS LANDING IN THESE OPEN CROSSINGS TORE AWAY BUILDINGS ON ALL SIDES--SIMPLY ROLLED BACK STRUCTURES AT EACH OF THE FOUR CORNERS. THIS WAS ESPECIALLY TRUE AT CHARLOTTENBURG

30.24-8161

THE NEWSPAPER HAMBURGER FREMDENBLATT OF HAMBURG, WHICH WAS LAST RAIDED AUG.2, SAID YESTERDAY THAT THAT CITY'S WATER SUPPLY WAS PARTIALLY RESTORED--BUT ADDED THAT ONLY FIRST AND SECOND STORIES OF DWELLINGS WERE RECEIVING WATER.

B1013PEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 7-(AP)-HUNGARIAN PARTISAN GUERILLAS ARE HARASSING TRAINS CARRYING GERMAN EAST TROOPS AND SUPPLIES ON THE IMPORTANT BERLIN-SOFIA RAILWAY LINE, A BUDAPEST DISPATCH TO THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER, DAGENS NYHETER, SAID TODAY.

SABOTEURS DAMAGED TRAINS FIVE TIMES IN THE PAST WEEK, THE DISPATCH ADDED.

SEP 8 1943

LN/COLBURNS 1005/825

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 7-(AP)-A BUDAPEST DISPATCH TO THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER, DAGENS NYHETER, SAID TODAY THAT THE BALKANS WOULD HAVE THE WORST HARVEST IN TEN YEARS AS A RESULT OF A DROUGHT DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS.

IN HUNGARY, 30 PER CENT OF THE HORSES WERE REPORTED SLAUGHTERED BECAUSE OF A LACK OF FODDER.

BERN, SEPT 7-(AP)-A BUDAPEST DISPATCH TO THE BERN NEWSPAPER, DER BUND, SAID TODAY THAT GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES IN BRATISLAVA, CAPITAL OF SLOVAKIA, AND ALL UNESSENTIAL PERSONS WERE BEING TRANSFERRED TO THE COUNTRY THROUGH FEAR THAT ALLIED AIR RAIDS WERE IMMINENT.

SB1208AEW

MADRID, SEPT 7-(AP)-A SPANISH NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM ALGECIRAS SAID TONIGHT THE SPANISH FREIGHTER ANTEQUERA HAD RESCUED THE ENTIRE CREW OF A BRITISH DESTROYER WHICH BURNED AND SANK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, 25 MILES OFF GIBRALTAR.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE MISHAP OCCURRED THIS AFTERNOON FROM AN UNDETERMINED CAUSE. THE CREW OF 125 WAS REPORTED LANDED AT ALGECIRAS, WHICH LIES NEAR THE BRITISH FORTRESS.

SEP 9 1943

SB1206AEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q N-AFRICA (NORGAARD) XXX TARGETS

AT CAPUA A VERY LARGE FIRE ROARED THROUGH THE HANGARS AND MANY SMALL FIRES, APPARENTLY FROM BURNING AIRCRAFT, WERE SEEN ON THE GROUND.

THE MARAUDERS HAD A SIMILAR SUCCESS AT GRAZZANISE, SCORING HITS ON DANGARS, DESTROYING GROUNDED PLANES, PITTING RUNWAYS AND HITTING ROAD INTERSECTIONS. ONE OF THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS DESTROYED WAS A ME-109, CREDITED TO STAFF SGT. FLOYD DUNN, 472 NORTH MULBERRY ST., MARTINSVILLE IND.

A KITTYHAWK BOMBER FORCE WITH A SPITFIRE ESCORT SPOTTED A TRAIN WITH STEAM UP AT NICOTERA, ON THE GULF OF GIOIA. BOMBS RIPPED UP TRACKS, DAMAGED THE TRAIN AND HIT WAREHOUSES AROUND THE STATION.

JR918AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 7-(AP)-ALLIED AIRMEN, SUPPORTING GROUND FORCES MOVING UP THE CALABRIAN PENINSULA, STRUCK HEAVILY YESTERDAY AT NAPLES, VITAL COG IN RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ITALY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

RP609AEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN BY CAPT.ROY JOHNSON OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., WHO PILOTED A FLYING FORTRESS IN ONE OF THE SQUADRONS THAT BOMBED BOLZANO, ITALY, JUST SOUTH OF THE BRENNER PASS, LAST WEEK. IT WAS HIS 49TH MISSION. AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED SEPT.3 THAT UNESCORTED HEAVY BOMBERS HAD RAIDED BOLZANO, TRENTO AND BOLOGNA IN STRENGTH.

("AT BOLZANO, THE RAILWAY BRIDGE CARRYING THE LINE FROM THE BRENNER PASS WAS HIT AND BROKEN," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "HITS WERE ALSO MADE ON YARDS AND THE ADJACENT TRACK.")

BY CAPT.ROY JOHNSON

WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 8 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT.7--DURING THE BRIEFING MY MAIN THOUGHTS WERE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SPECIAL TARGET OUR SQUADRON HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO BOMB.

THIS AS NO ORDINARY MILK MAN MISSION. WE WERE GOING TO NEW TERRITORY AND NEW FIELDS. I TRIED TO PICTURE IN MY MIND WHAT THE TARGET WOULD LOOK LIKE BY STUDYING THE MAPS ON THE WALL OF THE BRIEFING TENT.

(THIS DISPATCH DID NOT STATE THE NATURE OF THE "SPECIAL TARGET." IT MAY HAVE BEEN THE RAILWAY BRIDGE.)

THE MISSION WAS TO CLIMAX MY TOUR OF COMBAT DUTY.

I WAS A LITTLE CONCERNED WITH THE GAS CONSUMPTION AND CHECKED THE SUPPLY OF GAS A DOZEN TIMES, BUT EACH TIME THE FIGURES SHOWED I HAD MORE THAN ENOUGH. THEN WE WERE OFF.

WE STARTED CLIMBING AFTER A WHILE. SUDDENLY I SAW THE SMOKE

30.24-8163

SCREEN IN THE HARBOR OF LEGHORN. I HADN'T REALIZED WE WERE SO CLOSE TO THE MAINLAND. ABOUT FIVE MINUTES PAST LEGHORN I HEARD THE GUNNERS REPORTING ENEMY FIGHTERS IN THE VICINITY, AND I WISHED WE HAD MORE ALTITUDE.

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I SIGNALLED THE OTHER PLANES IN THE SQUADRON TO CLOSE UP TIGHT, AND I PULLED THE SQUADRON IN AS CLOSE TO THE GROUP FORMATION AS POSSIBLE.

WE WERE AT THE TAIL END OF THE SQUADRON SO WE WERE THE MOST VULNERABLE TO ATTACK. WE GOT QUITE A NUMBER OF FIGHTER ATTACKS, BUT OUR FORMATION WAS SO COMPACT THEY DID NOT COME VERY CLOSE.

IN BETWEEN LONG MACHINE-GUN BURSTS SERGEANT CROWAN (FIRST NAME AND ADDRESS MISSING),
IN THE UPPER TURRET, KEPT REMARKING WHAT A GOOD SHOW IT WAS. THE MORALE OF THE GUNNERS MUST HAVE GONE UP SIX POINTS. THIS WAS THE MOST SHOOTING THEY HAD HAD FOR SOME TIME.

WE ALMOST REACHED OUR BOMBING ALTITUDE WHEN THE FIGHTERS WERE DRIVEN OFF, AND I HAD TIME TO LOOK AT THE SCENERY. THE MOUNTAINS WERE PEAKED WITH SNOW, AND THE VALLEYS WERE DEEP AND GREEN. I REMEMBERED THE MOVIES I HAD SEEN OF THE ALPS, BUT THIS WAS FAR MORE BEAUTIFUL.

THE MONOTONOUS ROAR OF THE ENGINES FADED INTO THE BACKGROUND AS I IMAGINED MYSELF DOWN IN ONE OF THOSE GREEN VALLEYS LOOKING UP AT THE MOUNTAIN PEAKS. WE PASSED OVER A LARGE, BLUE LAKE, AND I THOUGHT OF THE GOOD FISHING THAT WOULD BE IN THERE AND IN THE COUNTLESS LITTLE STREAMS NEAR IT ON ONE OF THE MOUNTAINS. I SAW WHAT LOOKED LIKE A RESORT OF SOME KIND AND EXPECTED TO HEAR A COUPLE OF BARS OF THE SKATING WALTZ AT ANY MOMENT.

FOUR BIG BLACK PUFFS MARRED THE SCENERY FOR A MOMENT, AND IT WAS TIME TO GO TO WORK AGAIN. A BATTERY OF FLAK GUNS WENT INTO ACTION BELOW US, SO I TOOK THE NECESSARY EVASIVE ACTION. THE SHELLS WERE BURSTING TOO FAR BELOW US FOR US TO BE VERY CONCERNED ABOUT THEM. WE WERE PROBABLY THE FIRST AIRPLANES THEY HAD EVER HAD A CHANCE TO SHOOT AT, SO THEIR MARKSMANSHIP WAS POOR.

WE WERE GETTING CLOSE TO THE TARGET, BUT I COULDN'T SEE IT FROM THE COCKPIT. THE BOMBARDIER, SECOND LT.JACK E.ROBINSON OF COLUMBIA, MO., GAVE ME A FEW DIRECTIONS. THEN WE TURNED ON THE BOMBING RUN.

THIS HAD TO BE GOOD. MY HEART BEAT A LITTLE FASTER. A GLANCE TO THE REAR ASSURED ME THAT THE OTHER PLANES WERE IN CLOSE FORMATION. THE AIR-SPEED DROPPED A LITTLE. I GAVE MORE THROTTLE. OUT OF THE CORNER OF MY EYE I COULD SEE FLAK BURSTS ALL OVER THE SKY. FEW OF THEM WERE CLOSE TO US.

THE BOMB RUN SEEMED EXCEPTIONALLY LONG. I MADE MORE CORRECTIONS WITH THE RUDDER AND AN ALTITUDE CORRECTION, AND I COULD FEEL THE SWEAT BREAKING OUT ON MY HANDS AND MY LEGS BEGAN TO ACHE FROM KICKING THE RUDDER AROUND. THEN CAME THE MOST WELCOME WORDS I'VE EVER HEARD--"BOMBS AWAY."

MY WHOLE BODY SEEMED TO RELAX.

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THERE FOLLOWED A FEW MORE SECONDS OF FLYING STRAIGHT AND LEVEL UNTIL THE PLANES BEHIND HAD RELEASED THEIR LOADS. THEN WITH A STEEP GLIDING TURN AWAY FROM THE TARGETS THE TRIP WAS OVER. I WAS LEFT WITH THE THOUGHTS OF ANY IMPORTANT JOB WELL DONE AND A STRANGE DESIRE TO VISIT NORTHERN ITALY AGAIN.

NWS43PEW

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALGIERS, SEPT.7-(AP)-SINCE LAST SPRING THE GERMANS HAVE MOVED MANY OF THEIR BEST TROOPS OUT OF FRANCE TO ITALY AND THE RUSSIAN FRONT, FRANCOIS DEMENTHON, NEW COMMISSIONER OF JUSTICE OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, SAID TODAY.

DEMENTHON, WHO STARTED THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, "LIBERTE," IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE AND LATER BECAME A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF RESISTANCE FORMED LAST SPRING WITH THE MERGER OF ALL UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS, ESCAPED FROM FRANCE A MONTH AGO.

"THE GERMAN ARMY WE HAVE IN FRANCE TODAY IS NOT THE SAME GERMAN ARMY WE KNEW IN 1940," DEMENTHON SAID. "IT HAS MANY VERY YOUNG SOLDIERS, MANY SOLDIERS WEARIED BY THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS, AND IT HAS BEEN REDUCED."

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HE SAID THE GERMANS HAD, HOWEVER, BUILT EXTENSIVE FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE CHANNEL AND ATLANTIC COAST. THE TODT LABOR ORGANIZATION, WHICH BUILT THE SIEGFRIED LINE, CONSTRUCTED THEM, AND THEIR EFFICACY IS A SUBJECT OF CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION AMONG THE FRENCH.

ADD ALGIERS (KENNEDY) XXX "FRENCH"

THE COUNCIL OF RESISTANCE HAS 16 MEMBERS, HE SAID, EIGHT REPRESENTING REGIONAL UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS WHICH HAVE MERGED. ONE REPRESENTS THE GENERAL LABOR FEDERATION AND ONE THE CATHOLIC LABOR FEDERATION, AND ONE EACH REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING POLITICAL GROUPS: THE SOCIALIST COMMITTEE OF ACTION, A RECONSTITUTED RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY, THE POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY, THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE, THE REPUBLICAN FEDERATION AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

"ITS AUTHORITY IS RECOGNIZED BY ALL THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND," HE SAID.

AS TO THE EXTENT OF THE FRENCH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, DEMENTHON SAID THERE ARE 150,000 "MILITANTS" FULLY ORGANIZED.

"I WOULD SAY 60 TO 70 PER CENT OF THE FRENCHMEN ARE DE GAULLISTS, 20 PER CENT FOLLOW COMMUNIST DIRECTIVES, AND 10 TO 15 PER CENT TOO COMPROMISED WITH VICHY OR GERMANY TO CHANGE THEIR POSITION NOW."

HE SAID FOOD CONDITIONS IN FRANCE HAD NOT CHANGED MUCH IN THE PAST YEAR, WITH WORKERS OF THE BIG CITIES HAVING THE HARDEST TIME. OFFICIAL RATIONING ALLOWS ONLY ENOUGH MEAT FOR ONE MEAT MEAL WEEKLY AND ONLY 10 GRAMS OF FATS DAILY. #

SEP 8 1943

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

CAIRO, SEPT. 7-(AP)-THREE PLANES OF THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE WHICH HAVE SCOURGED AXIS INSTALLATIONS FROM ONE END OF THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE OTHER, BETWEEN THEM DROPPING 469 TONS OF BOMBS FROM EL ALAMEIN TO PLOESTI AND SHOOTING DOWN 31 ENEMY PLANES, ARE BEING FLOWN TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A CONGRATULATORY TOUR.

THE PLANES ARE TWO LIBERATORS, THE "WASHES TUB" (CORRECT) AND THE "SQUAW," AND A MITCHELL, "DESERT WARRIOR." THE TUB AND THE WARRIOR HAVE PARTICIPATED IN 73 MISSIONS EACH AND THE SQUAW HAS TAKEN PART IN 71 RAIDS.

IT WILL BE THE FIRST TIME THAT PLANES FROM THE MIDDLE EAST HAVE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR EXHIBITION. ALL 27 MEMBERS OF THE CREWS HAVE BEEN DECORATED SEVERAL TIMES.

MAJ. GEN. LEWIS H.BRERETON, U.S. COMMANDER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, CITED ALL THREE SHIPS AS THEY PREPARED FOR THE RETURN WITH THE VETERAN CREWS AT THE CONTROLS.

THE "WASHES TUB" ALONE SHOT DOWN 22 ENEMY FIGHTERS IN 15 MONTHS OF OPERATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, DROPPED 219 TONS OF BOMBS AND FLEW NEARLY 100,000 MILES.

30. 24 - 8165

THE "SQUAW" DROPPED 180 TONS OF BOMBS ON AXIS TARGETS IN AFRICA, SICILY, ITALY, GREECE, CRETE AND RUMANIA IN A YEAR AND TOOK PART IN THE DARING LOW LEVEL ATTACK ON THE PLOESTI RUMANIA, OIL FIELDS.

THE "DESERT WARRIOR" DROPPED 70 TONS OF BOMBS ON AXIS ARMIES AS THEY FLED FROM EL ALAMEIN ACROSS NORTH AFRICA TO SICILY AND ITALY AND FLEW 191 COMBAT HOURS.

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VETERANS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN WHO ARE FLYING THE SHIPS BACK WILL TAKE THEM ON A TOUR OF AIRCRAFT FACTORIES TO DEMONSTRATE THE HARDINESS OF THEIR PRODUCTS.

LT. COL. ROBERT H.PARHAM OF NORMAN, OKLA., PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE, IS RETURNING WITH THE PLANES TO CONDUCT THE TOUR.

CREWMEN MAKING THE RETURN FLIGHT ON THE "WASHES TUB" ARE CAPT. EDWARD G.FEELEY OF CHICAGO, CAPT. RICHARD W.BECK, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; LT. CLIFFORD R.GUGGENHEIM, LOS ANGELES; LT. IRVING C. BLOOM, HANNIBAL, MO.; SGT. FREDERICK P.RUSSEK, SCHULENBURG, TEX.; SGT. CHARLES J.CANNO, CLEVELAND, O.; SGT. FRED R.BOND, FLINT, MICH.; SGT. RAY W.ROMICK, OGDEN, UTAH; AND SGT. RICHARD C.HERBERT, NEW ORLEANS.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE "SQUAW" ARE LT. ROYDEN L.LEBRECHT, DENISON, TEX.; LT. CLINTON H.KILLIAN, ROOSEVELT, UTAH; LT. GROVER A.ZINK, TURON, KAS.; LT. ALBERT J.MICKISH, PERRY, OKLA.; AND SGTS. HAROLD F.WIER, LAPEER, MICH.; JOHN A.GIVENS, ST. LOUIS; JOHN R. [illegible] N.Y.; PAUL E.DAVIDSON, SPRINGFIELD, MO.; ADNEY J.

30. 24 - 8165

[illegible] HARMON, SACO, ME.; JOHN GUANUA, ALBANY, N.Y., AND PAUL T.BASKIS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THOSE IN THE CREW OF THE "DESERT WARRIOR" ARE CAPT. RALPH M.LOWER, SPOKANE, WASH.; LT. CLARENCE SEAMAN, FRESNO, CALIF.; LT. THEODORE R. TATE, HINDMAN, KY.; LTM LOYD F.PON

RATE, HINDMAN, KY.; LT. FLOYD F. PONB, ANADARKO, OKLA.; SGT. JAMES P.GAROFALO, QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY; SGT. JOHN R.DAWDY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND RCAF PILOT OFFICER ANTHONY A.MARTIN OF SQUAMISH, CANADA.

GH2PEW

(ADVANCE)...SCILLA, ITALY, SEPT 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WILL-OF-THE-WISP LUCE GERMAN FORCES ACCOMPLISHED MORE WITH ONE HIGHWAY DEMOLITION THAN ALL OF THEIR 88-MILLIMETER GUNS, MINES AND MACHINEGUNS HAD ACHIEVED IN THE DEFENSE OF THE FOOT OF ITALY.

BY BLOCKING THE ROAD JUST NORTH OF BAGNARA WITH A TNT BLAST, THE NAZIS HELD UP AN ADVANCE OF GUARDS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY FOR NEARLY 48 HOURS IN THEIR ALMOST SHOTLESS MARCH UP THE ITALIAN PENINSULA.

SEP 8 1943

THIS SHADOW OF WAR, IN WHICH NO REAL BATTLE HAS YET BEEN FOUGHT SINCE THE LANDING ON THE MAINLAND SEPT. 3, TOOK ON AN EVEN STRANGER ASPECT AS COMPANY AFTER COMPANY OF ITALIAN TROOPS, COMPLETELY EQUIPPED, MARCHED WITH THEIR OFFICERS INTO BRITISH REAR BASES ON MESSINA STRAITS.

MANY PRISONERS DECLARED THAT NO ITALIANS ANYWHERE IN ITALY WOULD FIGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH OR THE AMERICANS.

WHILE THE 8TH ARMY FLANK ON THE ITALIAN WEST COAST WAS TEMPORARILY HALTED BY THE GERMAN DEMOLITIONS THE FLANK ON THE OPPOSITE COAST RACED FORWARD YESTERDAY, ENCOUNTERING NO RESISTANCE OR ROAD BLOCKS.

BETWEEN 2000 AND 3000 UNHAPPY INHABITANTS OF THE BAGNARA AREA HID IN RAILROAD TUNNELS AS THE OCCUPATION OF THE LITTLE SEASIDE TOWN WAS CARRIED OUT ON SATURDAY NIGHT BY A BRITISH DETACHMENT LANDED FROM THE SEA.

TWENTY-FOUR SURLY GERMANS WERE CAPTURED AND THEY WERE IN SUCH A STATE OF CONFUSION THAT THEY DID NOT KNOW THE NAME OF THE TOWN THEY WERE IN. THEIR MACHINEGUNS WERE POINTING IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M. EWT TODAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 7)

SB931PEW

BY ROSS MUNRO

CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SEP 8 1943

WITH THE CANADIANS IN ITALY, SEPT 6-(DELAYED)-WE THOUGHT THOSE FIRST FEW DAYS ON THE PACHINO PENINSULA, WHERE THE CANADIANS FIRST LANDED IN SICILY NEARLY TWO MONTHS AGO, MADE FOR A CRAZY KIND OF WAR BUT IT WAS FAIRLY REASONABLE COMPARED TO THIS UNBELIEVABLY EASY INVASION OF THE ITALIAN TOE.

THE CANADIANS HAVE BEEN IN ITALY FOR THREE DAYS. I HAVE SEEN ABOUT A DOZEN ENEMY SHELLS LAND AND WATCHED ABOUT FIVE DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT WITH LITTLE INCLINATION TO GET TOO CLOSE TO THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AROUND THE TARGETS. THAT IS ALL.

I HAVEN'T HEARD A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN IN ITALY YET. THE WHANG OF 88-MILLIMETER SHELLS FROM A LONE GUN AS WE NEARED THE SHORE WAS THE ONLY CHILLY INCIDENT.

THAT NIGHT CROSSING OF THE MESSINA STRAIT AS THE INVASION WAS LAUNCHED COULD BE BILLED ANYWHERE AS "THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH"--SEARCHLIGHTS PROBING THE SKY, SMOOTH BLACK WATER FLICKERING WITH THE LIGHT FROM THE FLAMING ALLIED GUNS ON THE SICILIAN SHORELINE, FLEETS OF LANDING CRAFT MOVING TOWARDS ITALY THROUGH SMOKE AND MIST.

AFTER LANDING WE WALKED DOWN THE MAIN STREET OF REGGIO CALABRIA. IT WAS LIKE TAKING A SUNDAY STROLL AT HOME. THE INFANTRY WERE AROUND US, BUT THEY MARCHED ALONG AS IF ON SUMMER MANEUVERS.

EVEN THE REACTION OF THE ITALIAN CIVILIANS WAS SOMETHING NOT EXPECTED. SOME OF US TOOK OVER A COUPLE OF ROOMS IN AN APARTMENT BLOCK FOR THE FIRST NIGHT. WE HAVE A CARETAKER AND 15 OCCUPANTS TRYING TO MAKE US COMFORTABLE. WHEN WE GAVE THE CARETAKER A TIN OF STEW HE NEARLY WEPT WITH PLEASURE. HE HAD BEEN EATING HERBS FOR WEEKS.

A DOZEN TIMES I WAS ASKED, "WHAT'S THE REASON FOR THE LACK OF RESISTANCE? WHAT ARE THE GERMANS DOING?" I COULD ONLY THINK OF ONE GENERAL ANSWER:

"WE'RE WINNING."

SEP 8 1943

SB1049PEW

(NR) A U.S.AIR BASE IN INDIA, SEPT 7-(AP)-TAKING PART IN METHODICAL BOMBING RAIDS ON JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS AND SUPPLY BASES IN NORTHEASTERN BURMA ARE LIEUT.ELLIOTT MASON 26, OF WESTFIELD,N.J., A NAVIGATOR, AND SGT.ABE DWORKIN, 25, OF WEST NEW YORK,N.J.

BOTH ARE MEMBERS OF THE "SKULL AND CROSS BONES" SQUADRON.

0728AEW

1943

30.74-8167

30.24-8167

ADD CHUNGKING ... AA REMAINS)

THE SENATORS WERE GREETED BY LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, COMMANDING GENERAL, AND MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE CHENNAULT, COMMANDER OF THE 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE.

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IN A PRESS INTERVIEW RUSSELL AND BREWSTER DECLARED THAT A MASSIVE NAVAL ATTACK WAS BEING PREPARED AGAINST JAPAN. BREWSTER SAID THAT THE "AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE SATISFIED WITH LESS" THAN WIPING OUT OF THE JAPANESE FLEET.

NW1021PEW

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 14TH U.S.ARMY AIR FORCE, SEPT.5-(DELAYED)--(AP)-RUNWAYS AND HANGARS AT THE BIG JAPANESE AIRBASE AT TIENHO, CANTON, WERE POUNDED AGAIN YESTERDAY BY MITCHELL BOMBERS LED BY CAPT.JOE SKELDON OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED THAT ALL BOMBS WERE OBSERVED TO EXPLODE ON THE AIRDROME, WHICH IS STILL UNDERGOING REPAIRS AS THE RESULT OF HEAVY DAMAGE INFLICTED BY AMERICAN AIR RAIDERS ON AUG.28.

WHEN THE MITCHELLS WERE LEAVING THE TARGET, 15 OR MORE JAPANESE FIGHTERS ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT. THEY WERE ENGAGED BY ESCORTING P-40'S AND THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DEFINITELY DESTROYED WHILE SEVERAL OTHERS PROBABLY WERE SHOT DOWN.

CAPT.WILLIAM CROOKS OF COLUMBIA, IND., AND FIRST LIEUT. HARLAN VIDOVICHY OF SACATON,ARIZ., EACH SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE, WHILE LIEUT.VERNON KRAMER OF APPLETON, WIS., WAS CREDITED WITH A PROBABLE.

MJ1114AEW

(ADD SOMEWHERE IN N-GUINEA (SCHEDLER) XX OPERATION

...FORTRESS WAS PILOTED BY LT.COL. HARRY HAWTHORNE, OF 230 PLEASINGTON ROAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX. THE CO-PILOT WAS BRIG. GEN. ROGER RAMEY, OF DENTON, TEX., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIFTH AIRFORCE.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PLANE WERE: NAVIGATOR, LT. HARVEY WILSON, HAWTHORNE, CALIF; BOMBARDIER, LT. JEROME BORDAUX, MUSKEGON, MICH; GUNNER-PHOTOGRAPHER, LT. THOMAS EVANS, LUZERNE, PA; ENGINEER, SGT. JAMES STANDLEE, CASSVILLE, MO; RADIO OPERATOR, TECH. SGT. LOUIS COLITRI, BARRINGTON, R.I; BALL GUNNER, SGT. WILLIAM ELROD, CINCINNATI, OHIO; AND TAIL GUNNER, SGT. ART PAREN, WEBSTER, MASS.

SEP 8 1943

ANOTHER FORTRESS, "CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS," CARRIED GENERAL KENNEY. THE FORTRESS, "MUSTANG," CARRIED GENERAL SUTHERLAND AND GENERAL WHITEHEAD.

WW509APW

ADD SOMEWHERE IN N-GUINEA THAILAND) XX EXPLAINED

SGT.THOMAS DIGIROLAMO, (3335 NICHOLS AVE. S.E.) WASHINGTON, D.C., SAID EVERYONE WANTED TO GO ON THIS MISSION, AND THOSE NOT SELECTED WERE DISAPPOINTED GREATLY. "I WAS SELECTED," HE GRINNED.

FIRST LT. HENRY BUCHANAN OF ANDERSON, S.C., HAD BEEN PREPARING FOR THIS TRIP FOR MONTHS BUT TWO DAYS PRIOR TO THE TIME SET FOR DEPARTURE HE HURT HIS SHOULDER IN A GAME OF TOUCH FOOTBALL. "I MANAGED TO GET CHOSEN NEVERTHELESS," HE SAID.

THE JUMPINGEST PARATROOPER WAS A MEDICAL OFFICER, MAJ. MONROE GALL OF (29 WEST 64TH ST) NEW YORK CITY, WHO SAID THE LEAP WOULD BE HIS 80TH. #

ALLIED H-Q-AUSTRALIA - KLEBANS XXX "JUNGLE"

ADD "WE PLODDED AHEAD FOR A FEW MINUTES AND THEN SUDDENLY, EVERY MAN FROZE IN HIS TRACKS. THE SOUND OF SHOOTING ECHOED TO OUR RIGHT. WE HIT THE DIRT. IT CEASED AND THEN STARTED AGAIN. WE WAITED WONDERING WHAT IT WAS, WHEN A MAN CAME RUSHING UP AND SAID ONE OF OUR MEN HAD GONE 50 FEET FROM HIS CHUTE, HAD THEN FALLEN EXHAUSTED UNABLE TO GO ON. THEY HAD BROUGHT HIM IN.

"THE FIRING STOPPED AS SUDDENLY AS IT STARTED, BUT WE PUT OUT ADDED SECURITY PATROLS AND WENT ON. OUR PLANES OVERHEAD WERE A GREAT COMFORT.

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"1ST LT.EUGENE W.HORNER, ARMISTON, ALA., CAME TOWARDS US WITH A FILE OF MEN TO MEET US AT THIS PREARRANGED SPOT AND ONCE AGAIN WE SET OFF SLOGGING IT WEARILY ALONG AND FIGHTING OUR WAY FROM ONE JUNGLE PATCH TO ANOTHER.

"THROUGH A FIELD CAME THE AUSTRALIANS TO JOIN OUR UNIT. WE SAW ONE ANOTHER AT THE SAME MOMENT. WITH GLEEFUL SHOUTS WE RAN AT EACH OTHER, HUGGING AND SHOUTING LIKE LONG LOST BROTHERS, SLAPPING EACH OTHER ON THE BACK, SWAPPING SMOKES AND ASKING QUESTIONS.

"THE AUSSIES MADE A TORTUOUS FIVE-DAY MARCH TO REACH US ACROSS THE MARKHAM RIVER ACCORDING TO PLANS. THEY HAD WATCHED US JUMP WHICH WAS THE SIGNAL FOR THEM TO COME AND JOIN US.

"AS EVENING CAME ON, FIRING OPENED UP ALL AROUND US AND BECAME HEAVIER THROUGH THE NIGHT. WE SENT OUT PATROLS AND TRIED TO KEEP THE INSECTS OUT AND SETTLED DOWN TO A RESTLESS, ALMOST SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

"AT DAWN, I SET OUT WITH CAPT.HARRY SHAVELY, LAMPETOCA, PA., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE, POSSIBLY LAMPETER) AND CORP. FLETCHER WILSON, SALISBURY, MO., TO INVEETIGATE THE FIRING WE HAD HEARD DURING THE NIGHT.

"COL.KENNETH KINSLER, DAVENPORT, IOWA, WAS DIRECTING A GROUP OF MEN LAY OUT GROUND PANELS FOR OUR PLANES OVERHEAD. WE WATCHED HIM AND NOTICED HE WAS THE ONLY MAN WE HAD SEEN WHO HAD SHAVED THAT DAY.

"THE MEN TOOK TO THE JUNGLE LIKE VETERANS AND SEEMED ESPECIALLY PROUD THAT EVERYTHING HAD GONE SO SMOOTHLY. THEIR MONTHS OF TRAINING WAS EVIDENT HERE AND PROVED ITS VALUE."

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GG1154ACW NM

ADD ALLIED HQ S.W.PACIFIC (MACARTHUR) IN PACIFIC

IN ADDITION TO GENERAL MACARTHUR, OTHER HIGH RANKING OFFICERS MADE CLEAR BY THEIR PRESENCE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE OPERATIONS. FLYING IN A SEPARATE PLANE WAS LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. MAJ.GEN. RICHARD K.SUTHERLAND, MACARTHUR'S CHIEF OF STAFF, AND MAJ. GEN.ENNIS WHITEHEAD, OF THE ADVANCED ECHELON GROUP, WERE IN ANOTHER. ACTING AS CO-PILOT ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PLANE WAS BRIG.GEN.ROGER RAMEY, OF DENTON, TEX., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIFTH AIRFORCE.

AIR SUPPORT OF THE OPERATIONS WAS IMPRESSIVE. MITCHELLS BOMBED THE LANDING AREA BEFORE THE TRANSPORTS ARRIVED. NEARER LAE, THEY SPILLED FRAGMENTATION BOMBS AMONG ENEMY ARTILLERY POSTS AND RAKED INSTALLATIONS WITH 60,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION. NORTH OF LAE AN ENEMY STRONG POINT WAS DESTROYED BY 94 TONS OF BOMBS.

EA1203APW NM

30.24-8169

30.24-8169

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA,AUG.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT HAS BEEN AWARDED TO CAPT.PHILIP CONTI OF 2 BOLSTER STREET, BARRE, VT., WHO WAS A MEMBER OF A BOMBER CREW WHICH RAN THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND MACHINE GUN FIRE THREE TIMES TO SINK AN ENEMY VESSEL NEAR HUMBOLT BAY.

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THE MEDAL WAS AWARDED BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA.

CONTI'S CITATION SAID:

"FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AN AERIAL FLIGHT OVER THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA IN JUNE, 1943. THIS CREW OF A HEAVY BOMBER WAS ENGAGED ON AN INDIVIDUAL RECONNAISSANCE MISSION OVER HOSTILE TERRITORY WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN PHOTOGRAPHED. AT HUMBOLT BAY, AN ENEMY VESSEL, PROTECTED BY A GUNBOAT OR CORVETTE, WAS SIGHTED. THREE BOMBING RUNS WERE MADE AND THE LAST TWO BOMBS WERE SUCCESSFULLY DROPPED. TWO DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED, CAUSING THE HOSTILE VESSEL TO SINK WITHIN A SHORT PERIOD. DURING THE BOMBING ATTACK ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND MACHINE GUN FIRE FROM THE GUNBOAT AND THE CARGO VESSEL WAS INTENSE. THE COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY OF CAPT.CONTI IN THE CONDUCT OF THIS MISSION ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGH STANDARDS OF THE SERVICE."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA,AUG27-(DELAYED)-AP)-THREE CORPORALS WHO, DESPITE EXPLODING AMMUNITION AND FLARES, RESCUED TWO MEMBERS OF A BOMBER WHICH CRASHED IN NEW GUINEA HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR HEROISM.

THE AWARDS WERE MADE BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE RECIPIENTS WERE:

CORP.DAVIS S.GRANT, 354 MARKET STREET, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.; CORP. ROBERT L.MILLER, ROUTE 4, BROKEN ARROW, OKLA.; CORP.MILTON SOSENSKY, 264 DIXWELL AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE BOMBER CRASHED INTO A TRUCK WHILE TAKING OFF FROM AN AIRFIELD ON JAN.2, 1942. IT WAS CARRYING A FULL LOAD OF BOMBS, ONE OF WHICH EXPLODED. AS AMMUNITION AND FLARES BEGAN BURSTING, THE THREE CORPORALS RAN TO THE BURNING PLANE, RESCUED TWO OF THE CREW, AND THEN RETURNED TO THE WRECKAGE IN SEARCH OF OTHERS.

"THIS ACT," THE CITATION SAID, "DEMONSTRATED EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE IN THE FACE OF DANGER WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR THEIR PERSONAL SAFETY."

GHASRAEW

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,AUG 27-(DELAYED)-AP)-LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WAS AWARDED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL TO THE FOLLOWING MEN OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE FOR HEROISM:

STAFF SERGT.NOEL G.BRAGWELL, ALMYRA, ARK.; CORP. DEAN E. CUMMINS, MARKED TREE, ARK.; STAFF SERGT.JOSEPH A.GALLANT, 4 FRANKLIN AVE., CHELSEA, MASS.; STAFF SERGT.THOMAS F.HIMM, 171 TOMPKINS STREET, PITTSTON, PENN.; STAFF SERGT.LELAND F. POWERTON, CANTON, KAN.; SERGT.CHARLES H.MCDONALD, WINDIN, GA.

THEIR CITATION SAID:

"FOR HEROISM AT AN ADVANCED OPERATIONAL BASE IN AUSTRALIA ON

JULY 1, 1942. WHEN A FLYING FORTRESS WAS HEARD TO CRASH IN THE BUSH NEAR AN ALLIED AIRFIELD, THESE ENLISTED MEN RUSHED TO THE SCENE WHERE THEY FOUND THE PLANE TO BE BADLY WRECKED AND ON FIRE. ALTHOUGH WARNED BY MEMBERS OF THE BOMBER CREW TO STAY CLEAR OF THE PLANE AS IT WAS IN IMMEDIATE DANGER OF EXPLODING, THESE MEN RUSHED TO THE AID OF THOSE TRAPPED INSIDE AND CONTINUED THEIR EFFORTS UNTIL EVERY MEMBER OF THE BOMBER CREW HAD BEEN CARRIED TO SAFETY."

GH430AEW -

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8- (AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN BOOMERANG IS IN ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

IT IS A NEW TYPE OF SINGLE-ENGINE FIGHTER PLANE, DESIGNED TO BE ESPECIALLY USEFUL FOR GROUND COOPERATION WORK. IN THIS CAPACITY, IT HAS HELPED THE AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS OVERRUN MUBO, A STRONG-POINT 12 MILES BELOW SALAMAUA, NEW GUINEA, HAS AIDED THE ALLIES IN MOVING TO THE VERY EDGE OF THE SALAMAUA AIRSTRIP AND IN MAKING THE NEW LANDINGS OF THE PAST FEW DAYS AROUND LAE.

HEADQUARTERS, HOWEVER, WITHHELD DISCLOSURE OF THE PLANE'S USE UNTIL TODAY.

FT11PCW NM

(HR) SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT 7-(AP)-WHILE PARATROOPERS DROPPED FROM AMERICAN PLANES TO POSITIONS BEHIND THE JAPANESE IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY NEAR LAE, STAFF SGT. FRED HEHLING OF ORANGE, N.J., WAS TAKING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ACTION.

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT 7 (AP)-THERE IS STILL TIME FOR MATRIMONY IN NEW GUINEA DURING THIS BUSINESS OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

IN A BRIEF ARMY PROTESTANT CEREMONY IN THE SMALL OFFICE OF A CHAPLAIN TODAY, THE MARRIAGE OF MAJOR LOUIS S. GREEN OF KANSAS CITY, MO., AND ARMY NURSE SECOND LT. MARY E. CHAPLIN OF FALLING SPRING, VA., WAS SOLEMNIZED WITH ALL THE SERIOUSNESS OF A FIFTH AVENUE WEDDING.

THE CHAPLAIN OFFICIATING WAS LT.COL. ERNEST B. ELLIOTT OF HAMMOND, LA. COL. JOHN CREHAN OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., GAVE THE BRIDE AWAY AND THE BEST MAN WAS FIRST LT. ROBERT NEWSOME OF RAPID CITY, S.D.

NATIVE FLOWERS COVERED THE BRIDAL PATH AND WERE DRAPED OVER THE DOOR OF THE CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE.

CORP. HILARY HUX OF PORTSMOUTH, VA., PLAYED THE VIOLIN.

THE HONEYMOON WILL TAKE THE NEWLYWEDS ON A BRIEF TRIP TO SYDNEY.

GG107PCW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-RETURNING FROM A BOMBING AND STRAFING MISSION NEAR LAE, A MITCHELL BOMBER BLEW A TIRE ON LANDING AND CAREENED INTO THE DIRT AT HIGH SPEED.

RANKING OFFICERS STANDING ON THE FIELD TO WATCH THE RETURN OF THE SHIPS HASTENED TO THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT. CRASH TRUCKS AND AMBULANCES ALSO RACED OUT FULL TILT. THEY FOUND NO ONE HURT.

WHILE THE CREW STOOD AROUND THE BOMBER SOMEWHAT SHAKEN BY THE LANDING, MAJ. GEN. RICHARD K. SUTHERLAND WALKED TO THE PILOT, FIRST LT. ROBERT ROBINETTE OF HOUSTON, TEX., AND CONGRATULATED HIM ON HIS EXCELLENT MANEUVERING OF THE CRIPLED PLANE.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS INCLUDED FIRST LT. SAMUEL SLVTZKY OF PEEKSKILL, N.Y., THE OBSERVER; TECH. SGT. VERNON ANDERSON, RED GRANITE, WIS.,

RADIO OPERATOR; AND SGT.ROBERT JONES, SANTA ANA,CALIF., GUNNER.

A SOLDIER STANDING NEARBY LEANED OVER TO HIS BUDDY AND WHISPERED: "BROTHER, THAT'S SOME DEAL. TWO-STAR GENERALS RIGHT ON THE SPOT AS FAST AS THE CRASH TRUCK. SOME ATTENTION WE'RE GETTING!"

FJ351ACW

(NR) MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,SEPT 7-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT WAS SHOWN THE KITCHEN OF THE MELBOURNE GENERAL HOSPITAL BY TECH. SGT.EARL BENNETT OF WILDWOOD,N.J., DURING HER RECENT VISIT THERE WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED AMERICAN SERVICEMEN WHO ARE PATIENTS IN THE INSTITUTION.

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Q712AEW

SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT.8-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, ACCOMPANIED BY A GUARD OF HONOR COMPOSED OF FIRST WORLD WAR VETERANS, VISITED HOSPITALS AND MET MILITARY PERSONNEL DURING HER SECOND DAY IN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST CITY.

THE FIRST LADY OF UNITED STATES ALSO VISITED THE SYDNEY SERVICES CLUB, PATRONIZED BY 9,000 AMERICAN AND 7,000 AUSTRALIAN FIGHTING MEN WEEKLY.

AT ST.ANTHONY'S NURSES HOME, THE FIRST LADY WAS GREETED BY USO CLUB DIRECTOR HALLIE BAUMBERGER OF LOUISVILLE, KY. SHE CHATTED WITH LOIS CHAPPEL OF WETHERFIELD, CONN.

MRS.ROOSEVELT WISHED "MUCH HAPPINESS TO AIR CORPS LT.GORDON PRENTISS OF CLEVELAND, O., AND JOAN MANNING, ATTRACTIVE SYDNEY MODEL, WHO HAVE JUST ANNOUNCED THEIR ENGAGEMENT.

AT THE CHEVERELLS OFFICERS CLUB SHE MET LOUISE LEE OF NEW YORK CI ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ELAINE CHAPMAN OF UNION CITY, PA., AND KATHERINE GREGG LITSCHER OF HAMILTON, VA., STAFF ASSISTANTS. AT

30.24 - 8171

THE BERNLEY OFFICERS CLUB WERE ANETTE ROBIN OF NEW YORK CITY, AND ELEANOR JACKSON OF NEW BRITAIN, CONN., STAFF ASSISTANTS.

WELCOMING GROUP AT THE SYDNEY SERVICES CLUB WAS COMPOSED OF DIRECTOR ANTHONY M.CANORA OF HARTFORD, CONN., ASSISTANT MARJORIE HENDRICKS OF WASHINGTON, D.C., LUCILE ALLEN OF BROCTON, N.Y., CHARLES LYLE CARRUTHERS OF AKRON, O., ETHEL PARKER OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., MARY IRENE MCKAY OF TAMPA, FLA., MARTHA MORE GOLDEN OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AND MRS.THYRZA STURGES HERSHEY OF NEW YORK CITY.

FR1005PCW NM

A U.S. ARMY MULTI-MOTORED TRANSPORT WAS

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, SEPT. 7-(AP)-~~CRUXERRXOASXPREPXZXOBAXZMARXEMEXBAPERZXZORX~~

LONG OVER-DUE TODAY ON A FLIGHT FROM MANAOS, BRAZIL,TO CALI, COLOMBIA, AND CONCERN FOR THE SAFETY OF THOSE ABOARD WAS ~~EXPRESS~~ FELT HERE.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS THAT THE PLANE HAD EITHER CRASHED A OR MADE A FORED LANDING NEAR RONCESVALLES IN THE MOUNTAINOUS DEPARTMENT OF TOLIMA LACKED OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

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TWO COLOMBIAN ARMY AND ONE U.S. ARMY PLANES, MEANWHILE, CONTINUED THE SEARCH FOR THE ~~EXPRZ~~ MISSING PLANE, WHICH WAS DUE AT CALI SATURDAY NOON.

THE NAMES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS ABOARD WERE N O T IMMEDIATELY AVAILAB ALTHOUGH AN AIRCRAFT OF THIS TYPE NORMALLY CARRIES AT LEAST SIX MEN.

THE NEWSPAPER EL TIEMPO REPORTED THAT RESIDENTS OF TOLIMA SAW A PLANE

WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE MISSING ONE PREPARING TO DESCEND ZXXXZXXXZX ZXZXZXXXX BUT THEY WERE UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE CRAFT LANDED SAFELY OR CRASHED.

DESPITE ALARM OVER THE MISSING PLANE'S FATE, IT WAS THOUGHT HERE THAT A LANDING MIGHT POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN MADE SOMEWHERE N O T IMMEDIATELY IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH BOGOTA.

SEP 8 1943

LN/MCEVOYS1030/1230

LIMA,PERU, SEPT. 7 (AP)--A UNITED STATES ARMY PLANE DOING PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK OVER THE AMAZON JUNGLES WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE CRASHED YESTERDAY AND SIX MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE KILLED. A SEVENTH, AN ENLISTED MAN, WAS REPORTED IN A SERIOUS CONDITION IN A HOSPITAL AT IQUITOS,PERU,NEAR WHERE THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM THE PLANE WERE XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX FOR USE IS HELPING TOXX ESTABLISH A NEW BOUNDARY BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR,THE REPORT SAID.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT 7-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE CABINET DECIDED TONIGHT AT A TWO-HOUR MEETING TO PUBLISH THE TEXTS OF MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN SECRETARY OF STATE HULL AND FOREIGN MINISTER SEGUNDO STORNI IN WHICH HULL REFUSED AN ARGENTINE BID FOR LEND-LEASE AID.

AFTER THE MEETING STORNI SAID IT HAD BEEN DECIDED TO DISTRIBUTE THE MESSAGES WITHOUT COMMENT, LEAVING THE PRESS TO EXPRESS ITS OWN VIEWS.

SB1053PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS, SPEAKING TODAY ON THE 122ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF BRAZIL, SAID THE SUPREME OBJECTIVE OF HIS COUNTRY AT THIS TIME "IS TO AID IN WINNING THE WAR AND PLACING BRAZIL IN A POSITION TO COLLABORATE WITH THE VICTORIOUS NATIONS IN THE REESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE."

PRESIDENT VARGAS ADDRESSED A HUGE CROWD GATHERED AT THE VASCO STADIUM.

"OUR FIGHTING PROBLEMS ARE NOT THE PROBLEMS OF MEN; THESE WE KHAVE ABUNDANTLY, READY FOR COMBAT," HE SAID. "WE NEED ONLY EQUIPMENT, WHICH IS INDISPENSIBLE TO MODERN WARFARE."

IN THIS MATERIAL ASPECT, HE SAID, BRAZIL IS RECEIVING THE "EFFICIENT AID OF OUR LOYAL AND VALOROUS ALLIES" OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEP 8 1943

SB1110/032

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT.7-(AP)-COMM.CRUTCHFIELD ADAIR, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SAN JUAN NAVAL AIR STATION, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE NORFOLK NAVAL AIR STATION AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER, HEADQUARTERS OF THE TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COMM.ADAIR, A NATIVE OF LONG BEACH,CALIF., HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE CARIBBEAN AREA FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS. HE FORMERLY SERVED ON THE U.S.S.LEXINGTON.

NW1056PEW

30.24—8173

ottawa,sept. 7 (ap)--pvt. george brookes of glandale,calif.,was list as wounded in the sicilian campaign in a casualty list issued tonigh by the canadian defense headquarters.

brookes' sister, mrs. jean paula cappellitti lives at 811 east colorado st.,glendale,the casualty list reported.

ottawa,sept. 7 (ap)--pvt. joseph grigas of worchester,mass.,was listed as wounded in a casualty list issued tonight by the canadian defense headquarters in connection with the sicilian campaign.

grigas' father, paul grigas, was listed as living at 3 clapp st.,worchester.

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cpl2-am815pew

MIAMI,FLA., SEPT. 7-(AP)-THE SUB-CHASER PC-565 BLASTED AN ENEMY SUBMARINE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE ATLANTIC WITH DEPTH CHARGES AND THE LONE SURVIVOR WAS ITS COMMANDING OFFICER, WHO SCRAMBLED OUT OF THE CONNING TOWER HATCH JUST BEFORE THE SUB TOOK ITS FINAL DIVE.

THE 170-FOOT SUB-CHASER WAS ESCORTING A CONVOY WHEN 19-YEAR-OLD CISCO WILLIAM REEH OF COMFORT, TEXAS, A SOUNDMAN, PICKED UP THE SUB.

GENERAL QUARTERS SOUNDED. LT. WALTER T. FLYNN OF CANADAIGUA, N.Y., THE COMMANDER, ORDERED PC-565 TO START DEPTH CHARGES, AND THE FIRST WAS DROPPED WITHIN FOUR MINUTES OF THE FIRST CONTACT. A HEAVY RUMBLE OF EXPLOSIONS FOLLOWED.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS HERE TOLD THE STORY OF THE SUB SINKING TONIGHT IN A STATEMENT, WHICH SAID IT WAS ONE OF THE 90 SUBMARINES THE NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORTED SUNK IN MAY, JUNE AND JULY.

LT. FLYNN IS NOW AN INSTRUCTOR AT THE MIAMI SUBCHASER TRAINING CENTER.

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"THE PATROL BOAT TURNED BACK TOWARD THE TARGET AS ENORMOUS AIR BUBBLES ROSE FROM THE SPOT CLOSE TO THE DEPTH CHARGE PATTERN," THE NAVY'S STATEMENT RELATED. "THEN THE SUBMARINE'S CONNING TOWER BROKE SURFACE ALMOST DEAD AHEAD. A LOOKOUT SHOUTED:

"'SUBMARINE ON SURFACE.'

"THE CONNING TOWER BROACHED HIGHER UNTIL THE DECKS WERE NEARLY AWASH. THE CRIPPLED ENEMY VESSEL BORE SLUGGISHLY TO THE RIGHT. ALL OF THE PC-565'S GUNS WHICH COULD BE BROUGHT TO BEAR OPENED FIRE AND HITS WERE SCORED."

AS LIEUT. FLYNN BORE DOWN ON THE SUBMARINE TO RAM IT, THE ENEMY CRAFT BEGAN TO SINK AGAIN. THE CONNING TOWER HATCH OPENED AND ONE MAN CLIMBED OUT.

. "SUBMARINES DON'T DIVE WITH THEIR CONNING TOWER HATCHES OPEN," THE NAVY'S STATEMENT SAID, SIGNIFICANTLY.

LIEUT. FLYNN ORDERED ANOTHER DEPTH CHARGE DROPPED OVER THE SPOT WHERE THE ENEMY CRAFT WAS LAST SEEN. THE WATER CHURNED AND OIL BEGAN TO COME UP. THEN THE LONE SURVIVOR, THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE UNDERSEA CRAFT, WAS PICKED UP.

THE PC-565 SEARCHED THE AREA, BUT SAW ONLY OIL, BUBBLES AND WRECKAGE ARISING FROM THE SEA.

LIEUT. ERNEST D. BUTTON OF MANHASSET, L. I., IS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE PC-565, AND LIEUT. (JG) CHARLES P. SHEPPARD OF SULPHUR

1943

SPRINGS, TEXAS, IS GUNNERY OFFICER.

SEAMAN JAMES CLEMENT WEBER OF MILWAUKEE, WIS. (2532 W. LOCUST ST.) STEERED THE PC-565 IN THE ATTACK AND HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO QUARTERMASTER, THIRD CLASS, THE NAVY SAID.

GS1058PCW NM

NEW YORK, SEPT 7-(AP)-TWO DAUGHTERS OF PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO OF JAPAN ARE WORKING IN A JAPANESE ARMAMENT FACTORY, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS. THE BROADCAST SAID THE YOUNG WOMEN, AGED 26 AND 20, HAD BEEN AT THEIR JOBS MORE THAN TWO MONTHS UNDER ASSUMED NAMES.

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SB1059PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7 - (AP)- "MORE AND MORE GERMAN REGULARS ARE BEING DRAWN OUT OF RUMANIA, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY, QUOTING MESSAGES FROM ISNABUL.

"THE DIVISION OF REGULARS, FORMERLY STATIONED AT TASSY, HAS ALREADY BEEN FURTHER REPLACED BY TWO REGIMENTS OF RUMANIAN AND BULGARIAN GERMANS AID SENT TO THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS.

IT ADDED THAT THIS WAS "VERY MUCH AGAINST THE WISHES OF MARSHAL ANTONESCU, WHO HAS BEEN ASKING TO HAVE THE GERMAN GARRISONS IN RUMANIA REINFORCED.

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 8 1943

THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE WAR MINISTRY HAD PROMOTED LT. GEN. SHIZUICHI TANAKA, FORMER COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES, TO A FULL GENERAL.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT TANAKA RETURNED TO JAPAN FROM THE PHILIPPINES LAST MAY AND NOW WAS SERVING AS A MEMBER OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

TANAKA, A FORMER MILITARY ATTACHE TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, COMMANDED AN ARMY UNIT IN CHINA FROM 1939 TO 1942 BEFORE HE WAS APPOINTED HEAD OF THE JAPANESE FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

M1127AFM

D12CWX (WAR INTERPT)

AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR AMS

EDITORS: DURING KIRKE L.SIMPSON'S VACATION, THIS SPECIAL FEATURE IS BEING WRITTEN BY VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON STAFF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY JOHN J.WIGGINS

NEWS OF CONTINUING ALLIED GAINS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD-WIDE FIGHTING FRONTS IS COUPLED WITH INCREASING INDICATIONS THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH CHIEFTAINS ALREADY HAVE THE FOUNDATION OF A POST-WAR PLAN WHICH THEY WOULD LIKE TO SEE PUT INTO EFFECT WHEN THE SHAKY AXIS FRAMEWORK EVENTUALLY COLLAPSES.

IT WOULD BE OUT OF CHARACTER FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WHO ARE NOW IN CONFERENCE, TO BE WITHOUT STRONG IDEAS ABOUT WHAT FORM THE POST-WAR WORLD SHOULD TAKE.

SIMILARLY, IT CAN BE PRESUMED THAT EACH COULD NOT AFFORD TO BE CAUGHT UNPREPARED SHOULD THE AXIS BLOW UP TOMORROW OR A YEAR OR EVEN TWO YEARS HENCE.

EVEN NOW, WORD COMES FROM A HIGH AUTHORITY THAT THE TWO NATIONS VIRTUALLY ARE AGREED ON AT LEAST TEMPORARY CONTINUATION OF THEIR COMBINED CHIEFS-OF-STAFF AFTER THE WAR.

HOW FAR REACHING SUCH PLANS MAY BE DEPEND LARGELY ON THE REACTION OF RUSSIA'S MARSHAL STALIN, WHO MAY BE PREVAILED UPON TO ATTEND A TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE.

MR.ROOSEVELT LET IT BE KNOWN YESTERDAY THAT A THREE-DAY ALLIED WAR COUNCIL IS NEARER ACTUALITY AND THAT ITS OBJECTIVES WOULD BE GREATER MILITARY COORDINATION NOW AND A CLOSER UNDERSTANDING ON PRESENT AND POST WAR POLITICS.

A TIP THAT THE LEADERS OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA AT LEAST HAVE A SKELETON PLAN FORMED FROM THEIR NUMEROUS CONFERENCES CAME FROM CHURCHILL.

3024-8175

3024-P175

SPEAKING AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY MONDAY, THE PRIME MINISTER OBSERVED THAT THE SMOOTHLY RUNNING MACHINERY OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CHIEFS OF STAFF MUST BE KEPT OPERATING PROBABLY FOR A GOOD MANY YEARS AFTER THE WAR-- "FOR OUR OWN SAFETY AS WELL AS FOR THE SECURITY OF THE REST OF THE WORLD."

WHILE THE PRIME MINISTER WAS REFERRING PRIMARILY TO CONTINUED AMERICAN-BRITISH COOPERATION, IT IS LIKELY NOW THAT STALIN IS AS WELL INFORMED OF THESE PLANS AS OF AMERICAN-BRITISH MILITARY MANEUVERS.

MEANTIME, PERSISTENT MILITARY ADVANCES AGAINST THE AXIS IN RUSSIA, ITALY AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC DEMONSTRATED ANEW THAT THE "POST-WAR ERA" MAY ARRIVE SOONER THAN WAS ONCE THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

THE ROME RADIO CAST OUT NEW PEACE FEELERS AND SPECULATION GREW THAT ENRICO GALEAZZI, A VATICAN OFFICIAL, IS ON THE WAY TO WASHINGTON IN A MISSION TO TAKE ITALY OUT OF THE WAR.

REPORTS FROM NEUTRAL STOCKHOLM INDICATED THAT HITLER INTUITION IS AT VARIANCE AGAIN WITH HIS OFFICERS' MILITARY STRATEGY--THE QUESTION BEING WHETHER THE AXIS SHOULD GAMBLE ON A STAND AT THE RIVER PO IN ITALY AS HITLER WANTS OR WITHDRAW BEHIND THE ALPS.

THE ALLIED PENETRATION IN ITALY IS NOT THE CORPORAL'S SOLE ALARM, HOWEVER. THE RUSSIANS ARE RELENTLESSLY PUSHING BACK HIS ARMIES IN THE EAST WITH TERRIFIC LOSSES AND THE UNPRECEDENTED SCALE OF THE AIR WAR OVER HIS EUROPEAN FORTRESS INDICATES THAT THE SOFTENING UP PROCESS IS ATTAINING A CLIMAX.

THE TRAP IS CLOSING ON ABOUT 20,000 JAPANESE IN THE LAE-SALAMAUA AREA OF NEW GUINEA WHERE A SPECTACULAR U.S. PARACHUTE ATTACK BOTTLED UP THE ONLY ESCAPE ROUTE BEHIND LAE.

THE SPEEDING UP OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN IS BEING FELT BY TOKYO. IN BROADCASTS REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, TOKYO RADIO TOLD THE NIPPONESE THAT THE WAR OUTLOOK "WARRANTS ABSOLUTELY NO OPTIMISM."

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SEP.8 1943

Marshall May Command Invasion from England

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Associated Press War Analyst

This past long weekend has been a notable one for Allied arms around the world.

Since invasion of France across the English channel is one of the Paramount issues of the moment, I think we must place among the foremost of the developments an announcement in the Washington Evening Star. The Star's foreign affairs writer, Constantine Brown, says he learns on the highest authority that General George C. Marshall, U. S. chief of staff, will be named commander-in-chief of any Allied invasion of the continent from England.

This means, Brown points out, "that preparations for operating across the English channel are sufficiently advanced to select a leader." He emphasizes, however, that well-informed circles say this mustn't be taken as meaning the invasion is ready to begin within the next few weeks.

Well, whether the invasion comes soon or late, what we have to keep in mind is this: When it does arrive, and we have an Allied army safely ashore in France, it's going to place an unescapable squeeze on Herr Hitler, for he will be between the Russians on the East and the other United Nations on the west.

Should the Allies be able to carry out this most dangerous and difficult of all operations this year, the Nazi all highest will have a very, very unhappy Christmas.

Fitting this announcement like a glove is the news of the continued Red advance against the Nazi right wing. Soviet forces are smashing at the gates of the big industrial city and mining center of Stalino which is the key position of the Germans in the rich Donets basin. The invaders have held this strong point ever since they captured it almost two years ago, and have fortified it heavily as their main bastion in the south.

Farther north the Reds have tightened their grip on the strategic Bryansk-Kiev railway which controls a wide sweep of territory. Up in the Smolensk sector, along the route where Napoleon broke his back, the Germans have been counter-attacking fiercely, but Moscow reports that all thrusts have been repulsed.

BLANK

ITALY SURRENDERS, WILL RESIST GERMANS; AMERICAN TROOPS LAND IN ITALIAN PORTS; RUSSIANS IN STALINO, CLEAR DONETS BASIN

BADOGLIO ORDERS ARMY TO FIGHT BACK IN EVENT OF ATTACK BY GERMANS

KENNEDY

Eisenhower Reveals Armistice Was Signed Day Invasion Began But Effective Date Delayed Until Moment Favorable To Allies

SEP 9, 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 8 — War between the United Nations and Italy ended at 6.30 P. M. (12.30 P. M., E. W. T.) today, as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower accorded a military armistice following unconditional surrender of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government. Eisenhower's announcement was coupled with an appeal to the Italian people to drive the Germans from their soil, and a promise of help from the Allies in doing so.

But there is a powerful German army in Italy, giving prospect of a gigantic battle and no hope that all Italy itself will fall like a plum to the Allies.

There is every likelihood the Nazis will fight desperately to hold the country and that one of the most critical phases of the battle of Europe is about to begin.

To Oppose Attack From "Other Quarters"

Badoglio in a proclamation issued simultaneously called on Italian soldiers to cease fighting the American and British forces but to "oppose attacks from any other quarter."

This could only mean to fight back if the Germans attack them.

The military armistice, approved also by Russia, actually was signed in Sicily last Friday, on the day Italy was invaded, with the stipulation it would "come into force at a moment most favorable to the Allies."

"Moment Has Arrived," Says Eisenhower

"That moment has now arrived," headquarters asserted.

Eisenhower pledged the aid of the United Nations to Italians who help to "eject the German aggressor."

Allied bombers immediately roared over the war-weary nation, dropping pamphlets declaring that, "Backed by the might of the Allies, Italy now has the opportunity of taking vengeance on the German oppressor and of aiding in the expulsion of the eternal enemy from Italian soil."

Call Issued To Italian Workers

It called on workers to prevent the movement of German troops or supplies by ship, rail or road, and Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied naval commander, broadcast an appeal to seamen to save their vessels from Germans.

Official statements here did not specifically say Allied forces would occupy Italy, but the assertion that they would smash at the Germans in Italy made this seem obvious.

Italy accepted all the terms imposed by the Allies—they were not disclosed—and will be obliged to "comply with political, economic and financial conditions" which will be imposed later.

The surrender was announced simultaneously by Allied headquarters and by Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government.

Leaflets Give Civilians "Battle Orders"

The leaflets dropped by Allied planes announced the news of the armistice to Italian civilians, and gave them these "battle orders for this phase of the war for the liberation of Europe."

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To obey all orders of Allied commanders in occupied areas.

To do "nothing whatsoever to assist the Germans."

"He who wins the battle of transport wins the war" in Italy, the message declared, and transportation workers "can and will play a decisive role."

Complete And Absolute Defeat

The war adventure into which Italy was embarked by Benito Mussolini, the creator of Fascism, who was himself deposed last July 25, thus ended in complete and absolute defeat—but with the promise that the Allies would help in freeing the country of the German yoke.

As the armistice was announced, British and Canadians of the Eighth Army were already installed on the Italian toe, widening their invasion hold with scant opposition.

Italy was primarily important to the Germans because of her position in the Mediterranean and other geographical advantages. These now are lost except in so far as the Nazis may be able to keep some hold on the nation.

Considerable Nazi Force In Italy

Germany still has considerable forces in Italy.

In the coming hours events may continue to move swiftly.

Italy's collapse represents the greatest victory so far scored by the United Nations in four years of the second World War, and reduces the opponents worthy of consideration from three to two.

An additional communique issued late tonight said "the armistice is strictly a military instrument signed by soldiers. No political, financial or economic terms are included. These will be imposed later.

"Granting of the armistice means only cessation of

30 24- 8177

30 24- 8177

Badoglio Tells Italian Forces To Resist Nazis

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Thursday, Sept. 9—(AP) Allied troops landed early today in the Naples area, a third of the way up the Italian boot, a few hours after the surrender of Italy was announced.

The occupation of the bomb-battered area presumably places Allied forces behind at least some of the German troops retreating from southern Italy.

The Allied announcement said merely that "further operations have started on the Italian mainland in the vicinity of Naples."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower granted Italy a military armistice on terms of unconditional surrender yesterday and Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio read the announcement to his people on the Rome radio.

(This dispatch did not indicate the makeup of the landing parties. A Tunis radio broadcast reported by the OWI, however, said powerful British, American and Canadian armies participated.

Naples, in peace-time a city of almost 1,000,000 population, is a vital link in Italy's north-south railway communications and a major supply port. Rising from the shore in the form of an amphitheater, it has been pounded long and hard by Allied bombers seeking to check its use for military purposes of the Axis.

The one-sentence announcement of the new operations came just 12 hours after that of the Italian surrender. No details were immediately available.

Some 200 miles separate the zone of operations in Calabria, where the British Eighth army is pushing ahead, and the new battlefield created by the invasion in the Naples area.

From Naples it is approximately 83 airline miles in a northeasterly direction across the Italian mainland to the Adriatic sea.

(Multiple Allied landings upon the west coast of the peninsula were reported by two Swedish newspapers and an Italian language broadcast from the Allied-controlled Tunis radio as President Roosevelt told the American people "we must drive the Germans out of Italy."

Sardinia Invasion Told

(The Swedish papers reported Allied landings at Naples, Genoa, Gaeta and Civitavecchio as well as on the island of Sardinia. The Stockholm Dagens Nyheter said there were rumors that parachute troops had dropped at the Calabrian town of Pizzo, on the instep of the Italian boot. The Tunis radio said "powerful British, American and Canadian armies are landing at various points in the heart of Italy.")

The war between the United Nations and Italy officially ended at 6:30 p. m. (12:30 p. m. E. W. T.) yesterday.

Gen. Eisenhower's announcement was coupled with an appeal to the Italian people to drive the Germans from their soil, and a promise of help from the Allies in doing so.

Premier Badoglio in a proclamation issued simultaneously called on Italian soldiers to cease fighting the American and British forces but to "oppose attacks from any other quarter."

This could only mean to fight back if the Germans attack them.

The military armistice, approved also by Russia, actually was signed in Sicily last Friday on the day Italy was invaded, with the stipulation it would "come into force at a moment most favorable to the Allies."

"That moment has now arrived," headquarters asserted.

Nazi Bastion Breached

Thus was Hitler's continental bastion breached, and the war shortened by this greatest of Allied triumphs.

Gen. Eisenhower pledged the aid of the United Nations to Italians who help to "eject the German aggressor."

Allied bombers immediately roared over the war-weary nation, dropping pamphlets declaring that "backed by the might of the Allies, Italy now has the opportunity of taking vengenace on the German oppressor and of aiding in the expulsion of the eternal enemy from Italian soil."

It called on workers to prevent the movement of German troops or supplies, by ship, rail, or road.

Official statements here did not specifically say Allied forces would occupy Italy, but the assertion that they would smash at the Germans in Italy made this seem obvious.

Italy Accepts All Terms

Italy accepted all the terms imposed by the Allies — they were not disclosed — and will be obliged to "comply with political, economic, and financial conditions" which will be imposed later.

The surrender was announced simultaneously by Allied headquarters and by Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government, with Gen. Eisenhower in a brief broadcast (at 12:30 p. m., E. W. T.) stating that "the Italian government has surrendered its armed forces unconditionally."

"As Allied commander in chief," he said, "I have granted a military armistice, the terms of which have been approved by the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"Thus, I am acting in the interests of the United Nations.

"The Italian government has bound itself to abide by these terms without reservation," and the armistice "becomes effective this instant.

"Hostilities between the armed forces of the United Nations and those of Italy terminate at once. All Italians who now act to help eject the German aggressors from Italian soil will have the assistance and support of the United Nations."

The proclamation by Premier Badoglio sent to Allied headquarters and released here said Italian troops will "cease all acts of hostility against the Anglo-American forces wherever they may be met. They will, however, oppose attacks from any other quarter."

The Italian government "recognizing the impossibility of continuing the unequal struggle against the overwhelming power of the enemy" asked for the armistice "with the object of avoiding further and more grievous harm to the nation."

The war adventure into which Italy was embarked by Benito Mussolini, the creator of Fascism, who was himself deposed last July 25, thus ended in complete and absolute defeat — but with the promise that the Allies would help in freeing the country of the German yoke.

Firm Hold on Toe

As the armistice was announced, British and Canadians of the Eighth army were already installed on the Italian toe, widening their invasion hold with scant opposition.

Germany still has considerable forces in Italy.

In the coming hours, events may continue to move swiftly.

Italy's collapse represents the greatest victory so far scored by the United Nations in four years of the Second World war, and reduces the opponents worthy of consideration from three to two.

A special headquarters announcement said Italy made peace overtures "some weeks ago" and that a meeting was held in neutral territory. The Allied terms, on the Casablanca pattern, were "unconditional surrender."

"On this understanding," the announcement continued, "representatives of the Allied commander in chief were empowered to communicate to them (Italian representatives) the military conditions which they would have to fulfill.

"One clause in these military terms binds the Italian government to comply with the political, economic and financial conditions which will be imposed later.

"Further meetings were arranged and took place in Sicily.

"The armistice was signed at Allied advance headquarters there on Sept. 3, but it was agreed with the representatives of the Italian government that the armistice should come into force at a moment most favorable to the Allies, and be simultaneously announced by both sides. That moment has now arrived.

"The possibility of a German move to forestall publication of the armistice by the Italian government was discussed during the negotiations. To meet this eventuality, it was agreed that one of the senior Italian military representatives should not return to Rome. He is now in Sicily.

"Further, Marshal Badoglio arranged to send the text of his proclamation to Allied headquarters."

Italy was primarily important to the Germans because of her position in the Mediterranean and other geographical advantages. These now are lost except insofar as the Nazis may be able to keep some hold on the nation.

Battle Orders for Public

The leaflets dropped by Allied planes announced the news of the armistice to Italian civilians, and gave them these "battle orders for this phase of the war for the liberation of Europe":

To obey all orders of Allied commanders in occupied areas.

To do "nothing whatsoever to assist the Germans."

"He who wins the battle of transport wins the war" in Italy, the messages declared, and transportation workers "can and will play a decisive role."

It asked railway, dock, and road workers to see that not a single train, a single German ship, nor a single truck carrying Nazi troops or war materials is permitted to move.

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hostilities between the armed forces of Italy and those of the United Nations.

To Help Italy Against Nazis

"On the other hand, representatives of the United Nations have indicated they will assist and support any Italian armed forces or Italian individuals who oppose the Germans or obstruct the (German) war effort."

Mussolini and the others who led Italy into the war face punishment at the hands of the victorious United Nations.

While Italian armed forces undoubtedly will be accorded the right of honorable surrender, there was no mention of this in the official statements.

Collapse of the Italian war machine gives the Germans staggering problems of occupation.

It was reported that Italian occupying troops in France already were moving home. Those in the Balkans presumably will try to get home.

Should the Nazis attempt to occupy northern Italy, it would be one more country to be garrisoned against hostile acts of the population.

The communique said the truce was approved by the United States, British and Russian governments, but made no mention of French or other United Nations governments. It is known, however, that the French Committee of National Liberation here was aware in recent days that the negotiations were going on.

North Africa Troops Sing

Algiers and other North African cities were filled tonight with singing, jubilant soldiers.

Italy entered the war June 10, 1940, when Mussolini attacked a prostrate France in hopes of winning some cheaply gained loot. The nation thus was at war 3 years, 2 months and 29 days.

Her war history was almost entirely one of defeats and increasing German domination. At the start she was theoretically an equal partner of the Axis. At the end, she was reduced to German vassalage and was the object of German scorn.

Despite their record of defeats, the Italian soldiers often showed valor, however, and the task of defeating Italy was not an easy one.

Nearly 1,000,000 Captured

Italy's casualties in dead and wounded, while considerable, were nothing like those suffered by the Nazis on the Russian front. Her losses in soldiers captured were enormous. The total of Italians in Allied prison camps now approaches 1,000,000.

One thing seems certain—the Italian people never had their heart in the war and their disaffection increased with reverses and the German domination. For centuries the Germans have been one people the Italians heartily disliked.

Capitulation No Surprise

The capitulation was no great surprise, as for weeks Italy had been tottering, and the feebleness of opposition to the British landing in Calabria last Friday made it plain there was not much fight left in the Italian armed forces.

More than 200 persons, including war correspondents, saw some of the Italian negotiators arrive at Palermo airfield in Sicily. They came in a tri-motored Italian plane escorted by Spitfires, and gunners around the field had instructions to hold their fire.

But their presence remained an official secret until today.

General Eisenhower's Announcement

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 8—The text of General Eisenhower's announcement today on the capitulation of Italy:

This is Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied force. The Italian Government has surrendered its armed forces unconditionally. As Allied commander in chief, I have granted a military armistice, the terms of which have been approved by the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Thus, I am acting in the interests of the United Nations.

The Italian Government has bound itself to abide by these terms without reservation. The armistice was signed by my representative and the representative of Marshal Badoglio, and it becomes effective this instant.

Hostilities between the armed forces of the United Nations and those of Italy terminate at once. All Italians who now act to help eject the German aggressors from Italian soil will have the assistance and support of the United Nations.

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Badoglio's Proclamation

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 8—*The text of Marshal Badoglio's proclamation announcing Italy's surrender:*

The Italian Government, recognizing the impossibility of continuing the unequal struggle against the overwhelming power of the enemy, with the object of avoiding further and more grievous harm to the nation, requested an armistice from General Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Anglo-American Allied forces.

This request has been granted.

The Italian forces will, therefore, cease all acts of hostility against the Anglo-American forces wherever they may be met. They will, however, oppose attacks from any other quarter.

[Premier Badoglio personally read to the Italian people tonight his proclamation of surrender and his appearance before the Rome radio's microphone indicated that he was free of German molestation.]

Surrender Arrangements

Allied Headquarters of North Africa, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Allied headquarters' announcement on Italy's surrender:

Some weeks ago the Italian Government made an approach to the British and American governments with a view to concluding an armistice. A meeting was arranged and took place in neutral territory. It was at once explained to the representatives of the Italian Government that they must surrender unconditionally.

On this understanding representatives of the Allied commander in chief were empowered to communicate to them the military conditions which they would have to fulfill.

One clause in these military terms binds the Italian Government to comply with the political, economic and financial conditions of the Allies which will be imposed later.

Further meetings were arranged and took place in Sicily.

The armistice was signed at Allied advance headquarters there on September 3, but it was agreed with the representatives of the Italian Government that the armistice should come into force at a moment most favorable for the Allies, and be simultaneously announced by both sides. That moment has now arrived.

The possibility of a German move to forestall publication of the armistice by the Italian Government was discussed during the negotiations. To meet this eventuality it was agreed that one of the senior Italian military representatives should not return to Rome. He is now in Sicily.

Further, Marshal Badoglio arranged to send the text of his proclamation to Allied headquarters.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 8—Italian naval and merchant marine commanders were asked today by the Allied naval commander in chief in the Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, to avoid letting their ships fall into German hands and to sail immediately for Allied ports.

A message, broadcast by the United Nations radio in Algiers and recorded by the Associated Press, gave the Italians detailed instructions as to their course of action. It said:

"Sailors of the Italian navy and the mercantile marine! Your country has terminated hostilities against the United Nations. The German armed forces have become the open enemy of the Italian people and intend to seize your ships.

"Your ships are urgently needed to assist in the work of pouring supplies to Italy and your warships to protect them from the Germans. Take heed, therefore, that you do not scuttle your ships or allow them to be captured.

"The forces of the United Nations are watching out to receive you and protect you.

"Sail your ships and follow the directions now given to you by the United Nations.

"Ships in the Mediterranean: Sail to a place safe from the interference of the German armed forces. Sail if you can to North Africa or Gibraltar, to Sicily or Malta, to Haifa or Alexandria, or to Sicily, there to await the outcome of events.

"Ships in the Black Sea: Sail to Russian ports. If you have not the fuel to do this then proceed to neutral ports.

"When you meet forces of the United Nations identfy yourselves

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Italian Ship Captains Urged To Save Vessels From Nazis

Admiral Cunningham's Broadcast Gives Directions For Gaining Haven In Allied Ports

[By the Associated Press]

—by day, by flying a large black or dark blue pennant from the mainmast, by showing large circular black discs on your decks as identification to aircraft.

"By night if darkened ships are met burn, dimmed navigation lights and flash the letters G A or the darkened ship.

"Follow closely all directions of United Nations forces. These are given to ensure your safety.

Opportunity For Employment

"Merchant seamen: If you first preserve your ships intact and afterward satisfy the authorities of the United Nations that you will loyally cooperate with them, there will be opportunities for further seagoing employment for you on Italian ships.

"Those of you who are in the Aegean or Black Sea: You cannot make good your escape from the Germans who are now our enemies. Do not let your ships fall into their hands. In the last resort scuttle them or sabotage them rather than let them fall into the hands of the Germans, to be used against Italy.

"Ships intending to act in conformity with this message may confirm their safe conduct by calling Malta VPT or Algiers FUG or Alexandria SUH on 500 kilocycles."

Estimated At 300 Vessels

The Italian capitulation and the Allied message evoked a strong possibility that the Allies might obtain possession and use of both the Italian navy and merchant fleet, estimated at 300 vessels totaling 1,500,000 tons.

An authoritative naval source at Allied headquarters also pointed out that the capitulation might mean the release of United Nations vessels for service outside the Mediterranean — quite possibly some of them in the Pacific.

He estimated that the Italian navy, despite severe losses in the past two years, consists today of seven battleships, three aircraft carriers under construction, two heavy cruisers, both of which are damaged; nine light cruisers with two more nearing completion, some twenty-five destroyers and about sixty submarines.

Besides these, the Italians had a very considerable number of smaller craft, including torpedo boats, escort vessels, mine sweepers, trawlers and "E" boats.

Motor Craft A Specialty

Light, fast motor craft have always been an Italian specialty. They are quite similar to the American and British motor torpedo boats.

The Allied capture of Sicily, closing the Strait of Messina, virtually immobilized the Italian fleet which had been split in two—half at Taranto on the arch of the Italian foot and half at Spezia in northern Italy.

A few days ago the Taranto squadron sailed into the Adriatic Sea and far up to Pola, possibly within easy reach of the Germans.

Italy's known losses during the war by official count, omitting warships which were damaged but were later back in service, amount to five heavy cruisers, seven light cruisers, thirty-five destroyers and large torpedo boats and a large number of submarines and many lighter craft.

Include Luxury Liners

Of the 300 Italian merchant ships believed still harbored in Mediterranean ports, the most imposing are some sixty passenger vessels, aggregating 500,000 tons, notably the luxury liners Rex and Conte di Savoia.

Perhaps even more important, however, from the standpoint of the Allies are about 250 freighters totaling 700,000 tons and 60 oil tankers, aggregating 300,000 tons. Besides, there are innumerable coasters, schooners, fishing craft.

As important as the navy and merchant ships was the fact that the Allies have gained possession of great, undamaged Italian ports.

Allied air power concentrated its efforts principally on the Italian railroads and airdromes and left the ports undamaged in most instances.

Cunningham's Broadcast

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 8 (AP).—The complete text of the broadcast today by Admiral Cunningham follows:

"Sailors of the Italian Navy and the mercantile marine! Your country has terminated hostilities against the United Nations. The German armed forces have become the open enemy of the Italian people and intend to seize your ships.

"Your ships are urgently needed to assist in the work of pouring supplies to Italy and your warships to protect them from the Germans. Take heed, therefore, that you do not scuttle your ships or allow them to be captured.

"The forces of the United Nations are watching out to receive you and protect you.

"Sail your ships and follow the directions now given to you by the United Nations.

"Ships in the Mediterranean: Sail to a place safe from the interference of the German armed forces. Sail if you can to North Africa or Gibraltar, to Sicily or Malta, to Haifa or Alexandria, or to Sicily, there to await the outcome of events.

"Ships in the Black Sea: Sail to Russian ports. If you have not the fuel to do this, then proceed to neutral ports.

"When you meet forces of the United Nations identify yourselves —by day, by flying a large black or dark blue pennant from the main mast, by showing large circular black disks on your decks as identification to aircraft.

"By night, if darkened ships are met, burn dimmed navigation lights and flash the letters G A for the darkened ship.

"Follow closely all directions of United Nations forces. These are given to insure your safety.

Merchant seamen: If you first preserve your ships intact and afterwards satisfy the authorities of the United Nations that you will loyally co-operate with them, there will be opportunities for further sea-going employment for you on Italian ships.

"Those of you who are in the Aegean or Black Sea: If you cannot make good your escape from the Germans, who are now your enemies, do not let your ships fall into their hands. In the last resort scuttle them or sabotage them rather than let them fall into the hands of the Germans, to be used against Italy.

"Ships intending to act in conformity with this message may confirm their safe conduct by calling Malta VPT or Algigers FUG or Alexandria SUH on 500 kilo-

Nazis Believed Intrenched

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 8 (AP).—An additional headquarters communique issued late tonight said: "The armistice is strictly a military instrument signed by soldiers. No political, financial, or economic

terms are included. These will be imposed later.

"Granting of the armistice means only cessation of hostilities between the armed forces of Italy and those of the United Nations.

"On the other hand, representatives of the United Nations have indicated they will assist and support any Italian armed forces or Italian individuals who oppose the Germans or obstruct the (German) war effort."

While Italian armed forces undoubtedly will be accorded the right of honorable surrender, there was no mention of this in the official statements.

The communique said the armistice was approved by the American, British and Russian governments, but made no mention of French or other United Nations governments. It is known, however, that the French Committee of National Liberation here was aware in recent days that the negotiations were going on.

Algiers and other North African cities were filled tonight with singing, jubilant soldiers.

This correspondent has learned authoritatively that the German force in Italy is far more powerful than any the Allied armies yet have engaged on the southern front and that it is many times the size of what the Germans had in Africa and Sicily.

[Reports from neutral sources have indicated that the Germans had between twelve and eighteen divisions in the Po Valley region a month ago.]

Some of the toughest and best German divisions are on the peninsula. Italy, already badly torn and blasted by the war, apparently is to become the scene of a titanic struggle. The Germans are solidly intrenched in airfields and at other strategic points.

DISASTER FACES GERMAN TROOPS AS ITALY FALLS

Gen. Eisenhower Moves to Destroy or Trap All Nazis Below Alps.

ITALIANS MAY ASSIST

Whole German Position in South Bared by Nation's Collapse.

LONDON, Sept. 8. — (AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower moved implacably toward the destruction or possible entrapment of every German in Italy tonight with the abrupt collapse of the southern end of the Axis.

Catastrophe at last had caught Adolf Hitler by the throat and the German high command faced the greatest strategic disaster since the autumn of 1918 when the central powers' Balkan front disintegrated.

As the war thus entered a new and decisive phase for the Allies in the west leaflets were dropped to the Italian people—presumably at Gen. Eisenhower's direction—calling upon them to have their revenge upon the Germans and to aid the Allies in beating them down.

Italians were instructed in "battle orders" to give every assistance to United Nations troops and under no circumstances to aid any Nazi.

These instructions, too, went out over the Italian radio.

The Germans themselves apparently believed that huge Allied armies already were on the move to spring a cunningly-timed trap. Their broadcasts reported 200 ships, forming two convoys presumably laden with American troops and their equipment, were streaming toward Italy for the last campaigns of that peninsula.

Italians May Fight Nazis

And the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio gave strong indication that it would order Italian troops to march with Americans, British and Canadians if that became necessary to expel the Germans from Italian territory.

"Italians will resist x x x if attacked from any other (non-Allied) quarters" said a proclamation of Marshal Badoglio as heard by Algiers radio listeners.

How studied was the Allied plan for extermination of every shadow of German power in Italy was indicated by the fact that Premier Badoglio signed an unconditional surrender five days before it was announced.

The delay in making the surrender public seemed to mean that Gen. Eisenhower had calmly withheld the news of the greatest Allied victory of the war in order to make the best disposition of his forces to finish the job.

There were a number of suggestions as to who might take over the occupation of Italy and the final destruction of German strength there. Clearly the Germans had no intention of committing large forces south of Rome, but they may make a fight in the region of the Po in the north.

Mussolini Sought

To the occupation force presumably would fall the lot of seizing the person of Benito Mussolini against the day when judgment may be passed upon the man, who, of all Italians, was an enemy of the Allies and the leader who thrust his unhappy country into alliance with Hitler.

There was some hint, however, that this day of Allied justice might never come. Reports from Turkey said the former dictator was ill with cancer and interned in Fort Braschi, north of Rome.

The collapse of Italy—a nation that had lost more than 1,000,000 soldiers and an empire in a little over three years of ill-fated war—laid bare the whole German position in the south, from the Dardanelles to the French Riviera.

Hitler's loss of his greatest European ally perhaps was as fateful as was the Kaiser's in 1918 when Bulgaria, then Turkey, then Austria succumbed in quick succession to Allied arms and paved the way for the final catastrophe in Germany itself.

Premier Badoglio's capitulation had the immediate effect of stripping Hitler of about 27 Italian divisions posted in the Balkans. It probably means the immediate occupation by the Allies of such strategic spots as Sardinia and Corsica from which southern France may be invaded.

Bloody Campaign Held Possible

Although a bloody campaign may have to be fought in northern Italy before the last German is driven beyond the Alps, the Allies probably will gain quickly a variety of strategic air bases from which to punish every corner of the Reich.

An even more staggering blow to the Nazis may be the moral effect placing in doubt Hitler's ability to hold anywhere in southeastern Europe.

The dramatic bankruptcy of Fascism where it was cradled appeared bound to open crevices there, as well as in Germany.

Poised to take advantage of new battle arenas opened up in the southern theater were no less than seven Allied armies, some of them superbly in action in Italy, the American Seventh army, mysteriously inactive since the fall of Sicily, the British First and American Fifth armies which have been held in reserve in North Africa, the newly-equipped French army in North Africa, and the British Ninth and Tenth armies in the Middle East.

Hitler Relies on Satellites

Opposed to these forces of perhaps 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men Hitler had up to 18 divisions in Italy and perhaps 15 divisions in the Balkans, plus 20 Hungarian, 12 Rumanian and 15 Bulgarian divisions—perhaps 1,200,000 men.

This meant that Hitler must depend largely on unreliable satellite troops to hold in the south.

Balkans In Foment

But already the situation in the Balkans was such that the Allies might turn the business of taking countries "by telephone"—as Hitler used to do—to their own account.

In Bulgaria, the Cabinet was reported in session today to consider the knotty problem of choosing a regent to run the country following the death of King Boris. The choice undoubtedly will be sharply influenced by the news from Italy, especially since the mother of 6-year-old King Simeon is the daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy.

Hungary was reported taking steps to declare its capital, Budapest, an open city before Allied bombing fleets arrive.

Rumania, as well as Bulgaria and Hungary, long has been reported desirous of quitting the war.

In Yugoslavia and Greece guerrilla armies probably will be receiving Allied supplies through the Adriatic soon—if there is no outright Allied invasion.

DOWNING ST. SAYS TERMS ARE SECRET

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Herewith is the text of a statement from No. 10 Downing Street, official residence of Prime Minister Churchill, on the surrender of Italy:

"Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has announced from Algiers this afternoon the unconditional surrender by the Italian Government. The United Nations will recognize in this event a further signal weakening of Axis forces.

"The armistice is strictly a military instrument, signed by miltiary authorities, and does not include the political, financial and economic terms which will be imposed later.

"Furthermore it is evident that the present position does not permit public announcement of the contents of a military document signed in these circumstances.

"It is not, therefore, at present proposed to alter the date of the meeting of Parliament, but the Prime Minister expects to be in a position to make a full statement to Parliament on its reassembly."

Radio and Leaflets Urge Italians to Oust Germans

Order Rail and Dock Workers to Block Nazi Transport

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Italian people are being informed by radio and leaflets of the surrender of their government to the Allies.

The leaflets telling the news of the armistice also carried the following instructions to the Italian people:

"Italians! Backed by the might of the Allies, Italy now has the opportunity of taking vengeance on the German oppressor and of aiding in the expulsion of the eternal enemy from Italian soil.

"Italians! Here are your battle orders for this phase of the war for the liberation of Europe:

"1. In all territories occupied by the Allied armies give them all your assistance and obey precisely the orders of the commander in the field.

"2. In all areas where the German armies operate do nothing whatsoever to assist the Germans. Show your natural unity and your will to resist them by disciplined, unanimous refusal to become the accomplices of the German pirate.

"Workers! The war in Italy is your battle of transport. He who wins the battle of transport wins the war.

"In this battle the Italian people, and in particular the Italian transport workers, railway workers, dock workers and road workers, can and will play a decisive role.

"Railway workers! See that no single train carrying German material is permitted to pass.

"Dock workers! See that no single ship carrying German troops or materials is permitted to move in the area where you work.

"Italians! Make a supreme heroic effort now. In the next crucial week, by your disciplined resistance against the Germans, you can paralyze their communication lines and so help to win the Italian war of liberation."

Whereabouts of Fleet

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 8 (AP)—It was learned at Allied headquarters that the Italian Fleet had abandoned the naval base at Taranto, at the heel of the boot, steaming out of the much-bombed port and going to Pola, on the eastern Adriatic coast south of Trieste—the Italian port most distant from the war areas. So far as is known, the other main portion of the fleet still is at La Spezia, on the northwest coast.

Meaning Of Broadcast From Rome Now Clear

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 8 (AP)—A few days ago the Rome radio promised the Italian people that "help can be expected soon from an unexpected source."

Now the meaning is clear. The Italians meant help from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—not against the Allies but against the Germans.

Berlin Admits Fall of Stalino.

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The driving Russian forces smashed in to seize Stalino, Key city of the rich Donets Basin, and cleaned up the entire basin with the capture of 150towns and villages in an advance of up to twelve miles, Moscow announced tonight, adding that the drive carried as far as Novoekonomicheskoye, a little more than 100 miles from the Germans' last ditch line along the Dnieper.

The Soviet communique, broadcast by the Miscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here reported more than sixty populated places captured in the Bakhmach area west of Konotop where the Red Army pushed on by as much as seven miles. South of Bryansk another advance went forward more than six miles while gains were made west and southwest of Kharkov.

The capture of fiercely defended Stalino by the Russians was acknowledged by the Germans just a few hours earlier today.

The Red Army advance also crossed the rail line to Mariupol, sixty-five miles southwest of Stalino on the Sea of Azov.

The Red Army newspaper Red Star reported that other units had severed the main railroad from the Donets Basin to Dniepropetrovsk, 115 miles west of Stalino.

Nazi's Explanation.

The German communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said Stalino, Russia's twelfth largest city, had been evacuated "to shorten the front" after all military installations had been destroyed. Russian dispatches indicated Stalino fell in flanking moves rather than by direct assault.

This new victory followed upon Moscow's announcement that the Red armies had killed more than 420,000 Germans, wounded 1,080,000 and captured 38,600 in taking back at least 30,000 square miles of occupied territory since July 5.

Stalino, a city of about 500,000 pre-war population, was taken by the Germans in October, 1941, and the Russians never had been able to wrest it back until now.

Battle Continuing.

At the hub of a railway system serving the Donets Basin, Stalino is an excellent base for a possible thrust southwest to pinch the invaders completely out of their foothold in the Kuban and in the Crimea.

The German war bulletin said the Donets battle was raging with "undiminished violence."

The Russians said their armies were advancing all along the 600-mile front, and the Germans, as in the case of Taganrog and other cities, were the first to announce that Stalino had fallen.

Nazis Lose Much Material.

The tremendous German casualties were announced in a special Soviet communique broadcast from Moscow last night. Listed also were staggering losses in war material, the Russians reporting they had destroyed 5,729 warplanes, 8,400 tanks, 5,192 guns and more than 28,000 trucks. Captured material included 1,041 tanks, 2,018 guns, 5,382 machine guns and 7,953 trucks.

There was no reference in the Russian recapitulation to their own losses, which the Germans have asserted were extremely heavy.

The regular Soviet communique recorded a steady advance along the entire front yesterday, despite increasing German resistance, especially in the important Donets Basin salient. Here Red Army troops by-passed embattled Stalino to cut a rail supply line to the steel capital.

It was in this operation, the bulletin announced that the swiftly advancing Soviet troops

captured the rail junction of Ovcherikino, twenty miles northwest of Stalino, on the main line to Dnieperopetrovsk, which blocked another escape avenue to the Germans. More than ninety smaller localities also were swept into the Soviet bag, the Russians said.

Reds Gain Steadily.

The relentless strength of the Red Army offensive gave the Nazis no rest on the other three fronts that were active yesterday, according to the Moscow war bulletin. In the northern Ukraine, the area south of Kharkov and on the Bryansk sector continuous gains were recorded, with more than 200 towns and villages captured in advances up to twelve miles.

The northern Ukraine armies were under the command of Gens. Rokossovsky and Vatutin, already cited for their brilliant strategy by Premier Joseph Stalin. These forces stabbed westward from captured Konotop to storm the town of Chestnobudka, five miles north of Bakhmach, an important junction on the railway line to Kiev, the Nazi's Dnieper River key Bastion.

Gains of from two and one-half to four miles were reported on the front south of Kharkov. Here the railway town of Korkhi, twenty miles below Kharkov, and several other points were captured.

Advance in Bryansk Area.

To the north on the Bryansk sector, the Red advance westward continued at the same pace. The rail junction of Navlya, thirty miles south of Bryansk on the line to Konotop, fell to the Russians, together with fifty smaller towns and villages, the Soviet war bulletin said.

Chestnobudka, taken by the Red Army forces in their northern Ukraine drive yesterday, is on the railway leading to Gomel in White Russia, and is barely seventy-five miles from the famed Pripet Marshes. If the Russians are able to reach this wasteland area before the autumn heavy rains make further advances impossible, the whole German position would be in peril, and the entire Ukraine would be open to the threat of Russian encirclement. The rains have already started, Moscow dispatches said, but so far they have failed to hinder the Russian offensive.

REDS COMPLETE RECAPTURE OF RICH DONETS AREA

Fall of Stalino, Industrial Center, Wipes Out Entire Nazi Salient.

TANKS DRIVE WEST

German Planes, Supply Trains Are Captured Intact.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 9 — (AP) The Soviet army smashed in to capture Stalino, steel making center, wiped out the entire German salient in the important Donets basin and flung its might against the retreating German army along a 600-mile front north to Smolensk, Moscow announced today.

Even as 224 Moscow guns thundered their salute for Stalino, tank spearheads were stabbing 40 miles northwest of the city—named for Marshal Joseph Stalin—so swiftly they captured German planes still parked on an airfield and seized trainloads of supplies.

In the Donets basin area the Soviet forces were reported to be 100 miles from Dnieperopetrovsk, on the Dnieper river line to which the Germans appeared to be retreating. Far to the north, near captured Konotop, the Red army slashed to Borzna, 100 miles from Kiev, key city on the Dnieper.

The Germans, now menaced by the capitulation of Italy, the sagging of the Balkans and threat of an Allied invasion from the west appeared to be falling back to their last ditch line in Russia abandoning gains won in more than two bitter years of war.

Capture of the Donets basin returned to Russian an area rich in mines and factories and straightened the line south from Kharkov to the Sea of Azov.

200 Towns Seized

The Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said more than 200 towns and hamlets were captured in the day's advances around Stalino, south of Bryansk, west of Kharkov and toward Smolensk.

Stalino fell after fierce street fighting only today, the communique said, although the Germans announced earlier they had abandoned the city and destroyed its installations. The Russians said they captured large dumps of ammunition, many guns and mortars and other war materials in the city.

North of the city other Soviet columns, clearing out the Donets basin, routed the Germans from Krasnoarmeisokoye where 19 German planes were found intact on the abandoned airfield. Several railway trains, complete with military cargo were captured.

Borzna, northwest of Bakmarch, was captured in the push toward Kiev as 1,000 Germans fell before the advancing Russians and stores of military goods were captured. In another sector a battalion of Germans was routed and all its arms captured.

On the Bryansk front, Soviet forces swept up through the forests to capture Navlya, 30 miles south of Bryansk, penetrating the flank and rear of the Germans. Twelve hundred Nazi soldiers were killed and 25 guns captured.

West and southwest of Kharkov another 1,200 Germans were killed and 32 tanks disabled.

Premier Stalin, in a special order of the day, announced the recapture of Stalino and the Donets basin.

This greatest Russian victory since Kharkov toppled Russia's 12th largest city of nearly 500,000 which the Germans described as the "Essen of the Soviet Union" when they first overran the center on Oct. 21, 1941, when their war with Russia was four months old.

Main Nazi Base

Stalino then became the German command's main headquarters for the entire southern front, and served as such until recently.

The Germans attempted to explain their defeat with the time-worn descriptives of "shortening the line" and "elastic defense."

Moscow advices said the Red army had converged on Stalino from three sides and had been in its suburbs since Tuesday. The capture of Makeevka, suburb six miles to the northeast, virtually sealed the fate of the city. The Germans were reported to have set the city afire as early as last Sunday.

Without pause, the Red army was said in Moscow dispatches to be striking along the 100 - mile stretch of railway west of Stalino toward Dnieperopetrovsk, site of the great Dnieper dam which the Russians blew up during the Red army's retreat from the Ukraine two years ago.

Hard Fighting Expected

Hard fighting was expected for both Dnieperopetrovsk and Zaporozhe, key to the Crimea, 40 miles south of Dnieperopetrovsk.

The first autumn rains already have fallen in the northern Ukraine and these are expected to bog the roads in that area soon. But in the south Ukraine and the Donets basin, several more weeks of hard, dry weather are normal.

The Red army already has won back two-thirds of the Ukraine's grain lands.

Stalino centers a lucrative iron, steel and manganese mining center and produces most of Russia's coke. It is the hub of a railroad network and until recently was headquarters of all German armies in the south.

All along the 600-mile front from the Smolensk area to the Sea of Azov, the Russians were declared driving ahead. In the northern Ukraine the capture of Chestnobudka placed Soviet vanguards within 75 miles of the Pripet marshes — a part of the Germans' east wall.

Other Russians driving along the railway from Konotop were within 125 miles of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, and within five miles of the important rail junction of Bakmach.

NAZIS BETRAYED, SAYS BERLIN RADIO

Capitulation of Italy Is Charged to 'Criminal' Allied Plot.

LONDON, Sept. 8—(AP) The German radio screamed "betrayal" in giving the German people news of Italy's unconditional surrender tonight.

The oficial German news agency DNB made it plain that the Nazis had not been taken into the confidence of King Vittorio Emanuele and Marshal Badoglio when the Italian government decided to get out of the war.

Shifting its propaganda line to keep up with events, Berlin said an American-British "plot" overturned the Fascist regime of Premier Mussolini, which it described as loyal to Berlin. Just after July 25, when Mussolini fell, Berlin said that Fascism in Italy had proved sterile and was quite properly ousted. Then the Germans obviously hoped to keep Italy in the war through the Badoglio government.

Prepared for Treachery

"Since the criminal plot against Il Duce of July 25th and the coup d'etat prepared in cooperation with the British and Americans for removal of the Fascist regime, which was loyal to the alliance, German authorities were prepared for such open treachery and they therefore took all the measures required by the situation," said the broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press.

"The criminal plot against the defenders of Europe will fall ultimately, just as all similar actions."

Berlin's announcement of Italy's fall trailed by several hours Mar-Badoglio government.

Italians over the Rome radio.

Quoting Allied announcements on the capitulation and stating that an armistice was now in effect. Berlin added bitterly:

"Marshal Badoglio in the meantime confirmed the capitulation in a broadcast from Rome, although the King of Italy only on September 8 had rejected as slander the suggestion that Italy was thinking of capitulation.

"Badoglio admitted that he had asked Gen. Eisenhower for an armistice."

All telephone communication between Berlin and Italy has been severed, Berlin announced tonight, declaring that the Italians had refused to accept urgent calls by way of Hungary or Switzerland.

Hours after the surrender had been announced by the Badoglio government and Allied headquarters the Berlin radio first took cognizance of the situation unofficially.

A broadcast said well-informed "Foreign office circles" in Berlin understood that the German government was not informed of the step taken by King Vittorio Emanuele and Premier Badoglio.

"These circles state that Germany has taken precautionary measures for the security of the Reich and its Allies for the prosecution of the war to final victory," added the broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press.

7th Army May Be Ashore

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The German radio reported today that there are "indications" that the United States 7th Army, stationed in the Mediterranean area, has gone to sea.

"News of the beginning of landing operations is not yet available," said the broadcast.

[Merrill Mueller, a correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company, said Wednesday night in a broadcast from Algiers that "the strangest armistice in history has turned Italy into a bloody battlefield." He added: "Instead of a victorious parade the Allied forces face a violent, long-drawn-out battle that has already been partially joined. Caught in between are the Italians, who sought peace."

[In distributing Mueller's remarks, N. B. C. commented: "This was interpreted as an indication that the American 7th Army, whose whereabouts have been a secret ever since the Italian invasion, has landed in northern Italy and that a battle with the German forces may now be in progress there."]

The 7th Army participated in the conquest of Sicily.

Nazis Talk of Convoys

The Nazi propaganda machine blared forth reports that two Allied convoys of 200 ships were steaming toward Italy today as the desertion of Italy left Germany standing alone to meet new Allied attacks on the fortress of Europe.

As the nervous Nazis themselves have been forecasting, the blows may not be long in coming—from one or more directions at once.

The 200 Allied freighters which the Germans said were steaming toward Italy north of Sicily presumably were loaded with American troops. The Germans surmised that the convoys had come from Palermo, Sicily.

[Palermo is 460 air-line miles south of Genoa, which is 230 air-line miles northwest of Rome and only 175 air-line miles from the nearest German border.]

The German radio also reported fresh landings of British troops near Pizzo, northeast of Cape Vaticano, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Possibly with foreknowledge of what was about to happen, the Nazi commentator added that these forces were put ashore with the aim of cutting off German units still in southern Italy.

Allied confirmation of these enemy reports was lacking, but, assuming they might be true, it is reasonable to conclude that the Allied command is bent upon a quick clean-up of Italy before launching a grand-scale invasion of the European fortress.

On the day before the Allies moved into Italy proper on Sept. 3, the German radios let loose a series of radio broadsides, predicting invasion thrusts simultaneously from Great Britain in the west and against the Italian mainland from Sicily.

30.24-8181

Effects of Surrender Listed

Fall of Italy May Prove a Catastrophe to Hitler's Whole War Effort.

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE.

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The war for the western world entered its final and decisive phase tonight, bloody and prolonged though that phase may be. The fall of Italy laid the whole German position in the south open to attack all over the Mediterranean, along whose shores immense Allied forces were marshaled and ready for the campaigns of destiny that now lie ahead.

It was the first great payment on Hitler's bill of defeat. He had lost by far the strongest of his European allies, and the loss was perhaps as punishing and fateful as the Kaiser's loss in 1918 when Bulgaria, and then Turkey and then Austria-Hungary collapsed. After that came catastrophe.

Today's capitulation represents the greatest turn of the war since the Russians demonstrated their ability to hurl back the Germans. It had the immediate effect of stripping Hitler's Balkan defenses of an estimated twenty-seven Italian divisions and of putting him in imminent peril in such vital areas as Rumania, where he is believed to have been getting a fourth of his entire oil supplies.

Even More Staggering.

The longer range effects of Italy's surrender were even more staggering to the Nazis, for the final defeat of the first home of Fascism put in grave question Hitler's ability to hold on anywhere in southeastern Europe. The surrender exposed the bankrupt principle of ruthlessness, which had originated in Fascist Italy, and on which Hitler's politics had been based.

Arrayed against the Germans in the Mediterranean alone were all or parts of seven Allied armies: The American Fifth and Seventh armies, the British Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and First armies and the French Forces of Gen. Henri Giraud. Somewhere in the middle East there stood tens of thousands of Poles—perhaps more than 100,000—with burning memories of Warsaw. And there stood, too, such an army of Greeks who had escaped from Greece.

The forces, the great bulk of them fresh and superbly equipped, now stood opposed in the Balkans by an estimated fifteen German divisions, twenty Bulgarian and twelve Rumanian divisions and about 300,000 Hungarian troops. This means, of course, that Hitler's holding force in the south must depend now in large part, not on the admittedly able German troops, but upon the forces of the small accomplice Powers that have nothing much in common beyond mutual dislike.

May Take Balkans by Telephone.

The ability and willingness of these satellites to fight on much longer is plainly questionable, and the mere menace of an Allied invasion may yet cause them to call it quits. It appeared, in other words, that the technic of taking countries "by telephone," as Hitler used to do, may now be turned against him.

The defeat of the master principle was bound to affect these people profoundly, just as it was bound to open crevices in the whole facade of German political unity at home.

From the tip of Greece westward over the broad sweep of southern Europe—across the Balkan peninsula with its wide valleys and on to the easy terrain of Southern France—all this formed a possible arena for the final battle for the west. Not since another September, twenty-five years ago, had the German High Command stood in a strategic situation of such general peril.

Hitler was in this situation: His whole southern front was threatened from France to the eastern Mediterranean. His eastern front was bending and breaking under the shock of the terrible blows of Stalin's armies and he was under the menace as well of British and American attack at the flank and rear, and his western front also was open to an Allied attack based upon Great Britain.

The Allied Armies had firmly set foot upon the road to Berlin whether that road is to be via the Balkans or France.

The news will indoubtedly have an immediate, important effect on the reported negotiations for a three-power conference between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. His advance knowledge of Italy's surrender undoubtedly was what prompted Mr. Roosevelt yesterday to predict further new steps toward the conference within the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The victory in Italy, which in one stroke removed at least sixty enemy combat divisions from the war, undoubtedly will raise the Anglo-American Allies in the estimation not only of the neutrals but also of Russia, which has so often minimized the value of the British and American efforts.

30.24-8181

most maps as Civita Livinia is five miles west of Velletri. The Rome radio later reported that Albano, on the same railroad as the other four towns and fourteen miles southeast of Rome, was bombed.

The broadcast declared that the principal street of Frascati was almost totally destroyed and the buildings on the main square including the cathedral either collapsed or were seriously damaged.

This raid was staged shortly before the armistice went into effect.

ROME'S SUBURBS BOMBED BY ALLIES

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Rome radio said today that Frascati and other localities in the suburbs of Rome were heavily bombed at noon today by Allied planes. A broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said that the towns of Colonna, Grottoferrata, Lanuvio and Velletri, all on a railroad circling Monti Albani, which dominates the Italian capital, were also bombed and strafed.

The greatest damage was done, however, the broadcast added, at Frascati by "enemy" planes which swept over the town in waves exactly at noon. The town was described as a favorite summer resort for the population of Rome.

Frascati is twelve miles east of Rome, while Velletri is twenty-one miles southeast of the Italian capital. Grottoferrata is three miles directly south of Frascati, and Lanuvio which appears on

GREEK AND ITALIAN EXILES HAIL NEWS

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—News of Italy's surrender was greeted happily by the Free Italian Organization here and by the Greeks, who called it the biggest step yet toward the liberation of their countries.

Andrea Simoni, head of the Free Italian movement, said: "It is perhaps too soon to talk, but it a happy thing that Italy is out of the war."

Awaiting word from the Government seat in Cairo, Greek spokesmen were cautious, but said that the Axis would be unable to continue domination of the Balkans with the east coast of Italy occupied by the Allies.

The first public break of the news that Italy had capitulated caused major excitement in the Foreign Office section of the British Ministry of Information. It was obvious that, although the officials here had been sitting on a big news story, they had not expected it to break as quickly as it did.

Nearly half an hour after the news had been flashed by the agencies from Army Headquarters in North Africa, the Ministry of Information summoned newsmen to confirm the announcement. J. H. Brefner head of the Ministry's news division, smiled when he stepped to the microphone to read Gen. Eisenhower's announcement. As he finished reading the text he added these words: "End of damned good message."

British See Cleanup Signal

O'QUINN

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—England received the news of the fall of Italy calmly tonight, with the man in the street taking it as a signal for the early cleanup of the Continent.

There were no big demonstrations in London. The news came too late for many Londoners, who were en route home at the time, but the British Broadcasting Company kept up victory broadcasts, while cheering theater crowds were told of the Italian fall.

London's Little Italy in Soho, buzzed with general satisfaction.

Relief And Pain Mingle

"Every Italian seems to have the same thought," said a cafe proprietor. "One part of him feels great relief; the other still patriotic enough to feel pain at what happened to his country."

The British press hailed the fall of Italy as the breakup of the Axis.

"The Axis is no more," said the *Herald*. "That once-terrifying term was meaningless at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The effect in Germany will be profound. It will immensely weaken the Fuehrer's authority. It will hasten his end."

"Much agony and much bloodshed lie ahead of us before the war in Europe is over," commented the *News Chronicle*. "But here in actuality is the end of one of our enemies."

Brings Surge Of Hope

"The news will bring a surge of hope to the captive peoples throughout Europe," said the Plymouth *Western Morning News*.

"It is Hitler's turn next," the *Daily Worker* stated. "And it will be Hitler's turn this year if a second front is opened without delay."

It was an entirely different picture from the dark day in June, 1940, when Mussolini strode to his balcony in the Palazzo Venetia to tell the world that Italy was entering the war against a practically defeated France.

On that day, the average Britor was wondering if il Duce's stab in the back might not be the crowning blow from the Axis.

Tonight he took Italy's fall as the signal for an early cleanup of the Germans.

"Now we can get at the bloody Nazis," said a pub patron. "Just think of the lives of our boys saved with the ending of the useless fight in Italy."

Andrea Simoni, head of the free Italian movement, said "perhaps it is too soon to talk, but it is a happy thing Italy is out of the war." A Greek leader said that with the east coast of Italy occupied by Allied troops the German domination of the Balkans could not be continued.

70,000 War Prisoners To Be Freed In Italy

London, *Thursday*, Sept. 9 (AP)—There are at least 70,000 British and Canadian prisoners of war and an estimated 1,200 Americans, for whom the Italian capitulation means freedom.

"It can be assumed that the unconditional surrender accepted by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower took into account the immediate release of all prisoners of war and that they will reach Allied hands as soon as conditions allow, the War Office said.

High British officers among the prisoners included Air Marshal O. T. Boyd and Maj. Gen. Carton de Wiart.

Also prisoners are Larry Allen and Godfrey H. P. Anderson, Associated Press correspondents.

Eisenhower In Italy, Report

London, *Thursday*, Sept. 9 (AP)—London morning newspapers today quoted an Algiers radio report that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower flew to the Italian mainland Sunday and met Marshal Pietro Badoglio for final discussions on Italy's surrender.

LONDON Thursday, Sept. 9—(AP) Reuters correspondent in Stockholm quoted reports received there today that the Italians garrison on the island of Corsica, off the southern coast of France, had overpowered German troops stationed with them.

GERMAN AIRFIELDS POUNDED BY R.A.F.

Nine Axis Planes Shot Down in Vicious Dog-fights.

LONDON, Sept. 8—(AP) The Allied aerial pincers on beleaguered German Europe closed tighter today as Italy capitulated and Britain-based bombers, operating in close concert with the Mediterranean drive, continued their intensive hammering of enemy airfields and communications in the west.

This assault was obviously building toward an eventual climax like that in the south.

Italy's capitulation, which the air battering from Britain materially hastened by hampering both aerial and ground reinforcements, will in turn give impetus to the western campaign, permiting closer concentration of Allied airpower on the Germans' crumbling Europena fortress.

Italian air bases, in addition to providing an advance striking point against Germany from the south, were also a likely terminus for shuttlebombing from Britain. Flying Fortresses have already shuttled much farther to North Africa.

Nine Axis Planes Downed

Carrying the northern pincers attack into the seventh straight day American Marauders followed up R. R. F. night attacks with Mosquitos and Intruders by raiding two more Nazi airbases in France, Lille-Vendeville and Lille-Nord, while R. A. F. Mitchells attacked a field at Vitry-en-Artois. Nine enemy fighters were brought down in these raids.

The largest fleet of Spitfires ever used by the R. A. F. fighter command on one operation escorted bombers on the Lille and Vitry-en-Artois attacks and started one of the war's biggest dogfights.

One squadron saw more than 90 German Fighters. A Polish Spitfire wing covering the Marauders shot down six Nazi planes and damaged many more.

"I never saw the sky so full of battling aircraft," one pilot reported. "The dogfights were still going on when we crossed the coast."

Mardyck Hit Again

A separate force of R. A. F. Typhoons gave the Mardyck airfield near Dunkerque its third pasting in a week. It was hit on Thursday by American Flying Fortresses and on Sunday by Typhoons.

Describing the Lille-Nord attack group commander Col. Herbert Thatcher of Chevy Chase, Md. commented "they won't land at one fighter nest for some time."

Evening brought no confirmation of the noon Paris radio report that

1943

American bombers had raided Amiens and Abbeville again, but toward dusk coastal observers reported more formations of medium bombers streaming back across the channel from attacks still unannounced.

Flyers reported that in the attack upon Lille-Vendeville, near the Belgian frontier, direct bomb hits blew up a hangar and a German transport plane.

American Thunderbolts swarmed through the skies of northern France and Belgium, while R. A. F. fighters tangled with the Germans over the Continent. Eight German planes were brought down with a loss of five Allied fighters.

Medium and fighter bombers in seven days had about completed the coverage of the Nazis' main French airfields and appeared to be starting the circuit again before the bases could be restored to operation. Lille-Vendeville was hit on Aug. 31 and Lille-Nord only last Friday. Altogether, probably thirty bases were blasted.

Hitler Decrees War Production Reorganization

Fuehrer Asserts "Events" Necessitate Wide Change; New Powers Given Speer

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has ordered a complete reorganization of Germany's bomb-hampered war production, the German radio reported today in a broadcast of a decree dated Sept. 2.

Wider powers were given Albert Speer, Minister for Armament and Production, who was placed in charge of all Nazi war production.

Nazi Minister of Economics Dr. Walther Funk received the responsibility for "the general trend of economic policy, for supply of the civilian population, for currency problems, for foreign trade and for financing German economy and the economy of protectorates." Funk was called into the Central Planning Committee.

"War events have made necessary further concentration regarding organization and management of German war economies," said the broadcast.

The radio said the powers of Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop were not infringed by the new arrangement.

Life in northern Jutland, Danish coastal region heavily fortified by German military authorities, has been disrupted during the last few days, the Berlin radio said, as the result of forays by "irresponsible elements, mainly of foreign nationality."

The execution in Paris of Sigmund Israel Amarant, 62-year-old Frenchman, "for helping the enemy," also was announced by the Berlin radio.

Germans Execute Dane As Sabotage Continues

Slay Another Who Was Hiding Arms Dropped by British

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—A Danish engineer has been executed for sabotage and another Dane was slain while trying to escape when caught caching a large quantity of explosives dropped by British planes, according to a Copenhagen dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio today.

The name of the executed man, who is believed in London to have been the first Dane to be put to death for sabotage, was given by the Berlin radio as Paul Edwin Soerensen, of Aalborg. The broadcast was recorded here by The Associated Press.

The Berlin broadcast quoted Nazi occupation authorities in Denmark as saying that Soerensen was one of a group of Danes engaged in blowing up trains carrying German troops and war material.

Despite severe reprisals and the offer of bribes to Danish citizens to betray the saboteurs, the Berlin radio disclosed in another broadcast that attacks on railroads were continuing.

ATROCITIES IN OREL

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A Russian commission for the investigation of alleged Nazi atrocities charged today that the German Army of Occupation had forced Russian prisoners of war at newly liberated Orel to live "under conditions so horrible as to almost defy description."

In a Moscow radio broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor the commission said the deaths of thousands of Russians at Orel must be placed on several German commanders whose punishment was called for.

Three thousand persons perished from starvation or complications caused by undernourishment, the broadcast said. No less than 5,000 prisoners of war and non-combatants were buried in a cemetery near the town prison, it declared, adding that there were dozens of such cemeteries in the Orel region.

Albanian Guerrillas Prepare to Aid Allies

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Albanian guerrilla forces anticipate an Allied invasion of the Balkans within a month, and the Germans are moving men and equipment from Yugoslavia into Albania to meet a possible thrust across the Strait of Otranto from the Italian heel, Istanbul press dispatches reported today.

Leaders of the Albanian guerrilla bands met recently near Tirana to decide how best they could aid an invading Allied force, these reports said.

WARNS OF NEXT WAR

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, said yesterday in a Churchill Club address that the wise Germans knew this war was lost and now were thinking of how to prepare for the next one.

"They have good grounds for optimism," he added. "You may think it absurd. They say to themselves: 'We have done better this time than we did before. We walked over France and Holland. We very nearly defeated Britain. The United States were unwilling to come in the last war. They were more unwilling this time and will still be more unwilling the next time.'"

Duff Cooper said he spoke from "knowledge in my possession."

What will be done with Germany after the war, he said, has not yet reached the blueprint stage.

SINK TWO NAZI CRAFT

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Light coastal forces of the British Navy sank an enemy patrol vessel and an armed trawler today in a surprise attack off the coast of France.

An Admiralty communique said that the British forces encountered three patrol vessels and two trawlers in the vicinity of Fecamp and St. Valery and attacked with torpedoes at close range. One of the Nazi patrol vessels blew up and disappeared, and after a second explosion one of the trawlers was seen to sink, the Admiralty added.

U. S., British And Soviet Diplomats Get Together

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—A cordial gathering here today of British, American and Soviet diplomats who had been told of Italy's surrender before it was announced publicly gave rise tonight to expectations that a tripartite parley would be speeded considerably.

Representatives of the three Allied powers were together here for the first time, it was announced officially, at a luncheon given by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in honor of Ivan Maisky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and attended by United States Ambassador John G. Winant.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Soviet emissary to the French Committee of National Liberation and thirty-six other diplomatic representatives also were guests.

Among those told the news of Italy by Eden were the Ethiopian Minister, the Foreign Ministers of all refugee governments here and the representatives of the French Committee.

Parachute Bombs Used By U. S. in Europe

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The United States Eighth Air Force is using parachute bombs in attacks on German air fields. The purpose is two-fold: to allow low-flying raiders time to escape and to land the explosives squarely, with greater effect.

The parachute bomb is a steel cylinder with TNT core which breaks upon landing into about 1,500 pieces. These scattered at velocities up to 4,000 feet a second. Airmen said that at 200 feet the fragments would pierce the hull of a tank.

ROBERT SWEENY SINKS 2 U-BOATS

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Flying Officer Robert Sweeny, former Pasadena golfer who won the 1937 British amateur championship and who stayed in England to help organize the American Eagle Squadron, piloted one of the R. A. F. Coastal Command planes which participated in the destruction of two of seven U-boats in the Bay of Biscay recently, it was disclosed today.

The two submarines were destroyed at an interval of only a few days. In each case they were first damaged by a Liberator manned by an American crew and finally sunk by Sweeny's Liberator.

For the double-barreled attack on the second U-boat, which was pressed home despite severe damage to his ship by flakfire, Sweeny has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Other American pilots played a big part in the U-boat sinkings, which was a combined United States-British air and naval operation. The first submarine was sighted by the crew of a Liberator piloted by First Lieutenant Charles F. Gallameier of Fort Wayne, Ind. The second was damaged by a Liberator flown by First Lieutenant Arthur J. Hammer of Larchmont, N. Y., before being sunk by the British.

Members of Lieut. Hammer's crew included Lieut. Walter B. Corkin, New Rochelle, N. Y., navigator; Lieut. Arthur A. Edgarlan, New Britain, Conn., bombardier; Sergt. Charles Parysek, Long Island, N. Y., radio gunner; Sergt. Howard W. Bard, Madalin, N. Y., engineer; Sergt. George J. Bullis, Syracuse, N. Y., gunner.

Capt. H. L. Thompson In North Ireland Post

London, *Thursday*, Sept. 9 (AP)—The appointment of Capt. Harry L. Thompson, former commander of the U. S. S. Nevada, as acting commandant of the Londonderry, Northern Ireland, operating base was announced today by headquarters of the United States naval forces in this theater. Thompson, a member of the staff of Admiral Harold R. Stark, European naval force commander, succeeds Commodore James A. Logan, who was killed September 4 in a plane crash.

Comdr. J. A. Logan Rites

COWAN

Head of U. S. Naval Base in Ireland Was Plane-Crash Victim

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Sept. 8 (AP).—American soldiers, sailors and marines were joined today by their British and Irish allies in honoring the memory of Commodore James A. Logan at funeral services for the commandant of the United States naval operating base here, who was killed in a plane crash last Sunday.

Services for the veteran Navy man from Charleston, S. C., held in a crowded recreation hall, were arranged by Lieutenant Commander F. A. Burke, of Hammond, Ind., Catholic chaplain at the base, and conducted by the Rev. Henry J. Cluber, Episcopal clergyman and Red Cross worker from Emporium, Pa.

Capt. H. Martelli, personal representative of the King, was in the group, which included British army navy and air-force officers and dignitaries of the Irish Government as well as Logan's own comrades.

LORD HAW HAW MOVES

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8 — (AP) Because of the R.A.F. bombings of Berlin "Lord Haw Haw," who has been trying to ruffle British confidence by broadcasts over German radio stations, has been transferred to Koenigsberg, in East Prussia, along with the entire foreign department of the Berlin radio center, it was reported tonight. "Lord Haw Haw" is American-born William Joyce.

French Youths Die In Clash With Italians

Berne, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Chamonix, a French town ten miles from the junction of the borders of France, Switzerland and Italy, reported yesterday that five French youths had been killed and ten wounded in a sharp fight with Italian troops in the Chamonix region.

The youths, the dispatch said, fought to evade forced labor in Germany.

Slovakians Reported Evacuating Bratislava

Berne, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A Budapest dispatch to the Berne newspaper, Der Bund, said today that Government Ministries in Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, and all unessential persons were being transferred to the country through fear that Allied air raids were imminent.

Three Other Cities Named

Stockholm, Thursday, Sept. 9 (AP)—Allied invasion forces have struck Gaeta, Civitavecchia and the Calabrian town of Pizzo in an effort to cut off German troops following the capitulation of Italy, the newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported today in a dispatch from the Italian frontier.

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An invasion fleet moved men and supplies ashore at Civitavecchia, fifty-five miles north of Rome, the Swedish correspondent said. The harbor there previously had been used by the Axis to ship troops to Sardinia.

He reported there were rumors that Allied parachute troops had established positions at Pizzo, on the coast fifty miles north of Reggio Calabria.

Gaeta, a port lying on a gulf of the same name, is seventy-five miles south of Rome.

Spain Reports Rescue Of British Destroyer Crew

Madrid, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A Spanish news agency dispatch from Algeciras said last night that the Spanish freighter Antequera had rescued the entire crew of a British destroyer which burned and sank in the Mediterranean, twenty-five miles off Gibraltar.

The news agency said the mishap occurred this afternoon from an undetermined cause. The crew of 125 was reported landed at Algeciras, which lies near the British fortress.

30.24-8183

MADRID, Thursday, Sept. 9—(AP) A French report, said today rail lines along the Riviera had been sabotaged at several points and that German reinforcements from Bordeaux, Toulouse and Avignon were moving into the Riviera by all possible routes to strengthen its garrisons.

FOGGIA AIRFIELD BLASTED HEAVILY BY ALLIED AIRMEN

NORGAARD

Eighth Army Had Advanced 10 Miles Beyond Melito When Italy Quit.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 8 — (AP) Axis airfields at Foggia, comprising what is believed to be the only remaining important German air base in southern Italy, were pounded heavily yesterday by Allied airmen as the British Eighth army continued moving along coastal roads in southern Calabria, Allied headquarters announced today.

When the surrender of the Italian military forces as announced later in the day, the British and Canadian invaders had expanded their hold on the boot of the Italian peninsula to more than 76 miles of coast.

In addition to the concentrated attacks on Foggia, other Allied planes, in great numbers, yesterday roamed the skies over northern Calabria almost without opposition as they blasted railways, highways, troop detachments and other targets. Flying Fortresses alone encountered any enemy opposition. The Fortresses shot down 11 out of well more than 50 Axis planes which attempted to give battle over the Foggia air strips.

Center of Nazi Air Units

The determination of the Germans to defend the airfield at Foggia was interpreted by Allied headquarters as indicating it was still the center from which the Nazi airforce hoped to send bombers and fighters against any further Allied landing attempts. An estimated 300 German bombers were withdrawn from Sicily before it fell to the Allies and it is believed they were stationed at Foggia.

Shortly before capitulation of the Italians, British Canadian forces had pushed their grip on the peninsula to Bova Marina, ten miles east of Melito in the south. Along the west coast they had advanced as far as the Petrace river north of Palmi.

The progress of the British Eighth army was slowed considerably by the extensive demolition work carried out by the German forces. Such opposition as was encountered failed to indicate that it was more than delaying action by small forces.

Bombing Drove Fleet to Sea

Continued Allied air bombing forced the Italian fleet to abandon the naval base at Taranto at the heel of the boot, Allied headquarters learned. The fleet was reported to have gone to Pola on the eastern Adriatic shore south of Tieste—the Italian port most distant from the war zones. As far as is known, the main portion of the fleet, however, still is at La Spezia on the northwest coast.

(Today's German communique said Allied forces had swung 40 miles up the coast to the north in a new landing at the Gulf of Eufemia last night and had been "subjected to concentrated attacks" since early today. There was no Allied confirmation of this report.)

Fortress crewmen, who covered the landing fields at Foggia with bombs, said the enemy opposition was "really tough."

Other medium bombers and dive bombers struck at the Crotone freight yards and a combined highway-railroad bridge at Lauria, 15 miles southeast of Sapri.

More Allied Troops Cross

The building up of Allied forces in Italy was being pushed vigorously by fleets of boats plying back and forth across the Strait of Messina under the protection of Allied warships and planes.

The gains announced today extended by approximately 16 miles in the last 24 hours the coastal strip controlled by the invaders.

The Allied invasion five days ago began with a terrific bombardment of the Italian mainland from artillery across the narrow Strait of Messina.

Under cover of darkness the amphibious landing force hit the beaches near Reggio Calabria and established bridgeheads. Reinforcements poured in and against light opposition the Allied troops fanned out.

Throughout the five days of the campaign which resulted in the fall of Italy the invading Allied forces had little contact with opposing troops. The main obstacle to even more rapid expansion was the demolition work of the retreating Germans and Italians, which was aided by the difficult ground over which the Allied forces were advancing.

30.24-8183

Allies Gain 2 Major Aims In Ten Months of Fighting

NORGAARD

Fall of Italy Obtained Far Ahead of Timetable; Air Power Cited.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 8 — (AP) The Allied armies, airforces and navies took exactly ten months to achieve the first two major aims envisioned by the combined Allied chiefs of staff when in Washington, well more than a year ago, they mapped the offensive against Europe.

The first objective was obtained in May when the last of the German-Italian armies in Africa surrendered. The second came today—just ten months after the Allied landings in French North Africa—when Italy surrendered unconditionally.

Italy's capitulation put General Dwight D. Eisenhower far ahead of the timetable most military men conceived for the Allies — to knock Italy out of the war before the end of 1943.

Beyond a doubt it would have taken that long and possibly much longer but for the Allied mastery of aerial warfare—a mastery on a scale and with a versatility never approached by the Axis in the earlier years of the war when it ruled the skies over Europe.

100 Airfields Available

Italy's surrender may throw open to Allied air forces at least 100 good airfields and satellite landing grounds in central and southern Italy from which all the German-occupied Balkans, all of Austria, and a large part of Germany, herself would be within easy range.

An official airforce statement, calling attention to the bases that would become available if the Allies occupy central and southern Italy, said the Fortresses could bomb all places up to 750 miles away.

"The arc of this circle 750 miles from Foggia includes the whole of Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Austria and goes well into Germany," the statement said. "It runs through Ploesti oil fields, Warsaw and Berlin and goes within 80 miles of Paris.

Shorter Run to Berlin

"The Lombardy plain in northern Italy is very well supplied with good airfields. Based on them, the Fo[illegible] same basis of the 750-mile outward trip, would be able to bomb as far north as Copenhagen and Brest and would be only 500 miles from Berlin.

"This would make the round trip to the German capital 100 miles less than it is from Britain, which is 600 miles away."

Few are optimistic enough to believe, however, that the Lombardy plain is likely to become an Allied bombing base in the immediate future.

In the midst of the jubilation over Italy's complete collapse, realistic soldiers took a sober view and cautioned against premature optimism.

They are well aware that Germany already has poured undetermined numbers of troops into northern Italy and will exert every possible effort to prevent two of the biggest prizes—the Italian navy and merchant fleet—from falling into Allied hands.

Despite this, soldiers and people of the Allied nations realize how well the campaign was planned and executed after the decision was reached to knock the weakest Axis partner out of the war first, then to bring the concentrated might of the Allies to bear from every side on the Nazis.

The attack through Italy became an absolute certainty when the Axis armies in Tunisia were battered into submission.

With the Northwest African airforce setting the pace, the stage was set with the capture of the little islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa and then the more ambitious and infinitely more difficult conquest of hilly Sicily.

Systematic Bombing Next

Then began the systematic bombing of the vital points in Italy. The Allied command had two paramount objectives in view—destruction of railroads and rolling stock at important junctions so that the German high command could not retreat or move large armies into southern Italy, and the wiping out of the German Air force and its bases throughout the southern part of the country.

The great ports — essential to rushing Allied troops into Italy to meet the Germans at whatever point the enemy elects to attempt a stand — were left untouched in most cases.

An airforce statement today disclosed that well over 20,000 tons of bombs had fallen in Italy's freight marshalling yards, industrial installations, airfields and ports in the last six months and of that total more than half was sent crashing down onto railway systems and airfields in August alone.

Naples Major Target

The statement said that since last April Naples had been the most frequent target as the Allied airforce put a "tourniquet around this supply artery x x x."

On July 19, the statement said, more than 500 Allied bombers raided military objects in Rome, and it brought down Premier Mussolini's tottering regime in less than a week.

Again on Aug. 13 Rome was hit again.

The long careful planning has paid big dividends but few believed until tonight the payoff would come so quickly. The Allies still have a big problem of rushing armies onto the continent to battle the Germans wherever they attempt a stand. But Hitler has an even bigger problem of getting troops into central Italy.

ITALIANS ADOPT ALLIED PLANES

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A Spitfire droned over Reggio Calabria and an Italian civilian looked up apprehensively. Then with evident relief, he said, "it's one of ours."

"No, it's one of ours," corrected an R. A. F. officer with whom the civilian had been chatting.

"That's the same thing now," replied the Italian with a shrug of his shoulders. The story was related today in an official R. A. F. statement.

Naz.-Italian Battle In Calabria Reported

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 8 (AP)—The story of a bloody battle between German and Italian troops three days before the Allied invasion of Italy was revealed today by an RAF officer.

The officer, who visited the hilly region behind Reggio Calabria where the fighting took place, said an Italian, who formerly lived in the United States, told him 200 Germans and one hundred Italians were killed or wounded.

The Italian was quoted as saying the fighting started when Italian troops refused to oppose the Allies. The fight, he reported, "lasted only a few hours, but it was heavy in casualties . . . and neither side showed any mercy."

Residents of Reggio reported that some Italian civilians had killed a number of Germans and then fled to the hills.

ports and water supplies must be prevented by force of arms. All German orders are to be disregarded.")

Dodecanese Thrusts Ordered

(A third proclamation by General Wilson to Italian troops in the Aegean islands urged them to "take possession by force of all fronts occupied by the Germans in the Dodecanese, said a British broadcast recorded by N.B.C.

The text of General Wilson's message:

"A message from the commander in chief of Middle East forces to the Greeks and Yugoslavs:

"The Italians have been beaten to their knees. The armistice was signed between them and the United Nations.

"The gallant work of your guerrilla bands and underground organizations in disorganizing the Axis plans have helped the great Allied victory in Italy. The Italians are bound to fulfill the terms of this armistice, otherwise they are liable to the pains of penalties. Italian troops in the Balkans are now obeying my, not German, orders. According to my order they must cease all hostile acts to the Greeks and the Yugoslavs. Their ships must be handed over to the United Nations. Their aircraft must be flown to Allied airfields. They must not hand over their arms and equipment or defended points to the Germans.

Fight Continues Against Nazis

"The fight still goes on against these Germans, the real enemy, who are seeking to postpone the liberation of your country. To all of you who are our friends I say:

"1—Don't prevent the Italians from returning home.

"2—The Germans will seek to cause bloodshed between you and the Italians in order to strengthen their position. Don't be misled by this and play the German game.

"To those of you who are fighting the Axis in the open I say: Do your best to obtain peacefully Italian arms and equipment which will enable you to carry on your glorious struggle against the remaining

Reserve Categories Abolished

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 8 (AP)—An indication that Italy may already be beginning partly to demobilize her army was reported today in a Rome broadcast of a new decree abolishing several categories of reserve officers as "unnecessary."

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A French officer at Allied Headquarters said that Italian occupation troops were being withdrawn from the Nice area in France and were being replaced by Germans.

TIME TO STRIKE NOT YET AT HAND, BALKANS WARNED

MCGAFFIN

Gen. Maitland Wilson Calls on Italians in Aegean to Expel Nazis.

CAIRO, Sept. 8.—(AP) Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in chief in the Middle East, tonight called upon Greeks and Yugoslavs to "await our signal for a general uprising," and cautioned that the hour of their liberation had not yet arrived.

In his broadcast message General Wilson informed the two occupied countries of the Italian armistice and paid tribute to guerrilla bands for helping bring about the victory.

(Addressing Italian troops in the Balkans by radio, General Wilson asked them to prevent "by force of arms" the Germans from taking over their weapons and supplies. The broadcast was recorded by C.B.S.

("The war between Italy and the United Nations has come to an end," said General Wilson. "All attempts made by the Germans or their vassals to disarm Italian troops or to dissolve them, take over their arms, supplies, trans-

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enemy with greater success.

"To those of you who are waiting to see which way events will go I say: Make up your minds now or be involved in the ruin that will befall the Germans.

Warns of German Tricks

"To those of our friends who have not yet revealed themselves I say: The Germans will now try by ruses to make you show your hand and reveal your secret plans and organizations prematurely. By doing so he plans to destroy you piecemeal. Don't be caught by this trick. The hour of final liberation has been brought much nearer but it is not here yet. Await our signal for a general rising.

"Meanwhile, the fight of the United Nations against the Germans goes on. The Germans will be utterly destroyed."

AIR AND SEA BLOCKADE PINS NAZIS IN BALKANS

O'BRIEN SEP 9 1943

Bulgaria, Rumania And Hungary Left To Own Resources As Italian Troops Quit—Allied Planes Drop "Clock Leaflets" To Warn Sofia

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Sept. 8—An Allied submarine and air blockade, bracketing the Black Sea and Aegean entrances to the Dardanelles, throttled German military efforts in the lower Balkans today as the satellite nations there, faced with Italy's surrender, pondered continuation of the war or throwing themselves on the mercy of the United Nations.

With Italian soldiers supposedly throwing down their arms all through the Balkan region, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary were left to their own resources and what few troops the Germans could spare to face revenge-hungry Yugoslav and Greek guerrillas.

Clock Leaflets On Sofia

Allied planes have been making regularly repeated flights over Bulgaria dropping "clock leaflets" warning Bulgarians that the zero hour for them is fast approaching, one traveler reported on arriving here today. The leaflets picture a clock with the hands creeping toward midnight.

Allied planes dropped the first "clock" leaflet three weeks ago, he said, with the hands pointing to 11.45 and carrying a warning to Bulgaria to get out of the war while there was still time.

The second batch of leaflets, a week later, set the time at 11.50 and a few days later the ominous clock pointed to 11.55. The last raid over Sofia ten days ago showered leaflets, picturing the time at just three minutes to midnight.

The last leaflet also carried a picture of a big United States bomber of the type which attacked Ploesti in Rumania.

Because of weakened overland routes through Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece, the Germans rely strongly on sea traffic to build up gasoline, oil and other vital [illegible] stores at forward Greek and Aegean defense postions which might come under Allied attack.

The overland routes are straining to carry troops which cannot be shipped through Turkey's neutral waters and are continually being disrupted by Yugoslav and Greek guerrillas.

As the hour of Italy's doom was striking, opposition members of the Bulgarian Sobranje (Parliament) raised their voices against the collaborationist government and dictatorship of Premier Bogdan Philov—only to be silenced by a vote depriving them of freedom of speech.

Hitler Sends Message

A message from Adolf Hitler was read at the session. Opposition protests were aroused by the Government's decision, as reported by the German news agency DNB and recorded by the Associated Press, to postpone convoking a new Parliament to choose a regency to reign over the country during the minority of 6-year-old King Simeon, son of the late King Boris.

In announcing the decision, the Cabinet acknowledged "present difficulties" prevented summoning of the Parliament to elect regents according to constitutional methods.

The Cabinet's proposal will be voted on by the Sobranje tomorrow. Among candidates for the regency council are the Queen Mother whose home country is Italy.

But the German masters were apparently in too much difficulty of their own to bother with the petty details of satellite politics and strife.

During the past two years, the Allied blockade has kept a potentially-enormous Black sea-Aegean traffic to a mere 300,000 register tons and has sunk 20 per cent of that.

Although only 20 per cent of the total two years' shipping tonnage through the straits was sunk, better than half—24 out of 46—of the 46—of the actual number of ships used was sunk. In addition two were severely damaged.

This record hangs upon the vigilance of Soviet submarines and air patrols in the Black sea and British submarines operating in conjunction with American and British air eyes in the Aegean.

The traffic is mostly between Constanza in Rumania and Piraeus in Greece, both of which are capable of handling far heavier traffic. The south French and Greek ports provided the Germans with large reserves of tankers and freighters.

Constant Threat

Consequently, only the constant threat of the Allied two-sea patrol team can account for the fact that less than a third of a million tons of shipping attempted to ease the overland strain.

Most sinkings have been tankers carrying Rumanian oil and gasoline to the Aegean area. The latest sinkings, however, sent 2,000 tons of Turkey's chrome ore, bound through the Black sea to Germany, to the bottom.

Moscow, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Russian Orthodox Church Congress today elected 76-year-old Sergei, Metropolitan of Moscow, as Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia.

As Patriarch, he became the head of the Holy Synod (administrative body, consisting of six members which the congress named, and the leader of Greek Orthodox churches in other parts of the world.

The Patriarch served as acting head of the church for more than a decade when it was without a formal leader. He was the first to swing its support to the side of the Soviet Union after the German invasion.

New Zero Fails To Check U. S. Flyers in China

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Chennault Says Its Explosive Bullets Make It 'Blow Up Easier When We Hit It'

HEADQUARTERS 14TH UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE IN CHINA, Sept. 6 (Delayed) (AP).—The Japanese are relying to a large extent on an improved type of fighter plane in an unsuccessful attempt to check the ever-growing activities of the 14th United States Army Air Force in China, Major General Claire L. Chennault said in an interview today on his fifty-third birthday.

General Chennault disclosed that the 14th Air Force has been reinforced with fast, high-climbing Lightning fighters which are being used with Warhawks, Liberators and Mitchells in stepping up the tempo of offensive operations against the enemy.

Reviewing the situation since Aug. 1, General Chennault said the Japanese "started using for the first time considerable forces of new Zeros from Hankow, Canton and Hongkong to attack our airdromes."

"I concluded," he said, "that they believed the new Zero so superior they did not need to send bombers. Although they employed new tactics, the results show that their loss during August was 125 planes definitely destroyed, 38 probably destroyed and two damaged—all in air combat."

Chennault described the new Zero, called the "Hap" as the successor to the old "Oscar," as having a higher ceiling and better diving characteristics, permitting almost vertical attacks. The "Hap" armament includes 20-millimeter cannon and a 13-millimeter gun with a new high-explosive bullet.

"But the 'Hap' blows up easier when we hit it," General Chennault said.

During August, the 14th Air Force made 512 sorties against the Japanese, bombing and machine-gunning enemy shipping, supply depots, communication and airdromes in an arc through occupied China from Ichang on the upper Yangtse, through Hankow to the coast at Hongkong and Canton, and in Indo-China from Hanoi to near the Yunnan border.

"In August," Chennault said, "the Japanese tried attacking our main bases. Now they have shifted back to an aggressive defensive, using bombers heavily escorted by fighters only against our unoccupied advance auxiliary airfields where no aircraft are stationed.

"Their bombing efforts have been expended for nothing. They avoid airdromes which they know we occupy.

"The Japanese are trying to conserve air losses in China and are getting more cautious, raiding only when they think it is imperative. Anything they lose in China they consider very serious because the planes are needed elsewhere, especially in the southwest Pacific.

"China is a closed issue to them until somebody opens it, so they occupy it and hold most of what they want."

Summarizing operations since the first of September, General Chennault said that four Zeros were destroyed and three probably shot down without loss to the American force.

Four Locomotives Smashed.

Fourteenth United States Air Force headquarters in China, Sept. 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—American Lightnings and Warhawks took further toll of Japanese transport facilities in the area south of Hankow on Monday in dive bombing and strafing sweeps, a communique announced today. Four Yangtze River boats, two tugs and two barges were reported sunk and five other river boats were burned or damaged. Only one Japanese plane was encountered and it was shot down.

J. B. Powell Honored in China

CHUNGKING, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Foreign Correspondents' Club here today elected J. B. Powell, American newspaper man, an honorary member in recognition of "particularly meritorious service in the field of foreign correspondence in China." Mr. Powell, the first person so honored, was editor of "The China Weekly Review" until his arrest by the Japanese shortly after Pearl Harbor. Ill treatment at the hands of his captors resulted in the amputation of one foot. He was returned to the United States on an exchange ship.

Japanese Put Pressure On Portuguese in Macao

Move Up Troops When 'Adviser' Demands Are Refused

CHUNGKING, Sept. 8 (AP).—A dispatch to Chungking newspapers from Macao, Portuguese colony on the coast of south China near Hongkong, reported today that the Japanese have demanded the installation of Japanese "advisers" in Macao under pain of military occupation. The Governor of Macao was said to have refused the Japanese demand, reminding them of Portugal's neutrality.

Thereupon, the dispatch reported, the Japanese sent additional troops into the districts bordering Macao to "increase the pressure on the Portuguese authorities."

U. S. PARACHUTE GUNS IN ACTION IN NEW GUINEA

HAUGLAND SEP 9 1943

Air-borne Artillery Shells Jap Targets in Markham Valley Near Lae.

AUSTRALIANS ROUT ONE UNIT

Most of Patrol Is Believed Slain as Anzacs Get Within Five Miles of Lae Airport.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Field artillery pieces dropped by parachute with American paratroopers at Nadzab airport on Sunday are now firing at Japanese targets in the Markham Valley in the direction of Lae, Allied Headquarters disclosed tonight.

It was also announced that a strong offensive patrol of 100 Japanese troops was routed near Singaua Plantation, ten miles east of Lae, on Monday by Australian infantry which had landed on the New Guinea coast forty-eight hours earlier. The troops were advancing westward along the Huon Gulf toward Lae itself and were approaching the Busu River, only five miles from Malahang, one of the threatened city's main airdromes. Most of the Japs were believed killed.

The Australians were within range of enemy guns at Lae, but these weapons have not been fired so far, indicating the effectiveness of the heavy aerial pounding of Lae by Liberator bombers before the Allied invasion on Saturday.

Guns Dropped From Planes.

The field guns dropped from transport planes on Sunday were assembled "as quickly as men could find the pieces in the tall grass" and have now been rolled into position and placed in action, headquarters announced. The guns have been directed on a target along the road to Lae.

American paratroopers and other units in Markham Valley have not yet met serious opposition.

It was said officially that operations on both sides of Lae are proceeding according to plan without real resistance. Since the first few days are all-important in operations of this kind, it was pointed out that the lack of opposition augurs well for the ultimate success of the pincer movement.

Malahang airdrome, across the Busu River from the advancing Australians, is three miles from Lae airfield proper, which was the town's secondary airdrome.

Americans Take Air Strip.

The American paratroopers, virtually unopposed, captured the Nazdab airstrip—in the Markham Valley, twenty miles northwest of Lae—on Sunday, and today headquarters disclosed that it has been placed in shape, and that Australian troops were streaming in by air transport to reinforce the paratroopers moving on Lae from the rear.

Lae has two airdromes. Salamaua, eighteen miles to the southeast, has one. All three are in danger of seizure as a consequence of an encirclement which has trapped a Japanese Army estimated at 20,000 men. And not one of the three can any longer be used by the enemy. On the other hand, Allied bombers, escorted by fighters, have made it

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JAPS SEEK PLANES FOR LAE DEFENSE

HAUGLAND

Air Strength on Other Fronts Seriously Depleted, Says MacArthur.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, Sept. 9—(AP) The Japanese, still putting up no heavy resistance against advancing Allied troops at Lae, New Guinea, are so desperately in need of air support in that battle sector that they are perilously depleting their plane strength on other fronts.

This disclosure was made today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters which pointed out that the enemy by thus rehabilitating his badly battered airforces in New Guinea and in the Solomons, is "becoming weakened and vulnerable to air penetration in other theaters."

The Japanese, who have lost more than 400 planes recently in New Guinea and more than 500 since Aug. 1 over the Solomons, lost 21 more for certain and nine others probably in operations reported in today's communique against the loss of only five Allied planes.

Little News of Fighting

News from the ground front was of a limited character. Northeast of Lae, Australians who previously had been reported within five miles of that air base moved ahead, meeting resistance only from minor Japanese patrols. Northwest of Lae, American paratroopers who landed in the Markham valley and seized an airstrip, consolidated their position.

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The pressure below Lae and Salamaua was maintained, with sharp fighting at Bobdubi, five miles south of that air base.

At Lae, where Japanese strongpoints have been pounded into ruins in repeated heavy air attacks, 96 more tons of explosives have been dropped, headquarters reported.

Twenty Japanese planes appeared over the Darwin, Australia, area and 14 were downed or damaged.

In the Solomons, the American Air force made a heavy raid on southern Bougainville, site of the big enemy air base of Kahili. Five enemy planes were downed during the raid.

Today's advices on the New Guinea fighting still emphasized the weak opposition encountered at Lae, a note which has been sounded by each communique since the Australians landed from the sea northeast of the enemy air base and American paratroopers, with a few Australians, descended northwest of it in the Markham valley.

"No heavy resistance has as yet been encountered," today's communique said.

During sporadic Japanese air raids, one enemy fighter was downed by anti-aircraft.

In the region of Morobe, which is below the Salamaua battle scene, Allied fighters intercepted 27 Japanese bombers and 35 fighters. The bombers were forced to jettison their bombs and four of the fighters were shot down. There were no Allied loshes.

Other Japanese plane losses reported today included two torpedo planes and four dive bombers downed by surface ships and anti-aircraft defenses during an enemy air attack September 4 on Allied naval vessels in the Huon Gulf. It said the damage the planes inflicted was superficial.

In the Solomons sector, where the Americans have posed a new threat against Japan's garrison at Vila, Kolombangara, by occupying Arundel Island, just off New Georgia, today's communique reported there still were a few Japanese on Arundel. They are being engaged in the northern part of the island, which is within artillery shelling distance of Vila.

SENATORS TOUR DOWN UNDER

Allied Headquarters, Australia, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Congressional party which has been touring the Allied battlefronts inspecting the United States Army personnel overseas, arrived in Townsville today. It was understood that the party had come in from an extensive survey of this area.

Headed by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R.-Mass.), the committee included Senators Albert B. Chandler (D.-Ky.), Ralph C. Brewster (R.-Me.), Richard B. Russell (D.-Ga.) and James M. Mead (D.-N. Y.). They were met by Major.-Gen. Richard J. Marshall, representing Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and J. P. Ragland, the American Consul, representing Nelson J. Johnson, the American Minister.

After a night's sleep in a tent in the bush, the party arose before dawn, ate a camp breakfast and went searching for kangaroos. Riding in jeeps they pursued a herd of 150, found the animals made a speed of about twenty miles an hour, and caught one.

New Australian Plane In Action in Pacific

Allied Headquarter in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Australian Boomerang is in action against the Japanese.

It is a new type of single engine fighter plane, designed to be especially useful for ground co-operation work. In this capacity, it has helped the Americans and Australians overrun Mubo, a strong point twelve miles below Salamaua, New Guinea; has aided the Allies in moving to the very edge of the Salamaua airstrip and in making the new landings of the past few days around Lae.

Headquarters, however, withheld the plane's use until today.

FIRST LADY IS BUSY

Sydney, Australia, Sept. 8 (A P.).—Making friends with Australian service groups and meeting "as many Americans as I can," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt spent two hours at the 118th General Hospital and then made brief visits today to Australian hospitals. She visited many battle casualties from the Pacific campaign.

BUNSEN

America's First Lady ate dinner at the regular mess and autographed a white chef's can for Pfc. John Mourey of Johnstan Pa. She was serenaded by the Fourth Depot Band.

The next stop was an Australian military hospital where Lord and Lady Wakehurst were her hosts. Three platoons of Australian service women and nurses stood at attention and offered her snappy salutes. She answered with handshakes.

At the zoo she posed for pictures with a chubby Koala bear, Australia's mascot. The Koala grabbed at her lapel. Mrs Roosevelt wasn't perturbed, but other members of her official party were.

Japan Lost 80% of Installations In U. S. Raid on Marcus Island

IN CHURTRY

By The Associated Press

PEARL HARBOR, Sept. 8.—Eighty per cent of Japan's military installations on Marcus Island, 1,200 miles southeast of Tokio, were probably destroyed by an aircraft-carrier task force in the attack Sept. 1, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced at his headquarters here today.

Admiral Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, issued this communique:

"A task force commanded by Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall attacked Marcus Island at dawn the first of September, east longitude time. The first wave of the attack apparently caught the enemy completely by surprise. It is estimated that the attack, made in several waves throughout the day, destroyed 80 per cent of military installations on the island.

"Our losses totaled two fighters and one torpedo plane.

"Some anti-aircraft fire was encountered by the inital wave but it was eliminated by succeeding attacks.

"Fires started throughout the island were still burning the day following the attack.

"No enemy planes left the ground. Seven twin-motored bombers which were parked on a runway were destroyed by our fighters. Installations destroyed included hangars, fuel and ammunition storage, shops and living quarters. The two landing strips were severely damaged by heavy bombs.

"An enemy trawler caught the island was sunk by our pl

[This raid was first ann on Sept. 1 by Tokio, whic

(Continued on page 15,

cast that planes and guns of the naval force struck Marcus. The Navy Department in Washington immediately confirmed it, adding that "no report has been received from the raiding force and it is presumed that there will be none until need for radio silence ceases to exist."]

Chileans Hail News Of Italy's Surrender

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 8 (AP)—News of Italy's capitulation was received joyously today by Chileans, who saw an indication of an earlier termination of the war through the opening of Germany to attacks by way of the Balkans and Italy.

President Juan Antonio Rios was informed of the news by the Associated Press.

U. S. SUBSIDIARY SEIZED

Argentine Police Act Against Light Company in Mendoza

MENDOZA, Argentina, Sept. 8 (AP)—Police, acting under a decree issued by the Federal Commissioner, today raided the branch office of the Compania de Electricidad los Andes, a subsidiary of the American and Foreign Power Company records and placed guards over the office and home of the manager.

In an explanation, the decree said only: "It is the Government's duty to safeguard the public interest."

Last Friday police raided the Buenos Aires offices of the Compania Electricidad del Sur.

Six Die as U. S. Plane Crashes in Peru

Lima, Peru, Sept. 8 (AP).—A United States Army plane, doing photographic work over the Amazon jungles, was reportd to have crashed Monday and six members of the crew killed. A seventh, an enlisted man, was reported in a serious condition in a hospital at Iquitos, near where the accident occurred.

The photographs taken from the plane were for use in helping to establish a new boundary between Peru and Ecuador, the report said.

Earl of Athlone Tours Alaskan Bases

Prince Rupert, B. C., Sept. 8 (Canadian Press)—The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, has paid his first visit to Alaska, personally piloting an amphibian bomber of the Royal Canadian Air Force part of the way north from this port.

Yesterday he and his party inspected a Canadian-manned air base in southeastern Alaska and visited the United States Army garrison and service camp and a United States military hospital there.

Brazil Approves Terms For Italy

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Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 8 (AP)—Brazil, a United Nations bulwark in South America, was given a full part in approving the final surrender terms for Italy and authorized Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to act in her behalf, it was announced today.

United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery submitted the Allied terms to Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha and they were approved by President Getulio Vargas.

BRAZIL'S AIM IN WAR

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—President Getulio Vargas, speaking yesterday on the 122d anniversary of the Independence of Brazil, said the supreme objective of his country at this time "is to aid in winning the war and placing Brazil in a position to collaborate with the victorious nations in the re-establishment of peace."

President Vargas addressed a huge crowd gathered at the Vasco stadium.

"Our fighting problems are not the problems of men; these we have abundantly, ready for combat," he said. "We need only equipment, which is indispensable to modern warfare."

In this material aspect, he said, Brazil is receiving the "efficient aid of our loyal and valorous Allies."

Leatherneck Has Dog's Life

GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba—(AP) Here's what the record shows about Private Sammy Embry, officially a leatherneck at this post, actually a small black and white and vivacious canine of unrecognizable breed.

He enlisted in October, 1942. His address is "Guard House, Marine Corps base." He has drawn this equipment: harness, canteen and heat can, GI. Against him are three demerits, one for fighting, one for stealing laundry, one for chewing socks. And he is described as possessing "one tail, six inches long."

His master, a Springfield, La., first lieutenant, Dewitt Embry, reports he marches in parades, accompanies his platoon on maneuvers, never misses "chow" and is an inveterate movie-goer.

U. S. LEADERS HAIL ITALY'S SURRENDER

Overwhelming Weight of War Production Decisive Factor, Says Nelson.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Here are some comments from prominent Americans on the surrender of Italy:

Former President Herbert Hoover: "The Italian victory is a glorious turning point in the war. We can take great pride in the share of our splendid forces with the British in bringing it about."

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production board: "The overwhelming weight of American war production was a decisive factor in enabling the fighting men of the United Nations to win this tremendous victory. We cannot let the march toward victory falter now."

Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) (member Military Affairs committee)—"The very best news of the war so far. There goes the first nation out. One down and two to go

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Others To Follow

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.): "Good news. Italy is out of the war. As Italy goes, so will go Germany and Japan."

Sen. Tom Connally (D.-Tex.): "The Italians must expel the Nazis from Italy. We must not permit them to use the pretext of the armistice to delay our military occupation of Italy o. the capture or expulsion of the Nazis."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor: "Italy's surrender marks the beginning of the collapse of the Axis. Further resistance only will cause needless slaughter. Because we know that victory in the war in Europe is almost in sight the workers of America must not relax their efforts for a single instant."

Rep. Miller (R.-Neb.): "I predict the downfall of the Balkan countries and the elimination and cracking up of Germany before the Spring thaws."

Quicker Crack at Japs

Senator Overton (D.-La.): "It means shortening the war materially and will give us an opportunity to wipe out the Japs quicker than we expected."

Senator Thomas (D.-Utah), member of both the Foreign Affairs and the Military Affairs committees: "The fall of Italy is more significant than merely the surrender of one of the three Axis powers."

Senator Aiken (R.-Vt.): "It should have a devastating effect on German morale."

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information: "We haven't licked the Germans yet."

ITALY'S COLLAPSE HAS A PARALLEL

By Associated Press.

Knocking Italy out of world war II parallels the first capitulation among the Central Powers—that of Bulgaria—in the first world war.

The first Axis Power to collapse, Italy quit almost exactly four years after the current conflict began September 1, 1939 with the German invasion of Poland. Italy entered the present conflict June 10, 1940.

Bulgaria, crumpling under a brilliant offensive carried out by French, British, Italian, Greek, Serbian, Czecho-Slovakian and Yugoslavian forces, signed an armistice of unconditional surrender September 29, 1918. That was four years and two months after world war I started July 28, 1914 with the Austro-Hungarian declaration of war against Serbia.

World war 1 was all over forty-three days after Bulgaria surrendered. In fact it was only four days later (October 3) that Germany, suffering from crushing blows by Allied armies and strangling economically in the British naval blockade, sent to President Wilson an appeal for an immediate armistice.

But before the armistice with Germany was worked out and signed on November 11, 1918 the two other remaining Central Powers, Turkey and Austria-Hungary, capitulated. Both gave up on October 30. Factors leading to their surrender were the rout of the Turks in Syria by the British forces of Gen. Allenby and the rolling back of the Austro-Hungarian army in northern Italy by Italian forces reinforced by French and British troops.

6 QUESTIONS LEFT WITHOUT ANSWER

Fate Of Italian Fleet And Nazi Decision On Po River Stand Head List

[By the Associated Press]

These questions arose from the Italian surrender today:

1. What becomes of the Italian fleet, which is built around seven battleships and is split between Pola, on the Adriatic, and Spezia, on the Italian west coast?

2. Will the Germans retire from the Po valley in the north, where they have been reported to have as many as fifteen or twenty divisions?

3. What happens to the twenty-five to thirty Italian garrison divisions in the Balkans and France? And to the 250,000 Italian workmen estimated to be in Germany?

4. What effect will the Italian surrender have on the wavering morale of Hitler's Balkan satellites, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Crotia? Hungarian policy has been linked more closely with Italy than with Germany and all the Balkan states have shown increasing signs of war weariness.

5. Does the surrender include the French island of Corsica, barely thirty miles from southern France, which the Italians occupied when the Allies landed in North Africa?

6. Will the scattered German units still in southern and central Italy be allowed to return to Germany?

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SURRENDER BRINGS UP MUSSOLINI ISSUE

By Associated Press.

The unconditional surrender of Italy raises the question of when Benito Mussolini and his fallen Fascist hierarchy will, in the words of President Roosevelt, be "brought to book and punished for their crimes against humanity."

Official announcements today did not mention Mussolini, who quit as Italy's Duce on July 25. In the last forty days he has been reported under arrest in Rome, under guard at an Ostia Villa, retired to a home on the Gulf of Genoa and a prisoner on the isle of Ischia, a peacetime summer resort at the north entrance to the Bay of Naples.

Soon after Mussolini had handed over the Premiership to Marshal Badoglio, rumors developed in Madrid that the Germans were plotting to take him with them when they moved north. A dispatch from Ankara today reported that Mussolini was suffering from cancer and that physicians had said he was already beyond the operating state.

President Roosevelt reaffirmed the Allied plan to punish Mussolini and "his Fascist gang" in a broadcast address to the American people on July 28.

ITALY'S ECONOMY WILL TAKE MONTHS TO REORGANIZE

Country Relied Heavily on Imports; Nazis to Miss Italian Goods.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 — (AP) It will take a lot of work to straighten Italy out economically after her unconditional surrender so that she can be made an asset in the United Nations' war effort instead of a liability.

Germany, however, will miss a lot of things its junior Axis partner furnished.

Here's how the U. S. Department of Commerce explains the situation from latest reports in its possession:

Italy furnished a substantial part of Germany's needs of fresh fruits and vegetables plus some minerals—especially mercury, bauxite and sulphur from Europe's greatest producer, Sicily.

"Normally Italy's imports from Germany greatly exceed the export trade," the department said.

Italy also gave manpower to German agriculture and industry—more than 300,000 workers in 194 and up to an estimated 400,000 recently.

Many Items Scarce

When Mussolini's legions entered the war by marching into France in the spring of 1941, these materials became increasingly scarce because war cut off the country's overseas trade:

Cotton, wool, petroleum, scrap iron, rubber, copper, nickel and coal. Germany had to furnish Italy about 1,000,000 tons of coal a month to run her industries and also was thought to be an important factor in keeping Italian metallurgical plants active.

But Italy's greatest problem was getting food with which to feed her armed forces and furnish proper nourishment to her war workers.

Although Italy's self-sufficiency in food was estimated at 94 per cent in pre-war years, production actually was unbalanced because surpluses of fresh, citrus and dried fruits, nuts, vegetables, cheese, rice and wine were offset by insufficient domestic output of wheat and other cereals, meat, fish, oils (including olive oil), fats and eggs.

Relied on Food Imports

Even in peacetime Italy had to import about five per cent of her consumption of corn, 3,500,000 bushels of barley to supplement 10,000,000 produced, 15 per cent of oats and 7 per cent of rye. Contrary to popular belief imports of olive oil in recent years exceeded exports with 18,551,000 pounds imported annually in the five-year average, 1934-38.

In 1938 a wheat crop of about 300,000,000 bushel approximated Italy's national needs (she imported 6,000,000 bushels that year).

But production of almost 260,000,000 bushels in 1940 caused stretching stocks by adulteration with flour made from potatoes and particularly from corn. In 1941 Italy reportedly had a partial crop failure in northern regions and bread rationing started Oct. 1, 1941.

Coffee, tea and cocoa are not produced in Italy. Tea consumption is relatively small while coffee drinking generally was prohibited throughout the war period.

Food rationing has been exceedingly severe, frequently hitting lower income groups rather than those who could afford to buy in the notorious black markets.

Before the war the United States was Italy's most important customer next to Germany. We held the balance of trade up to 1938, last year of official reports, with Italian imports from us totaling $70,405,000 and exports amounting to $41,152,000.

Italy sent to the United States things such as canned tomatoes, cheese, raw silk, rayon goods, hats and caps, olive oil and wine. She received raw cotton, crude mineral oils, lubricating oils, scrap iron and steel and machine tools.

Italy Provides Bases For Raids on Nazis

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By J. M. ROBERTS, Jr.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8. — (AP) Italy's surrender presents to Adolf Hitler a new strategic problem with a vengeance.

The Allies are provided with a base from which practically to double the air poundings of Germany which General Marshall said last night would pave the way for the final shattering of Nazidom.

Many divisions of Italian troops, recently estimated as high as 30, are lost to the Axis forces guarding the rebellious Balkans.

Instead of having to conquer Italy, breeding hatred which might have proved a continuing hindrance, the wording of General Badoglio's statement suggests the Italians may even cooperate in ousting the Germans.

His instructions to the army are to cease obstructing the Allies, but also—the really big thing—to "oppose attacks from any other quarter."

That may not mean that Italy is coming in on our side, but it does mean that the Germans will not be permitted unopposed consolidation of any positions they don't already control in Italy, and it could mean organized Italian resistance against consolidations now being carried forward in the north.

HARDLY ANYTHING, aside from possession of bases in northern France and the Lowlands, could mean so much to the Allies today.

Marshal Stalin has just announced that the Donets basin is swept clear of Germans. The Allies apparently control all of Italy south of Rome. Within a few days, if not already, an air force second only to the one based on Britain will be within striking range of all Germany. This Italy, this friendly base, this country whose every aspiration draws it into natural affinity with the Allies, means, beyond a shadow of a doubt, a tremendous saving in American, British and Russian lives through a much earlier end of the war than could otherwise have been expected.

Complacency and overconfidence are dangerous, but comparison of this event with the capitulation of Bulgaria in September, 1918, is inescapable. The denouement of Nazidom has been nearing with express-train speed even without counting the Italian equation. Now it is assured if not actually within sight.

PEACE MOVES, however they must be kept under cover from the Nazi overlords, may be expected from the Balkans immediately if they are not already under way. Hitler may choose to fight for a time in northern Italy, but in the long view he now is required to prepare for the last stand within his inner fortress, which means Germany and possibly Poland and France.

In trying to carry out an air war against Germany from England the Allies have been forced to fly great distances over enemy territory. The Germans have had the advantage of knowing from which direction the blows would come and have concentrated their fighter defenses in the west.

It is an axiom that an airforce's effectiveness decreases in direct ratio to the distance it must operate from its bases.

Airfields in northern Italy would cut the distance Allied bombers would have to fly to reach Czechoslovakia's great Skoda munition works, from 750 miles to 300, the distance to the aircraft factories at Vienna from 800 to less than 300 and to Berlin itself from 650 miles to about 400.

Bombers flying from England can now cross Germany and land in Italy, returning the next night or day, and the Germans can never be able to set their defenses to meet the blows. The strain on the already battered Luftwaffe is increased tremendously.

GREAT NEW areas of Hitler's creaking communication system now will come under the deadly fire of fighters, bombers and trainbusters.

Northern Italy provides narrow gaps—none too good but openings nevertheless — from which Allied troops might force their way west into France or east into Hungary.

The narrow Brenner pass into Austria would offer scant room for operations and it is doubtful if the Allies would try to force it.

Immediate moves on sea and land which may be set off by the surrender are not clear. The Germans report the American Seventh army on the move, but whether it already is in middle Italy, going into Sardinia, Corsica and France, or into the Balkans, is not clear.

Close observers have predicted for some time that the collapse of Italy would see immediate action in the Balkans. Polish, British and American armies all are in position, and word has come only recently of organization of internal armies to aid the Allies.

The bombing pattern over northern France in recent days certainly has been of the invasion type. In addition to Allied forces, 300,000 Frenchmen in North Africa are looking longingly toward the mouth of the Rhone.

But Germany is still strong in the west and, although reeling under Russian blows, there is evidence that defenses against a new invasion have been strengthened rather than weakened.

This is coupled with frequently-expressed Allied intentions to use the time required for bomb-softening rather than to rush into a life-consuming campaign before preparations are complete.

Whether or not Hitler seeks to hold northern Italy, the country's chief importance now is as an air base rather than a bridgehead.

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Tunis Radio Reports Invasion

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—American, British and Canadian armies "are landing at various points in the heart of Italy," the United Nations radio at Tunis announced tonight in an Italian-language broadcast reported to the Office of War Information.

A German radio broadcast recorded by CBS said that four or five Allied infantry divisions were reported to have landed on the Gulf of Eufemia, about thirty miles ahead of the British Eighth Army's lines.

The text of the broadcast to the Italians follows:

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"Take vengeance on the Germans.

"Powerful British, American, and Canadian armies are landing at various points in the heart of Italy.

"Arrival of these armies, powerfully equipped and protected by an invincible Allied air force and by the full might of the Mediterranean Allied naval forces, gives you, Italians, a last great opportunity.

"Supported by the might of the Allies, Italy now has the possibility of avenging itself on the German oppressor and to cooperate in repelling the traditional enemy from Italian soil.

"Italians! These are your fighting orders for this phase of the war for the liberation of Europe.

"Wherever Allied forces are to be found, give them your support and obey the orders of the commanders to the letter. Wherever German forces are to be found, refrain from assisting them in any way.

"Give proof of your national unity and of your will to resist by refusing unanimously and in perfect discipline, to be accomplices of the Germans."

ITALY MAY BECOME BLOODY BATTLEFIELD

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 — (AP) N.B.C. Correspondent Merrill Mueller declared tonight in a broadcast from Algiers that "the strangest armistice in history has turned Italy into a bloody battlefield."

"Instead of a victorious parade," Mr. Mueller added, "the Allied forces face a violent, long drawn-out battle that has already been partially joined. Caught in between are the Italians, who sought peace."

In distributing Mr. Mueller's remarks, N.B.C. commented:

"This was interpreted as an indication that the American Seventh army, whose whereabouts have been a secret ever since the Italian invasion, has landed in northern Italy and that a battle with the German forces may now be in progress there."

Dutch Commentator Happy

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Netherlands Government radio commentator was so overjoyed as he told the people of occupied Holland about the surrender of Italy today that United States Government monitors, reporting the Dutch broadcast, said it sounded as if the announcer "must be dancing up and around the microphone."

Tokyo Says War Plan Will Not Be Affected

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—A Domei dispatch broadcast by Radio Toyko said tonight that official Japanese quarters declared "Japan's war policy remains unaffected by the latest development in the European theater of war."

The Japanese determination to fight is unshaken, the dispatch said, and "meanwhile the Japanese public received the news of the Italian capitulation with complete calmness."

What's Behind the War News

By JOHN H. WIGGINS

The knockout of Italy ripped pages from the Allied victory calendar but many days of furious battle still may be expected in the Mediterranean boot before Hitler's hordes are erased.

Tens of thousands of German troops, poured into Italy with the expectation of making it a continental battlefield, presumably remain in the northern area, reluctant to relinquish what yet remains of the industrial and agricultural riches in the region of the river Po.

But regardless of where Hitler tries to slam the door against invasion from Italy, the corporal's intuitive strategy will collide headon with the hard fact that capitulation of the peninsula clears excellent and various routes for heavily concentrated land and air offensives by the Allies.

Attempts of the German military to elicit information on where next the blow—or blows—will fall, won't help the Axis jitters already evidenced by the Berlin radio.

Closing the straits to bottle the Adriatic, Allied naval power, with a blanket of land-based planes, potentially is capable of striking across the sea from Italy's east coast to Yugoslavia for invasion thrusts at Germany's "impregnable fortress."

To the west, a similarly air-protected fleet might cross the Tyrrhenian and Ligurian seas to southern France.

The peninsula's possibilities as an invasion springboard are vast.

underscored the statement of Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, that "victory is certain;" that a crashing, finishing blo[illegible]

(Continued on [illegible])

Germany must know [illegible]dustries and mili[illegible]s are far closer [illegible]ed bombers than [illegible]efore in the war.

There are signs, too, that the cracks that broke in the Axis armor with Italy's unconditional surrender might spread to the restless Balkans where Hungarians, Rumanians, Croats and Bulgarians show evidence of straining at their German fetters.

In addition to the physical gains from Italy's collapse as an Axis partner, Germany and Japan must have received a psychological blow as depressing as the event is stimulating to the Allies.

The armistice, enforced "at a moment most favorable to the Allies," German-dominated Europe is close at hand.

Soviet Forces Driving Ahead

The announcement came at a time, too, when Soviet armies plowed triumphantly on along a 600-mile front and wiped the rich Donets industrial basin in southern Ukraine clean of German invaders.

While Russia has discounted the Allied invasion of Italy as a second front, knocking Italy out of the war obviously brought closer to fulfillment Soviet demands for an invasion that would divert heavy German forces.

ITALY'S CONQUEST BRINGS OPTIMISM IN WASHINGTON

Some Congressmen Predict Nazi Fall This Year, Others Urge Caution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 — (AP) Italy's capitulation brought optimistic predictions fro[illegible] some Congress members today that the European war would be over before the year's end, but others cautioned against overconfidence and neither military quarters nor the White House encouraged extreme jubiliation.

Aides reported that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill received the news matter-of-factly. They had known, of course, of the Italian government's acceptance of armistice terms five days ago, but could not be certain that the Nazis would not be able to prevent Marshal Badoglio from issuing his proclamation.

Neither made any immediate formal comment.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, took the military dispatches to Mr. Roosevelt who was working at his desk in the Executive offices and brought back to reporters this comment from the President:

"It is General Eisenhower's story. Let him tell it."

Congressm[illegible]siastic

But at the Ca[illegible]action was less restrained. With[illegible] exception the legislators hailed the news with enthusiastic expressions.

Among those who predicted that the European phase of the war would now be quickly brought to an end were Reps. Sabath (D.-Ill.), Fulmer (D.-S.C.), and Disney (D.-Okla.).

"I believe Germany will be defeated within 1943 and that we will beat hell out of the Japs before the end of 1944," Rep. Fulmer declared. Rep. Sabath said it meant "the downfall of Hitler this year," and Rep. Disney predicted that "Germany won't last another winter."

Senator Clark (D.-Idaho) called it an occasion for rejoicing, but said, "We should not let this good news make us too optimistic or overconfident."

"Any slackening of effort would be bad," he added.

In military quarters, it was pointed out that many questions still were unanswered and should check optimism.

Taking Control Another Matter

A major one is whether the Italian government will be able to deliver the country physically into Allied hands. There are still many German divisions at least in the northern part of the peninsula and the job of taking possession may be in itself a major campaign. A corollary question is what help, if any, the Italians may give in ejecting the Germans from Italy.

Still another matter awaiting clarification is the condition and eventual disposition of the Italian fleet of some 190-odd units including seven battleships.

There was general speculation that Prime Minister Churchill, who already has been here a month, might continue his stay until some of these questions are answered.

Another matter for Roosevelt-Churchill deliberations also is what to do with Mussolini, presuming he is now delivered into Allied hands. This might be a subject, too, for consideration at the meeting with Premier Stalin which Mr. Roosevelt indicated yesterday had about been arranged.

Father Draft Involved

There were indications at the Capitol that the development might figure in the debate over drafting fathers. Legislators questioning the necessity of this step have contended that military developments have been much more favorable than were anticipated when the Army originally estimated its manpower needs.

Senator Burton (R.-Ohio) suggested that it should speed action by the United States on a post-war program to maintain peace.

"Italy's surender," he said, "cer-

tainly is a step in our favor, and the event emphasizes the urgency for progress toward adoption of a post-war program by the Congress."

Committee, said: "It's a great victory for a great cause. They used good judgment, and it will save the lives of thousands of our boys. It should bring about an early ending to the war in Europe and, as I predicted some time ago, the downfall of Hitler this year.

Senator Guffey (D.-Pa.), member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said: "I'm delighted. It's a great victory for the Allies. Gen. Eisenhower and his staff deserve the highest praise for this magnificent triumph.

Representative Cole (R.-N. Y.), member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said: "I am delighted at the good judgment of the Italians in removing themselves from a hopeless cause and thus preventing needless bloodshed."

Representative May (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, declared: "That's the beginning of the end. Germany next and then Japan."

Representative Knutsen (R.-Minn.) said: "It will have a terrific impact on the morale of the German people and . . . should bring home to them the hopelessness of their continuing."

Washington Is Jubilant

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Roosevelt and Churchill Silent on Italy—'It's Eisenhower's Story,' Says Former.

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt was seated at his memento-crowded desk in the White House offices and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain was busy elsewhere in the Executive Mansion when the world heard today that Italy had capitulated. Both leaders had obviously known the news for some time, since the terms had been agreed upon last Friday. But from neither was there any immediate formal comment.

But everywhere else in Washington it was "big stuff." Suppressed excitement was evident among the White House staff when news dispatches gave the story to a jubilant American capital.

Secretary Stephen Early rushed into the presidential offices with the dispatch and reported later that Mr. Roosevelt had commented calmly: "It is Gen. Eisenhower's story. Let him tell it."

The word was also conveyed to Mr. Churchill whose reason for tarrying in the American capital so long after the Quebec conference now became apparent. Obviously awaiting the surrender announcement at any moment, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt conferred into the late hours last night, and were together again this morning.

Secretary of State Hull likewise withheld a statement when he held his press conference soon after the announcement.

Reports that "a break" was imminent had spread through Washington last night, and today's formal announcement of the Italian surrender brought enthusiastic comments from many leaders on Capitol Hill.

Representative Bloom (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared: "It is very, very cheerful news—something that will lead to a final victory in our war in Europe. It is a stepping stone in the right direction."

Representative Sabath (D.-Ill.), chairman of the House Rules

ROOSEVELT HAILS 'GREAT VICTORY,' OPENS BOND DRIVE

There Must Be No Letup in War Effort, Nation Is Warned.

SEES LONG FIGHT AHEAD

Public Urged to Contribute 'More Than Your Share.'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 — (AP) President Roosevelt tonight hinted that new invasion operations may be under way and hailed the capitulation of Italy as a "great victory" but grimly warned there must be no letup in the war until Allied troops march into Berlin and Tokyo.

Launching the nation's $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan campaign, the President in a radio address raised the possibility of new invasion thrusts by referring to fighting men in landing baregs moving against enemy coasts "at this moment." The phrase "at this moment" was interpolated in the prepared text as distributed earlier to the press.

For those fighting men, the Chief Executive said, the war "does not and must not stop for one single instant." Appealing for support of the loan drive, the President said it is now up to American citizens to prove to the soldiers that "you are contributing your share and more than your share."

Nazi Ouster Essential

"We must not delude ourselves" that the Italian armistice means the end of the war in the Mediterranean, he said, because the Germans still must be driven from Italy, from France and all other captive countries.

"And we must strike them on their own soil from all directions," he said.

The ultimate objectives in the war, the Chief Executive said, continue to be Berlin and Tokyo.

"I ask you," he said, "to bear these objectives constantly in mind—and do not forget that we still have a long way to go before attaining them.

"The great news you have heard today from General Eisenhower does not give you license to settle back in your rocking chairs and say, 'well, that does it. We've got 'em on the run. Now we can start the celebration.'"

The time has not come for celebration, the Chief Executive declared, and the war must not stop for a single instant.

The President referred to the conferences which he and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain have been holding in the past few weeks and said they had made "new, extensive plans for the future."

Tougher Fight Ahead

But they never lost sight of the fact, he said, that the war will become bigger and tougher, rather than easier, during the months to come.

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The President compared the United Nations' war effort to the community task of a Middle Western city where every person pitched in to fill sand bags and hold back a destructive flood.

"Today," he said, "in the same kind of community effort, the United Nations and their people have kept the levees of civilization high enough to prevent the floods of aggression and barbarism and wholesale murder from engulfing us all.

"The flood has been raging for four years. At last, we are beginning to gain on it; but the waters have not yet receded enough for us to relax our sweating work with the sand bags. In this war bond campaign we are filling bags and placing them against the flood — bags which are essential if we are to stand off the ugly torrent which is trying to sweep us all away.

"Today, an armistice with Italy was concluded.

Italy's Liberation Near

"This was a great victory for the United Nations — but it was also a great victory for the Italian people. After years of war and suffering and degradation, the Italian people are at last coming to the day of liberation from their real enemies, the Nazis.

"But let us not delude ourselves that this armistice means the end of the war in the Mediterranean. We must drive the Germans out of Italy as we have driven them out of Tunisia and Sicily; we must drive them out of France and all other captive countries; and we must strike them on their own soil from all directions."

Mr. Roosevelt told his vast radio audience it was up to them to prove to their fellow Americans on the fighting fronts that they were contributing more than their share to the cause.

"We must put money into war bonds which we would not normally save," Mr. Roosevelt asserted. "Only then have we done everything that good conscience demands."

Power for Victory

The money Americans lend the government and pay in taxes, he said, "buys that death-dealing, life-saving power we need for victory." The people, he said, know there can never be "any economic justification for failing to save freedom."

No one knows, the Chief Executive told his countrymen, when total victory will come. Success of the Third War Loan drive, he said, will be a symbol that America knows of the tough, bitter job ahead and will not stop until it is finished.

Allies Landing Now, Roosevelt Says

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—A possibility that new invasion operations may have got under way shortly before President Roosevelt's war-bond address tonight was indicated by a last-minute change in the Chief Executive's words.

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Telling his radio audience that the "war does not and must not stop for one single instant," the President said fighting men who "are landing at this moment in barges moving through the dawn up to strange enemy coasts" know that the war is a full-time job.

His original text as distributed to newspaper offices a few hours earlier, did not include the phrase "at this moment," referring simply to fighting men in landing barges.

Roosevelt Appeal for War Bonds for Victory

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's address tonight in connection with the third war loan drive follows:

Once upon a time, a few years ago, there was a city in our Middle West which was threatened by a destructive flood in the river. The waters had risen to the top of the banks. Every man, woman and child in that city was called upon to fill sand bags in order to defend their homes against the rising waters. For many days and nights, destruction and death stared them in the face.

As a result of the grim, determined community effort, that city still stands. Those people kept the levees above the peak of the flood. All of them joined together in the desperate job which had to be done—business men, workers, farmers, doctors, preachers—people of all races.

To me, that town is a living symbol of what community cooperation can accomplish.

Today, in the same kind of community effort, the United Nations and their people have kept the levees of civilization high enough to prevent the floods of aggression and barbarism and wholesale murder from engulfing us all. The flood has been raging for four years. At last, we are beginning to gain on it; but the waters have not yet receded enough for us to relax our sweating work with the sand bags. In this war bond campaign we are filling bags and placing them against the flood—bags, which are essential if we are to stand off the ugly torrent which is trying to sweep us all away.

The Fall of Italy

Today, an armistice with Italy was concluded.

This was a great victory for the United Nations—but it was also a great victory for the Italian people. After years of war and suffering and degradation, the Italian people are at last coming to the day of liberation from their real enemies, the Nazis.

But let us not delude ourselves that this armistice means the end of the war in the Mediterranean. We must drive the Germans out of Italy as we have driven them out of Tunisia and Sicily; we must drive them out of France and all other captive countries, and we must strike them on their own soil from all directions.

Our ultimate objectives in this war continues to be Berlin and Tokio.

I ask you to bear these objectives constantly in mind—and do not forget that we still have a long way to go before attaining them.

The great news you have heard today from General Eisenhower does not give you license to settle back in your rocking chairs and say, "Well, that does it. We've got 'em on the run. Now we can start the celebration."

The time for celebration is not yet. And I have a suspicion that when this war does end, we shall not be in a very celebrating frame of mind. I think that our main emotion will be one of grim determination that this shall not happen again.

During the past weeks, Mr. Churchill and I have been in constant conference with the leaders of our combined fighting forces. We have been in constant communication with our fighting allies, Russian and Chinese, who are prosecuting the war with conspicuous success on far distant fronts, and he and I are together here at this crucial moment.

We have seen the satisfactory fulfillment of plans that were made in Casablanca last January and here in Washington last May. And we have made new, extensive plans for the future. But throughout these conferences we have never lost sight of the fact that this war will become bigger and tougher, rather than easier during the long months that are to come.

"War Does Not Rest"

This war does not and must not stop for one single instant. Our fighting men know that. Those of them who are moving forward through jungles against lurking Japs—those who are landing at this moment in barges moving through the dawn up to strange enemy coasts—those who are diving their bombers down on the target at roof-top level at this moment—every one of these men knows that this war is a full-time job and that it will continue to be until total victory is won.

And, by the same token, every responsible leader in all the United Nations knows that the fighting goes on twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and that any day lost may have to be paid for in terms of months added to the duration of the war.

Every campaign, every single operation that we plan and carry through, must be figured in terms of staggering material cost. We cannot afford to be niggardly with any of our resources, for we shall need all of them to do the job that we have undertaken.

Your fellow Americans have given a magnificent account of themselves—on the battlefield and on the oceans and in the skies all over the world.

Now it is up to you to prove to them that you are contributing your share and more than your share. It is not sufficient simply to put money into war bonds which we would normally save. We must put money into war bonds which we not normally save. Only then have we done everything that good conscience demands. It is up to you—the Americans in the American homes—the very homes which our boys and daughters are working and fighting and dying to preserve.

I know I speak for every man and woman in America when I say that we Americans will not be satisfied to send our troops into the fire of the enemy with equipment inferior in any way. Nor will we be satisfied to send our troops with equipment only equal to that of the enemy. We are determined to provide our troops with overpowering superiority of quality and quantity in any and every category of arms and armaments that they may conceivably need.

And where does our dominating power come from? It can come only from you. The money you lend and the money you give in taxes buys that death-dealing, life-saving power we need for victory. This is an expensive war — expensive in money; you can help keep it at a minimum cost in lives.

The American people will never stop to reckon the cost of redeeming civilization. They know there can never be any economic justification for failing to save freedom.

Enemies Watching Drive

We can be sure that our enemies will watch this drive with the keenest interest; they know that success in this undertaking will shorten the war. They know that the more money the American people lend to government, the more powerful and relentless will be the American forces in the field. They know that only a united and determined America could possibly produce on a voluntary basis so large a sum of money as fifteen billion dollars.

The overwhelming success of the second war loan drive last April showed that the people of this democracy stood firm behind their troops.

The third war loan, which we are starting tonight, will also succeed—because the American people will not permit it to fail.

I cannot tell you how much to invest in war bonds during this third war loan drive. No one can tell you. It is for you to decide under the guidance of your own conscience.

I will say this, however. Because the nation's needs are greater than ever before, our sacrifices too must be greater than they have ever been before.

Nobody knows when total victory will come—but we do know that the harder we fight now, the more might and power we direct at the enemy now, the shorter the war will be and the smaller the sum total of sacrifice.

Success of the third war loan will be the symbol that America does not propose to rest on its arms—that we know the tough, bitter job ahead and will not stop until we have finished it.

Now it is your turn!

Every dollar that you invest on the third war loan is your personal message of defiance to our common enemies—to the ruthless militarists of Germany and Japan—your personal message of faith and good cheer to our allies and all the men at the front.

NEW ALLIED MOVES FORESEEN IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—(AP) What made today the "favorable moment" for announcing and thereby putting into effect the surrender of Italy?

This question intrigued the capital tonight and produced considerable speculation that new Allied military moves are in immediate prospect.

The phrase "favorable moment" was used by General Dwight D. Eisenhower to describe the time for making the armistice with Italy effective and disclosing it to the world.

Eisenhower himself offered no explanation as to why the time chosen was favorable.

Morgenthau's Bond Plea Hails

30.24-8189

30.24-8189

End of Round 1

Opening 15 Billion Drive, He Calls for Help of All 'Now More Than Ever'

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Voicing a renewed plea for success of the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan, Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said tonight "the fall of Italy is glorious news—if we take it as the end of round one instead of the finish of the fight."

In a statement issued only hours before President Roosevelt's radio address to the nation at 9:40 p. m. formally opening the twenty-two-day bond campaign, Mr. Morgenthau said war bonds already purchased "have paid for our victory over Italy in part," but added that "now, more than ever before, we need the help of every individual American."

The Treasury has set a goal of at least $5,000,000,000 in war bond sales to individuals. The rest of the quota is expected to be subscribed by insurance companies, corporations, and other business firms except banks, which have been excluded for the first time from participating in a war loan.

"Before the last shot is fired, a lot of lives are going to be lost and a lot of billions spent," Mr. Morgenthau declared. "The more American dollars go into superior equipment, the less American blood is going to redden foreign soil.

"It cost $46,000,000 to lay Hamburg low. It cost another $300,000,000 to train, equip and transport the crews and ready everything for the task. And Hamburg is just one enemy city."

Earlier in the day the capital was given a preview of the Hollywood cavalcade which started a nation-wide bond-selling tour at midnight.

Riding in jeeps behind the Army Air Forces band, the dozen film personalities followed a parade route lined with noon-time crowds. It led to the Washington Monument grounds, where the Army opened a "back-the-attack" display of weapons and equipment.

In the cavalcade are Lucille Ball, Judy Garland, Greer Garson, Kathryn Grayson, Betty Hutton, Fred Astaire, James Cagney, Paul Henreid, Harpo Marx, Dick Powell, Mickey Rooney, Kay Kyser and his band.

All will travel aboard a special red-white-and-blue train, which will make its first stop tomorrow at Philadelphia. The tour will end with a two-day show in Los Angeles Sept. 26 and 27.

Members of the cavalcade, together with other screen, stage and radio notables who will participate in the twenty-two-day drive, form only a tiny segment however, of the actual selling force the Treasury has assembled.

It embraces 5,000,000 volunteers, 2,000,000 of them women. They will make a country-wide door-to-door canvass.

NEWS ENTERS TAX PICTURE

Carlson Says Italian Move Eases Need For Boost; Others Differ

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 8—The surrender of Italy reverberated quickly in Capitol Hill tax discussions today, with Representative Carlson (R., Kan.) saying "this turn of events erases or at least materially reduces" the need for higher levies.

Other members of the House Ways and Means Committee were divided on the tax effect of the capitulation.

News that Italy had run up the white flag came shortly after the tax-framing committee, ending its vacation a week ahead of the reconvening of Congress, decided to open public hearings September 20 looking toward new and higher taxes.

Views Differ

Carlson, author of the Ruml skip-a-tax-year bill which was much debated prior to passage of pay-as-you-go legislation, said:

"Why should we get the people all excited and have them concerned over taxes when one of the Axis partners already has dropped out? I think taxes are high enough anyway, at least until we reduce Federal expenditures or insist on their justification."

On the other hand, Representative Disney (D., Okla.) also a Ways and Means member, commented:

"We are too smart to let down our efforts even remotely because Italy is out. No matter how optimistic we are, the bill has to be paid and must be paid by taxes. We can't save the bills for the soldiers to pay when they get back."

Time "To Hit Hardest"

Representative Robertson (D., Va.) said he thought "the time when your enemy begins to weaken is the time to hit the hardest," and added: "It is not a time to let up on our military effort, our financial effort, or any other effort."

In the opinion of Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), ranking minority Ways and Means member the Italian capitulation will have little effect in the consideration of taxes, because "Italy wasn't much of a factor in the war anyway."

12 Billion Sought

He said "Congress and the Ways and Means Committee will be most reluctant to impose any additional taxes, but the war needs may drive us to it."

Several members said they hoped to complete committee work on the new general tax measure by November 1, and Doughton (D., N. C.), chairman, said he expected Congressional action would be completed by January 1.

The Treasury Department has said $12,000,000,000 is needed in addition to the present $38,000,000,000 annual levy.

The Ways and Means Committee will open public hearings tomorrow on proposed revision of the law regulating renegotiation of war contracts.

Ickes And Knox Rush To Hear News Of Italy

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—Two men dashed into the Government radio studio in the Interior Department Building today and one, in shirt sleeves, began fiddling furiously with receiving instruments.

Studio employes closed in quickly, found the shirt-sleeved man was Secretary of Interior Ickes and his companion was Navy Secretary Knox.

They had been conferring in Ickes' office a floor below when a telephone call brought them word of Italy's surrender. They then rushed to the studio—Ickes ignoring his coat—to tune in for further details.

Doubled Air Offensive Against Reich Is Seen

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—Occupation of Italy by the Allied troops of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will probably double the aerial bombing offensive against Germany.

The most immediate foreseeable result of the occupation of Italy as far north as Rome will be the hurling of the hundreds of bombers of the Northwest African Strategic Air Force against Germany in the opening of a second aerial front.

From the airfields near Rome, which have been heavily battered by Allied bombers, but presumably could be put back into serviceable condition, most of the Balkans, all of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, including the huge Skoda munitions works, Silesia and south and central Germany are in relatively short bombing range of 650 to 700 airline miles.

It has been generally understood that one of the principal objectives of the campaign against Italy has been to secure this advantage to the Allied air forces. The action is expected to reduce immediately the fighter opposition now encountered by bombers operating from Britain.

U. S. BARS HELP TO ARGENTINA

Request for Lend-Lease Aid Is Firmly Refused.

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Possibly jealous and fearful of the growing power of Brazil, Argentina has asked for—and has been firmly refused—American lease-lend materials, includir implements of war.

The request came from the Argentine Foreign Minister, Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni, on August 5, and the flat refusal was released by Sercretary of State Hull last night. The exchanges, in which Mr. Hull pulled no punches, were made public here and in Buenos Aires, where the Argentine Cabinet distributed the messages without comment.

Argentine's principal competitor in South America—Brazil—was praised only today by Gen. Marshall for her early plunge into the war on the Allied side, and for her work in protecting that theater.

Says Nation Is Pro-Ally.

Admiral Storni contended Argentina was pro-Ally. He intimated, however, that his country could be accused of stab-in-the-back tactics if she changed now from neutrality to open warfare.

Admiral Storni, in his letter, recalled the military coup that placed Gen. Pedro Ramirez's government in power, and said that the present administration was not Fascist nor even sympathetic with the Axis.

"Argentine sentiment, eminently American, firmly opposed to totalitarian regimes, is on the side of the United Nations in material and spiritual action," he declared.

Admiral Storni acknowledged that "defeat is inexorably drawing closer to the Axis," but that to break off relations now would put Argentine chivalry to a hard test. "Let it suffice," he said, "to recall the judgment which Italy merited when, in a similar situation, it took its position against defeated France."

Meanwhile, the Admiral continued, the Axis countries have nothing to hope for from Argentina, and "public opinion is daily more unfavorable to them, but this evolution would be more rapid and effective for the American cause if President Roosevelt should make a gesture of genuine friendship toward our people; such a gesture might be the urgent provision of airplanes, spare parts, armaments and machinery to restore Argentina to the position of equilibrium to which it is entitled with respect to other South American countries."

Three Main Points.

In reply, Mr. Hull made three points:

1. Only Argentina, of the twenty-one American republics (thirteen of whom have actually declared war) has not broken off relations with the Axis, nor has Argentina severed financial and commercial relations, and as a result has authorized financial transactions beneficial to the enemies of the United Nations.

2. Axis agents continue to engage in espionage activities in Argentina, which is costing the United Nations ships and lives. They spread Axis propaganda, and their publications receive supplies of newsprint at favorable prices through the intervention of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

3. Argentina is the only American republic still maintaining radio-telephone and radio-telegraphic communication with Japan, Germany and Italy.

All these, said Mr. Hunll, were contrary to inter-American agreements to which Argentina had fully subscribed. They explained convincingly, he indicated, why Argentina's neutrality had not been "understood."

Bars Aid for Rivalry.

"Neither the present Argentine Government nor its predecessor has at any time evidenced a disposition to strengthen the security of Argentina by having Argentine military and naval forces take part in measures designed for the defense of the hemisphere," he declared, and, regarding Admiral Storni's suggestion that a "gesture" of arms and munitions might speed up the pro-Allied evolution of Argentine public opinion by restoring her "equilibrium" in Latin America, added: "I must point out emphatically that questions of military and naval equilibrium as between American republics are surely inconsistent with the inter American doctrine of the peaceful settlement of international disputes to which so many practical contributions have been made by Argentine statesmen."

American arms are furnished to other American republics, Mr. Hull said, for the purpose of defending this hemisphere.

"Since Argentina, both by its words and its actions, has indicated clearly that the Argentine armed forces will not under present conditions be used in a manner designed to forward the cause of the security of the New World, and, thereby, the vital war interests of the United States, it would be impossible for the President of the United States to enter into an agreement to furnish arms and munitions to Argentina under the lend-lease act."

War Production.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 — (AP) American casualties in the war "have run at the rate of one American fighting man killed, captured, wounded or reported missing every nine minutes," Charles E. Wilson of the War Production board said today in urging greater war production.

The WPB executive vice-chairman appealed for wider use of plant-wide production bonuses, and formation of more Labor-Management ar production drive committees.

He said in the current issue of Factory magazine that while "production rates have risen constantly and are still rising, they did not meet July's substantially stepped-up schedules in every category, notably in airplanes."

Warning against over-confidence, Mr. Wilson said "it is disturbing to have to report that recently there have been plants—exceptions to be sure—in which not only the rate of production but production itself has fallen off as much as 25 per cent for no clear, visible reason.

Admitting that lack of manpower is a prime reason for failure to meet stepped-up production schedules, Mr. Wilson said plant-wide incentive systems are among the solution. They offer industry a chance "to make the most of the available working force," he said.

Mr. Wilson said that as workers and management benefit in plants with an incentive system, and the nation benefits in increased production, he foresaw no resistance to the plan.

Phillips Going to London

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that William Phillips, former Ambassador to Italy, has been asked to go to London on a special and temporary assignment for the War Department.

Mr. Hull stressed that Mr. Phillips's London mission is temporary and has no effect on his status as President Roosevelt's personal representative at New Delhi. Mr. Phillips will continue to represent the President in that capacity," he said.

Casualty Every Nine Minutes Among U. S. Troops, Says Wilson

WPB Vice Chairman Issues Warning on Declining

1943

Mr. Hull did not say whether Mr. Phillips's special assignment is connected with carrying out the terms of the armistice granted Italy.

The Secretary repeatedly has stressed in recent weeks, however, that the Italian situation is primarily a military problem and, therefore, basically a responsibility of General Eisenhower.

EXPECTS SOME PAY FOR ARMS

President Admits Error in Lend-Lease Letter.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Although the United States does not necessarily expect the nations it is now supplying with lend-lease aid to repay it necessarily in dollars, President Roosevelt asserted yesterday at his press conference, it is his thought and also that of most of the countries that they will repay all that they possibly can.

The President thus clarified again his understanding of the lend-lease agreements as he repudiated two sentences of a letter transmitted to Congress on August 25 with the eleventh lend-lease report. Although the letter was attributed to him and bore his initials, he said he had never seen it.

"The Congress in passing and extending the lend-lease act made it plain that the United States wants no new war debts to jeopardize the coming peace," the controversial letter stated. "Victory and a secure peace are the only coin in which we can be repaid."

Sees Quarter Truth.

The President acknowledged that there was truth in those words, but he described it as a condensation of the truth which might lead to misunderstanding. He described these as only about one-quarter truths.

What are war debts, the President asked—money or goods, or some other benefits? It is perfectly true in a narrow, technical sense, he acknowledged, that the United States wants no new war debts but the lend-lease act provides that many nations will pay for services if they possibly can. This, he added, does not necessarily mean in dollars.

The President objected to the use of the word "coin" in the letter, reasoning that a great many people in this country think of coin as something that jingles in the pocket. There are all kinds of coins, he added, whether or not they jingle.

Sought to Apologize.

At the time that the letter of August 25 was published, there were some protests. The President told his press conference that a mistake had been made and he wanted to apologize for it, explaining that while he was at Quebec for the conference with Prime Minister Churchill several drafts of a letter were prepared and somehow one of them was said to have had his approval. He objected to only the two sentences, he added.

In the same pamphlet with the President's letter and report Section 3 (B) of the act is set forth as stating that the terms and conditions under which lend-lease aid is granted to foreign countries shall be "those which the President deems satisfactory." The same section also states that "the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory."

The master lend-lease agreement with Great Britain, model for most of the others, provides that the British Government undertakes to return to the United States after the war any lend-lease articles which have not been "destroyed, lost or consumed" by that time, provided the President can find use for them in this country or in defending the Western Hemisphere.

General Arnold Back From European Theater

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, returned to Washington today after a visit to headquarters of the European theater of operations in London, the War Department announced. He had been abroad about a week.

U. S. Indicts 12 For Fraud in Army Contracts

Employees of Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot and Bidders' Agents Accused

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Justice Department announced today that a Federal grand jury in Philadelphia had returned eleven indictments accusing twelve persons of conspiracies to defraud the government, illegally aiding in the procurement of government contracts, bribery and receiving bribes in connection with War Department contracts made through the Philadelphia quartermaster depot.

The defendants are either civilian War Department employees at the depot or officials or agents of companies which have obtained War Department contracts there.

The indictments followed an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after a tip from Philip Kirk Patrick, owner of the Patrick Drapery Company, of Omaha, Neb., the department said.

One indictment alleged that two employees of the depot sought to induce Mr. Patrick to increase his bid for the manufacture of insect bars from 95 cents to $1.31 a unit and agree to pay the defendants one-half of the difference between the two bids.

Mr. Patrick immediately notified the F. B. I. and co-operated in the investigation. Justice Department officials praised him for his co-operation.

Named in Indictment

The indictments named:

Elmer Thomas Frasch, administrative assistant at the quartermaster depot.

Ned Sonstein, principal clerk.

John Francis Cronin, junior purchasing agent.

Robert Clifton Pyle 3d, principal clerk.

Harry Milberg, operator of a needlework factory at Asbury Park, N. J.

Albert Edward Conrad, junior purchasing agent at the depot.

Harry Hanchrow, a partner in H. Hanchrow and Company, New York City.

David Nager, principal clerk at the depot.

Samuel Weiner, owner of the Jones-Littlestown Clothing Company, Littlestown, Pa.

Max Newmark, of New York and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Nathan Zuckerman, of Brooklyn, agents for manufacturers seeking Army contracts.

Sidney L. Quitman, vice-president and treasurer of the Crown Curtain Mills, Inc., Philadelphia.

The first count of the first indictment alleges that Pyle received $100 from Milberg for helping Milberg to obtain an Army contract for the manufacture of 53,000 cotton mattress covers. The second count charges Pyle with receiving compensation for services rendered in connection with a government contract.

The second indictment accuses Cronin of receiving $100 from Milberg in connection with the same contract, and accuses Milberg of paying Pyle and Cronin $100 each for their aid in obtaining an Army contract.

The third indictment charges Pyle, Conrad and Hanchrow with conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with a contract to supply medical bathrobes. Pyle and Conrad are accused of aiding Hanchrow in getting a contract for 60,000 bathrobes, and in return receiving $500 from Hanchrow.

Bribery Charged

Another indictment charges Hanchrow with paying a $500 bribe to Conrad.

The next indictment charges Conrad with accepting a bribe and illegally aiding in the procurement of a government contract and Pyle with aiding and abetting Conrad.

Still another indictment accuses Cronin and Nager with illegal aid in procurement of government contracts and receiving payment in connection with a contract. Nager is accused of receiving $500 from Weiner for helping procure a contract for 50,000 raincoats, and Cronin is accused of aiding and abetting Nager. In the next indictment Weiner is accused in connection with another contract.

Conrad, Newmark and Zuckerman are accused in another indictment. It is charged that Conrad assisted Newmark and Zuckerman to obtain contracts for concerns they represented and in return received a share of the agents' commission.

Frasch, Sonstein, Cronin and Quitman are named jointly in an indictment which alleges the three depot employees assisted in obtaining a subcontract for manufacture of cotton mattress covers for the Army, and that Quitman paid the other defendants a total of $1,275.

In the final indictment Cronin and Nager are accused of seeking to induce Mr. Patrick to increase his bid for the manufacture of insect bars.

DILL PRAISES REPORT

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—British Field Marshal Sir John Dill commented today that in the report by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, "we see how the seeds of sure victory have been sown."

"No one who reads it," he said in a statement, "can fail to be impressed with the foresight displayed and with the calm way in which early disasters were met and their consequences overcome. Every American citizen will, I am confident, be filled with pride and thankfulness."

Marshal Dill represents Prime Minister Churchill on the combined chiefs of staff.

SINKING OF 2 U-BOATS TOLD

Third Damaged By Planes And Escort Of Mediterranean-Bound Convoy

SEP 9 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 8—Destruction of two German submarines and damaging of a third in a single day's action by carrier planes and escort destroyers guarding a Mediterranean-bound convoy was reported today by the navy.

The submarines sunk were part of the total bag of more than ninety announced by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in May, June and July. The date of the action was not given.

Previously Earned Fame

The carrier planes were from the air group operating from escort carrier "B" which previously earned fame for sinking two submarines, and accounting for eight probables out of eleven attacks on a previously announced mission.

The first submarine was spotted by Ensign Stewart Edward Doty, of Camillo, Cal., flying an Avenger, and Lieut. (j. g.) Omer John Donahoe, of Superior, Wis., in a Wildcat fighter. The submarine, apparently waiting for the convoy, was on the surface eleven miles ahead of the carrier.

Donahoe attacked first with his guns and Doty followed up, bombing the sub's conning tower and stern. It disappeared but in the absence of definite evidence that it sank the flyers were credited only with severely damaging it.

25-Year-Old Craft Scores

The first sinking was scored by the twenty-five-year-old modernized destroyer George E. Badger which came upon a submerged U-boat and attacked it five times with depth charges. The destroyer's commander is Lieut. Thomas H. Byrd, of Englewood, N. J.

Wreckage from the torn hull of the destroyer's victim included "mutilated portions of human torsos, parts of plotting boards and lockers and mattresses, and even a German translation of Edgar Allen Poe's 'Murders in the Rue Morgue,'" the navy said.

Second Sunk By Plane

The second kill was scored by Lieut. (j. g.) Robert Lloyd Stearns, of Santa Rosa, Cal., in another Avenger, and his gunner, Elton L. Myers, seaman first class, of Kermit, Texas, who spotted two U-boats about fifty yards apart.

As Stearns attacked, the smaller submarine dived but the larger raced for a fog bank while firing anti-aircraft guns. Stearns' bombs straddled the bigger sub, blowing one crewman high in the air. Less than a minute later, it sank stern first as survivors jumped into the sea. They were picked up later by an escort destroyer.

U. S. SHIP OUTPUT TOPS ALL NATIONS

Admiral Land Calls for Large Post-War Merchant Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — (AP) Reporting that American shipyards now are building more merchant vessels than the rest of the world combined, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land said tonight this nation should not allow its merchant marine to deteriorate as it did after the last war.

We will need a merchant fleet of 1,500 to 2,000 ships aggregating 15 to 20 million tons, or double the pre-war tonnage, the Maritime commission chairman predicted in an address prepared for the Washington Star's national radio forum on the Blue network.

"We must plan so there will be no collapse of the shipbuilding industry," he said. "Most certainly it has been proven that a strong merchant marine is just as necessary to this nation as its Army, Navy and Air forces."

Admiral Land, who also is War Shipping administrator, said the Maritime commission already has set up a post-war planning organization.

He advocated a return of shipping and ship-building to private ownership after the war and proposed that the United States maintain a reserve fleet to meet any emergency.

Greek to Give Store When Germany Falls

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—(UP) Pete Kreis, 47-year-old Greek florist, celebrated the Italian surrender today by giving away roses in front of his downtown shop to every woman who passed.

A crowd of several hundred women quickly gathered. Many a woman heard the news for the first time when Mr. Kreis thrust a big red rose into her hands. As the crowd grew, Mr. Kreis shouted:

"When the Germans surrender, I give the store away."

Christmas Buying Rush Starts For Servicemen Overseas

SEP 9 1943

Mailing of Gifts Will Start Next Wednesday, Continue to Oct. 15.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—(AP) Soldiers in foxholes and bluejackets at naval guns are bound to find out sooner or later that there's a Santa Claus—but the sooner the better.

For America's millions of mothers, wives and sweethearts have begun Christmas shopping for 21,000,000 gifts to send to their men in the armed forces.

Army and Navy post offices ex-

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pect to handle 15,000,000 Army Christmas gifts, and 6,000,000 Navy packages. And a few hundred thousand more for women in uniform.

It's early, as Christmas shopping goes, but not too early to buy and wrap packages for mailing between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, the month in which the Army ban on overseas gifts has been lifted.

The Navy warned, meanwhile, that although it has no restrictions against packages, gifts for sailors, Marines and Coast Guardsmen must be mailed before Nov. 1 to arrive on time.

New York department stores began advertising gifts for service men, and merchandisers generally believe that the public has been well educated on what individuals want and what they are forced to toss away because of the contingencies of war.

Some Important Points

Some important things to remember while shopping, postal authorities said, are these: Five pounds is the weight limit on a parcel and one pound of the five should be wrappings. Be sure to wrap durably and carefully (a large proportion of last year's gifts was smashed in transport.)

Don't send food or other perishables (tons of weight may rest on any article sent overseas and the temperatures in ship holds may reach 130 degrees.)

While shopping, all branches of service suggest, keep in mind that the recipient of the gift must carry it around with him.

Almost every store has special advice bureaus to help the wavering customer.

Relatives and friends can avoid disappointment by checking each other's gifts and avoiding duplication.

Women overseas gurgle with glee over sheer stockings and cosmetics, and the Army newspapers report that these articles also "make very useful gifts for soldiers to give when they go visiting."

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Letters or family photographs are No. 1 items on the Christmas lists of men and women serving overseas.

The OWI, after questioning recently returned officers, overseas Yank correspondents and the Army Exchange Service, said today that "more than the most elaborate gift, soldiers will welcome newsy, cheerful letters from home and recent photographs or snapshots of family and friends."

Other gifts rated highly are cigarette lighters that will light in a strong wind, shockproof and waterproof wrist watches, hunting or Boy Scout knives and small inexpensive cameras with film.

Items not wanted, according to OWI, include: Cigarettes, assorted commercial packages of goodies, elaborate shaving kits, or food, except for a well-packed fruit cake. Gifts should be mailed between September 15 and October 15.

EXTOLS WACS' WORK

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Women have decidedly won a place in the Army, on the word of the United States Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall.

"There is a growing demand for Wacs' services throughout the Army," said Gen. Marshall in his biennial report to Secretary of War Stimson.

"Enlistees represent the highest type of American womanhood and as a whole the women have maintained the highest standards in every respect. They have fulfilled their duties in an efficient and businesslike manner and have been a definite asset to the Army."

He envisaged a corps of 150,000, releasing the equivalent of ten full divisions of men for combat duty. The Wacs have taken over 155 varied specialists' jobs at 240 Army posts. Some are abroad, serving as chauffeurs and in administrative positions.

MAY REVISE STAND ON FATHER DRAFT

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Senator Reynolds (N. C.), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which recommended passage of the Wheeler anti-draft bill for fathers, disclosed today that the measure may be recalled so that high Army and Navy officials can be questioned about possible revision of the over-all military manpower needs.

"In view of the Sicilian campaign and other events which have transpired since the committee approved the bill last July," Mr. Reynolds told reporters, it might be wise to call in Selective Service Director Hershey, Manpower Commissioner McNutt and high-ranking Army and Navy men to ascertain what our losses have been, how many replacements are needed and what the general requirements for men are in the light of changing conditions."

Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) previously had announced plans to call up his bill almost immediately after Congress reconvenes next Tuesday following its summer recess. The measure, opposed by Secretary of War Stimson and Navy Secretary Knox, would grant fathers an automatic deferment until next January 1.

Representative Sparkman (D.-Ala.) expressed belief that Congress would pass a national service act giving the Government power to shift both men and women into essential war jobs.

Draft Board Was Ousted For Refusal to Obey

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Selective Service Headquarters said today that the members of the Haverhill, Mass., Local Draft Board 76, were removed because they refused to discharge their duties and not, as the members were quoted as saying, because they publicly criticized the scheduled father-draft.

The board, a spokesman said, wrote both National Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey and the State directod that it would not draft fathers until all non-fathers had been inducted, although it had been ordered to do so after October 1 if the non-fathers were entitled to deferment.

It was the refusal rather than the public announcement that brought about the removal, the spokesman said. New board members, he added, will be appointed by the President when nominations are received from the Governor of Massachusetts.

Army Officer Wins Navy Medal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—An Army officer, Major General Edwin J. House, forty-eight years old, of Syracuse, has received the Navy Distinguished Service Medal for his work as commander of an air task force in the Caribbean Sea frontier area from Dec. 7, 1941, to June 10, 1943, the Navy announced today. The citation credited General House with building up air installations in the area and contributing materially to combatting enemy submarines.

Gibbs Quits Shipbuilding Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Reporting that his job has been "satisfactorily accomplished," William Francis Gibbs, noted naval director, resigned today as controler of shipbuilding for the War Production Board. The W. P. B.'s agreement that he might leave the post was taken as evidence that it and the Navy feel the technical obstacles to a victorious shipbuilding effort have been cleared away. Vice-president of Gibbs & Cox, Inc., of New York, Mr. Gibbs took over the job of co-ordinating the shipbuilding effort of the Maritime Commission, the W. P. B. and the armed services early last December.

President Okays Pact Ending Elk Hills Tieup

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved formally an agreement between the Navy Department and Standard Oil Company of California terminating their arrangement for operation of the Elk Hills (Cal.) oilfield.

RAYON FACTORIES ON ALL-WAR BASIS

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The War Production Board moved today toward increasing the output of combat airplanes and commercial synthetic rubber tires by directing twelve major makers of rayon tire cord and self-sealing fuel-tank yarns to devote their facilities exclusively to this production. All other orders, directives and regulations affecting the twelve mills were superseded by the must order designed to assure maximum production of the two items.

Today's directive is effective on October 1. Most mills affected have been making cotton-duck textiles. The cotton-duck supply has improved recently and the WPB has released certain grades of duck for civilian use.

DIES BLAMES WASTE

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Representative Dies (D.-Tex.) declared today that the nation now is only 60 per cent mobilized for war and that waste and inefficiency in use of man power and materials is responsible.

Just returned from Texas, Mr. Dies asserted in an interview that 100 per cent mobilization would shorten the war by one to two years.

The 40 per cent slack in the home front's war effort, in the Texan's opinion, could be taken up through use of idle man power already on the pay roll of war plants and through "elimination of red tape and bungling on the part of the Government."

TO ENLARGE SAMPSON

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today that expansion of the Sampson primary training center in upstate New York to accommodate an additional 5,000 men will be undertaken at once.

The Sampson establishment is one of the Navy's largest for the boot training of enlisted men.

4550 From Army To Work in Mines

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The release of soldiers to work in non-ferrous metal mines stopped today with approximately 4,550 service men placed in mines through a co-operative agreement, now terminated among the War Manpower Commission, the War Department and the War Production Board. The WMC said in a statement that those released would help meet the labor shortage in mines producing vitally needed copper, zinc and molybdenum. Former miners in Army camps in the Ninth Service Command are asked to volunteer to return to mining and the WMC said that "many over the number required responded."

Ickes Turns 138 More Mines Back To Owners

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—Secretary of Interior Ickes, as boss of Government-controlled coal mines, announced today that 138 more mines, belonging to 94 companies, had been returned to private operation under provisions of the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act.

This brought to 687 the total number of mines returned to private owners since August 21. The shafts are situated in twenty-five States. Thus far there have been no reports of strikes resulting from Government release of the property.

Mines still under control of Ickes' coal mines administration now total 2,691, belonging to 2,053 companies. Only 39 are anthracite mines and the rest are bituminous.

Bloom Loses Draft Appeal

Board Rejects Deferment for His Committee's Messenger, 23

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The District of Columbia Selective Service Appeal Board announced today it had denied the appeal of Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, for the deferment of Clarence E. Fuller, twenty-three-year-old Negro messenger for the committee, on occupational grounds.

Representative Bloom said he believed that if the man could be deferred the committee could use him. He declared also Fuller was not "physically able to go into service."

"I'm not trying to keep any one out of the service," the New Yorker added. "If he was an important person it would be different. He's been with me so long that I'd like to keep him."

Navy Casualty List Reaches 29,252 Total

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-two casualties, including eleven dead, nine wounded and two missing, bringing to 29,252 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next-of-kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 10,107 dead, 5,153 wounded, 9,831 missing and 4,161 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today include:

NEW YORK

Dead

DOLE, FRANK ALLEN Jr.; father, Frank Allen Dole sr., Buffalo.
NEUMANN, ROBERT FREDERICK; mother, Mrs. Anna E. Neumann, of 140 South Park Place, New Hyde Park, L. I.

Wounded

MUCCI, CARMEN EUGENE; mother, Mrs. Laura Ventura, Buffalo.

NEW JERSEY

Dead

VILLANI, JOHN; father, Camine Villani, 25 East Nineteenth Street, Paterson.
WAHL, HILDING IVER, ensign; wife, Mrs. Frances Gladys Wahl, 1140 North Twenty-fourth Street, Camden.

Wounded

PICCOLO, JOSEPH; father, Anthony Piccolo, 266 Scoles Avenue, Clifton.
WHITEHEAD, ERNEST FRANKLIN; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehead, Pennsylvania Avenue, Shimer Manor, Phillipsburg.

Missing

MILLIGAN, ROBERT SYLVESTER jr.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sylvester Milligan sr., 42 Elm Street, Summit.

CONNECTICUT

Wounded

EZZO, LAWRENCE; mother, Mrs. Carmilitta Ezzo, 545 Ellis Street, New Britain.

JAP AGENCY IS ADMITTED

J. C. Le Clair Pleads Guilty To Writing In Pay Of Foreign Government

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 8—John C. Le Clair, 41, former instructor in New York and New Jersey colleges, pleaded guilty today to a Federal grand-jury indictment charging him with action as an unregistered agent of the Japanese Government.

Federal Judge J. Waties Waring released Le Clair in $5,000 bail pending imposition of sentence September 22. Max D. Novak, assistant United States attorney, said the maximum penalty fixed by law was twelve years' imprisonment and $30,000 fine.

Conspiracy Charged

The indictment charged Le Clair conspired with Shintaro Fukishima, press attache of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, Kyuskike Hoshide, assistant to the treasurer of the Japanese Consulate here, and Shinichi Kondo, vice consul in New York.

The Japanese Government representatives were not named as defendants in the indictment.

As part of the conspiracy, the indictment charged, Le Clair wrote pro-Japanese articles and procured publication of them in magazines. Le Clair was employed from July, 1938, to March, 1941, by the Japanese, E. E. Conroy, head of the New York FBI office said.

In Syndicated Column

Conroy said Le Clair was paid $500 a month by the Japanese consulate in New York from July, 1938, to December, 1939, for writing a syndicated column entitled "Comments and Forecasts," which contained two pro-Japanese articles a month. The column was distributed to more than 200 newspapers in the United States, Conroy said.

Conroy also said that from April, 1938, to March, 1941, Le Clair wrote special articles at the request of the Japanese and his activity as a propaganda agent netted him more than $12,000.

Double Market Action Follows Italian News

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Italian surrender announcement brought a brisk selling movement today in war stocks and a sharp advance in many of the so-called peace shares.

At the close declines ranged from 25 cents to around $1.50 a share in the general run of steels, motors, aircrafts, coppers and rails. Sharper gains were the rule in the air transports, can-manufacturing and soft-drink shares, farm implliments and a scattering of gold mines and utilities with foreign connections.

Stock-exchange dealings were around 800,000 shares, largest for about a month.

Economists Open Post-War Money Standards Study

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—A group of economists announced today formation of the Monetary Standards Inquiry to investigate a basis for international reconstruction and stabilization.

Herbert M. Bratter, formerly with the Department of Commerce and United States Treasury specializing in Far Eastern financial and monetary problems, was named director of the inquiry.

"The Monetary Standards Inquiry is being conducted on the assumption that . . . it is of the greatest importance at this time to evolve monetary arrangements that will solve effectively the urgent problems that will confront us in the post-war world," Bratter said.

Included among participants in the inquiry were Frank D. Graham, professor of economics, Princeton University; Walter E. Spahr, economics professor, New York University; Amos E. Taylor, Department of Commerce balance-of-payments expert, and Arthur R. Upgren, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

Rome Is Still in the War; News Spurs Upstate City

Many Italian-Americans Work in Armament Mills There

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP).—Rome, N. Y., took the fall of Rome, Italy, today without stopping one war-production machine.

The site of large copper and brass-fabricating mills and of a huge Army air depot, this city did not pause for celebration of the unconditional surrender of Italy.

To thousands of residents of Italian extraction, it meant their home towns would be spared the further scourge of war and their kinfolk in occupied Italy freed of the horrors of aerial destruction.

Rome, N. Y., has about 3,000 men in service, many of them of Italian extraction.

Prompt Release Of Jews Interned In Italy Asked

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—The executive board of the emergency committee to save the Jews in Europe, in a statement to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, tonight urged the immediate release of Jews interned in Italy and Italian-controlled territories.

The emergency committee announced plans for a mass demonstration for sympathy for Jews in Europe, to take place in New York city next month.

Hoover Calls Victory War's Turning Point

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Italian victory "is a glorious turning point in the war" and "great statesmanship now will hasten the surrender of others," former President Herbert Hoover said today, in commenting on the unconditional surrender of Italy.

"We can take great pride in the share of our splendid forces with the British in bringing it about," Hoover said.

"We have now quickly to show the Italian people that this is their redemption from oppression; that it is the resurrection, not the destruction of their national life."

USE NEW CARTRIDGE

New Haven, Sept. 8.—With the development of the new type of non-corrosive carbine cartridge that leaves no damaging deposit in the barrel after the carbine has been fired, gun-barrel cleaning has been reduced to a minimum, it was announced today by Thomas I. S. Boak, works manager of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, a division of Western Cartridge Company.

Hitherto, the deposit left in the barrel by the primer, after a cartridge had been fired, produced rust and made frequent cleaning necessary. The new primer developed by Winchester for the .30-caliber carbine leaves a protective deposit in the bore and thus makes constant cleaning unnecessary.

Mr. Boak further explained that in order to take care of deposits due to elements other than the primer, the carbine is equipped with a cleaning apparatus, the use of which is required only once a day. The new cartridge is a .30-caliber pistol type, the bullet of which has a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second. Its effective range is 300 yards, which is four times that of a .45-caliber automatic pistol cartridge.

Jersey Prison Honored By Lawes for War Work

900 Inmates Win National Service Pennant

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8 (AP).—Lewis E. Lawes, former warden of Sing Sing, who now is consultant to the prison industries branch of the War Production Board, presented a National Service pennant to the New Jersey State prison today in recognition of its war activities.

Accepting the award, Robert C. Eckenrode, an inmate and a former night club master of ceremonies, said:

"There isn't any one of us who wouldn't be glad to exchange the stripe on our trousers for one on our sleeve."

The prison's more than 900 inmates applauded as Eckenrode continued: "All we really want is more active participation in the war effort and a larger share of war work."

Mr. Lawes, in a national survey of prison activities during war time, said inmates's subscription to war bonds had reached the point where there was a possibility $300,000 would be subscribed in the country for the purchase of a bomber, to be named by the prisoners. He also reported there were 15,000 former prisoners serving in the armed forces.

Principal Keeper John L. O'Hara said the 1,700 inmates of the state prison and its prison farms at Bordentown and Leesburg had purchased almost $25,000 worth of war bonds, donated more than 1,600 pints of blood to the Red Cross blood bank and co-operated in the production of vaccine. Clothing and equipment were manufactured for the armed services and laundry, packing and shoe repair service were provided for military units, he said.

Seventy-five parolees and fourteen employees of the prison are in the armed services, Mr. O'Hara added.

Navy Checking Plane Parts Found in Sea

Philadelphia, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Fragments that rose to the surface of the ocean from a plane that crashed yesterday and sank off Ventnor, N. J., were being checked today by naval men, the Fourth Naval District said.

The district office said last night the Navy was investigating to learn whether the plane was one which is missing from the Atlantic City Naval Air Station. No body was recovered from the sea, they said.

Italian Surrender Pleases Dr. Einstein

Princeton, Sept. 8.—Dr. Albert Einstein, the mathematician, expressed satisfaction today over the Italian surrender when seen here at his home, 112 Mercer street, but declined to comment on it.

"I am very pleased," was all he would say.

He is associated here with the Institute for Advanced Study.

FEWER DRAFTEES SEEN NECESSARY

Hershey Predicts Lower Quotas; Sees 67 Pct. of Fathers 4-F.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 8 — (AP) Almost simultaneous with the announcement of Italy's unconditional surrender was the assertion here today by the nation's Selective Service director, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, that "we probably won't have to mobilize as many men for the remainder of the war as we have in the past."

"It has been remarkable," General Hershey said, "that we have obtained so many men for the armed forces and still have the present number to carry on production on the home front in various fields."

Of the victory in Italy, General Hershey said "I hope it becomes an epidemic," adding:

"Obviously I, as well as everyone else, am mighty pleased with this development of the war, for no matter how insignificant our enemy may be, we are glad to see it go down to defeat."

General Hershey said in an interview that he could offer little information on the drafting of fathers situation. But he did assert that probably "not more than 2,000,000" for the 6,000,000 fathers now subject to the draft "could pass their physical examinations." He could not predict what percentage of the 6,000,000 would be inducted in the next year.

Major Glass in New Post

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP).—Major Carter Glass jr., of Lynchburg, Va., has been named officer in charge of a newly opened Philadelphia Army public relations section, Major General Milton A. Reckford, commanding general of the 3d Service Command, announced today Major Glass is co-publisher with his father, Senator Carter Glass, and brother, Powell Glass, of "The Lynchburg News" and "The Lynchburg Daily Advance." He is a member of the Virginia State Senate and was formerly president of the American Philatelic Society.

Pacifist Must Serve Jail Term

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP).—A five-year suspended prison sentence against thirty-one-year-old Hazen Louis Ordway, former Easton, Pa., farm worker and self-styled pacifist, was ordered effective today by Federal Judge Guy K. Bard after Ordway was accused of failing to report for non-combatant service in the Army. Ordway, a social worker, who lived at 1014 East 172d Street, the Bronx, received the sentence July 6 on a charge of violating the selective service act. The court suspended it on condition that he obey any future draft-board order for non-combatant duty. Federal Probation Officer Randolph E. Wise said such an order was issued and he disregarded it.

2 CIVIL AIR PATROL FLYERS ARE KILLED

Erie, Pa., Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Two Civilian Air Patrol flyers were killed last night when their plane, one of four taking part in an air raid protection demonstration, crashed in a Victory garden in a residential area.

They were Lieut. Dayton Davis, the pilot, and Fred Streisel, observer, both of Cleveland. They were members of the Lake county CAP unit, Willoughby, Ohio.

RUBBER PLANTS NOW PRODUCING

Optimistic View Taken by Successor to Jeffers.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Bradley Dewey, newly named Acting Rubber Director, gave assurance today that all the synthetic rubber plants in the Government's big 850,000-ton program would be completed this year.

In a speech before the American Chemical Society here, Mr. Dewey disclosed that production this month would exceed 30,000 tons of synthetics, which he said was approximately as much as the crude rubber consumed in the United States during this month a year ago.

This optimistic report marked Mr. Dewey's first public appearance since he took over the rubber program in succession to William M. Jeffers.

"There are still problems," he asserted, "but now that we know that we can make rubber, the spectre of collapse from its shortage is gone. If the other components are provided in sufficient volume there will be enough tires to meet essential needs and keep essential driving and the military on wheels.

"Today's high grade passenger car tire made from all-synthetic rubber is better than all but the top grade, first-line tire of a few years ago made from crude rubber," he said, adding that the reclaim-rubber industry had done a superb job.

Big Re-cap Program.

He predicted that the recapping program will carry through for a long time to come, with every effort being made to recap up to 2,500,000 tires per month.

"Next year there must be made and issued to essential civilian drivers a minimum of 30,000,000 new tires," Mr. Dewey said. He noted that shortages of tire cords exist and are in prospect, but declared that heroic efforts are being made to overcome them.

The Amazon and other Latin-American areas are expected to contribute between 35,000 and 50,000 tons of crude rubber next year, he said, but no appreciable amounts are expected from cryptostegia or from guayule plantings in this country.

The low point of the country's stock pile of crude and synthetic rubbers will be reached sometime early in 1944, he stated. As the new production of synthetics comes in, however, he said there must be a gradual but marked easing up of the restrictions upon the use of these synthetics.

Italian Captives In U. S. To Celebrate Surrender

Fort Benning, Ga., Sept. 8 (AP)—Italian prisoners of war will celebrate the surrender of their homeland with a Thanksgiving Mass Sunday, the public relations office announced today.

Spontaneous cheers of *Viva le Roosevelt* and *Viva la America* came from several hundred prisoners just arrived from Sicily when the news of the surrender was announced, public relations said.

Leaders of the prisoners requested permission to hold a *te deum* mass. More cheers followed the announcement that it would be permitted.

30.24-8193

Mrs. Churchill Hears News At Williamsburg

Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 8 (AP)—News of the Italian surrender reached the wife and daughter of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill here today while they were on a visit to colonial Williamsburg.

Both Mrs. Churchill and her daughter, Subaltern Mary Churchill, received the account of the surrender with calm satisfaction.

The two were among a party which included Lord Moran, Mrs. Churchill's private physician and two high-ranking officers of the United States Army.

Prisoner's Optimism In Italy Is Justified

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 8 (AP).—Last April 19 an American prisoner of war in Italy wrote this letter, recently received by officials at the United States Naval Academy:

"I am writing under somewhat optimistic circumstances, but would like to reserve two (2) tickets for the Army-Navy football game. Please send same to (name and address censored out by Navy Department), Pa., who will fill reservations. Thank you."

The Navy complied, and it appeared today that the prisoner may not have been too "optimistic" after all about seeing the annual classic.

Dyersburg, Tenn., Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The death toll in a collision of two Flying Fortresses near Rolla, Mo., was raised to seven today when the bodies of two aviators were found by searching parties. One of the two bodies recovered was that of Sergt. Richard J. Fitzgibbon, assistant engineer, son of Mrs. Alice Fitzgibbon of 468 83d street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seven parachuted to safety after the crash last Saturday and two others still are missing.

TOWERS WINS WINGS

New Orleans, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Being the son of Vice-Admiral John Henry Towers, commander of the United States Pacific Air Force, brought little public acclaim for Charles Stewart Towers, 23 years old, until today after Ensign Towers had been graduated from the United States Naval Air Station as a primary flight instructor.

The student did his daily ramp duty, marching back and forth six hours with a rifle on his shoulder. No one here knew until his course was more than half over that he was the son of "Aviator No. 1 of the United States Navy."

Ensign Towers remained in relative obscurity by giving his father's name merely as "J. H. Towers" and listing no occupation.

Ensign Towers reports next week to the United States Naval Air Station at Glenview, Ill., where he will train primary flight students.

U-BOAT SKIPPER IS SOLE SURVIVOR

Miami, Fla., Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The sub-chaser PC-565 blasted an enemy submarine to the bottom of the Atlantic with depth charges and the lone survivor was its commanding officer, who scrambled out of the conning tower hatch just before the submarine took its final dive.

The 170-foot sub-chaser was escorting a convoy when 19-year-old Cisco William Reeth of Comfort, Tex., a soundman, picked up the submarine.

Lieut. Walter T. Flynn of Canandaigua, N. Y., the commander, ordered PC-565 to start depth charges, and the first was dropped within four minutes of the first contact A heavy rumble of explosions followed.

Naval headquarters here told the story of the submarine sinking in a statement which said it was one of the ninety submarines the Navy Department reported [illegible] in May, June and July.

"The patrol boat turned back toward the target as enormous air bubbles rose from the spot close to the depth charge pattern," the Navy's statement related. "Then the submarine's conning tower broke surface almost dead ahead."

As Lieut. Flynn bore down on the submarine to ram it the enemy craft began to sink again. The conning tower hatch opened and one man climbed out. He was the commanding officer of the undersea craft. He was picked up. Lieut. Ernest D. Button of Manhasset, L. I., is executive officer of the PC-565, and Lieut. Charles P. Sheppard of Sulphur Springs Tex., is gunnery officer.

U. S. Outlines Added Charges Against Colman

Use of Contractor's Lodge Laid to Colonel on Trial in Selfridge Field Shooting

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SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Sept. 8 (AP).—Testimony designed by the government to show that Colonel William T. Colman was intoxicated and careless in the handling of firearms at the time of the shooting last May of Private William McRae, a Negro chauffeur, was introduced at Colman's court martial here today.

Colonel Colman, who was relieved as post commandant here following the wounding of Private McRae, went on trial Monday, charged with the shooting and with more than a score of other violations of the Articles of War.

The court having denied a defense motion for dismissal of most of the charges against Colonel Colman, the government announced it would endeavor to prove that Colonel Colman was "a careless, drunken man"; that he arranged the transfer of certain enlisted personnel to Selfridge, in one instance of a soldier scheduled for embarkation for overseas service, and that he accepted the use of a summer lodge near Oscoda, Mich., from the representative of a contracting concern employed by the government.

Today's witnesses testified chiefly about the shooting of Private McRae.

McRae repeated the story he told yesterday of having responded to a call from Colonel Colman's office for a chauffeur, to be shot without preliminary warning when he approached the Colman car. He said he was in the base hospital for ninety-five days following the shooting.

Private McRae testified that after he had been shot, Captain Will O. Ross, who was officer of the day, ran over and picked him up, saying: "That could have been me."

Private Oliver C. Hedger, who was acting corporal of the guard, told of hearing the shots and following Colonel Colman into the latter's office.

"The colonel opened a drawer of his desk," Private Hedger said. "There was a gun in it, and I shut the drawer and stood in front of it. He mumbled a threat to report me and pointed to a sign he had on his desk, with the word 'relax' on it. His speech was thick and rambling."

Major John H. Lukas, of the Medical Corps, testified that he examined Colonel Colman in his quarters an hour after the shooting and found him intoxicated.

Outlining the charge that Colonel Colman accepted use of a lodge from a government contractor, Captain W. Stanley Dolan, assistant trial judge advocate, said the government would attempt to show that it was given to Colonel Colman by Herman Granse, representing a concern in Bay City, Mich., which was erecting prefabricated buildings at Selfridge Field, after Colonel Colman had arranged to have Mr. Granse's two soldier sons transferred to the field.

Congressman's Son Killed

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 8 (AP)—Representative John R. Murdock (D., Ariz.) was advised today by the War Department that his son, First Lieutenant David N. Murdock, 29-year-old infantryman, was killed in action in the Mediterranean area August 11, the second anniversary of his army service.

ITALY, TEX., SEALS NEWS

Postmarks Collector Mail on Hour of Namesake's Fall

ITALY, Tex., Sept. 8 (AP)—News of Italy's surrender reverberated today through this central Texas town of 1,000 population and got its biggest—and busiest—reception in the postoffice.

For weeks collectors and others had been sending postcards and letters to Italy, Tex., to be postmarked at the day and hour of the Italians' capitulation.

Postmaster Frank Sheppard called in extra help today to dispatch the mail to all parts of the world.

Syracuse Scientist Accepts China Post

Syracuse, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Dr. George B. Cressey, chairman of the Syracuse University department of geography and geology was on leave of absence from the university today to accept an appointment as representative of the United States Department of State in China.

Chancellor William P. Tolley, in announcing the leave of absence, said the appointment was in connection with cultural relations in China and was at the request of the Chinese Government, for whom the Syracuse professor was a consultant in 1934.

ADD LONDON-WHITE
ALREADY ALLIED STAFF OFFICERS FROM CAIRO HAVE HELD CONFERENCES
IN YUGOSLAVIA TO COORDINATE STRATEGY.
THE VICTORY IN ITALY WHICH AT ONE STROKE REMOVED AT LEAST 60
COMBAT DIVISIONS FROM THE AXIS FORCES APPEARED LIKELY TO RAISE THE
BRITISH AND AMERICAN WAR EFFORT IN THE ESTIMATION OF SOVIET RUSSIA
WHERE THE VALUE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FRONT HAS BEEN MINIMIZED.
WHILE TODAY'S DEVELOPMENT MAY NOT SILENCE THE KREMLIN'S DEMAND
FOR A FRONT IN FRANCE, IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD
READILY RECOGNIZE THAT ELIMINATION OF ITALY WAS A MAJOR STEP IN THE
DIRECTION OF CRUSHING GERMANY.
IN LONDON IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE NEWS WOULD HAVE AN IMMEDIATE
AND IMPORTANT EFFECT ON NEGOTIATIONS FOR A THREE-POWER CONFERENCE

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AMONG PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN. ANTICIPATION OF TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE PROMPTED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT YESTERDAY TO PREDICT FURTHER STEPS TOWARD A CONFERENCE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 OR 48 HOURS. #

ADD LONDON - AERIAL (HILL) xxx BLASTED

KEY RAILROAD YARDS HAVE TAKEN A SIMILAR BEATING. ROUEN, ABBEVILLE, SERQUEUX AND AMIENS WERE EACH BOMBED TWICE IN A WEEK, IN ADDITION TO MUNICH, IMPORTANT NAZI RAILROAD CHANNEL INTO ITALY, HIT BY RAF HEAVY BOMBERS MONDAY NIGHT.

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THE EFFECT WAS SHOWN IN ALREADY WEAKENED GERMAN DEFENSE. THE RAF LOST ONLY 16 BOMBERS OUT OF A FORCE OF PROBABLY 700 AT MUNICH MONDAY AND FORTRESSES BOMBED THREE TARGETS IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE YESTERDAY WITHOUT LOSING A SINGLE PLANE.

THE EFFECTS WERE EXPECTED TO SNOWBALL IN THE NEAR FUTURE AS ALLIED BOMBERS, WITH LESS RESISTANCE, WERE ABLE TO MAKE DEEPER INROADS ON THE GERMANS.

ONE EFFECT OF THE AIR PASTING OF GERMANY WAS SEEN IN THE BERLIN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GERMANY'S ENTIRE WAR PRODUCTION HAS BEEN REORGANIZED--APPARENTLY IN AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE UP FOR LOSSES BY ALLIED BOMBS.

WIDER POWERS WERE PLACED WITH ALBERT SPEER, MINISTER FOR ARMAMENT AND MUNITIONS, WHO WAS PLACED IN CHARGE OF ALL NAZI WAR PRODUCTION. WALTHER FUNK, MINISTER OF ECONOMICS, WAS MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR GENERAL ECONOMIC POLICY, FINANC[illegible]G OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY, SUPPLY OF CIVILIAN GOODS, MONETARY AND [illegible]FFAIRS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

HW448PEW

LONDON - SWEENY xxx GUNNER

ADD MEMBERS OF HAMMER'S CREW:

FLIGHT OFFICER ROBERT. J. CONWAY, WOODSTOCK, ILL., CO-PILOT; LT. WALTER B. CORKIN, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., NAVIGATOR; LT. ARTHUR A. EDGARLAN, NEW BRITAIN, CONN., BOMBARDIER; SGT. RALPH A. BRANSTETTER, VANDALIA, MO., RADIO OPERATOR; SGT. CHARLES PARYSEK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., RADIO GUNNER, SGT. HOWARD W. BARD, MADALIN, N.Y., ENGINEER; SGT. VERNON W. MEYERHOEFFER, PENN LAIRD, VA., ASST. ENGINEER; SGT. GEORGE J. BULLIS, SYRACUSE, N.Y., GUNNER, AND SGT. GEORGE R. FINNEY, GRENADA, MISS, GUNNER.

JR540AEW

LONDON, SEPT.8-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED IN A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM TONIGHT TO HAVE LANDED AT NAPLES AND GENOA AND ON SARDINIA. THE DISPATCH QUOTED THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

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LONDON, SEPT.8-(AP)-THE GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ALL TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN BERLIN AND ITALY HAVE BEEN SEVERED.

THE GERMAN REPORT SAID THE ITALIANS REFUSED TO ACCEPT URGENT CALLS BY WAY OF BUDAPEST OR ZURICH.

HW545PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD LANDED AT THE GULF OF EUFEMIA, IN ITALY ABOUT 40 MILES ABOVE THE POINT AT WHICH BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES HAVE BEEN FIGHTING.

30.24-8195

"ENEMY FORCES WHICH LAST NIGHT LANDED AT THE GULF OF EUFEMIA IN CALABRIA HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO CONCENTRATED ATTACKS SINCE EARLY TODAY," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE, ANNOUNCED EARLIER AT HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MADE NO MENTION OF ANY LANDING ON THE INSTEP OF THE ITALIAN BOOT.

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GH846AEW

AXIS INVASION REPORTS

BY EDWARD B.BALL

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE NAZI PROPAGANDA MACHINE BLARED FORTH REPORTS THAT TWO ALLIED CONVOYS OF 200 SHIPS WERE STEAMING TOWARD ITALY TODAY AS THE DESERTION OF ITALY LEFT GERMANY STANDING ALONE TO MEET NEW ALLIED ATTACKS ON THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE.

AS THE NERVOUS NAZIS THEMSELVES HAVE BEEN FORECASTING, THE BLOWS MAY NOT BE LONG IN COMING--FROM ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS AT ONCE.

THE 200 ALLIED FREIGHTERS WHICH THE GERMANS SAID WERE STEAMING TOWARD ITALY NORTH OF SICILY PRESUMABLY WERE LOADED WITH AMERICAN TROOPS.

THE GERMAN RADIO ALSO REPORTED FRESH LANDINGS OF BRITISH TROOPS NEAR PIZZO, NORTHEAST OF CAPE VATICANO, ON THE GULF OF SANTA EUFEMIA. POSSIBLY WITH FOREKNOWLEDGE OF WHAT WAS ABOUT TO HAPPEN, THE NAZI COMMENTATOR ADDED THAT THESE FORCES WERE PUT ASHORE WITH THE AIM OF CUTTING OFF GERMAN UNITS STILL IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THESE ENEMY REPORTS WAS LACKING, BUT, ASSUMING THEY MIGHT BE TRUE, IT IS REASONABLE TO CONCLUDE THAT THE ALLIED COMMAND IS BENT UPON A QUICK CLEAN-UP OF ITALY BEFORE LAUNCHING A GRAND-SCALE INVASION OF THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS.

ON THE DAY BEFORE THE ALLIES MOVED INTO ITALY PROPER ON SEPT. 3, THE GERMAN RADIOS LET LOOSE A SERIES OF RADIO BROADSIDES, PREDICTING INVASION THRUSTS SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN THE WEST AND AGAINST THE ITALIAN MAINLAND FROM SICILY.

THE AXIS THEN SPOKE OF A "MASSIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN INVASION ARMADA, ASSEMBLING IN BRITAIN TO CROSS THE CHANNEL AND DISEMBARK ITS ARMIES ON THE FRENCH COAST."

THEY MAY HAVE BEEN CORRECT IN SAYING ALLIED ARMADAS WERE MASSING, BUT WHERE AND WHEN AND IN WHAT DIRECTION THEY WILL STRIKE IS SOMETHING FOR THE ALLIED COMMAND TO DECIDE AND FOR THE GERMANS TO FIND OUT WHEN THE TIME COMES.

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EJ712PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU REPORTED TODAY THAT TWO BIG CONVOYS TOTALLING 200 FREIGHTERS AND TRANSPORTS WERE MOVING OFF ITALY AND THAT THEIR PRESENCE "SUGGESTS AMERICAN TROOPS ARE ABOARD TO CARRY THROUGH YET ANOTHER LANDING" ON THE MAINLAND.

THE DISPATCH, BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID "CONSIDERABLE AMERICAN AND BRITISH SHIPPING MOVEMENTS" HAD BEEN OBSERVED NORTH OF SICILY AND WEST OF NORTHERN CALABRIA.

THE GERMANS SURMISED THAT THE CONVOYS HAD COME FROM PALERMO, SICILY.

GH146PEW

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OPENING OF THE

LONDON, SEPT.8-(AP)-- THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT GERMAN AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST LONDON, WHICH BEGAN THE EVENING OF SEPT.7, 1940, AND CONTINUED WITHOUT A LETUP FOR 85 NIGHTS, PASSED LAST NIGHT WITH ONLY A FEW SCATTERED NAZI RAIDERS OVER ENGLAND TO REMIND BRITONS OF THE DATE.

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MORE THAN 250 GERMAN PLANES RAIDED THIS CITY THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE GREAT BLITZ, STRIKING AT ABOUT 8 P.M. AND RAINING INCENDIARIES AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON THE CAPITAL UNTIL 4:30 A.M. THEY KILLED 430 PERSONS AND INJURED 1,600 IN ADDITION TO CAUSING WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION

BAD WEATHER OVER THE CONTINENT LAST NIGHT GROUNDED THE RAF'S HEAVY BOMBERS AND CAUSED A TEMPORARY LULL IN THE GREAT ALLIED AERIAL OFFENSIVE, WHICH HAD CONTINUED DAY AND NIGHT WITH SCARCELY A BREAK FOR 144 HOURS.

APL AGNE'S 00744 AND 00641--JA-- 311A

London, Sept. 8-(AP)-A multi-starred general swears this story is true, but both he and the American flier it's about must remain anonymous.

The flier was given a flask of brandy by a British friend just before he started on a recent mission. He stuck it in the top of his flying boot for luck.

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Shot down into the English channel, he sipped the brandy against the chill as he floated in his life jacket. He had emptied the flask when a rescue craft arrived.

The rescuers noted that the flier was slightly unsteady. Assuming that he was suffering from exhaustion, the ship's captain told him: "I believe you better go below, old fellow."

With offended dignity the flier replied, "I've never yet stayed around where I wasn't wanted," and dived back into the channel.

They fished him out again with apologies all around.

apl bunnelles 01347 for fol hab925aew

30.24 - 9197

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPT 9-(AP)-A PROCLAMATION READ OVER THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL FASCIST ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE NAME OF BENITO MUSSOLINI, REUTERS SAID TODAY.

SEP 9 194

(THE GERMAN BRESLAU RADIO, IN A BROADCAST TO ITALY, SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN CREATED TO "SAVE THE HONOR OF ITALY." IT APPEA TO ITALIAN SOLDIERS TO REFUSE TO SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES AND ENDED ITS TRANSMISSION BY PLAYING THE FASCIST HYMN, "GIOVANEZZA." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.)

WHETHER MUSSOLINI, LAST REPORTED UNDER ARREST IN ITALY, HAD REACHED BERLIN OR WHETHER GERMANY WAS SIMPLY SETTING UP A FACADE AS TRIBUTE TO THE FALLEN DUCE WAS NOT MADE CLEAR.

ANKARA DISPATCH SAID MUSSOLINI WAS SUFFERING FROM CANCER AND THAT PHYSICIANS HAD SAID HE WAS BEYOND HELP.

SEVERAL FORMER FASCIST PARTY LEADERS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED GERMANY AFTER MUSSOLINI'S FALL AND SOME GERMAN ATTEMPT TO SET UP ITS OWN ITALIAN "GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE" HAS BEEN EXPECTED.

SB1153PEW

Lisbon, Sept. 8-(AP)-The surrender of Italy was welcomed throughout Portugal today as a step toward an earlier end ending of the war.

30.24 - 8197

lisbon, thursday, sept. 9-(ap)- enrico galeazzi, governor of vatic city, left lisbon by airplane en route to england last night.

galeazzi was reported to have left for the united states last week in connection with intense vatican diplomatic activity of recent days.

apl lupis 00030 ro 1109 (day report friday sept. 3)

burgos, spain, sept. 8-(ap)-jose luis arrese magraz, secretary general of the falange party and second only to generalissimo francisco franco as leader of the regime in spain, said today that the main international goal of spain is "anti-communism."

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in his speech, arrese said the spanish blue region was in russia not as a blood payment to the axis for their help in the civil war but because spain's fear of communism blinded it to all other considerations in the present war.

apl 1330 series ro 506p

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ADD ALLIED H.Q. AFRICA (KENNEDY) XXX MOVE

THE MESSAGE FROM CUNNINGHAM SAID "YOUR SHIPS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED TO ASSIST IN THE WORK OF POURING SUPPLIES TO ITALY AND YOUR WARSHIPS TO PROTECT THEM FROM THE GERMANS.

"TAKE HEED, THEREFORE, THAT YOU DO NOT SCUTTLE YOUR SHIPS OR ALLOW THEM TO BE CAPTURED."

IT GAVE DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN TO SAIL TO ALLIED-HELD PORTS, FOR THOSE IN THE BLACK SEA TO GO TO RUSSIAN OR NEUTRAL PORTS, AND FOR SHIPS TO BE SCUTTLED ONLY AS "A LAST RESORT" TO KEEP THEM FROM THE GERMANS. SIGNALS WERE GIVEN FOR THE SHIPS TO USE.

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ITALY ENTERED THE WAR JUNE 10, 1940, WHEN MUSSOLINI ATTACKED A PROSTRATE FRANCE IN HOPES OF WINNING SOME CHEAPLY-GAINED LOOT. THE NATION THUS WAS AT WAR THREE YEARS, TWO MONTHS, AND 29 DAYS.

HER WAR HISTORY WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY ONE OF DEFEATS AND INCREASING GERMAN DOMINATION. AT THE START SHE WAS THEORETICALLY AN EQUAL PARTNER OF THE AXIS. AT THE END, SHE WAS REDUCED TO GERMAN VASSALAGE AND WAS THE OBJECT OF GERMAN SCORN.

DESPITE THEIR RECORD OF DEFEATS, THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS OFTEN SHOWED VALOR, HOWEVER, AND THE TASK OF DEFEATING ITALY WAS NOT AN EASY ONE.

ITALY'S CASUALTIES IN DEAD AND WOUNDED, WHILE CONSIDERABLE, WERE NOTHING LIKE THOSE SUFFERED BY THE NAZIS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT. HER LOSSES IN SOLDIERS CAPTURED WERE ENORMOUS. THE TOTAL OF ITALIANS IN ALLIED PRISON CAMPS NOW APPROACHES 1,000,000.

ONE THING SEEMS CERTAIN --- THE ITALIAN PEOPLE NEVER HAD THEIR HEART IN THE WAR AND THEIR DISAFFECTION INCREASED WITH REVERSES AND THE GERMAN DOMINATION. FOR CENTURIES THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ONE PEOPLE THE ITALIANS HEARTILY DISLIKED.

THE CAPITULATION WAS NO GREAT SURPRISE AS FOR WEEKS ITALY HAD BEEN TOTTERING, AND THE FEEBLENESS OF OPPOSITION TO THE BRITISH LANDIN IN CALABRIA LAST FRIDAY MADE IT PLAIN THERE WAS NOT MUCH FIGHT LEFT IN THE ITALIAN ARMED FORCES.

SEP 9 194

MORE THAN 200 PERSONS, INCLUDING WAR CORRESPONDENTS, SAW SOME OF THE ITALIAN NEGOTIATORS ARRIVE AT PALERMO AIRFIELD IN SICILY. THEY CAME IN A TRI-MOTORED ITALIAN PLANE ESCORTED BY SPITFIRES, AND GUNNERS AROUND THE FIELD HAD INSTRUCTIONS TO HOLD THEIR FIRE.

BUT THEIR PRESENCE REMAINED AN OFFICIAL SECRET UNTIL TODAY.

AN ADDITIONAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED LATE TONIGHT SAID "THE ARMISTICE IS STRICTLY A MILITARY INSTRUMENT SIGNED BY SOLDIERS. NO POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, OR ECONOMIC TERMS ARE INCLUDED. THESE WILL BE IMPOSED LATER.

"GRANTING OF THE ARMISTICE MEANS ONLY CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE ARMED FORCES OF ITALY AND THOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE INDICATED THEY WILL ASSIST AND SUPPORT ANY ITALIAN ARMED FORCES OR ITALIAN INDIVIDUALS WHO OPPOSE THE GERMANS OR OBSTRUCT THE (GERMAN) WAR EFFORT."

MUSSOLINI AND THE OTHERS WHO LED ITALY INTO THE WAR FACE PUNISHMENT AT THE HANDS OF THE VICTORIOUS UNITED NATIONS.

WHILE ITALIAN ARMED FORCES UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE ACCORDED THE RIGHT OF HONORABLE SURRENDER, THERE WAS NO MENTION OF THIS IN THE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

COLLAPSE OF THE ITALIAN WAR MACHINE GIVES THE GERMANS STAGGERING PROBLEMS OF OCCUPATION.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT ITALIAN OCCUPYING TROOPS IN FRANCE ALREADY

30.24-8199

30.24-8199

WERE MOVING HOME. THOSE IN THE BALKANS PRESUMABLY WILL TRY TO GET HOME.

SHOULD THE NAZIS ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY NORTHERN ITALY, IT WOULD BE ONE MORE COUNTRY TO BE GARRISONED AGAINST HOSTILE ACTS OF THE POPULATION.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE TRUCE WAS APPROVED BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS, BUT MADE NO MENTION OF FRENCH OR OTHER UNITED NATIONS GOVERNMENTS. IT IS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION HERE WAS AWARE IN RECENT DAYS THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE GOING ON.

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ALGIERS AND OTHER NORTH AFRICAN CITIES WERE FILLED TONIGHT WITH SINGING, JUBILANT SOLDIERS.

I HAVE LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT THE GERMAN FORCE IN ITALY IS FAR MORE POWERFUL THAN ANY THE ALLIED ARMIES YET HAVE ENGAGED ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT AND THAT IT IS MANY TIMES THE SIZE OF WHAT THE GERMANS HAD IN AFRICA AND SICILY.

(REPORTS FROM NEUTRAL SOURCES HAVE INDICATED THAT THE GERMANS HAD BETWEEN 12 TO 18 DIVISIONS IN THE PO REGION A MONTH AGO.)

SOME OF THE TOUGHEST AND BEST GERMAN DIVISIONS ARE ON THE PENINSULA.

ITALY, ALREADY BADLY TORN AND BLASTED BY THE WAR, APPARENTLY IS TO BECOME THE SCENE OF A TITANIC STRUGGLE.

THE GERMANS ARE SOLIDLY ENTRENCHED IN AIRFIELDS AND AT OTHER STRATEGIC POINTS.

THE ITALIANS--ALTHOUGH OBSESSED WITH A HATRED FOR THE GERMANS ARE EXHAUSTED AND NOT LIKELY TO BE ABLE TO GIVE REAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE IN THE CAMPAIGN TO DRIVE THE BOCHE OFF THE PENINSULA.

ITALY TONIGHT IS DOUBTLESS THE UNHAPPIEST OF ALL THE UNHAPPY COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND THE MOST PAINFULLY OCCUPIED OF ALL THE NAZI-HELD COUNTRIES.

GERMANY'S WAR MACHINE HOLDS THE PENINSULA IN AN OCTOPUS-LIKE STRANGLE HOLD. ITS TENTACLES WILL HAVE TO BE SEVERED ONE BY ONE BEFORE THE COUNTRY CAN BE FREED.

THE ITALIANS FACE NOT ONLY THE GRIM PROSPECT OF HAVING THEIR COUNTRY TURNED INTO A FIERCE BATTLEGROUND BUT ALSO UNRESTRAINED GERMAN VENGEANCE.

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F.17PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT.8-(AP)-PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO PERSONALLY READ TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TONIGHT HIS PROCLAMATION OF SURRENDER AND HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE ROME RADIO'S MICROPHONE INDICATED THAT HE WAS FREE OF GERMAN MOLESTATION.

HW441PEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, THURSDAY, SEPT.9-(AP)-THE IMMEDIATE FATE OF THREE LESSER PRIZES FROM ITALY'S SURRENDER -- SARDINIA, RHODES AND THE DODECANESE ISLAND GROUP IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN -- APPARENTLY REMAINED IN DOUBT EARLY TODAY.

THE ISSUE AS TO THE ISLANDS WAS OBSCURED BY THE MAJOR QUESTION OF WHERE ALLIED AND NAZI FORCES WERE LIKELY TO CLASH IN THE RACE FOR THE ALL-IMPORTANT ITALIAN MAINLAND.

THE ISLANDS WERE INCLUDED IN THE SURRENDER, BUT IN THE CASE OF

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SARDINIA IN PARTICULAR, THE PROBLEM WAS WHETHER THE NAZIS WERE THERE IN SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO ATTEMPT TO RETAIN IT.

FOR A NUMBER OF WEEKS, U.S. FIGHTER BOMBERS ROAMED THE SKIES OVER SARDINIA ALMOST DAILY, BUT THEY SELDOM FOUND MILITARY TARGETS WORTH THE TROUBLE OF BOMBING. OCCASIONALLY, A FEW GERMAN OR ITALIAN FIGHTERS WERE SIGHTED, BUT ON THE WHOLE IT SEEMED THAT THE ONCE-FORMIDABLE FORCES OF NAZI BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAD BEEN REMOVED TO ESCAPE BLISTERING ALLIED ATTACKS.

THOSE SAME AIRFIELDS WOULD BE A SIZEABLE ASSET TO THE BIG AFRICAN AIR FORCE FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMAN TROOPS IN CENTRAL OR NORTHERN ITALY -- POSSIBLY EVEN AGAINST GERMANY.

IN LIKE FASHION, THE NUISANCE VALUE OF RHODES AS A BASE, FROM WHICH ITALIAN BOMBERS FREQUENTLY ATTEMPTED TO HARASS BRITISH SHIPPING AND OTHER ALLIED WAR FACTORS, MIGHT EASILY BE CONVERTED TO THE USE OF ALLIED AIR FLEETS.

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NW1043PEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, THURSDAY, SEPT 9--(AP)--THE REACTION TO THE ITALIAN SURRENDER WHICH PERHAPS WAS MOST EAGERLY AWAITED HERE TODAY WAS THAT OF THE AXIS SATELLITES--NOTABLY BULGARIA, RUMANIA AND FINLAND.

ITALY'S FALL IS BELIEVED CERTAIN TO COME AS ONE OF THE MOST SEVERE BLOWS TO THE MORALE OF THOSE UNHAPPY MEMBERS OF HITLER'S DWINDLING CIRCLE OF ADHERENTS, AMONG WHOM THE GROWING CONVICTION THAT THEY CHOSE THE WRONG SIDE ALREADY HAS BEEN EVIDENT.

THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE SAID "MANY PEOPLE HAD EXPRESSED FEARS THAT NORTHERN ITALY MIGHT BECOME THE SCENE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AS A RESULT OF ITALY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER," BUT INDICATIONS WERE LACKING WHETHER THIS COULD BE CONSTRUED AS A SIGN THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND WOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO FIGHT IT OUT WITH THE ALLIES IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ROME AND BERLIN HAD BEEN HALTED BY ITALIAN EXCHANGES.

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THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO STATION MADE PROMPT USE OF PREMIER BADOGLIO'S ARMISTICE PROCLAMATION BY RE-BROADCASTING IN ALL ITALIAN PROGRAMS A RECORDING OF HIS VOICE READING THE MESSAGE OVER THE ROME RADIO.

THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS COULD NOT PREVENT BADOGLIO FROM ANNOUNCING THE CAPITULATION TO HIS PEOPLE AND THE REFUSAL OF ROME TO PERMIT TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS TO AXIS COUNTRIES SHOWED HIS GOVERNMENT WAS STILL IN FULL CONTROL OF THE SITUATION IN ROME.

SB1150PEW

CAIRO--FIRST ADD WILSON BALKAN (ORIGINAL) XXX BE UTTERLY DESTROYED."

AT THE SAME TIME INSTRUCTIONS SIGNED BY WILSON WERE BROADCAST TO THE ITALIAN FORCE IN THE BALKAN AREA. TEXT OF THE MESSAGE:

"MEMBERS OF ITALIAN FORCES: AN ARMISTICE HAS BEEN SIGNED BY YOUR GOVERNMENT. WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND THE UNITED NATIONS IS AT AN END.

"BASED ON THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE, FOLLOWING ARE MY IMMEDIATE ORDERS TO ALL MEMBERS OF ITALIAN ARMED FORCES IN THE BALKAN AREA:

"1--ALL ACTS OF HOSTILITY TOWARDS PEOPLE IN WHOSE COUNTRIES

YOU FIND YOURSELVES WILL CEASE FORTHWITH.

"2--STRICTEST DISCIPLINE WILL BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT ALL UNITS AND ALL UNITS WILL RETAIN THEIR FORMATIONS.

3--ALL ATTEMPTS BY THE GERMANS OR THEIR SATELLITES TO DISARM OR DISBAND ITALIAN FORCES OR TO GAIN POSSESSION OF THEIR WEAPONS, THEIR STORES, PETROL OR WATER, OR THE POINTS NOW BEING GARRISONED BY THEM, WILL BE RESISTED TO THE UTMOST. ALL ORDERS TRANSMITTED BY THE GERMANS WILL BE DISREGARDED.

"4--ITALIAN FORCES IN THE DODECANESE WILL TAKE OVER BY FORCE ALL POINTS NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE GERMANS.

"5--ALL UNITS OF THE ITALIAN NAVY AND ITALIAN MERCHANT MARINE WILL PROCEED IMMEDIATELY AS FOLLOWS:

"MERCHANT SHIPS EAST OF 17° EAST DIRECT TO ALEXANDRIA, EXCEPT, IF NECESSARY TO FUEL, THEY MAY CALL AT AN INTERMEDIATE UNITED NATIONS PORT. WARSHIPS IN THE AEGEAN TO HAIFA.

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"6--ALL AIRCRAFT OF THE ITALIAN AIR FORCES WILL BE FLOWN IMMEDIATELY TO NICOSIA (CYPRUS), DERNA OR TOBRUK AND SEAPLANES TO EL ADEM.

"THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY ITALIAN AIRCRAFT IN APPROACHING AND LANDING ON ALLIED TERRITORY WILL BE: A--TO GIVE WIDE BERTH TO ALL SHIPPING AT SEA AND TO AVOID PORTS ON APPROACHING A COAST; B--TO FLY AT 3,000 FEET WITH THE UNDERCARRIAGE DOWN FOR 20 MILES TO SEAWARD OF THE COAST AND TO THE AIRDROME SELECTED FOR THE LANDING; C--COMPLETE TWO LEFT-HAND CIRCUITS OF THE AIRDROME AT 1,000 FEET BEFORE COMING IN TO LAND.

"DISREGARD OF THESE ORDERS OR OF SUBSEQUENT ORDERS I SHALL ISSUE [illegible] CONSIDERED AS A BREACH OF THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE

30.24-8201

30.24-8201

WILL BE [illegible]

ACCEPTED BY YOUR COMMANDERS IN CHIEF AND WILL BE TO THE PREJUDICE OF YOUR FUTURE TREATMENT."

SB1203AEW

BY HAL BOYLE

AN AMERICAN BIVOUAC AREA IN NORTH SICILY, SEPT 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIGHTING THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH THE GERMANS LEARNED TO KNOW AND DREAD IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR HAS WON PRAISE FROM LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., FOR THROWING THE FINAL PUNCH WHICH KNOCKED THE NAZIS OUT OF SICILY.

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"THE NEXT TIME THE GERMANS KNOW THE THIRD DIVISION IS COMING INTO THE LINE IT WILL SCARE HELL OUT OF THEM," PATTON SAID IN COMPLIMENTING THE DIVISION, MADE UP LARGELY OF WEST COAST BOYS WHO SPENT 31 DAYS OF THE 38-DAY CAMPAIGN IN THE LINE AND MARCHED FARTHER THAN ANY OTHER AMERICAN DIVISION.

IN ADDITION TO ITS WORLD WAR TRADITION OF VALOR THIS DIVISION FROM THE FAR WEST BROUGHT TO THE TASK OF CONQUERING SICILY A BATTLE SKILL WHICH WAS THE PRODUCT OF ONE OF THE MOST STRENUOUS AND PROLONGED TRAINING ROUTINES GIVEN ANY AMERICAN TROOPS. AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS--MOST DIFFICULT OF ALL MILITARY MANEUVERS--WERE OLD STUFF TO THEM.

BEFORE COMING OVERSEAS LAST NOVEMBER TO KNOCK OUT FRENCH MOROCCO IN THREE DAYS, THEY HAD MADE PRACTICE LANDINGS ON BOTH THE EAST AND WEST COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES. WHEN ASSIGNED TO INVADE SICILY THEY WERE STILL MAD BECAUSE THEY GOT TO TUNISIA ONLY IN TIME TO POLIC THE BATTLEFIELD AFTER THE AXIS ARMIES THERE COLLAPSED.

LANDING AT LICATA ON JULY 10 WITH THREE REGIMENTS ABREAST--INSTEAD

OF HOLDING BACK ONE REGIMENT FOR RESERVES. THEY CHOSE TO SMACK THEM WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAD FROM THE OPENING GUN--THEY SPREAD OUT LIKE A FAN AND IN THREE DAYS OVERRAN 500 SQUARE MILES OF ENEMY TERRITORY AND THOUSANDS OF ITALIAN TROOPS.

CAMPOBELLO, PALMA DI MONTECHIARO, CANICATTI AND FAVARA WERE AMONG THE TOWNS WHICH MAJOR GENERAL LUCIEN K.TURSCOTT, THE DIVISION'S TEXAS-BORN COMMANDER, TOOK IN THE SPREADING THREE-PRONGED ATTACK. ADVANCING WEST WITHOUT REST HIS TROOPS ENVELOPED AND SEIZED ON JULY 17 AGRIGENTO AND PORTO EMPEDOCLE--CONQUESTS WHICH LED TO THE EASY CAPTURE OF THE ENTIRE REMAINING WESTERN HALF OF THE ISLAND.

SWINGING NORTH IN A MOUNTAINOUS MARCH AGAINST WELL DUG-IN GERMAN AND ITALIAN FOES, THE THIRD DIVISION SMASHED ON FOOT IN FIVE DAYS TO PALERMO, PATROLS ENTERING THIS CAPITAL AND LARGEST CITY ON JULY 22, HOURS BEFORE THE ARMORED DIVISION WHICH HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO MAKE THE CAPTURE FROM THE SOUTHWEST. THIS ACTION WAS TYPICAL OF THE SLASHING, DASHING STYLE OF FIGHTING FOR WHICH THE DIVISION IS FAMOUS.

"WE PULLED OUT OF THE LINE FROM JULY 23 TO JULY 31 WHEN WE WENT BACK EAST TO SANTO STEFANO," RECALLED CAPTAIN HUGH SCOTT OF PORTLAND, ORE. "OUR BOYS NEEDED THAT REST ALL RIGHT, BUT THEY DIDN'T LIKE BEING OUT OF IT EVEN FOR THOSE EIGHT DAYS."

THE FIGHT FROM THERE ON INTO MESSINA PRODUCED SOME OF THE MOST COLORFUL AND TOUGHEST BATTLING OF THE CAMPAIGN. GERMAN RESISTANCE FINALLY WAS CRACKED BY TWO SPECTACULAR AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES BY A BATTALION LED BY LT.COL.LYLE BERNARD, A NATIVE DAHOAN.

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"WITH THE GERMANS ON THE RUN, WE THEN WERE ABLE TO PUSH MORE THAN 50 MILES TO MESSINA IN FOUR DAYS, DESPITE EXTENSIVE DEMOLITIONS AND THOUSANDS OF ROAD MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS," SAID LT.COL.MERCER WALTER OF WASHINGTON, D.C. AND CARMEL, CALIF.

MAJOR GROVER WILSON OF SPOKANE, WASH., HIKED IN ON FOOT WITH 26 DOUGHBOYS SHORTLY AFTER DAWN ON AUG.17 TO COLLAR A FEW SCORE ITALIAN TROOPS WAITING IN MESSINA FOR THE SURRENDER THAT MARKED THE END OF THE SUCCESSFUL SICILIAN CAMPAIGN.

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IN AN AGGRESSIVE STRUGGLE IN WHICH EVERY COMBAT SOLDIER WAS A HERO, IT IS HARD TO SINGLE OUT INDIVIDUAL FEATS, BUT THESE WERE AMONG THE OUTSTANDING:

SGT.MARTIN MORITZ, BENSON, ILL., OF THE MEDICAL CORPS, RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR TRYING REPEATEDLY TO SAVE A WOUNDED SOLDIER AFTER HIS OWN RIGHT ARM WAS SO SHATTERED BY A SNIPER'S BULLET THAT IT HAD TO BE AMPUTATED. THE INJURY WAS SUFFERED DURING THE SECOND AMPHIBIOUS LANDING BY BERNARD'S BATTALION AT BROLO.

LT.DAVID C.WAYBUR, PIEDMONT, CALIF., BROKE UP AN ATTACK BY FOUR ITALIAN TANKS ALTHOUGH HIS THREE VEHICLES WERE ARMED ONLY WITH A MACHINE GUN. HE HIMSELF ENGAGED THE LEADING TANK AT 30 YARDS WITH A TOMMY GUN AND SENT IT CRASHING INTO A STREAM BED AFTER HE KILLED TWO MEMBERS OF THE CREW BY FIRING THROUGH THE TANK PORTS.

CAPT.CELON A.PETERSON, SEATTLE, WASH., AFTER HIS COMPANY WAS HELD UP BY ENEMY FIRE, PERSONALLY SCOUTED AND LLOCATED FIVE HEAVY ENEMY MACHINE GUNS AND THEN DIRECTED THE MORTAR FIRE WHICH KNOCKED THEM OUT.

PVT.CLAUDE R.MILLE, HOULTON, ORE., VOLUNTARILY DROVE A JEEPLOAD OF AMMUNITION THROUGH HEAVY SNIPER FIRE TO A MORTAR PLATOON WHICH WAS BADLY IN NEED OF IT.

PVT.ALEX SCHWARTZ, OAKLAND, CALIF., DISREGARDING ARTILLERY FIRE DURING LANDING OPERATIONS, HELPED TO LOAD THREE DROWNING FELLOW SOLDIERS INTO A RUBBER BOAT AND--HE IS A POWERFUL SWIMMER--THEN TOWED IT ASHORE.

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IT MEANT MORE TO SGT.JOHN C.MACKEY, A RADIO OPERATOR OF LAS VEGAS, NEV., TO GET A MESSAGE THROUGH THAN TO LEAVE HIS POST FOR ONE OF GREATER SAFETY. HE WAS CITED FOR STICKING BY THE RADIO WHEN THE COMBAT PATROL HE WAS WITH CAME UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE. THE MESSAGES HE SENT WERE VITAL IN THE SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN ACTION WHICH FOLLOWED.

BY ADVANCING ALONE WITH BLAZING TOMMY GUN AGAINST AN ENEMY PILLBOX, SGT.OREL L.MONTGOMERY, CHEYENNE, WYO., WAS ABLE TO DIVERT THE FIRE OF THE MACHINE GUN FROM HIS SQUAD AND MANEUVER THEM INTO A BETTER POSITION TO KNOCK OUT THE PILLBOX.

SIMILARLY, SGT.LEO V.COATY, FRESNO, CALIF., EXPOSED HIMSELF TO DRAW ENEMY FIRE AND LOCATE PILLBOXES AND RAN THROUGH HEAVY FIRE TO PULL TO SAFETY A FELLOW SOLDIER STUNNED BY AN EXPLOSION. HE LATER RETURNED AND LED THE SQUAD WHICH CAPTURED THE PILLBOX.

QUICK-THINKING SGT.ALAN A.MUNSON, OAKLAND, CALIF., PAYING NO ATTENTION TO HEAVY MACHINEGUN AND LIGHT ARTILLERY FIRE, CUT A PATH THROUGH BARBED WIRE ON THE BEACHES, ORGANIZED A COMPANY AND HAD THEM CHAIN-CARRY MORTAR AMMUNITION TO A FORWARD UNIT IN COMBAT.

MACHINE GUNS WERE THE QUARRY OF SGT.WILLIAM H.WILSON, WALDO, TEX. HE LED SQUADS WHICHDESTROYED SIX OF THEM IN SPECTACULAR ASSAULTS. ANOTHER TEXAS PRIVATE, DAVID L.HOUSTON, WICHITA FALLS, RISKED BEING CRUSHED BETWEEN A SHIP AND AN ASSAULT BOAT TO RESCUE FOUR SOLDIER INJURED DURING DEBARKATION.

CPL.EMILIO J.VALDESPINO, DEMMING, N.M., LEFT A PLACE OF SECURITY TO CRAWL TO THE AID OF HIS CHIEF OF SECTION IN A FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY. HE REFUSED TO TAKE COVER ALTHOUGH SHELLS LANDED WITHIN 15 FEET OF HIM.

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WHEN HIS MEDICAL AID STATION CAME UNDER ENEMY FIRE, MAJ.JOHN R. DARRAH, CODY, WYO., REMAINED, ALTHOUGH SHELLS KILLED TWO OF HIS MEN AND WOUNDED OTHERS. HE ORGANIZED VOLUNTEERS AND PERSONALLY DIRECTED LOADING THEM INTO AMBULANCES FOR MOVEMENT TO THE REAR AREA. HE LEFT ONLY WHEN THE LAST WOUNDED HAD BEEN REMOVED.

AMONG THOSE WHO SAW ACTION IN THE CAMPAIGN WAS LT.RUPERT PROHME, JR., OF 1206 BELLEVUE AVE., BURLINGAME, CALIF. PROHME, AN INFANTRY OFFICER, SERVED BRIEFLY BEFORE LEAVING THE UNITED STATES AS AIDE TO THE FORMER COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE DIVISION AND WAS IN A GUARD BATTALION AT THE FAMOUS CASABLANCA CONFERENCE LAST JANUARY. HE IS THE FORMER CITY EDITOR OF THE SALINAS (CALIF.) MORNING POST AND COMMENTATOR OF THE RADIO STATION KDON AT MONTEREY.

RELAXATION AND ENTERTAINMENT BETWEEN BATTLES WAS PROVIDED BY SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICER LT.JOHN LUEBSEN, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., A UCLA GRADUATE.

THE COMPLICATED JOB OF KEEPING THE RECORDS OF ALL THE MEN OF THE DIVISION WAS SUPERINTENDED BY MAJ.BASIL BASILA, NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX., WITH THE HELP OF SGT.E.H.CARPENTER, JR., OF LOS ANGELES, WHO WON A PHI BETA KAPPA KEY AT UCLA, AND SGT.GEORGE W.LA DAM, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

PLEASED AT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DIVISION IN COMBAT FOR THE FIRST TIME UNDER HIS COMMAND, GEN.TRUSCOTT, WHO IS TALL, GRAY-HAIRED, HANDSOME AND OUTSPOKEN, SAID, SMILING:

"WHY SHOULDN'T THE THIRD DIVISION DO WELL? AFTER ALL IT'S THE BEST DIVISION IN THE WORLD."

THE FACT THAT HIS MEN COCKILY HOLD THE SAME CONFIDENT VIEW GOES A LONG WAY TOWARD MAKING THE ASSERTION TRUE.

B7304AEW

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(EDITORS NOTE: CONFERENCES STARTED 12 DAYS AGO IN SICILY BETWEEN ALLIED AND ITALIAN LEADERS, PAVING THE WAY FOR THE ITALIAN CAPITULATION. WAR CORRESPONDENTS WHO SAW THE ITALIAN NEGOTIATORS ARRIVE KNEW THAT SOMETHING BIG WAS IN THE AIR, BUT DIDN'T KNOW EXACTLY WHAT, AND WERE UNABLE TO SEND DISPATCHES SPECULATING UPON THE POSSIBILITIES. HERBERT L.MATTHEWS, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT, TELLS OF THE RUMORS IN THIS DELAYED DISPATCH, CLEARED THROUGH CENSORSHIP YESTERDAY.)

SEP.9 1943

BY HERBERT L.MATTHEWS

NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SICILY, SEPT.3-(DELAYED)-AN INCIDENT WHOSE CLARIFICATION MAY HAVE TO AWAIT THE END OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN KEEPING NORTHERN SICILY AGOG FOR FIVE DAYS.

ON AUG.29 AN ITALIAN SAVOIA MARCHETTI BOMBER FLEW TO PALERMO AND LANDED ON AN AIRFIELD.

INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN SENT ALL ALONG THE LINE THAT THE PLANE WAS COMING, AND WAS NOT TO BE SHOT AT OR MOLESTED.

OUT OF IT STEPPED AN ITALIAN COLONEL AND ANOTHER OFFICER.

NEXT DAY THE PLANE LEFT, ESCORTED BY THREE AMERICAN P-38 FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

ON THE 31ST THAT SAME MYSTERIOUS ORDER WAS SENT AROUND AGAIN AND THIS TIME THE PLANE LANDED AT TERMINI IMERESE, EAST OF PALERMO. THE SAME OFFICERS WERE RUSHED TO PALERMO IN CLOSED CARS.

THIS TIME THEY WERE NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN, BUT A MESSAGE WAS SENT BACK STATING THAT DUE NOTE HAD BEEN TAKEN OF THE PROPOSALS MADE AND IT WAS EXPECTED THEY WOULD BE CARRIED OUT. IF NOT, THE OFFICERS WERE HOSTAGES AND WOULD HAVE TO PAY THE CONSEQUENCES.

IT CAN BE IMAGINED WHAT A SENSATION THIS INCIDENT CAUSED AMONG THOUSANDS OF ALLIED SOLDIERS, WHO OF COURSE LEARNED SOMETHING ABOUT IT IMMEDIATELY. MANY HAD SEEN THE PLANE COME IN.

RUMORS ARE ALWAYS RIFE AND LURID IN ALL ARMIES, AND THIS TIME THEY BURNED LIKE A STRONG FOREST FIRE. ONE SOLDIER STOPPED THIS CORRESPONDENT IN PALERMO TO ASK IF THE WAR WAS OVER. OTHERS WHISPERED SOLEMNLY THAT KING VITTORIO EMANUELE AND MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO HAD COME TO CAPITULATE.

SOMETHING HAS BEEN OFFERED, AND SOME DAY WE'LL LEARN WHAT. #

BY BILL WILSON

REPRESENTING THE CONDINED CANADIAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH CANADIANS IN ITALY, SEPT. 7-(DELAYED)-RETREATING GERMANS ARE ABOUT 24 HOURS AHEAD OF CANADIAN TROOPS ADVANCING ALONG THE ITALIAN TOE.

THE NAZIS ARE ATTEMPTING BY DEMOLITIONS TO AVOID CONTACT RATHER THAN MAINTAIN REARGUARD ACTION.

THE ONLY CANADIAN CONTACT WITH THE GERMANS UP TO NOW HAS BEEN A SKIRMISH WITH A LIGHT FORCE PROTECTING ENGINEERS MAKING A DEMOLITION. FOR THE SAKE OF SPEED, ONE CANADIAN OFFICER STARTED OUT WITH A JEEP AND A TOMMY-GUNNER AND FOR TWO DAYS FOLLOWED UP THE GERMANS. HE DID NOT SUCCEED IN GETTING CLOSER THAN 10 HOURS BEHIND THEM.

THE CANADIANS PUSHED UP INTERIOR ROADS ON FOOT AND ON CAPTURED ITALIAN BICYCLES WHILE ENGINEERS WORKED WITH BULLDOZERS AND PNEUMATIC DRILLS, REPAIRING DEMOLITIONS BEHIND THEM. #

30.24-8205

by daniel deluce

associated press correspondent representing the combined american press

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italy, sept. 7 (delayed)--- two british soldiers who landed in italy six days ahead of the eighth army and received the promise of italian troops not to fire on the invasion forces were liberated from prison today by civilian guards.

the former london "bobby" and the former yorkshire school teacher calmly told this story of the virtual complete breakdown of the italian army's will to resist:

"if the eighth army's invasion had been delayed a couple of days longer we could have persuaded the italians to surrender intact. as it was, any number of italians wanted to cross the messina straits and give themselves up in sicily. it seemed as if all of them were plotting to do that."

the two former prisoners are lance corp. eric hill of 3 laind street, macduff, banff, scotland, who once patrolled a police beat near buckingham palace, and gunner harold brook hodgson of 169 fairbank road, bedford, yorkshire.

they participated in a reconnaissance raid on the southern calabrian coast the night of aug. 28 which ran afoul of a german truck convoy of infantry that forced the raiders to fight a pitched battle on the beach in darkness and then scatter into the hills.

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"we lost our portable wireless set in the beach scramble at bova marina," they said, "and in the hills we played hide-and-seek for five days with german and italian patrols. once the germans walked along the next ridge while we hid under a covering of brush.

to

"at night we slipped down to the village wells to replenish our water for the hills were bone dry. we must have been spotted

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by some shepherd, for on the afternoon of sept. 1, while both of us were asleep under bushes, we suddenly were awakened by a voice and a number of italian hand grenades sailed over our heads. it was a typical bad aim for all the gernades burst too high to do us any damage, but 15 italian soldiers took us into custody."

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they explained that the raiding expedition previously had broken up into groups of two to three men in order to more easily avoid detection.

"we've no idea what happened to the others," they continued, "but we were taken to town and the italian troops and civilians practically feted us. the soldiers said, 'you can be sure we won't fire on any englishmen who land in italy.' the civilians told us they detested the germans whom they accused of looting their homes."

the day they were captured allied planes raided the town and two british prisoners and 37 civilians were reported killed, the two british soldiers said. nevertheless, they added, the italians pressed gifts of grapes and ~~mi~~ figs on them and the italians soldiers excitedly discussed with them

ways and means of italy quitting the war.

after the invasion of the mainland they were transferred to a civil jail where the inmates included two political prisoners. one was a trieste businessman arrested as an english spy on a trip through calabra province because he had an english dictionary in his baggage.

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his sentence already had run out but he was not released because there was no rail transportation to the north by which he could leave the province. the second was a farmer with strong social-democratic views who was jailed for declaring that british-american intervention was necessary to end the corrupt provincial government.

among the other prisoners

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were mothers with nursing infants and young boys. the mothers were there for stealing small amounts of food while the boys were thrown in jail because they snatched shoes from military stores.

a german artillery detachment left two days ago, but the jail guards did not release hill and hodgson until british bren gun carriers passed through his morning. this correspondent who was driving in a staff car with itish scouts met the two former prisoners standing in the ter of town in the midst of the residents who cheered and threw kisses at our

11 column.

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BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN EXPRESS

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN ITALY, SEPT.6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SWEATY BRITISH TOMMIES WITH BLISTERED FEET AND KNAPSACKS DECKED WITH CLUSTERS OF SWEET BLUE-SKINNED GRAPES TRUDGED AHEAD TODAY IN PURSUIT OF THE WEAK-HEARTED AXIS REARGUARD WHICH CONTINUED TO FALL BACK.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN TNT EXPERTS WHO BLOCKED THE WEST COAST ROAD AT BAGNARA FOR 48 HOURS DURING THE RECENT WEEKENED SMASHED TWO RAILWAY AND TWO HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER RIVERS TO HALT THE EIGHTH ARMY'S MOTOR TRANSPORT AGAIN.

ONE REGIMENT CROSSED A SHALLOW RIVER THIS AFTERNOON UNDER LIGHT MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE AND BY NIGHTFALL HAD PASSED BY A DESERTED TOWN.

ONLY SIX BRITISH CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED ALL DAY IN THIS SECTOR AS THE SO-CALLED FRONT WAS ADVANCED SIX MILES FROM DAWN TO DARK.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN SO FAR IS NOT WAR. IT IS A KIND OF HARE AND HOUNDS CHASE WITH DISPIRITED ITALIANS AND A HANDFUL OF SULLEN GERMAN TECHNICIANS TRYING TO BREAK THE STRIDE OF THE BRITISH PURSUERS BY DEMOLITION OF COMMUNICATIONS.

HUNDREDS OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS TRAMPED ALONG THE EIGHT-MILE STRETCH OF ROAD BETWEEN PALMI AND BAGNARA TODAY UNESCORTED AND WAVING HAPPILY AT OCCASIONAL DETACHMENTS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY GOING IN THE OTHER DIRECTION TOWARD THE FRONT LINE.

IN VILLAGES PRISONERS CHATTED GAILY WITH CIVILIANS, AGREEING "GUERRA FINITO." (THE WAR IS FINISHED.)

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30.24-8207

A REDCAPPED BRITISH MILITARY POLICEMAN EYED ONE BATCH OF ITALIANS MARCHING REARWARD UNGUARDED AND REMARKED: "THEY DON'T LOOK ONE BIT SHEEPISH, DO THEY, SIR? THEY LOOK RUDDY SATISFIED WITH THEMSELVES."

THE POLICEMAN SAID THAT A BRITISH INFANTRY OFFICER WAS TRYING ON A GERMAN HELMET THAT HE HAD PICKED UP IN A FIELD IN PALMI AND A CIVILIAN WHO DID NOT KNOW HE WAS NOT A GERMAN CHUCKED A ROCK AT HIM.

"BROKE TWO OF HIS RIBS, THAT ROCK DID, SIR. VERY FUNNY," THE REDCAP CHUCKLED.

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"CAPTURING PALMI WAS JUST A LARK FOR A BREN GUN CARRIER LAST EVENING," HE ADDED. "THE CARRIER FOUND AN ITALIAN CREW MANNING A MACHINEGUN IN THAT CONCRETE PILLBOX BY THE PALMI CROSSROADS. THE CREW COULDN'T DECIDE WHAT TO DO BUT ONE BURST PERSUADED THEM TO SURRENDER."

THIS MILITARY CHASE UP ITALY IS NOT ONLY HARD ON THE FEET ON THE FEET OF THE INFANTRY BUT IT IS A CEASELESS 24-HOUR-PER-DAY CHORE FOR THE ENGINEERS.

PS545AEW

BY ERIC LLOYD WILLIAMS

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT.7-(DELAYED)--ADVANCE TROOPS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY ARE TEARING DOWN THE COASTAL MOUNTAINS INTO MINIATURE PLAINS WHICH EXTEND NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE RIVERS PETRACE AND MESIMA.

(THE MOUTH OF THE PETRACE RIVER IS ABOUT SIX MILES NORTH OF PALMI, CAPTURE OF WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY, AND THE MESIMA RIVER IS ANOTHER EIGHT MILES NORTH.)

NO SHOT WAS FIRED AND NO GERMANS WERE SEEN AS THE INFANTRY MARCHED FORWARD.

APART FROM THE LOCAL POPULATION, THE ONLY PEOPLE PRESENT WERE PATHETIC LINES OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS, SOME OF THEM SITTING ON THE CURBING, SOME OF THEM STANDING IN GROUPS AND SOME OF THEIR OWN ACCORD ALREADY BEGINNING TO MARCH TOWARD THE ALLIED REAR--BUT ALL WANTING TO SURRENDER TO THE FIRST AVAILABLE SOLDIER.

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EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS STILL HAVE NOT FOUGHT THE GERMANS IN ITALY. THE INVASION CONTINUES TO BE A WALKOVER.

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW, THURSDAY, SEPT.9-(AP)-THE RED ARMY'S RE-CONQUEST OF THE DONETS BASIN, RUSSIA'S RICHEST INDUSTRIAL REGION, WAS BEEN COMPLETED BY THE OCCUPATION OF STALINO, THE LAST OF A CLUSTER OF COAL AND IRON TOWNS LEFT TO THE GERMANS.

TWO RED ARMIES -- THE SOUTHERN UNDER GEN. FEODOR TOLBUKHIN AND THE SOUTHWESTERN UNDER GEN. RODION Y.MALINOVSK -- CARRIED OUT THE FULL RESTORATION OF THE REGION TO THE SOVIET UNION.

THREE OF THEIR DIVISIONS STORMED STALINO. PRESSING CLOSELY ON THE RETREATING GERMANS, THEY FOLLOWED THE ENEMY WEST TOWARD THE DNIEPER RIVER.

THE RUSSIANS NOW ARE LESS THAN 70 MILES FROM THE DNIEPER AT SOME POINTS.

TEHERAN, SEPT.8-(AP)-THE FIRST OVERSEAS WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES WAS DISTRIBUTED TODAY TO U.S. ARMY POST EXCHANGES.

PLASTIC EDITION PLATES WERE FLOWN FROM THE UNITED STATES AND IMMEDIATELY BOLTED TO AN ANCIENT FLAT-BED PRESS, THE ONLY AVAILABLE PRINTING UNIT IN THIS COUNTRY. THE PAPER WAS RUN OFF IN 48 HOURS AND WAS IMMEDIATELY DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT CHARGE THROUGHOUT THE COMMAND.

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CHUNGKING, SEPT. 8-(AP)-CHINESE AUTHORITIES IN CHUNGKING TODAY STUDIED A REPORT FROM THE SHANTUNG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD MADE TWO ATTACKS ON THE PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS--EQUIVALENT TO THE AMERICAN STATE POLICE--IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE PROVINCE.

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THE REPORT ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY WHILE THE 11TH PLENARY SESSION OF THE KUOMINTANG'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CHINA'S HIGHEST RULING BODY, WAS HOLDING ITS SECOND MEETING TO CONSIDER THE COUNTRY'S OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS.

SAYING MORE THAN 10,000 COMMUNISTS HAD PARTICIPATED, THE REPORT DECLARED THAT TWO UNPROVOKED ATTACKS WERE MADE ON THE POLICE FORCE JULY 20 AND AUG. NEAR CHUSHIEN, AN ENEMY-OCCUPIED TOWN 90 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TSINGTAO, JAPANESE HELD SEAPORT. THE CORPS WAS HOPELESSLY OUTNUMBERED, THE REPORT CONTINUED, AND ITS COMMANDER, IDENTIFIED AS CHIN CHI-YUNG, COMMISSIONER OF RECONSTRUCTION FOR SHANTUNG AND DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTH SHANTUNG OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, KILLED HIMSELF WITH HIS LAST BULLET. #

NEW DELHI, INDIA, SEPT.8-(AP)-THE 10TH U.S.AIR FORCE SAID TODAY THAT MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED THE WYATUNG JUNCTION IN CENTRAL BURMA YESTERDAY, BLANKETING THE JUNCTION WITH BOMBS AND DESTROYING IT.

ON SEPT.6, THE AIR FORCE SAID, HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPED MORE THAN 57 TONS OF BOMBS ON SHIPPING AT RANGOON WITH HITS AND NEAR MISSES ON SEVERAL LARGE FREIGHTERS IN THE HARBOR.

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U.S. TENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, INDIA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-MOST OF THE YOUNG AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO MADE THE FIRST B-25 RAIDS LAST YEAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN BURMA, CHINA AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA ARE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES TO HELP TRAIN NEWLY-ACTIVATED SQUADRONS.

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SOME OF THOSE AIRMEN ALREADY ARE BACK HOME. OTHERS WILL REMAIN HERE UNTIL THEIR REPLACEMENTS HAVE BECOME COMBAT-WISE.

TO REACH THIS THEATER, THE MEDIUM BOMBER CREWMEN FLEW HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD, STARTING IN MAY, 1942. AT FIRST, THEY WERE DISPERSED OVER A WIDE AREA BECAUSE THE JAPANESE WERE PRESSING--AND THE FEW B-25S WERE NEEDED IN A DOZEN PLACES AT ONCE. GRADUALLY, AS REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED, MOST OF THE CREWMEN WERE REUNITED IN THE BOMBING EAGLE SQUADRON.

JAPANESE ZEROS AND ACKACK WERE CONSTANT MENACES, BUT WEATHER AND TERRAIN WERE EVEN WORSE. THE AMERICANS NOT ONLY HELD THEIR OWN WITH THE JAPANESE, BUT SOON SOLVED THE PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY THE WORLD'S HIGHEST MOUNTAINS, STEAMING JUNGLES AND MONSOONS.

SOME OF THE AMERICANS WERE LOST IN ACTION, BUT LOSSES WERE SURPRISINGLY SMALL IN PROPORTION TO THE SCOPE OF THEIR OPERATIONS. SOME WERE SHOT DOWN IN ENEMY HELD TERRITORY, BUT GOT BACK TO BASE ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

NEARLY ALL OF THOSE PIONEER B-25 AIRMEN HAVE WON THE DISTINGUISHED

FLYING CROSS FOR MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF COMBAT FLYING.

ENROUTE TO THE STATES, OR ALREADY THERE, ARE:

CAPT.WILMER E.MCDOWELL OF SALEM, ORE., PILOT; T/SGT.JOHN D.VAN MARTE OF BURTON, KAS., RADIO GUNNER; LT.WALTER C.AMELUNKE OF MCGREGOR, TEX., PILOT; LT.HARRY G.LOCKNANE OF COVINGTON, KY., NAVIGATOR; CAPT.GORDON H.BERG OF PORTLAND, ORE., PILOT; CAPT.JOHN TYSON OF TIMPSON, TEX., PILOT; S/SGT.WILLIAM F.HEATER OF KOKOMO, IND., BOMBARDIER; T/SGT. WILLIAM J.CARLSON, JR., OF SUPERIOR, WIS., RADIO GUNNER; SGT.LLOYD A.KLAR OF SOMERVILLE, TEX., ENGINEER-GUNNER; LT.WILBUR O.MARCUS OF WEST FRIENDSHIP, MD., BOMBARDIER; T/SGT.CARL A.CHRISTIANSON OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., RADIO-GUNNER; S/SGT.THOMAS PRATT OF PORTLAND, ORE., PHOTOGRAPHIC GUNNER; CAPT.DONALD L.THOMPSON OF SEATTLE, WASH., PILOT; LT.PATRICK L.HAM OF LAS ANIMAS, COL., PILOT.

LT.JOHN L.BARBEROF SANTA ANA, CALIF., PILOT; LT.ROBERT H.SIKES OF SEYMOUR, TEX., BOMBARDIER; S/SGT.JAMES N.HOUSE OF PARIS, TEX., GUNNER; S/SGT.BELVIN L.JACKSON OF MEXIA, TEX., GUNNER; S/SGT.DUNCAN E. MCALISTER OF MACHIAS, WASH., GUNNER; T/SGT.PHILIP E.PATTERSON OF FARMINGTON, N.M., AND SAN FRANCISCO, GUNNERS; T/SGT.LAWRENCE W.BOWEN OF NEWTON, IA., GUNNER.

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THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE, ALTHOUGH SEVERELY BATTERED BY RECENT ALLIED POUNDINGS OF ITS BASES IN NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA, WAS ACTIVE OVER A GREATER AREA THAN IT HAS BEEN IN WEEKS.

IN ADDITION TO ITS WEAK STRIKES IN THE BATTLE ZONE AND THE RAID ON DARWIN, IT SENT EIGHT ENEMY PLANES MORE THAN 100 MILES BELOW THE SALAMAUA-LAE SECTOR AGAINST ALLIED-HELD BUNA.

THEIR BOMBS, DROPPED FROM HIGH ALTITUDE, FELL HARMLESSLY INTO THE SEA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"IN HIS EFFORT TO REHABILITATE HIS AIRFORCES FROM A SUCCESSION OF RECENT HEAVY DEFEATS IN NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED, "THE ENEMY IS APPARENTLY DRAWING HEAVILY FROM OTHER FRONTS AND ATTEMPTING TO CONCENTRATE HIS MAIN AIR STRENGTH HERE. AS A RESULT HE IS BECOMING WEAKENED AND VULNERABLE TO AIR PENETRATION IN OTHER THEATERS."

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THE JAPANESE AT LAE AND SALAMAUA, 18 MILES SOUTH ACROSS HUON GULF, ARE COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED AS A RESULT OF THE TWO MOVEMENTS AND THE ALLIED ADVANCES ON SALAMAUA FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

LAE, WITH TWO AIRDROMES, AND SALAMAUA, WITH ONE, WERE IMPORTANT JAPANESE BASES UNTIL THEIR USEFULNESS WAS DESTROYED BY REPEATED BOMBINGS. BEFORE THE WAR LAE WAS SELECTED AS THE NEW CAPITAL OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA TO REPLACE RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, WHICH HAD TO BE EVACUATED FOR A TIME IN 1938 BECAUSE OF NEARBY VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS. THE WAR INTERRUPTED THE SHIFT.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR REPORTED TH 100 JAPANESE TROOPS WERE ROUTED NEAR SINGAUA PLANTATION, 10 MILES EAST OF LAE, AND THAT AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMEN WERE APPROACHING THE BUSU RIVER, LESS THAN FIVE MILES FROM MALAHANG, ONE OF LAE'S AIRFIELDS AND THREE MILES FROM LAE ITSELF.

THE AMERICAN PARATROOPS IN MARKHAM VALLEY, WHO CAPTURED THE NADZAB AIRFIELD SUNDAY, HAVE ALREADY CLEARED AWAY THE TALL GRASS AND PUT IT IN SHAPE FOR USE. AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS ARE BEING MOVED IN

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BY AIR TRANSPORT TO REINFORCE THE AMERICANS PUSHING IN TOWARDS LAE, 20 MILES DISTANT, FROM THE REAR.

SUPPORTING THE GROUND ACTIONS THE AIR FORCE IN TWO BIG RAIDS DROPPED 145 TONS OF BOMBS ON ENEMY POSITIONS AROUND LAE.

THE JAPANESE SENT 20 MEDIUM BOMBERS AND 10 FIGHTERS TO ATTACK ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE SECTOR MONDAY BUT WERE REPULSED WITH A LOSS OF AT LEAST SEVEN PLANES. ONE AMERICAN P-38 WAS DESTROYED.

IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS THE ONLY ACTIVITY REPORTED WAS AMERICAN AIR RAIDS ON NOLOMBANGARA AND BOUGAINVILLE ISLANDS.

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,WEDNESDAY,SEPT.8-(AP)-ALLIED LIGHTNING FIGHTERS, FLYING PATROLS HIGH OVER THE HUON GULF, SIGHTED A JAPANESE AIR FORMATION IN MID-AFTERNOON SEPT.6 HEADED FOR ATTACKS ON ALLIED POSITIONS EITHER AT LAE OR SALAMAUA.

TWENTY JAPANESE MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE IN A TIGHT FORMATION AT 16,000 FEET. ABOVE THEM WERE 10 ESCORTING ZEROS.

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AS THE LIGHTNINGS CAME IN, THE ZEROS DROPPED THEIR BELLY TANKS AND DOVE TO SCREEN THE BOMBERS. THE SIDE TURRETS IN THE BOMBERS FIRED HEAVILY AND WILDLY AT THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS.

2 LT.THERON (CORRECT) PRICE, 1026 CHESTER STREET, ALEXANDRIA, LA., AND OTHER PILOTS DOVE AT THE BOMBERS. ONE BOMBER CRASHED IN THE JUNGLE. ANOTHER BOMBER PRICE ATTACKED WAS LISTED AS PROBABLY DESTROYED. LT.WILBUR ARTHUR, OF TONICA,ILL., DOWNED A JAPANESE BOMBER AND WAS CREDITED WITH PROBABLY SHOOTING DOWN A ZERO.

(THIS AIR ACTION WAS REPORTED IN THE SEPT.8 COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. IT LISTED TWO ENEMY BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS AS DEFINITELY DESTROYED, FIVE BOMBERS AND A FIGHTER AS PROBABLE, AGAINST THE LOSS OF ONE AMERICAN FIGHTER.)

FJ1254ACW

SYDNEY,AUSTRALIA,SEPT.8-(AP)-AMONG CASUALTIES VISITED BY MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT ON HER HOSPITAL TOUR WERE FIRST LT.JOHN SWETNA OF NEW YORK CITY, SECOND LT.JEROME KRAMER OF (66 SEDGWICK RD.) WEST HARTFORD,CONN.; PVT.RALPY MCGAULLY OF LAKE CITY,IA.; PFC FREDERICK TEUEL OF TEKOMSHA,MICH.; PFC FLORIAN REWERD OF (170(S.LINCOLN ST.) BAY CITY,MICH.; PVT.HORACE TWIRBEVILLE (COPY) OF STRONG,ARK.; PFC WARNER HICKS OF (1826 AKDEN AVE., S.W.) CANTON,O.; SGT.ALBERT MARTINIKO KF (1814 OAKWOOD AVE.) HOUNGSTOWN,O.

CPL.ARNOLD THYSSEN OF KIMBERLY,WIS; SGT.CHARLES MALACHEK OF (5450 MONETOR AVE.) CHICAGO; PVT.JAMES HILLIARD DUNDET OF GRIFFIN GA.; PFC ROBERT ARNDT OF (2429 LINDALE AVE) MINNEAPOLIS; PFC RUSSELL BURCHAM OF (311 CENTER ST.) DECATUR,ILL. PFC. WILLIAM SHELDON OF (184 WEST DELASEN AVE.) YOUNGSTOWN,O.; SGT.R.BAILEY OF CLACK RIVER FALLS,WIS.; PVT.T.HAWKS OF (ROUTE 1) NICHOLSON,GA.; CPL.B.MARCHEWKA OF (2242 S. 15TH PL.) MILWAUKEE,WIS.; PFC. THOMSE REILLY OF (ROUTE 1) CAMPBELLS-PORT, WIS.; SGT.R.ROSE OF (105 HENDRICKS ST.) MERRILL,WIS.; PFC.W.JABLONSKI OF ARMSTRONG CREEK,WIS.; CPL.

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E.BAIRD OF (418 CENTER AVE.5 STURGIS,MICH.

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BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, SEPT.9-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY FROM SYDNEY, TO CONTINUE HER VISITS TO UNITED STATES SERVICE CENTERS IN AUSTRALIA.

SHE WAS GREETED BY GOVERNOR GENERAL SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON OF QUEENSLAND, AND A MILITARY GUARD OF HONOR.

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CANBERRA, SEPT.9-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN OF AUSTRALIA SAID TODAY THE COLLAPSE OF ITALIAN RESISTANCE POINTS THE WAY TO VICTORY IN EUROPE AND FORESHADOWS THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN.

"NAZI GERMANY FACES UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WHICH WILL BE DELAYED ONLY TO THE EXTENT THAT THE PEOPLE IN GERMANY CONTINUE TO SUFFER THE OVERLORDSHIP OF THE NAZI PARTY," HE SAID, ADDING:

"SLOWLY, ATTRITION IS TAKING ITS TOLL OF JAPANESE STRENGTH. THAT COMBINED WITH THE ULTIMATE LOSS OF BOTH AXIS PARTNERS, MAKES THE END FOR JAPAN INEVITABLE."

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(EDITORS: TOM YARBROUGH, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, WAS WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY TASK FORCE WHICH HAMMERED JAPANESE-HELD MARCUS ISLAND SEPT.1. FOLLOWING IS HIS EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THIS DARING ATTACK WITHIN THE PERIMETER OF JAPAN'S DEFENSES.)

BY TOM YARBROUGH

ABOARD A UNITED STATES AIRPLANE CARRIER NEAR MARCUS ISLAND, SEPT.1 (DELAYED)-(AP)-A 2,000-POUND BOMB SOUNDED REVILLE AT DAWN THIS MORNING ON MARCUS ISLAND, A TINY TRIANGULAR GEM OF THE PACIFIC ONLY 989 MILES FROM JAPAN, AND FOR EIGHT HELPLESS HOURS THE PLACE CAUGHT THE FULL FURY OF WAR FROM THE SKY.

"THERE SHE IS BOYS, LET'S GO," CAME THE RADIOED VOICE OF THE LEADER OF THE FIRST WAVE.

AND FROM THEN ON UNTIL MID-AFTERNOON THE PLANES WERE THERE PRACTICALLY EVERY HOUR, FLIGHT AFTER FLIGHT OF DIVE BOMBERS, TORPEDO BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS, METHODICALLY REDUCING THAT JAPANESE AIR BASE TO RUIN.

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THE FIGHTER PLANES WERE GRUMMAN HELLCATS IN COMBAT FOR THE FIRST TIME, BUT LACK OF OPPOSITION ROBBED THEM OF A FAIR TEST OF THEIR PROWESS.

THE POUNDING WAS UNMERCIFUL AND THEY KEPT IT UP WITHOUT OPPOSITION EXCEPT FOR A FEW ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS ON THE ISLAND.

THE JAPANESE COULD HAVE PUT BOMBERS THER FROM OTHER BASES BEFORE IT WAS OVER, BUT THEY DIDN'T COME.

WITH A SURPRISE AS COMPLETE AS THE JAPANESE ACHIEVED IN THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK, THE ENEMY WAS CAUGHT WITH HIS PLANES DOWN. IF THERE WERE ANY FIGHTERS ON THE ISLAND THEY DIDN'T GET INTO THE AIR AT ALL, AND ALL BOMBERS IN SIGHT WERE DESTROYED AS THEY RESTED IN LINE ON THE RUNWAYS ALONG TWO SIDES OF THE CORAL TRIANGLE. EACH RUNWAY WAS ABOUT 1,000 FEET WIDE AND A MILE LONG.

THE ATTACK WENT OFF WITH TIMETABLE PRECISION AND WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, AND WHEN IT WAS OVER WE STRUCK OUT FOR A POINT BEYOND--IN LINE WITH AN AXIOM OF NAVAL WARFARE ENUNCIATED BY THE CARRIER CAPTAIN:

"GET IN THERE AND HAVE A CRACK AT 'EM, THE HAUL OUT."

THERE WERE SEVERAL WAVES--ABOUT 300 INDIVIDUAL BOMBING RUNS. WHEN IT WAS OVER BLACK AND GRAY SMOKE BILLOWED UP IN COLUMNS FROM FIRES ALL OVER THE ISLAND AND FROM A SCORE OF BUILDINGS IN ASHES. THE

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BUILDINGS WERE SO CONCENTRATED THAT ONE PILOT DESCRIBING THAT PART OF THE ISLAND SAID: "X X X AND OVER THERE WAS BROOKLYN."

IT WAS LIKE USING A SLEDGEHAMMER TO SWAT A FLY, AND HITTING IT SQUARELY. IT WAS THE BIGGEST CARRIER FORCE EVER SENT OUT ON A SINGLE MISSION AND THE ENTIRE ISLAND TARGET COVERED ONLY 740 ACRES.

THE CARRIERS HAD TO GO FAR BEYOND ENEMY-HELD WAKE ISLAND AND WITHIN FEASIBLE RANGE OF JAPANESE BOMBERS. WHILE WE MANEUVERED AROUND IN THE NEAR-VICINITY OF MARCUS WE FULLY EXPECTED TO BE ATTACKED, BUT NOTHING CAME AND EVERYBODY WONDERED WHY.

GUNNERS ON THE CARRIERS AND ON THE MEN-OF-WAR THAT CAME OUT WITH THEM WERE DISAPPOINTED; THEY DIDN'T GET TO FIRE A SHOT. ONE DISCONSOLATE TRIGGER-MAN, MIFFED AT THE LACK OF SOMETHING TO SHOOT AT, SAID:

"IT'S MORE LIKE AN AIR CIRCUS THAN AN AIR RAID."

IT STARTED BEFORE DAWN. THERE IN THE HALF-LIGHT OF THE BROAD FLIGHT DECK THE SNUB-NOSED PLANES PACKED TOGETHER WITH FOLDED WINGS WERE LIKE GARGANTUAN GRASSHOPPERS ASLEEP. EVERYBODY WAS WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL.

AN IMPERATIVE VOICE BOOMED THROUGH THE LOUDSPEAKER:

"START ENGINES."

PROPELLERS TURNED AND THE DECK THUNDERED.

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AN OFFICER CROUCHED BY THE RIGHT WING OF THE PLANE IN FRONT AND TWIRLED A FLASHLIGHT. THE PILOT GAVE HER THE THROTTLE AND THEN LOOKED AROUND AND DIPPED HIS HEAD IN A QUICK NOD.

THE OFFICER WITH THE FLASHLIGHT MADE A SWEEPING FORWARD STROKE WITH IT AND THE PLANE SHOULDERED UP THE DECK, GAINED SPEED AND WAS OFF OVER THE BOW.

ANOTHER PLANE AND THEN ANOTHER, WITHOUT WAITING. ONE SWERVED TO PORT LONG BEFORE IT GOT TO THE BOW AND ROARED ACROSS THE DIM LINE OF DANGER LIGHTS, COMING CLOSE TO DISASTER. ONE AFTER ANOTHER OF THE BIG, DARK FORMS VANISHED INTO PINPOINTS OF RED AND GREEN LIGHT IN THE PREDAWN SKY. THEY BUZZED AROUND THE CARRIER AS THEY FORMED UP, WAITING FOR THE LAST ONE. THEN THEY WERE OFF.

DAY CAME AND WE COULD SEE OUR LITTLE DESTROYERS OUT THERE AROUND US ON THE FLAT, BLUE SEA. THEY WERE LIKE TOY SHIPS ON A REAL OCEAN AS THEY DUG THEIR RUMPS INTO THE WATER WITH UNACCUSTOMED SPEED, TO KEEP UP WITH US AS WE KNIFED INTO THE BREEZE.

BY THIS TIME ANOTHER CARRIER'S PLANES CAME BACK FROM MARCUS. THEY HAD DRAWN FIRST BLOOD AND NOW, BACK OVER THEIR SHIP, THEY WHEELED AND PLANED LIKE HAWKS.

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WE HAD AN ANXIOUS TIME WAITING FOR OUR FIRST FLIGHT TO COME BACK. WHEN THEY RETURNED, THE BOYS SAID IT WAS "DUCK SOUP." AFTER WORKING MARCUS OVER THEY HAD A BIG TIME STRAFING A JAPANESE SHIP, SOMETHING LIKE A TRAWLER, JUST OFF MARCUS. THE SHIP HAD A JAPANESE FLAG PAINTED ON ITS BOW AND THE RISING SUN ON A WHITE BACKGROUND MADE A FINE BULL'S-EYE.

THE SHIP WAS ONLY ABOUT 75 FEET LONG, BUT AS IT TURNED OUT IT STAYED AFLOAT UNTIL MID-AFTERNOON AND NEARLY EVERYBODY HAD A CRACK AT IT WAS MACHINEGUNS.

OFF AGAIN, ON AGAIN, THE TIMETABLE PROCESS WENT ON AND EVENTUALLY THE LAST PLANE CAME BACK--ALIGHTING ON THE DECK LIKE A TIRED, FAT PIGEON.

WE TOOK OUT IN HASTE BEYOND THE HORIZON. IN FIVE MINUTES WE WERE COVERED BY A RAINSTORM WHICH CAUSED SOMEBODY TO REMARK THAT THE CHAPLAIN HAD DONE A GOOD JOB.

CMDR.JOHN RABY OF PENSACOLA,FLA., A SECOND GENERATION NAVAL FLIER, WAS NOT CONTENT TO FLY IDLY FOR FIVE HOURS OVER MARCUS IN HIS ROLE OF MAJORDOMO. HIS WINGMAN SAW WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS A PLANE MOVING ALONG THE RUNWAY BELOW AND SAID "LET'S GET IT."

"LET'S WAIT UNTIL IT IS IN THE AIR," RABY REPLIED. THEY DROPPED DOWN AND WAITED, BUT THE OBJECT NEVER ROSE INTO THE SKY. IT WAS A TRUCK, AND THEY DESTROYED IT AGROUND.

DISASTER ON THE FLIGHT DECK SEVERAL TIMES WAS BARELY AVOIDED. ONE FIGHTER PLANE KNIFED ITS PROPELLER INTO THE DECK, BUT SUFFERED NO MORE THAN A RATHER SUDDEN STOP. THE PLANE PUSHERS DID THEMSELVES PROUD BY GETTING THE WRECK OUT OF THE WAY OF THE NEXT PLANE COMING IN.

A JUNIOR LIEUTENANT WHO HAD WON THE SILVER STAR AND PURPLE HEART DECORATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA, PUT HIS FIGHTER DOWN IN THE WATER -- WHICH HE SAID WAS "LIKE LANDING IN SNOW" -- AND A DESTROYER PICKED HIM UP IN EIGHT MINUTES.

ANOTHER PILOT GREW SO EXCITED OVER DROPPING HIS BOMBS ON MARCUS THAT HE DIDN'T NOTICE HIS ALTITUDE. THE FIRST THING HE KNEW HE SAW A BLINKER LIGHT DOWN THERE TRYING TO GIVE HIM A MESSAGE. THE BLINKER, IT DEVELOPED WHEN HE PULLED OUT OF A DIVE AT LESS THAN 1,000 FEET, WAS AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN. HE GOT AWAY.

AFTER THE LAST PLANE HAD RETURNED AND WE PULLED OUT STILL EXPECTING A COUNTERATTACK, WE ASKED THE SHIP'S AIR OFFICER WHAT HE THOUGHT WE COULD HANDLE. THIS IS WHAT HE SAID:

"UP TO A HUNDRED BOMBERS."

AFTER THAT WE FELT BETTER.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MARCUS ISLAND AND THE ATTACK UPON IT LIES IN THE FACT THAT IT IS A LINK IN A SYSTEM OF FAR FLUNG BASES FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE KEEP WATCH ON THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

ITS ESPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO US IS ITS NEARNESS TO THE JAPANESE HOMELAND. THIS WAS EMPHASIZED BY THE SPEED WITH WHICH RADIO TOKYO REFERRED TO A POSSIBLE RAID UPON JAPAN ITSELF AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE ASSAULT AGAINST MARCUS.

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COMMANDER RABY, FROM HIS FIVE HOURS OF OBSERVATION OVER THE TARGET, WAS ABLE TO MAKE A GOOD ESTIMATE OF THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE ISLAND. HE SAID MARCUS SHOULD BE OUT OF COMMISSION FOR TWO MONTHS

THIS RAID WAS THE FIRST ON MARCUS IN 18 MONTHS -- SINCE MARCH 4, 1942, WHEN A CARRIER TASK FORCE UNDER ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY,JR., STRUCK THE ISLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH ABOUT 11 TONS OF BOMBS. THIS TIME THE BOMB LOAD WAS MORE THAN TEN TIMES AS HEAVY.

APART FROM ITS INTRINSIC VALUE -- WHICH MIGHT BE QUESTIONED IN VIEW OF THE GREAT SIZE OF THE FORCE EMPLOYED -- THE RAID HAD CONSIDERABLE INTANGIBLE VALUE IN PROVIDING A LIVE TARGET FOR A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF MEN, BOTH FLIERS AND SHIPS' CREWS, WHO HAD BEEN KEYED UP FOR THE REAL THING FOR MONTHS. IT GAVE THEM A CHANCE TO GET THEIR FEET WET WITHOUT STICKING THEM OUT TOO FAR.

FJ114OPCW NM

BY TOM YARBROUGH

PEARL HARBOR, SEPT.8-(AP)-CAPT.WALLACE M.BEAKLEY, OF VINELAND, N.J., AIR OPERATIONS OFFICER OF THE TASK FORCE THAT BLITZED JAPAN'S MARCUS ISLAND EXACTLY A WEEK AGO TODAY, DISCLOSED THE AMERICAN SHIPS WERE LOOKING FOR A JAPANESE NAVAL FORCE AT THE TIME OF THE RAID.

"WE HOPE TO FIND ONE AND WERE FULLY PREPARED FOR ANYTHING WE

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EXPECTED TO MEET," HE SAID.

(WASHINGTON DISPATCHES WHICH GAVE PRELIMINARY REPORTS SEPT.1 ON THE RAID SAID THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICAN FORCE 1,200 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO AMOUNTED TO A CHALLENGE TO THE JAPANESE NAVY TO COME OUT AND FIGHT.)

THE STORY OF THE RAID WAS TOLD BY CAPTAIN BEAKLEY AND TWO PARTICIPATING AIR FORCE OFFICERS, COMMANDER JAMES H.FLATLEY, OF GREEN BAY, WIS., AND COMMANDER JOHN RABY, OF PENSACOLA, FLA., WHO SHOT DOWN TWO AXIS PLANES IN NORTH AFRICA LAST NOVEMBER.

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COMMANDER FLATLEY SAID THE ENEMY FACILITIES ON NARCUS HAD BEEN IMPROVED 400 PER CENT SINCE THE ISLAND FIRST WAS RAIDED IN MARCH, 1942.

THE NEW DESTRUCTION "SHOULD CAUSE CONSTERNATION IN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND POSSIBLY A REDISTRIBUTION OF HIS FORCES," FLATLEY REASONED.

ONE-TON BLOCKBUSTER BOMBS WERE DROPPED FROM CARRIER-BASED PLANES FOR THE FIRST TIME BUT EVEN SO COMMANDER RABY, WHO WAS UP IN A FIGHTER FOR FIVE OURS SAID IT WAS "RATHER MONOTONOUS."

COMMANDER BEAKLEY EMPHASIZED THE EXTREME HAZARDS OF THE PRE-DAWN TAKEOFF WITH A DARK SKY, DARK OCEAN, NO HORIZON AND LITTLE WIND. HE SAID THE PILOTS DID A "SPLENDID JOB."

FOR THE LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THESE PILOTS, IT WAS THEIR FIRST ACTION.

IT WAS THE FIRST ACTION ALSO FOR A POWERFUL NEW FIGHTER, GRUMMAN HELLCAT (F6F) BUT IT WASN'T A VERY STERN TEST SINCE THERE WAS NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION. ITS PRIMARY MISSION WAS CHANGED FROM FIGHTING TO STRAFING. ON THE FIRST WAVE, THESE FIGHTERS DESTROYED ALL THE BOMBERS IN SIGHT--SEVEN PARKED IN A LINE. ALTOGETHER, THEY MADE 350 STRAFING RUNS, USING 150,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION AND "HIT EVERYTHING OUR BOMBERS MISSED."

SOME BOMBS WERE SET FOR DELAYED ACTION, DESIGNED TO EXPLODE BETWEEN WAVES OF ATTACKING PLANES. COMMANDER RABY SAID THE MONOTONY WAS "BROKEN NICELY ONCE WHEN I SAW A WHOLE LINE OF THEM GO OFF."

COMMANDER FLATLEY SAID THE ABSENCE OF JAPANESE FIGHTERS ON NARCUS INDICATED A SCARCITY OF THEM.

RABY SAID THE "OUTSTANDING THING ABOUT THE RAID WAS THERE WERE NO OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS; EVERYBODY WHO WENT IN DID HIS JOB."

FR1002PCW NM

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT 8-(AP)-TWO COAST ARTILLERYMEN, CORP. KENNETH N.ECKLEBERRY OF NEVADA, OHIO, AND PVT.LAWRENCE M.ODEGARD OF 2716 JOSEPHINE STREET, OMAHA, NEB., RESCUED AN 18-YEAR-OLD PUERTO RICAN GIRL FROM DROWNING SUNDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ATTRACTED BY SCREAMS, THE TWO SOLDIERS PLUNGED INTO THE SURF AND SWAM OUT 75 YARDS TO WHERE MARIA CARMONA MALDONADO WAS STRUGGLING IN THE WATER. THEY BROUGHT THE GIRL TO THE BEACH AND SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER SAID HE WAS RECOMMENDING EACH MAN FOR A MEDAL.

SEP 9 1943

SN1144PEW

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT 9-(AP)-MERRILL MUELLER, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED IN A BROADCAST FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA AT 1:19 A.M. (EASTERN WAR TIME) TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY HAS LANDED AT NAPLES.

MUELLER ADDED THAT "TWO AIRFIELDS OUTSIDE OF NAPLES PROBABLY ARE IN OUR HANDS."

SEP 9 1943

NEW YORK, SEPT 8-(AP)-ARTURO TOSCANINI, FAMED ITALIAN ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR AND ANTI-FASCIST, TODAY COMPARED HIS THOUGHTS ON ITALY'S SURRENDER TO "WAVES IN A STORMY SEA."

THE MAN WHO WAS ASSAULTED BY MUSSOLINI'S BLACK SHIRTED FASCISTS IN ITALY IN 1931 BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO DIRECT THE FASCIST ANTHEM, SAID JUBILANTLY:

"I AM OVERWHELMED WITH JOY. THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF THE ARMED FORCE OF ITALY CAME SO SUDDENLY THAT MY THOUGHTS ARE LIKE WAVES IN A STORMY SEA. I CAN ONLY SAY, "BLESSED ITALY, AT LAST YOU ARE FREE TO JOIN THE ALLIES WHO ARE STRUGGLING TO KEEP ALIVE THE NAME OF LIBEYOY IN THE WORLD.'"

THE MAESTRO ISSUED HIS STATEMENT IN THE MIDST OF PREPARATIONS FOR A HALF-HOUR "VICTORY PROGRAM" WHICH WILL BE BROADCAST AT 6 P.M. TOMORROW OVER THE NBC NETWORK. TOSCANINI, DIRECTOR OF THE NBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, WILL INCLUDE IN THE PROGRAM HIS OWN ARRANGEMENT OF THE GARIBALDI HYMN.

C.L.MENSER, VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF PROGRAMS, SAID THE BROADCAST, "VICTORY, ACT ONE," WAS THE FIRST OF THREE, WITH ACTS TWO AND THREE TO FOLLOW WITH THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND JAPAN.

TOSCANINI, WMO WAS ASSAULTED OUTSIDE A BOLOGNA THEATER AFTER HE REFUSED TO DIRECT THE FASCIST HYMN "GIOVINEZZA" OR THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARCH, WAS KEPT UNDER GUARD AT HIS MILAN HOME AND THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT TOOK AWAY HIS PASSPORT. WORLD WIDE ATTENTION WAS ATTRACTED BY THE AFFAIR, AND EVENTUALLY HIS PASSPORT WAS RETURNED.

SN719PEW

SEP 9 1943

BY ALEX MCNEILL

NEW YORK, SEPT 8-(AP)-UNITED STATES AND GERMAN TROOPS, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE ARMISTICE OF WORLD WAR 1, ALMOST 25 YEARS AGO, WERE REPORTED FACING EACH OTHER ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE TODAY.

WHILE THE AMERICANS HAVE MET, AND DEFEATED, THE GERMANS IN NORTH AFRICA AND SICILY IN WORLD WAR II, THEY ARE NOW PREPARED FOR THE FINAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE NAZIS IN EUROPE.

THE FINAL PHASE OF THE GREAT ALLIED DRIVE IN WORLD WAR I BEGAN FOR THE AMERICANS AT DAWN ON SEPT. 18, 1918 IN THE BATTLE OF ST.MIHIEL, AND ENDED NOV. 11, WITH THE AMERICANS AT SEDAN AND ASTRIDE THE MEUSE.

DISPATCHES FROM STOCKHOLM INDICATED THAT THE ALLIES HAD MADE LANDINGS AT HALF A DOZEN POINTS ON THE WEST COAST OF ITALY, THE SHORE LINE OF WHICH RANGES FROM FLAT, SANDY PLAINS TO RUGGED MOUNTAINS. AMONG THE POINTS NAMED AS LANDING SPOTS WERE GENOA, CIVITAVECCHIO, GAETA, NAPLES AND PIZZO.

THE PORT OF GENOA IS SHELTERED BY A STEEP RANGE OF HILLS AT THE FOOT OF THE APPENNINES, WHICH SURROUND THE SEMI-CIRCULAR BAY, UPON THE EAST SIDE OF WHICH THE GREAT PORTION OF THE CITY IS BUILT. A FEW MILES NORTHWARD LIES THE WEST END OF THE GERMANS' PO RIVER LINE.

30.24 8217

THE CITY IS DEFENDED BY THREE LINES OF FORTIFICATIONS, THE OUTER FORMING A SEMICIRCLE SEVEN MILES IN CIRCUMFERENCE, SUPPORTED BY NUMEROUS DETACHED FORTS, REDOUBTS AND EARTHWORKS, CROWNING THE SUMMITS OF THE HILLS WHICH COMMAND THE TOWN. THE STREETS ARE STEEP, NARROW AND IRREGULAR. THE CITY IS SUPPLIED WITH WATER BROUGHT TO IT PARTLY BY AQUEDUCTS. SEA WALLS SURROUND THE BAY.

FROM THE EASTERN MOLE OF GENOA THE COAST RUNS NEARLY STRAIGHT SOUTHEAST FOR NEARLY TEN MILES WHERE IT ABRUPTLY TURNS, SOUTH BY SOUTHWEST. THE COAST IS HIGH AND RUGGED.

CIVITAVECCHIO WAS THE PRINCIPAL SEAPORT OF THE FORMER ROMAN STATES AND IS STRONGLY FORTIFIED. THE PORT IS FORMED BY A CURVED MOLE. IN THE CENTER OF THE MOLE IS 1,105-FOOT BREAKWATER. THE HARBOUR ITSELF WILL NOT ACCOMMODATE A LARGE NUMBER OF VESSELS. FROM CIVITAVECCHIO SOUTHWARD THE COAST IS ROCKY FOR ABOUT FOUR MILES. SHOALS EXTEND IN SOME PLACES A HALF A MILE OFF SHORE. FROM CAPE LINARO THE COAST CURVES EASTWARD TO THE MOUTH OF THE TIBER RIVER. IT IS LOW AND WOODED BUT IS BACKED BY HILLS OF CONSIDERABLE ELEVATION, THEIR SUMMITS BEING THREE TO FOUR MILES INLAND. NUMEROUS STREAMS RUN THROUGH THE VALLEYS.

THE LAND AROUND THE MOUTH OF THE TIBER BELOW ROME IS COMPOSED [illegible] SEDIMENT, AND SOUTHWARD BRUSHWOOD BORDERS THE SANDY BEACHES. BACK OF THIS IS MARSHY LAND INTERSPERSED WITH LARGE CLUMPS OF TREES. FURTHER BACK ARE CLAY CLIFFS.

SEP 9 1943

GAETA IS A STRONGLY FORTIFIED TOWN FACING THE SEA FROM AN ELEVATED PROMOTORY 610 FEET HIGH. THE NARROW WOODED COUNTRY TO THE WEST OF IT IS SEPARATED FROM IT BY A LOW, NARROW ISTHMUS. THE SOUTH SIDE

30.24-8217

OF THE PROMONTORY IS FORMED OF INACCESSIBLE CLIFFS AND ON THE NORTH AND WEST ARE STRONGLY FORTIFIED DEFENSE WORKS.

SOUTH OF GAETA IS A LOW SANDY BEACH. THE COUNTRY BEHIND IS FLAT AND MARSHY.

THE BOMB-BATTERED CITY OF NAPLES RISES FROM THE SHORE IN THE FORM OF AN AMPHITHEATER DIVIDED INTO TWO UNEQUAL CRESCENTS BY THE HILL OF MARTINO; THAT TO THE EASTWARD CONTAINING THE GREATER PORTION OF THE CITY. ON THE NORTH ARE THE CAPODIMENTI HILLS. ON THE WEST IS THE HILL OF CHIAJA. TO THE EAST IS THE FERTILE PLAIN OF CAMPANIA.

PIZZO, SOUTH OF NAPLES, IS SITUATED ON THE SHORE WITHIN A SMALL PROJECTING ROCKY HEAD. THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY IS FAIRLY FLAT AND WELL CULTIVATED. SHOALS EXTEND A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE FROM THE SHORE. THE MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN IS TUNA FISHING.

SN1205AEW

SEP 9 1943

NEW YORK, SEPT 8-(AP)-POWERFUL AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN ARMIES, BACKED BY THE FULL WEIGHT OF ALLIED AIR AND SEA FLEETS, WERE REPORTED LANDING AT VARIOUS POINTS IN ITALY TONIGHT IN A MOVE TO SWEEP THE GERMANS FROM THAT SURRENDERED NATION.

FOR THE AMERICANS IT WOULD REPRESENT THE FIRST MEETING WITH THE GERMANS ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT SINCE THE ARMISTICE OF WORLD WAR 1 WAS SIGNED NEARLY 25 YEARS AGO.

THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT TUNIS ANNOUNCED THAT THE ALLIED TROOPS WERE MOVING IN "AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE HEART OF ITALY" AND URGED THE ITALIANS TO COOPERATE IN THROWING FROM THE PENINSULA THE NAZIS IT DESCRIBED AS "THE TRADITIONAL ENEMY."

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"WHEREVER ALLIED FORCES ARE TO BE FOUND," THE TUNIS STATION URGED THE PEOPLE IN AN ITALIAN-LANGUAGE TRANSMISSION, "GIVE THEM YOUR SUPPORT AND OBEY THE ORDERS OF THE COMMANDERS TO THE LETTER."

TWO STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS, THE DAGENS NYHETER AND SVENSKA DAGBLADET, REPORTED SUNDRY OPERATIONS ALONG A STRETCH OF MORE THAN 500 MILES OF THE WEST COAST FROM PIZZO TO GENOA.

MOREOVER, SVENSKA DAGBLADET SAID THE ALLIES ALSO HAD LANDED ON SARDINIA, THE LAST MAJOR AXIS BASTION IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

COUPLED WITH STOCKHOLM RUMORS THAT ALLIED PARACHUTE TROOPS HAD DROPPED AT PIZZO, ON THE GULF OF EUFEMIA 50 MILES NORTH OF REGGIO CALABRIA, WERE TWO SIGNIFICANT REPORTS FROM OPPOSING CAMPS:

1--A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID FOUR OF FIVE ALLIED INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LANDED AT THE GULF OF EUFEMIA ABOUT 30 MILES AHEAD OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY'S LEFT WING. THE MISSION OF SUCH A TASK FORCE LOGICALLY WOULD BE TO

THE MISSION OF SUCH A TASK FORCE LOGICALLY WOULD BE TO TRAP AS MANY GERMAN TROOPS AS POSSIBLE IN A COASTAL PINCER.

2--THE BRITISH RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC THAT GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S MEN HAD AT LAST CAUGHT UP WITH NAZI INFANTRYMEN AND A BITTER BATTLE WAS DEVELOPING ON THE PLAIN OF GIORI, BETWEEN PALMI AND PIZZO.

THE STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES, BASED ON ADVICES FROM THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, SAID THE ALLIES HAD STRUCK UP THE BOOT AT PIZZO, NAPLES, GAETA, CIVITAVECCHIO AND GENOA. #

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(BA)..UNDATED--ADD ITALIAN COMMENT XXX YET

GOVERNOR MATTHEW M.NEELY OF WEST VIRGINIA: "TONIGHT THE AMERICANS AND THEIR ALLIES HAVE MORE THAN EVER BEFORE FOR WHICH TO PRAISE THE LORD BUT THEY SHOULD NOT FOR AN INSTANT STOP PASSING THE AMMUNITION UNTIL HITLER AND HIROHITO HAVE BEEN HANGED AS HIGH AS HAMAN, AND THEIR CUTTHROAT MINIONS HAVE BEEN SUBDUED BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR EVER AGAIN SETTING THE WORLD ON FIRE WITHIN A THOUSAND YEARS."

GOV.PRENTICE COOPER (TENN.)--"ITALY'S CAPITULATION SHOULD BE AN INCENTIVE TO AMERICANS TO WORK ALL THE HARDER TO INSURE ABSOLUTE VICTORY IN THE NEAR FUTURE FOR THE ALLIED NATIONS."

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REP. SIKES (D-FLA): "LET US NOT BE OVER-OPTIMISTIC. THERE IS HARD FIGHTING AHEAD AND MUCH WORK TO BE DONE XXX. MUDDLING ON THE HOME FRONT, BY WHATEVER AGENCIES, MUST BE STOPPED."

BRIG.GEN.NORMAN RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE SECOND ARMY WITH HEADQUARTERS IN MEMPHIS: "IT IS NOT ONLY A STEP IN THE EVENTUAL DESTRUCTION OF THE AXIS X X X BUT A STEP WHICH FORECASTS THE DOWNFALL OF HITLER AND HIS ARMY."

WENDELL WILLKIE, 1940 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: "MAGNIFICENT" NEWS WHICH MAKES THIS "ONE OF THE SIGNIFICANT DAYS IN HISTORY." IT MEANS AVOIDANCE OF "UNNECESSARY SLAUGHTER."

REPRESENTATIVE MCCORMACK (D-MASS), MAJORITY HOUSE LEADER: THE "UNITED NATIONS ARE INCREASING TREMENDOUSLY IN STRENGTH AND THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER POLICY MUST BE MAINTAINED. IT WILL BE ONLY BY UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER THAT WE CAN DESTROY ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT WORLD CONTROL AND REPETITION OF VICIOUSNESS WE ARE NOW UNDERGOING."

30.24-8219

MAJ.GEN.F.E.UHL, OMAHA, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SEVENTH SERVICE COMMAND:

"THE SURRENDER OF ITALY HAS DEALT A STAGGERING PSYCHOLOGICAL BLOW, AS WELL AS A STRATEGIC ONE, TO THE SATELLITE BALKAN COUNTRIES. OUR INVASION TROOPS, TRAINED AND SEASONED, ARE POISED FOR A THRUST INTO GERMAN-HELD EUROPE. YET THE ROAD AHEAD IS A LONG ONE, NOT ONLY IN MILES BUT IN EFFORT."

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MANUEL L.QUEZON PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES: "THE SURRENDER OF ITALY IS AN EVENT WHICH WILL MAKE THE TYRANTS TREMBLE, FROM TOKYO TO BERLIN. THE FILIPINO PEOPLE WILL TAKE HEART FROM THIS NEWS, FOR IT IS ANOTHER SIGN OF THEIR LIBERATION WHICH IS TO COME." #

INDATED ITALY'S RECORD IN WORLD WARS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ITALY EMERGED FROM WORLD WAR 1 AS A MEMBER OF THE VICTORIOUS ALLIES --IN DEEP CONTRAST WITH THE LONG SERIES OF HUMILIATING DEFEATS, LOSS OF HER EMPIRE AND DEVASTATION OF HER HOMELAND SHE SUFFERED IN WORLD WAR 2.

SHE HITCHED HER WAGON TO A "LUCKY STAR" AT THE OUTSET, IN WORLD WAR 1, BY MAKING THE NATURAL CHOICE OF SIDING WITH THE ALLIES. IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT, SHE MISTAKENLY THOUGHT SHE WAS PICKING A WINNER IN JOINING UP WITH NAZI GERMANY. IT WASN'T LONG BEFORE THE ROME-BERLIN AGGRESSION BEGAN TO SPELL NOTHING BUT GRIEF FOR ITALY.

FATE HAD IT THAT MUSSOLINI, WHO WHOLLY DETERMINED ITALY'S CHOICE IN 1940 AND THUS SET THE STAGE FOR THE DOWNFALL OF HIMSELF AND THE FASCIST REGIME HE HAD BEEN BUILDING FOR TWO DECADES, HAD A BIG PART IN MAKING ITALY'S MORE FORTUNATE DECISION A QUARTER-CENTURY EARLIER. MUSSOLINI WAS A POWERFUL FACTOR IN SHAPING THE PUBLIC OPINION OF

30.24-8219

ITALIANS WHICH LED TO HER DECLARATION OF WAR ON AUSTRAIA, A TRADITIONAL ENEMY, MAY 23, 1915.

ALTHOUGH FAR FROM EQUIPPED FOR WAR, ITALY STARTED OFF WITH AN OFFENSIVE WHICH CARRIED HER SEVERAL MILES INTO AUSTRIA AND CULMINATED IN THE CAPTURE OF GORIZIA IN 1916 AFTER HARD FIGHTING IN EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN. SHE ALSO SCORED AN ASSIST FOR THE ALLIES BY BEGINNING THE WEARING DOWN OF AUSTRIAN FORCES AND CUTTING DOWN ON THE AID THEY MIGHT HAVE GIVEN GERMANY ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND AGAINST RUSSIA TO THE EAST.

FINALLY AUSTRIA--LIKE ITALY IN WORLD WAR 2--HAD TO CALL ON HER "BIG BROTHER," GERMANY, FOR HELP. THE RESULT WAS THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN CAPORETTO DRIVE OF 1917 WHICH PUSHED GENERAL CADORNA'S FORCES BACK INTO ITALY TO THE PIAVE RIVER, ABOUT 70 MILES FROM THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER. BUT THERE THE ITALIANS HELD, THEREBY BOOSTING ALLIED MORALE AND WORKING FOR ALLIED UNITY IN WAR STRATEGY WHEN BOTH WERE BADLY NEEDED BECAUSE OF GERMAN'S CRUSHING VICTORIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

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B49

IN JUNE, 1918, THE TROOPS OF GENERAL ARMANDO DIAZ, SUCCESSOR TO CADORNA, FRUSTRATED A FURTHER AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE AT THE PIAVE. THIS THE ITALIANS FOLLOWED UP IN OCTOBER WITH THEIR DECISIVE AND VICTORIOUS VITTORIO VENETO CAMPAIGN WHICH THREW THE AUSTRIANS BACK TO AND BEYOND THEIR BORDER AND FORCED THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMISTICE ON NOV. 4.

1943

..ALIAN TROOPS ALSO FOUGHT WITH THE ALLIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND IN SALONIKA. THEY THRIVED AND GREW IN STRIKING POWER AS WORLD WAR 1 PROGRESSED. BUT IN THE PRESENT WAR THEIR GRADUAL DETERIORATION WAS OBVIOUS AS EARLY AS 1940 WHEN THEIR GRECIAN CAMPAIGN FLOPPED AND THEY HAD TO BE RESCUED BY HITLER'S POWERFUL FORCES.

THE BACKTRACKING OF THE FASCIST ARMIES WAS DEFINED BY SUCH MILESTONES AS THEIR LOSS OF ETHIOPIA TO THE BRITISH, WINTERTIME DEFEATS AT THE HANDS OF THE RED ARMY IN RUSSIA, THE LOSS OF ALL HER HOLDINGS IN AFRICA AND THE ITALIAN ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND THE FAILURE OF HER AIR FORCES TO FEND OFF INCESSANT ALLIED BOMBING ATTACKS WHICH MONTH-BY-MONTH LAID HER GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTERS IN RUINS.

THUS ITALY HAS BEEN ABLE IN NO WAY TO DEFEND EVEN HER HOMELAND IN THIS WAR AS SHE DID SUCCESSFULLY IN THE BRIGHTER YEARS OF 1917-18.

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SIMILARLY, HER NAVY SCORED A BIG ZERO THIS TIME, AS COMPARED WITH GIVING A GOOD ACCOUNT OF ITSELF IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR BY BOTTLING UP THE AUSTRIAN FLEET IN THE ADRIATIC, PROTECTING THE FLANK OF THE LAND FORCES IN THEIR RETREAT TO THE PIAVE, AND EVACUATING THE REMNANTS OF THE SERBIAN ARMY AND REFUGEES FROM OVERRUN SERBIA.

A SHORT TIME AFTER ITALY ENTERED WORLD WAR 2 MUSSOLINI'S NAVY FOUND IT WAS NO MATCH FOR BRITISH WARSHIPS.H
DECIDING THAT DISCRETION WAS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.
THE FASCIST SAILORS YIELDED SURFACE CONTROL OF THE MEDTIERRANEAN TO THE ALLIES AND CHOSE WELCOME SANCTUARY IN HOME PORTS.

ALL IN ALL, ITALY'S HELP CAME IN MIGHTY HANDY TO HER WORLD WAR 1 ALLIES--BUT HER COLLABORATION WITH NAZI GERMANY GAVE HITLER, AS WELL S HERSELF, NOTHING BUT A HEADACHE.

NOW THAT THE ITALIAN FLEET IS IMMOBILIZED FOR GOOD, IF NOT WEAPON OF THE ALLIES, THE BRITISH MAY DIVERT MUCH OF THEIR EDITERRANEAN FLEET TO THE FAR EAST IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE JAPANESE. HAT IS ONE POSSIBLE EFFECT OF ITALY'S SURRENDER.

ANOTHER MILITARY ADVANTAGE IS THE FACT THAT THE ALLIES NO LONGER AVE TO BOMB OR FIGHT THE ITALIANS.

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THE OTHERS DEPEND ON WHAT THE GERMANS DO. IF THE ALLIES GAIN THE IRFIELDS OF NORTHERN ITALY THEY CAN BASE BOMBERS THERE FOR ATTACKS N SUCH GERMAN INDUSTRIAL OBJECTIVES AS THE SKODA ARMS WORKS IN ZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE COMMUNICATION LINES IN HUNGARY, INSTALLATIONS N AUSTRIA, PERHAPS THE OIL FIELDS OF RUMANIA.

THROUGH ITALY, TOO, MAY LIE AN EVENTUAL ROUTE TO THE BALKANS O FIGHT THE GERMANS ON A FRONT THERE.

REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH BENEFITS ACCRUE TO THE ALLIES, THE APITULATION OF ITALY MAKES HER ISLAND BASES AVAILABLE TO THE ALLIES--HODES AND THE DODECANESE IN THE BALKAN SECTOR OF THE EASTERN EDITERRANEAN, SARDINIA AND PERHAPS THE FRENCH ISLAND OF CORSICA ON HE WEST.

AS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL REPERCUSSIONS, THE CRACK IN THE AXIS HAT CAME WITH MUSSOLINI'S FALL AS DICTATOR OF ITALY HAS RESOUNDED LREADY IN THE SATELLITE COUNTRIES.

HUNGARY MAY BE THE NEXT TO BUBBLE WITH THE FERMENT OF REVOLT. SHE S ALWAYS LOOKED TO FASCIST ITALY AS HER PROTECTOR IN THE AXIS, THE EFENDER OF HER INTERESTS. WITH FASCISM FALLEN AND ITALY OUT OF HE WAR, HUNGARY'S LEADERS MAY FEEL THERE IS NOTHING TO HOPE OR FROM GERMANY.

IF HUNGARY GOES, SO TOO MAY RUMANIA. CAUTION IS INDICATED.

30.24 - 8221

OWEVER. IN ASSAYING THEIR POSITION. FOR GERMANY. NEEDING UNGARIAN WHEAT. RUMANIAN OIL AND THE DANUBE COMMUNICATIONS. IS OT LIKELY TO LET THEM GO AS READILY AS SHE ABANDONED HER ITALIAN IABILITY.

BULGARIA MIGHT BE THE FIRST TO DRAW OUT OF THE WAR. NE. TOO. HAS BEEN CLOSELY ATTACHED TO ITALY. SINCE QUEEN OANNA OF BULGARIA IS A DAUGHTER OF ITALY'S KING VITTORIO EMANUELE. N THE OTHER HAND. SO LONG AS THE GERMANS OCCUPY GREECE THEY RE NOT LIKELY TO LET GO OF BULGARIA AS A BUFFER ON THE SIDE OF URKEY ALONG A POSSIBLE INVASION ROUTE FROM THE NEAR EAST.

FINALLY. THE EFFECT ON GERMAN MORALE ITSELF MAY BE IMPORTANT. OR ITALY'S CAPITULATION SHOWS TO THE GERMAN THE FALSITY OF THE AZI PROPAGANDA THAT ALL EUROPE WAS KNIT TOGETHER IN HITLER'S NEW RDER SO SOLIDLY THAT THE ALLIES WOULD NEVER SHAKE THE CONTINENTAL COUN- RIES APART. IT ALSO PROVES THE MIGHT OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMS ND BRINGS HOME THE FACT THAT THIS MIGHT IS KNOCKING AT THE DOOR F GERMANY HERSELF.

HY/SU1241PEW

SEP 9 - 1943

UNDATED VICTORY CELEBRATION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUBILANT CHEERS--INCLUDING THOSE OF ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR--ECHOED ACROSS THE NATION YESTERDAY (WED) AS THE NEWS OF ITALY'S SURRENDER SPREAD.

IMPROMPTU PARADES FORMED. TORN PAPER FLOATED FROM OFFICE BUILDINGS. WAR WORKERS HALTED AT THEIR MACHINES TO SHOUT LUSTILY, THEN TURNED BACK TO THEIR TASKS TO FINISH THE JOB STILL AHEAD.

30.24 - 8221

ALL WAS NOT SHOUTING, HOWEVER. MANY WERE SEEN ENTERING CHURCHES TO OFFER PRAYERS OF THANKFULNESS.

IN NEW YORK'S TIMES SQUARE, 30,000 PERSONS ATTENDING A WAR BOND CELEBRATION ROARED APPLAUSE, AND SLAPPED EACH OTHER ON THE BACK WHEN THE NEWS WAS ANNOUNCED. IN HERALD SQUARE PEOPLE HUGGED EACH OTHER AND DEPARTMENT STORE CLERKS SHOWERED BITS OF PAPER ON CROWDS BELOW.

IN LOS ANGELES WORKERS AT THE DOUGLAS, NORTH AMERICAN, LOCKHEED AND VULTEE AIRCRAFT PLANTS SENT UP TREMENDOUS CHEERS AS THE NEWS WAS ANNOUNCED OVER LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEMS, THEN WENT BACK TO THEIR LATHES WHEN ANNOUNCERS SAID "NOW, LET'S GET BUSY AND FINISH THE JOB."

THERE WERE SIMILAR SCENES IN SEATTLE AT THE BOEING AIRCRAFT PLANT THERE AND AT SHIPYARDS.

THRONGS GATHERED ON BALTIMORE'S MAIN STREETS AND WITHIN 15 MINUTES STREET TRAFFIC WAS BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL. FLAGS WAVED IN WINDOWS.

IN MILWAUKEE, ITALIAN WOMEN GATHERED IN GROUPS, SHEDDING TEARS AND SHOUTING JOYFULLY TO EACH OTHER. MANY SWARMED INTO CHURCHES TO GIVE THANKS.

SEP 9 - 1943

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS, MEETING IN DENVER, BROKE INTO A 10-MINUTE CHEERING DEMONSTRATION, THEN 1,800 DELEGATES SANG "GOD BLESS AMERICA," AND ORDERED A CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM SENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

A SPEAKER INTERRUPTED A PITTSBURGH WAR BOND RALLY TO ANNOUNCE THE NEWS. FOR A MOMENT THE CROWD APPEARED STUNNED. THEN ALL STARTED TO CHEER.

IN LOUISVILLE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RECEIVED A CALL FROM THE POST EXCHANGE MANAGER AT FORT KNOX, KY., AND WHEN THE NEWS WAS CONFIRMED, THE CALLER SAID, "I'LL BET YOU CAN HEAR US ALL THE WAY TO LOUISVILLE."

IMPROMPTU CELEBRATIONS BROKE OUT AROUND NEW ORLEANS NEWS STANDS AND HUNDREDS OF ITALIAN-AMERICANS DROPPED THEIR WORK IN THE OLD FRENCH MARKET AREA AND HURRIED TO CHURCH TO GIVE THANKS.

IN MACON, GA., ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT CAMP WHEELER GREETED WITH CHEERS THE NEWS THEIR COUNTRY HAD SURRENDERED.

MAYOR SAMUEL DICKER OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., ORDERED A RINGING OF THE CITY HALL BELL, WHICH ORDINARILY TOLLS ONLY DURING FUNERALS OF VETERANS OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES. BUFFALO, N.Y., CITIZENS WERE ASKED TO DISPLAY THE AMERICAN FLAG BY MAYOR JOSEPH J.KELLY, JR.

IN WILMINGTON, DEL., ST.ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH RANG ITS BELLS, AND THE PASTOR, REV.FRANCIS J.TUCKER, TOLD 12,000 PARISHONERS OF ITALIAN EXTRACTION THAT THE SURRENDER WAS "VICTORY IN DISGUISE FOR ITALY."

SEP 9 1943

IN THE LITTLE ITALY SECTION OF NEW YORK'S HARLEM, 1,200 MEMBERS OF OUR LADY QUEEN OF THE ANGELS CHURCH TAKING PART IN A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION ALONG FIRST AVENUE SHOUTED JOYFULLY, "ITALY HAS SURRENDERED, ITALY WILL BE FREE AGAIN," AND SUDDENLY PRODUCED AN ITALIAN FLAG.

TWO GREEK-BORN FLORISTS GAVE AWAY SEVERAL THOUSAND ROSES TO PASSERS-BY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND JUBILANT ITALIAN RESTAURANT OPERATORS PASSED OUT FREE FOOD AND DRINK.

SN714PEW

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

ITALY'S SURRENDER IS A GOOD DEAL LIKE THE CHRISTMAS PRESENT WHICH WE KNEW WE SHOULD FIND IN OUR STOCKING BUT WHICH IS NONE THE LESS A MATTER OF MUCH REJOICING.

SEP 9 1943

THE CAPITULATION OF THIS FIRST MEMBER OF THE AXIS TO GO UNDER IN THE ALLIED FLOOD REPRESENTS A MILITARY TRIUMPH, BUT THE MORAL EFFECT MAY BE EVEN GREATER. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE OF THE BALKANS, WHERE DISAFFECTION IS RUNNING THROUGH THE AXIS SATELLITES AND THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES ARE EAGER TO GET AT HITLER'S THROAT. IT WILL CAST A LONG SHADOW ACROSS THE UNHAPPY PEOPLE OF GERMANY ITSELF.

ITALY'S COLLAPSE HAS ROBBED THE NAZI FUEHRER OF HIS MAGIC.

MANY ADVANTAGES LIE IN THIS TRIUMPH, BUT IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE VITAL CONSIDERATION IS THAT IT REPRESENTS THE LIQUIDATION OF AXIS POWER IN THE WHOLE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER. ONE THING THE ALLIES HAVE HAD TO KEEP CONSTANTLY TO THE FORE IN THEIR PLANS--THAT CONTROL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS ESSENTIAL FOR FINAL VICTORY. HAD HITLER BROKEN THROUGH THE RUSSIANS INTO THE LOWER CAUCASUS AND MIDDLE EAST, OR HAD HE OVERRUN EGYPT, THERE'S NO TELLING TO WHAT STRAITS HE MIGHT HAVE DRIVEN THE UNITED NATIONS BY THIS TIME.

THE PRELIMINARIES TO THE CONQUEST OF ITALY ARE GREAT PAGES IN THE HISTORY OF A GLOBAL WAR WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY IS USHERING IN A NEW EPOCH IN THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND. IT IS THE RECORD OF A REALLY UNITED EFFORT, IN WHICH ALL THE ALLIES PLAYED THEIR PARTS TO THE LIMITS OF THEIR ABILITY.

THERE WAS THE STONEWALL STAND OF THE MAGNIFICENT RED FORCES AT STALINGRAD, WHERE HITLER BROKE HIS BACK LAST WINTER. HAD HE WON THERE HE LIKELY WOULD HAVE SWEPT DOWN THE CAUCASUS INTO THE MIDDLE

1943

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EAST. THERE WAS THE GALLANT ALLIED DEFENSE WHICH STOPPED ROMMEL'S DRIVE TOWARD THE SUEZ CANAL. THEN CAME LIBYA, TRIPOLI, TUNISIA AND SICILY. ALL THESE CONTRIBUTED TO THE PRESENT VICTORY.

JUST AS IN THOSE GRIM DAYS OF A YEAR AGO, SO NOW THE OPERATIONS OF THE BIG THREE--AMERICA, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA--AND THE OTHER ALLIES, HAVE SERVED BY COINCIDENCE OR DESIGN TO COMPLEMENT ONE ANOTHER. THE COLLAPSE OF ITALY HAS SET HITLER'S BALKAN BULWARKS TO SHAKING LIKE REEDS IN A STORM, THEREBY WEAKENING HIS DEFENSES AGAINST BOTH THE WESTERN ALLIES AND THE RUSSIANS. SIMULTANEOUSLY MARSHAL STALIN TRIUMPHANTLY ANNOUNCES THE RED CAPTURE OF STALINO, HITLER'S KEY BASE IN THE RICH DONETS BASIN, AND PROCLAIMS IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY THAT "THE DONETS BASIN IS CLEARED OF THE GERMANS."

THUS THE NAZI FUEHRER'S WHOLE VAST EASTERN FRONT, AND ITS CONTINUATION DOWN INTO THE COCKPIT OF THE BALKANS, IS ROCKING UNDER THE IMPACT, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, OF THE VARIOUS ALLIED OPERATIONS. THE EFFORTS OF EACH ALLY ARE BOLSTERING THOSE OF THE PARTNERS. IT'S IMPORTANT THAT WE KEEP THIS FIRMLY IN MIND, IN THE INTERESTS OF UNITY.

ITALY DOESN'T, OF COURSE, PROVIDE A SPRING-BOARD FOR DIRECT INVASION OF GERMANY WITH GROUND FORCES. HOWEVER, IT WILL BE A MAGNIFICENT BASE FOR NUMEROUS OPERATIONS, ONCE THE PENINSULA HAS BEEN CLEARED OF NAZIS. IF THE HITLERITES DECIDE TO DEFEND THE STRONG LINE OF THE PO RIVER ACROSS NORTHERN ITALY, THERE IS LIKELY TO BE BITTER FIGHTING.

ALLIED TROOPS WHICH MADE A FRESH LANDING NEAR NAPLES THIS MORNING HAVE MADE CONTACT WITH GERMAN FORCES. THIS MEANS THAT THE NAZIS STILL REMAINING IN SOUTHERN ITALY ARE ATTEMPTING TO FIGHT A DELAYING ACTION. WHILE THERE MAY BE SOME FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS, IT SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT THE ALLIES WILL ENCOUNTER HEAVILY SUSTAINED RESISTANCE UNTIL THE NORTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY IS REACHED.

POSSESSION OF ITALY AS A BASE NATURALLY WILL PERMIT OF NUMEROUS OPERATIONS. ONE OF THE GREATEST GAINS WILL BE ACQUISITION OF AIRFIELDS WHICH WILL BRING ALLIED BOMBING FLEETS MUCH NEARER EASTERN GERMANY. WE SHALL BE ABLE TO COMB THIS HITHERTO COMPARATIVELY ISOLATED AREA AND REACH HANDILY SUCH VITAL TARGETS AS THE ENORMOUS SKODA ARMAMENT WORKS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA--ONE OF HITLER'S CHIEF SOURCES OF SUPPLY NOW THAT SO MANY OF HIS WAR INDUSTRIES IN THE RUHR LIE IN RUINS.

SEP 9 1943

1943

Allies Fighting Germans for Port of Naples, Hitler Reported Deciding on Stand at the Po

STIFF RESISTANCE IS OVERCOME AT NEW BRIDGEHEAD

KENNEDY

'Operations Are Proceeding Satisfactorily,' Says Allied Communique.

PRISONERS CAPTURED

Three Waves of Fortresses Destroy Nazi Center at Frascati.

ITALIANS TAKE BRENNER

Germans Say Vital Alps Pass Now Controlled by Ex-Partner.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 9.—(AP) Strong American and British forces under U. S. Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark hammered out a bridgehead near Naples today in a dawn landing that overpowered a number of stoutly resisting German troops embittered by Italy's unconditional surrender.

Allied reinforcements were reported tonight still streaming ashore.

"Operations are proceeding satisfactorily," said an Allied communique of this daring stroke one-third of the way up the Italian peninsula.

The troops led by General Clark, hero of the submarine mission to North Africa that paved the way for the successful Allied invasion there last November, "are in contact with German forces and prisoners have been taken," the bulletin added. "The disembarkation of troops with their guns and vehicles is proceeding according to plan."

(Berlin said the landing was in Salerno gulf, and broadcast a report from the International Information bureau that German planes attacking landing barges and warships had sunk one Allied cruiser. There was no Allied confirmation of this Nazi propaganda agency report.

Sharp Fighting at Genoa

(A Swiss Telegraphic agency dispatch from Chiasso, on the Italian border, said the Italian garrison at Genoa was sharply resisting German troops, who were said to have occupied the entire city. Other reports said German divisions were advancing toward all the principal ports on the Ligurian sea above Naples as a precaution against more Allied landings.)

Before the troops struck the shore near Naples three waves of Flying Fortresses had destroyed the German military nerve center at Frascati, 12 miles outside Rome, in a neat culmination of events that has staggered the Axis both politically and militarily.

The paralyzing blow at Frascati occurred six hours before yesterday's announcement of the Italian surrender. Nearly every building in the resort city, famous for its wine, had been occupied by German military authorities. These were leveled by the big avenging American Eagles, official reports said.

American Liberators from the Middle East also dumped 150 tons of explosives on the Foggia expanse of airdromes less than 100 miles east of Naples to facilitate the big amphibious operation.

Powerful Barrage

The landing occurred a few moments after 4 a. m. (10 p. m. Wednesday, E.W.T.) under cover of a powerful barrage laid down by the American and British navies. This terrific rain of explosives smashed wooded hills overhanging the invasion coast, and left great columns of smoke as the Allied shock troops plunged ashore into the Italian no-man's land.

An idea of the size of the Allied force was gained from a Canadian reconnaissance pilot, John Anthony Vasicek of Chatham, Ont., who said the convoy expedition to Naples covered a sea surface of 1,000 square miles "swarming with an invasion fleet."

(Berlin radio in saying that the landing occurred in the Salerno gulf at Amalfi, 20 miles below Naples, also acknowledged that Italian troops deserting the Axis banner by Marshal Badoglio's orders had clashed with German forces in various parts of Italy. One German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press also said that Italians had "occupied Brenner pass" —vital link between northern Italy and Germany — on Tuesday, 24 hours before the delayed announcement of Italy's surrender. It was not immediately clear whether these Italians were pro-Allied or pro-German.

New Sardinia Landings

(Italians in Madrid reported additional Allied landings had been made on the island of Sardinia, and said that Italian troops in Corsica, between Sardinia and the French mainland, were expecting Allied planes to make at least "token landings" at Corsican airfields which are in Italian possession.

(There was no Allied confirmation of reports that Allied troops also landed at Civitavecchia above Rome and at Leghorn on the Gulf of Genoa).

German reaction was resolute, but it was said here that the opposition was no greater than had been anticipated. Some of the first Allied units ashore collided with German defenders, but in an all-day fight established a foothold in the area of the big Italian port.

The crucial period is likely to come when the first strong enemy counter-attack is hurled at the Allies, as was the case in Sicily. The Germans are believed to have strong armored and artillery forces in the area in anticipation of Allied "leap-frogging" tactics along the Italian coast.

Eighth Army Leaps Ahead

In southern Italy, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army, which includes Canadian contingents, executed another successful coastal leap early Wednesday at Vibo Valentia on the Gulf of Eufemia, 30 miles north of Palmi. General Montgomery put his troops on boats and sent them up the coast after finding that demolitions were checking his direct land thrusts.

The Eighth army already holds a 40-mile section of the Italian toe after gaining possession of the trans-peninsular road between Gioia and Locri, and is being steadily reinforced with troops dispatched from Sicily. More German prisoners have been seized in the fighting on that front, the communique said.

A smashing thrust toward Naples only ten hours after announcement of Italy's surrender threatened seizure of the huge port which adjoins an immense north-south rail network in Italy. A German collapse in the area would trap sizeable enemy forces trying to stem General Montgomery in the south.

Seizure of bomb-shattered Naples also would give the Allies a greater bridgehead for the landing of reinforcements in the drive toward central and southern Italy, where the Germans apparently have taken over control of large segments of the country.

New Fascist Regime

There still was no definite indication whether the Italian army is engaged in the conflict — except for possible clashes with the Germans — although Berlin broadcasts heard here asserted that a new Fascist government had been set up in Italy.

Marshal Badoglio's regime apparently still was in the saddle at Rome, however. The Rome radio was heard broadcasting again this morning the text of Premier Badoglio's announcement of unconditional surrender to the Allies, and his order to Italian troops to resist should they be attacked from any other quarter—meaning Germany.

(The Italian Stefani news agency in a broadcast recorded by U. S. government monitors said the Germans had blown up the exits from the port and industrial regions of Naples and Genoa. The agency also quoted "rumors" that three German armored divisions were moving toward Genoa, and that the British Navy was off that port.

Navy Order Countermanded

(Berlin broadcasts quoted a German military spokesman as saying that the new Fascist government had countermanded Marshal Badoglio's orders to the Italian Navy to flee to North Africa.)

General Clark's new invasion strike apparently functioned smoothly despite opposition. Reports said that artillery, vehicles, ammunition, food, medicine, and other supplies were unloaded soon after the first soldiers surged ashore.

General Clark formerly commanded the American Fifth army when it trained in French Morocco. He and several other American officers made a secret submarine trip to French North Africa to gain valuable information from pro-Allied French officers just before the invasion of that territory last fall.

Detailed identification of his assault forces in the Naples area was not permitted for fear that it would aid the enemy. (Secretary of War Stimson said in Washington that some Fifth army units were involved in the operation).

British Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, who commanded Allied ground forces through the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns, is directing the operations of all troops in Italy. He in turn is responsible to the Allied commander in chief, U. S. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who made the dramatic announcement yesterday of Italy's surrender.

Allies Battle on Beachhead.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—A powerful American and British force under United States Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark surged ashore in the vicinity of Naples, a third of the way up the Italian boot, at 4 A. M. today.

It was immediately engaged by German forces fighting fiercely in the midst of the chaos of Italy's unconditional surrender, but Allied headquarters announced that operations were going according to plan and that prisoners already had been taken.

[A German broadcast said American formations landed at Amalfi, twenty-one miles south of Naples and on the north side of the Gulf of Salerno, yesterday. The broadcast declared, however, that the Americans had not yet come into contact with German forces.]

At the same time it was announced that waves of Flying Fortresses, striking six hours before the armistice with Italy yesterday, had wiped out German military headquarters in Italy with a terrific half-hour bombing of Frascati, twelve miles outside Rome. Official reports said the town, nearly every building of which was occupied by German officers, was leveled. The town, with a population of about 12,000, is famous for its wine.

Campaign Likely to Be Bitter.

The landing operations this morning (10 P. M. Wednesday Eastern wartime), putting Americans into combat in Italy for the first time, initiated what was likely to prove the grimmest campaign yet fought in the Mediterranean theater.

British Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, who commanded Allied ground forces through the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns, is directing the new operations of all troops in Italy, it was announced

[In Washington, Secretary of War Stimson said troops making the landing near Naples included units of the American Fifth Army which had been commanded by Gen. Clark in North Africa. The Fifth Army as a whole never has been in action.]

The opening of the new Italian

39 24- 8225

front in the Naples area promised the seizure of Naples, Italy's second greatest port, and also put the Germans in southern Italy under pressure from two directions as the British Eighth Army under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery continued to drive up the tortuous Italian toe.

British Advance Speeds Up.

While other Allied forces executed a second landing early Wednesday at Vibo Valentia on the Gulf of Eufemia, thirty miles north of Palmi, the Eighth Army, it was announced, swept forward until it held the road running across the peninsula from Locri to Gioia. This gave the Allies complete possession of about forty miles of the length of the tie. Here the Allies were being steadily reinforced.

The German plan apparently was to fight a stubborn delaying action in southern Italy as long as possible until their main defense line is reached in the mountains south of the Po Valley. Northern Italy appeared to be under German domination.

The Italian Stefani News Agency, in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors, gave this summary of the situation around Naples and Genoa: "Exits from the port and industrial region are blown up by German troops. Three principal arteries leading to and from Genoa also are blocked. There is a rumor that three German armored divisions are moving toward Genoa."

Stefani also broadcast "another rumor that the British fleet is off the port of Genoa, and it is said that German forces have occupied the heights of San Giuliano and also the barracks of Sturla. German lorries full of troops are passing at full speed through the streets."

[Swiss radio reports said Allied planes in hundreds were descending on newly obtained Italian airfields.

Aside from the landings in the Naples area, rumors flew of Allied landings all along the western coast of the Italian peninsula. Reports reaching Madrid said United Nations troops were at Ostia, port of Rome, and also at Leghorn, important port and naval base, 160 miles north of Rome. Stockholm newspapers said the Allies were attacking from bridgeheads at two other places on both sides of Rome, at Civitavecchia, forty miles north of the capital, and at Gaeta, seventy-five miles to the south of the capital. These reports said landing attempts also were under way at Genoa.

[Illustrating the apparent confusion inside Italy, Madrid reports said battles had taken place between Germans and Italians throughout the Po region, and that Italian Army leaders had rushed troops to leading airports in the Milan region to hold the bases against German seizure.]

Navies Support Landings.

Events in Italy were moving at a dizzy speed since the Kingdom's capitulation was announced yesterday, as the Allies rushed men and guns to the Peninsula in a race against German forces.

British and American warships added to the assaults by bombardments of the Germans along the coasts.

Critical as was the Italian situation, however, Marshal Badoglio's proclamation calling upon Italians to lay down their arms against the Allies, was rebroadcast at 8 A. M. (2 A. M., Eastern wartime) today, indicating that his Government still was in control in Rome at that time. Since then the station had been silent except for family messages to prisoners of war.

The Allied Headquarters announcement of the new landing came just twelve hours after news of the armistice which took Italy out of the Axis partnership and left Germany and Japan as the two major enemies of the United States.

The communique said: "Further operations have started on the Italian mainland in the vicinity of Naples."

Major Test for Allies.

For the British and Canadians the forthcoming battles loomed as the first major test against German forces on the European mainland since the days of Dieppe, a year ago in August, and for Americans the first since the the first world war a quarter of a century ago.

Naples, in peacetime a city of almost 1,000,000 population, has been battered often and hard by the Allied air arm, and warships stole in some weeks ago to bombard enemy shipping and military installations in the harbor. It is a vital link in Italy's north-south railway communications and one of that country's major ports.

NAPLES ARMADA SIGHTED BY FLYER

SEP 10 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Back from a flight over the Naples district, a Canadian flyer said today "the whole area of approximately 1,000 square miles was swarming with an invasion fleet."

Flying Officer John Anthony Vasicek, 20-year-old Spitfire pilot from Chatham, Ont., brought back the first eyewitness account of the Allied landings. He flew over the region on his way to a reconnaissance mission shortly after dawn.

"Through the haze I suddenly saw what at first appeared to be a moderately large amount of shipping," he said. "Then as I got closer to the bay I got a more accurate picture and realized the whole area of approximately 1,000 square miles was swarming with an invasion fleet.

"The ships varied in size from assault barges to warships. The barges were sailing in dozens and dozens of large formations.

"It was a calm sea with no whitecaps, so that the straight lines of foam made by the assault flotillas showed very clearly against the blue of the sea as they moved to and from the shore."

NAZI STAND AT PO MAPPED BY HITLER AT WAR PARLEY

BALKAN

River Line Will Be Reinforced for Fight to Finish, Says Berlin.

SEIZE DALMATIA

Germans, Aided by Croat Puppets, Seek to Block

Balkan Gateway.

LONDON, Sept. 9 — (AP) Adolf Hitler, trapped in the center of his own wavering European fortress, was reported to have called a hurried war conference today at which it was decided to reinforce the Po river line in Italy and fight there to the last man.

Apparently determined to make Italy a bloody battlefield despite her capitulation, Germany moved swiftly to seize important communication centers and strategic points to offset gains already made by Allied landing forces and appeals to Italian forces to turn against their former allies.

Berlin announced that Italian troops had occupied the vital Brenner pass and, with announcement that some key communications were held by Italians "loyal to the Axis," intimated that the pass itself might be in friendly hands. Civilian railway traffic between the two countries was halted by the Germans.

Nazi Seize Dalmatia

Germany also swung quickly into action across the Adriatic, occupying the Dalmatian area of Yugoslavia's southwestern coast in an attempt to block any Allied invasion of the Balkans through that gateway. The seizure, the broadcast said, was carried out with the aid of Croat puppets.

Other German broadcasts acknowledged that Italian troops already had turned against the Germans in some parts of Italy, but claimed that the Italian internal situation was generally under German control.

Reports from the Balkans said that Italian divisions which have been used as occupation troops were being disarmed and replaced by German divisions.

Switzerland rushed reinforcements to her own frontiers today to await any eventuality, and dispatches to Madrid said the Swiss had mobilized about four-fifths of their frontier forces.

A dispatch to the Bern newspaper Der Bund said strong Italian formations were drawn up within a few miles of German troops in northern Italy and near Venice.

Allies Move North

Allied forces which landed on the Tyrrhenian coastline were reported in Bern to be moving northward with an advance guard of Italian troops.

Milan, Turin and other northern Italian industrial cities were said to be completely under Italian control, with German troops leaving those places.

Clashes between German and Italian troops were reported to have taken place at Genoa, Tortona, Certosa and Pavia.

The island of Corsica, in the northern Tyrrhenian sea and possible sprinboard to an Allied invasion of northern Italy or southern France, was reported from Madrid to be in Italian hands although there had been rumors all morning that the Germans planned an aerial assault on the island.

Other reports said that an Allied fleet lay off Corsica today ready for any action, and that Allied planes were already landing on Corsican bases.

The reports reaching Madrid did not disclose the fate of the few Germans known to have been on Corsica, or those on Sardinia at the time of the Italian surrender. German planes have been using airports on Sardinia for attacks on Allied forces in the Mediterranean.

Hitler Transfers Forces

Underlying the wave of contradictory reports were clear indications that Hitler was hastily redistributing his depleted forces across the length and breadth of the continent.

The mounting threats to his security included the rapidly-progressing advance of the American and British invasion forces; the smashing Red army gains in the east; resurgent guerrilla armies throughout the conquered lands; and, in last night's rehearsal invasion by the British in the channel, the threat of still another Allied thrust from the west.

It is problematical how much of a fight the Germans could really put up along the Po river in face of the massive Allied power streaming into Italy in spite of the Nazis' reported determination to fight there to the last man.

Germany's strength in Italy has been estimated at about 300,000 men—roughly 18 divisions—but a military commentator in London said only half that number had been concentrated behind the Po.

Swift Reinforcement

Indications that these forces were being feverishingly reinforced were seen in Madrid dispatches telling of a great column of military traffic flowing into Italy from Germany and southeastern France.

The recall of large contingents of Nazi occupation troops from Norway also was reported. The Germans will rely, these reports said, chiefly upon coastal batteries to head off any Allied invasion thrust across the North sea.

It appeared possible that the first big battle on the Italian mainland would be fought in the Naples area where Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American forces made their predawn landing today.

With the Germans reported massing forces there, it appeared that the next few hours would be critical.

Berlin Is Reported Determined To Make Stand in North Italy

SEP 10 1943

Germans Said to Have Seized Strategic Points, Say Italians Hold Brenner Pass; Clashes Between Ex-Axis Partners Are Reported

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler was reported today to have called a hurried war conference at which it was decided to reinforce the River Po line in Italy for a strong fight there.

Apparently determined to make Italy a battlefield despite her capitulation, Germany moved swiftly to seize important communication centers and strategic points to offset gains already made by Allied landing forces and Allied appeals to Italian forces to turn against their former partners.

Berlin announced that Italian troops had occupied the Brenner Pass on Tuesday and, with announcement that some essential communications were held by Italians "loyal to the Axis," intimated that the pass itself might be in friendly hands. Civilian railway traffic between the two countries was halted by the Germans.

Other German broadcasts acknowledged that Italian troops already had turned against the Germans in some parts of Italy, but asserted that the Italian internal situation was generally under German control. Stockholm said the Germans described Italian resistance to being disarmed as "harassing actions."

A dispatch to the Bern newspaper "Der Bund" said strong Italian formations were drawn up within a few miles of German troops in northern Italy and near Venice.

Allied forces which landed on western Italy's Tyrrhenian coast line were reported, according to Bern, to be moving northward with an advance guard of Italian troops.

Milan, Turin and other northern Italian industrial cities were said to be completely under Italian control, with German troops leaving those places.

Clashes between German and Italian troops were reported to have taken place at Genoa, Tortona, Certosa and Pavia.

[A United Press dispatch from Stockholm said reports reaching there from the Italian-Swiss frontier told of Italian warships patrolling the Gulf of Genoa with British vessels. Genoa itself was said in these reports to be in German hands, with German tank units being sent as reinforcements. Another report to Stockholm said Allied naval units had entered the Adriatic Sea.

[Stockholm heard that street fighting was going on at many points in Italy between Italian and German troops. The reports said Verona and Brescia also were in German hands, but that the Italians controlled Milan, Turin and Venice and were preparing to counter expected German attacks. The Italians were said to have driven out the Nazis at Tortona after street clashes.]

A German military spokesman announced that "north and central Italy have been occupied by German troops," a Berlin broadcast said. "In so far as the occupation had not been carried out already it has now been done. In most towns of Italy the armed forces allowed those forces to be disarmed (by Germans) without offering resistance," declared the broadcast, still quoting the Nazi military spokesman.

1943

Berlin Radio Reports German Occupation of North, Central Italy

'Fight to Last Man' in Po Region Reported Ordered by Hitler

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A German military spokesman announced today that "North and Central Italy have been occupied by German troops," a Berlin broadcast said today.

"In so far as the occupation had not been carried out already it has now been done. In most towns of Italy the armed forces allowed those forces to be disarmed (by Germans) without offering resistance," declared the broadcast, still quoting the Nazi military spokesman.

At the same time, the spokesman declared Allied troops which landed Tuesday on the Gulf of Eufemia, north of Palmi, had been enveloped by German troops and "their annihilation was imminent Wednesday evening."

Hitler War Council Reported.

Reuters reported from Stockholm that Adolf Hitler had held a war council today at which it was decided to reinforce the German Po line in Northern Italy and fight to the last man.

Meanwhile, the German radio is issuing a stream of orders, apparently for the purpose of confusing the Italians and contradicting earlier steps taken by the surrendering Badoglio regime in Italy.

One Berlin broadcast said a new "Italian Fascist government" set up by the Germans in Germany had issued orders to Italian ships to remain in continental ports and that the "air force would bomb ships which sail for North Africa," as was ordered by Marshal Badoglio yesterday.

A second announcement from the Berlin radio said a military spokesman declared that "conformably with an agreement with the Italian army in Greece, Italian troops, after surrendering heavy material, will withdraw to the coast and there await further instructions from the German high command."

(Another Nazi-controlled radio in Norway said Nazi and Croat puppet police units occupied the Italian legation and consulate in Zagreb, Croatia, last night after disarming all Italian forces in the city and arresting Italian personalities, United States Government monitors reported.)

"In Name of Mussolini."

Another Reuters dispatch from Stockholm indicated the Italian peace was having repercussions in Germany itself. The dispatch said blackshirted elite guards were patrolling the streets of Berlin and that Swedish correspondents reported an atmosphere of tension prevailed in the city.

In announcing formation of a "national Fascist government," the German radio said this was done in the name of Mussolini.

Facing 18 Nazi Divisions.

This announcement over the Berlin radio foreshadowed bloody fighting for control of Italy between the Allied armies which landed far up the coast at Naples during the night, and 18 belligerent German divisions believed to be garrisoned in the northern and northwestern sectors of the country.

In his broadcast to the Italian people announcing creation of the new "government which stands and acts in Mussolini's name," the Berlin commentator cried:

"Soldiers! Do not obey the false orders of treason. Refuse to surrender to the enemy. Refuse to fight against your German comrades in arms. Those who can, continue to fight at their side. Let the others reach their homes and await orders, which will be promptly given.

"From shame and suffering, let us make Italy emerge untainted and powerful. The Italian National Fascist government will inexorably punish the traitors, the men who are solely responsible for defeat."

Accused of Treachery.

Berlin correspondents of neutral Swedish newspapers reflected the nervousness with which the Germans apparently received the news of Italy's surrender. A Berlin spokesman was quoted as saying the capitulation failed to catch the German government by surprise, but that Italy was guilty of treachery "of a kind one seldom sees in history."

Dispatches to Swedish newspapers quoted other Nazi spokesmen as declaring, "the German government took its steps to secure victory for Germany and its allies and the world will see on Thursday that Germany expected the collapse of Italy."

These spokesmen, however, gave no further enlightenment as to what moves Germany is expected to

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Dalmatian Coast Seized

Germany also swung quickly into action across the Adriatic, occupying the Dalmation area of Yugoslavia's southwestern coast in an attempt to block any Allied invasion of the Balkans through that gateway. The seizure, the broadcast said, was carried out with the aid of Croat puppet troops.

Reports from the Balkans said that Italian divisions which have been used as occupation troops were being disarmed and replaced by German divisions.

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Other reports said that an Allied fleet lay off Corsica today, ready for any action and that Allied planes were already landing on Corsican bases.

The reports reaching Madrid did not disclose the fate of the few Germans known to have been on Corsica, or those on Sardinia at the time of the Italian surrender. German planes have been using airports on Sardinia for attacks on Allied forces in the Mediterranean.

Underlying the wave of contradictory reports were clear indications that Hitler was hastily redistributing his depleted forces across the Continent. Germany's strength in Italy has been estimated at about 300,000 men—roughly eighteen divisions—but a military commentator in London said only half that number had been concentrated behind the Po.

Indications that these forces were being hastily reinforced were seen in Madrid dispatches telling of a great column of military traffic flowing into Italy from Germany and southeastern France.

The recall of large contingents of Nazi occupation troops from Norway also was reported.

[The Rome radio was silent for four hours Thursday morning, the Federal Communications Commission reported. Swiss reports said telephone and telegraphic communications from Italy had been cut off.]

Earlier today, while declaring that the Germans had control of all north and central Italy, the Berlin radio quoted a military spokesman to the effect that under the terms of a "comfortable" agreement the Italian Army in Greece, after surrendering heavy material, will withdraw to the coast and there await further instructions from the German High Command.

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Germans announced tonight that Italian troops, presumably friendly to Germany, "occupied the Brenner Pass" on Tuesday—one day before the announcement of Italy's unconditional surrender to the Allies—and acknowledged that Italian troops have been fighting the Nazis in some parts of Italy. SEP 10 1943

In a broadcast restating and emphasizing the Nazi line that Italy's surrender was treacherous, the International Information Bureau, a German official propaganda agency, made these disclosures while claiming that the internal situation in Italy was still generally in German control. The most important lines of communication are in the hands of the Germans or of "Italian troops loyal to the Axis," Berlin said in the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press. This was an indirect claim that Premier Badoglio's orders to the Italian armed forces not to resist the Allies any further were not in all cases being obeyed.

In some places (in Italy) instigated Italian detachments are attempting to harass the German troops," the information bureau declared, adding that as far back as the end of July an Italian commanding general issued a "shooting order" against the Germans, which was, however, not carried out by the Italian officers under him.

DNB Tells of Resistance Too.

Instances of "local resistance" to German demands that the Italians lay down their arms were reported by DNB, the German official news agency, in a dispatch broadcast by Berlin and picked up here by Reuters. Resistance had been broken, however, DNB said.

The first instance of the disarming of Italian troops in the Balkans also was recounted by DNB, which said that the Italian forces in Belgrade turned in their arms without incident.

[An unconfirmed Spanish report from the Swiss frontier declared that three German divisions stationed in the Verona and Trentino districts of northern Italy were pulled back into Germany through the Brenner Pass yesterday, the Associated Press said in a dispatch from Madrid.]

Meanwhile Reuters reported from Stockholm that Adolf Hitler had held a war council today at which it was decided to reinforce the German Po line in northern Italy and fight to the last man.

At the same time the German radio began issuing a stream of orders, apparently for the purpose of confusing the Italians and contradicting earlier steps taken by the surrendering regime in Italy. Berlin even announced that a new "Italian Fascist government" set up in Germany had issued orders to Italian ships to remain in continental ports and that the "air force would bomb ships which sail for North Africa," as they had been ordered to do by Marshal Badoglio yesterday.

All day long today German radios broadcast in Italian numbers of proclamations from this "new Fascist government" in Berlin, calling on Italian airmen and sailors to disregard the orders of "Traitor Badoglio" and the "ridiculous instructions" of the Allies. One broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said that the German Air Force had been ordered to "sink or attack" Italian vessels attempting to join the Allies.

'Most Pure and Beloved.'

Italian seamen were ordered to "maintain the most cordial contact with the German forces, who have taken part with us in the defense of our homes, our families, our honor."

Another broadcast said, "Airmen of Italy: What Traitor Badaglio and the enemy general would like to impose on you today is the most monstrous insolence which can be addressed to you. The thought that the Italian Air Force, the most pure and beloved creation of Mussolini, which always lived in a flaming atmosphere of revolution from which it reached the highest goals in peace as well as in wartime, may today lay down its arms or even fight against the German Allies, is so naive and perfidious that it is worthy of those who wove the criminal plan."

The flyers were instructed to remain in touch with the National Fascist government, collaborate with the German Allied forces, refuse the use of Italian airfields to the Allies and destroy all installations that might otherwise fall in "the hands of the enemy."

Appeals to Troops.

In his broadcast announcing the creation of the new "government in Mussolini's name," the Berlin commentator cried:

"Soldiers! Do not obey the false orders of treason. Refuse to surrender to the enemy. Refuse to fight against your German comrades in arms. Those who can, continue to fight at their side. Let the others reach their homes and await orders, which will be promptly given.

"From shame and suffering, let us make Italy emerge untainted and powerful. The Italian national Fascist Government will inexorably punish the traitors, the men who are solely responsible for defeat."

Repercussions in Germany.

On the other hand a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm indicated that the Italian surrender was having severe repercussions in Germany. The dispatch said that blackshirted Elite Guards were patrolling the streets of Berlin and that Swedish correspondents reported an atmosphere of tension prevailed in the city.

It certainly threw into confusion the entire German position in the Balkans, and Hitler's whole ramshackle political structure there seemed in danger today of falling to pieces even before the Germans are driven from Italy.

Dispatches to London newspapers told of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, anxiously summoning his chief of staff and promising a "most important declaration" later on; of heightened fears and restiveness in already fearful Rumania and the shakiness of Bulgaria, now minus her pro-Axis King Boris.

Berlin correspondents of neutral Swedish newspapers reflected the nervousness with which the Germans apparently received the news of Italy's surrender. A Berlin spokesman was quoted as saying that Italy had been guilty of treachery "of a kind one seldom sees in history."

Another spokesman bitterly attacked King Victor Emmanuel and his Government, the Swedish correspondents reported. He recalled that "this is the second time under King Victor Emmanuel that Italy has stabbed Germany in the back."

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make.

In accusing Italy of treachery, a German spokesman bitterly attacked King Victor Emmanuel and his government, the Swedish correspondents reported. He recalled that "this is the second time under King Victor Emmanuel that Italy has stabbed Germany in the back." And as late as 5 p.m. yesterday, the spokesmen said, the chief of the Italian general staff had declared that Allied broadcasts announcing the surrender were "only enemy propaganda."

Nazi Consulate in Milan Guarded.

The Italians themselves greeted the news of the surrender with demonstrations of joy, Associated Press dispatches from Bern, Switzerland, reported. A cordon of troops was placed around the German consulate in Milan in anticipation of anti-Nazi outbreaks.

The Berlin radio said telephone connections between Rome and Berlin had been halted by Italian exchanges.

The United Nations radio station at Algiers made prompt use of Premier Badoglio's armistice proclamation by rebroadcasting in all Italian programs a recording of his voice reading the message over the Rome radio.

The fact that the Germans could not prevent Badoglio from announcing the capitulation to his people and the refusal of Rome to permit telephone conversations to Axis countries showed his government was still in full control of the situation in Rome.

Nazis Denounce King And Marshal Badoglio

SEP 1 0 1943

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—Nazi propagandists turned suddenly and viciously against Italy's civil and military leaders today in an apparent effort to divert German thought from the grave potentialities of Italian capitulation.

Deposed Italian Fascists, attacked a few weeks ago when Mussolini fell as incompetent, now were being courted again.

Thousands of words streamed from the Berlin radio registering accusations and anger.

Charged With Treachery

King Vittorio Emanuele III, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Gen. Mario Roatta, chief of the Italian general staff, and "certain political cliques" were charged variously with treachery, incompetence and cowardice.

These broadcasts, recorded by the Associated Press, were in much the same vein that Reichsminister Paul Joseph Goebells' staff members used six weeks ago, but then it was to denounce "the failure of Fascism" after the resignation of Mussolini.

Goebbels' "One Sin"

The effort to set up a fresh whipping boy coincided with publication in the propaganda organ *Das Reich* of a Goebbels article which told the German people:

"There is only one sin we can commit at present, namely that of cowardice. He who avoids decision will one day have to capitulate. He who gets weak in the knees should at least hide his weakness to prevent his state of mind from affecting other people."

A Transocean dispatch said German suspicion that treachery was afoot developed after a frontier meeting between Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister, and Raffaele Guariglia, Italian Foreign Minister, Badoglio's representative, four weeks ago.

Badoglio Assailed

"From the very beginning of the new regime he (Badoglio) opposed a German offer to send reinforcements for assistance of Italian defense at particularly threatened points of the Italian mainland," Transocean said. "He said the Italian army insisted on defending the fatherland themselves at those danger points.

"What actually happened was that General Roatta sent Italian reinforcements to northern Italy instead of to the south."

Expressing sympathy for Italian soldiers and people, the Berlin radio said "the fate of the compromised Italian dynasty is a matter in which Germany is not interested."

"The danger of Italian civil war now has become acute," it said.

DNB declared Mussolini was kidnapped after his visit with the King July 25, when the King told him he was to be replaced by Badoglio, this to imply that the Government shakeup itself involved internal treachery.

NAZIS IN ITALY CALLED DOOMED

DAILY EXPRESS SEP 10 1943

London Observers Say Foe Can't Hold in North.

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Bottled up in northern Italy and harassed by a vengeful population, the German Army's 300,000 occupation troops in Italy stand little chance of successfully resisting Allied forces which were reported from neutral quarters to be landing today all along the shin of the Italian boot.

That is the prevailing military opinion in London where it was almost unanimously forecast that the Allied Mediterranean forces will roll back the Germans to the very gates of the fatherland and proceed to the reduction of the southeastern outer bastian of the European fortress in the Balkans.

Amid jubilation over the greatest of Anglo - American military victories there can be no doubt, however, that the Germans, with whom Allied military forces have already made contact in the Naples area, would try desperately to stall off defeat.

Serious doubt was expressed in London that with German shortages of troops, supplies and transport the German army would be able to undertake any more than a delaying action on the Po River line.

Fate Deemed Sealed.

Surrounded by a hostile population and dependent on the narrow Alpine passes for all supplies and reinforcements, the Germans sooner or later will have to rest content with guarding the passes and little more, predicted Lieut.-Gen. H. G. Martin, military correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

Brigadier E. C. Anstey, military correspondent of the Daily Sketch, said that Germans now south of the Po should have no reasonable chance of escape at all.

German forces concentrated north of the Po are estimated in London to include roughly half of the eighteen divisions in Italy. The remaining forces are scattered all down the length of Italy to the toe, where some are engaged in fighting the British Eighth Army north of Palmi.

Predicting a delaying action along the Po, the Daily Express said that at least thirty divisions would be needed to hold this line and that the Germans would not be able to concentrate that number without seriously weakening their forces elsewhere.

Defense Line Estimated.

The Daily Herald said that once northern Italy was cleared— or perhaps even before then—the most likely plan would be an Allied sweep into the Balkans.

Gen. Martin suggested that as soon as the heel of Italy has been cleared, an invasion of Albania or the whole coast of Yugoslavia becomes a feasible proposition. The Balkans, he found, are ripe for invasion.

He forecast that the Germans would withdraw to a line running along the northern border of Italy across the gulf of Venice and along the Sava river to the Danube and on to the Black Sea —a line guarding the European crossroads of Vienna and Budapest.

Great Allied Air Armada May Soon Reach Italy

SEP 10 1943

Military Commentators in London Foresee Early Decision in Drive to Berlin.

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

LONDON, Sept. 9—(AP) General Eisenhower's smash into the Naples area was of such scope and pace tonight as to foreshadow the landing soon of a great Allied air armada to aid ground troops produce a reasonably early decision on the Italian pathway to Berlin.

This was the view of military commentators here, nearly all of whom went so far as to predict a disaster for Germany's 300,000 troops should they try to hold the Po river line in northern Italy, as they are reported to have decided to do.

Ignoring the oft-repeated theme of two years past that Germany had the advantage of fighting from within a circle, these commentators' confident expressions on the battle of Italy boiled down to one elementary belief—they just don't think Germany has the power.

That is, the power to hold effectively the Allied tide on any one front at the expense of the multiple sectors in which Adolf Hitler's fortress is menaced.

Vulnerable Point

Italy, they say, certainly is a vulnerable front for the Germans despite all of Berlin's boasting that the Po river line would be made impregnable. Aside from the fact that the same thing was said by Berlin regarding the Italian mainland before the invasion of that "impregnable wall" began, there are these factors to consider about Italy:

1—The Germans are not going to get any more help out of Italy with false-faced "new Fascist regimes." They are in for trouble from now on there. A people as harassed and as embittered toward the Germans as are the Italians will become an effective force even if they don't follow to the letter the Allied instructions to sabotage German communications and actually take up arms against the Germans.

2—The German Air force is declining. That was made clear in Gen. George C. Marshall's biennial report. How can the German Air force stand up against the Allies in Italy when they were unable to do so in Sicily and North Africa?

Planes Needed in East

The former German argument, parrotted by Benito Mussolini's Fascists before they were kicked out, was that German planes were needed more on the Russian front, in western France and the homeland. Those fronts still have priority call on the depleted German air strength in view of continuing Russian successes, Allied invasion rehearsals along the English channel, and mounting blows on Germany herself.

Holding the Po river line, the argument here runs, would not keep the Allies from bombing Germany from the south. They've already done that from as far away as North Africa. They can do it heavily from central Italy as well as the Lombardy plains north of the Po river. Even bigger American bombers with greater range and bomb load are on the way, Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the American air forces, has promised.

Other Military Factors

Even conceding a successful German stand on the Po, there are other military factors that must weigh heavily on the Nazi high command. Once central and southern Italy are overcome—before the Po is reached—there is nothing to prevent new Allied landings on the German Balkan and French flanks. That is, nothing but badly-strained [illegible] lines and battered German defense lines and battered railways and rolling stock which some military men say will produce the first big crack in Germany's own war machine.

Political factors are another explosive matter. Some believe Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania may crack soon now that Italy has stepped to the sidelines.

GREATEST DAY RAID BATTERS NORTH FRANCE

Record Air Assault by U.S. and British Linked to West Invasion.

NOT ONE PLANE IS LOST

Berlin Says Paris Is Hit—Biggest Landing Drill Is Held in Channel.

SEP 10 1943

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—With Allied forces swarming into the heart of fallen Italy, the greatest formations of American and British bombers ever hurled across the channel by daylight pounded today at enemy ports and airfields in northern France, carrying into the eighth consecutive day a terrific aerial offensive which may form the final prelude to invasion from the west.

The unprecedented assault, launched in conjunction with the largest invasion exercises ever seen in the channel, climaxed eighteen hours of steady pounding of Adolf Hitler's Atlantic fortifications during which not a single Allied plane was downed by German air units charged with defending Europe against the long-awaited Allied push.

Enemy naval vessels and coast artillery were among the prime targets of the vast bombardment accompanying the invasion rehearsal which kept the French coastline alight all night with bomb bursts and anti-aircraft fire and rattled windows this morning six miles inland from the English shore.

"It was like the battle of Britain the other way around," said a resident on the Dover-Folkestone road.

Paris is Reported Bombed.

The huge combined operations workout started rumors that the invasion of France finally was under way, despite an early communique announcing that the maneuvers were only exercises.

American Flying Fortresses and Thunderbolt fighters spearheaded the widespread daylight attacks. The first announcements from United States headquarters and the British Air Ministry said that American heavy bombers and Royal Air Force fighter-bombers struck at airfields and other targets in northern France while fighter squadrons patroled the channel and swept over France—all with remarkably little opposition.

American and British medium and light bombers started off the intensified attack late yesterday, sowing devastation around Boulogne. An authoritative announcement said that Marauders of the United States Eighth Air Force hit the same targets in daylight today.

The Berlin radio quoted the German news agency DNB as saying that Paris was the target of at least a portion of the huge bomber fleet which headed for Europe early today. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said that the attack was made on the northwestern part of Paris by both American and British planes.

A German communique, broadcast by Berlin, declared that eleven Allied planes were shot down.

Dispatches from Folkestone said that the great burst of daylight activity started shortly before 7 A. M. and that during the first hour alone hundreds of Marauders, Venturas, Mitchells and other bombers roared out across the coast in packed formations.

Almost simultaneously observers on the high cliffs between Dover and Folkstone heard the air raid warning sounding clearly in Dover, but so far as could be learned not one German plane appeared on the British side of the channel or even offered opposition to the bombers and their fighter escort.

1943

The paucity of enemy aircraft testified to the thoroughness of the Allies' seven-day preliminary campaign against German operational bases in France and indicated the enemy's wariness to match his declining air strength against the Allies' mounting superiority.

English coastal residents who went through the Battle of Britain and subsequent Allied forays said they never saw such a big fleet over a such a short time as the procession of hundreds of planes which started over soon after dawn and still was being augmented two hours later.

Explosions, reverberating across narrow Dover Strait, rocked buildings on the English shore as the great fleet of aircraft of all categories carried the Allied aerial offensive into its eighth successive day. The daylight assaults followed a night bombardment of targets in occupied territory by R. A. F. planes.

There seemed to be no limit to the number of planes leaving England. They appeared in groups of fifty to sixty, flying low and fast, and headed for France.

Many bomber squadrons headed for their targets just over the French coastline without escort —an indication of the high efficiency of the recent raids on more than thirty of the Axis fields, which were believed to have knocked out much of the German fighter force.

But if the Allied raiders were meeting with little or no opposition in today's sorties it was merely compensation for yesterday's effort when Allied raids on fields in occupied France touched off what was described as one of the biggest dog fights of the war.

Polish Fighters Win Victory.

The attacks yesterday by United States Marauders on Lille-Vendeville and Lille-Nord and by R. A. F. Mitchells on Vitry-en-Artois were covered by the largest Spitfire fighting force ever to take the air. At one time more than ninety Nazi fighters rose to meet the attackers, and a Polish Spitfire unit with the American Marauders shot down six enemy planes and damaged many more.

The German flying field at Mardyck, near Dunkirk, took its third pounding in a week yesterday, this time from R. A. F. Typhoons. It was attacked last Thursday by American Flying Fortresses and again on Sunday by R. A. F. Typhoons.

Yesterday's choice of targets indicated that the Allied air forces were embarked on a systematic program to stamp out Nazi fighter nests one by one. Lille-Vendeville was attacked August 31, and since that time the Allies have rained destruction on about thirty other fields. Yesterday's return to Lille-Vendeville indicated that they had run through the list and were starting out at the top of the batting order again.

RECORD AIR RAIDS BATTER FRANCE

SEP 10 1943

Vast Sweeps Accompany Cross-Channel Invasion Maneuver.

LONDON, Sept. 9. — (AP) In crashing synchronization with the new Allied landings in Italy, record fleets of American and British aircraft battered Nazi ports and airfields in northern France today and in day-long operations also formed an umbrella for naval and landing craft that filled the Straits of Dover in an unprecedented dress rehearsal of a cross-channel invasion.

Under cover of the mightiest daylight air fleet ever lofted from the British Isles, combined operations launched naval vessels, landing barges and all other manner of invasion craft in the biggest and boldest exercises of the kind ever held.

A night communique, issued jointly by the Air ministry and U. S. Army headquarters summarizing the day's operations against the continent, said American planes flew a record number of more than 1,000 sorties to hit multiple targets, including the Paris area where, it was announced Flying Fortresses downed 15 enemy fighters.

Five French Airfields Hit

Subsequently an Air ministry communique announced that R.A.F. medium and light bombers had attacked five airfields in France and Belgium and shot down one of the few enemy fighters encountered.

Two fighters lost on these operations raised to ten the announced total of Allied losses for the day—two heavy bombers, three medium bombers and five fighters.

In their record operations, the American raiders blasted targets in nine areas of northern France. Chief target of the Fortresses in the Paris area was an airplane engine factory. Among Nazi airfields hit by the Americans were those at Lille-Vendeville, Beauvais-Lille and Vitry-Artois.

The channel invasion show—mock today; perhaps reality very soon—climaxed the eighth consecutive day of terrific aerial offensive which may form the final prelude to assault upon Europe from the west. It was accompanied by far-flung operations whose reverberations rocked buildings six miles inland in England.

So tremendous was the muscle-flexing demonstration, carried on under the noses of Nazi coastal defenses, that many British coastal dwellers were convinced the invasion of France was actually under way.

Valuable Lessons Learned

But a terse official summary said only: "Full-scale amphibious exercises were x x x most successful. Valuable lessons were learned."

And as remarkable as the maneuvers was the almost utter absence of resistance by the dwindling German airforce to the aerial coastal onslaught. Allied bombers, many unescorted, droned through the skies unopposed, not one falling to Nazi air units charged with defending the western gastion of Hitler's Europe.

The daylight operations, which began shortly after 7 a. m., followed night bombardment of occupied territory by R.A.F. planes.

"It was like the battle of Britain the other way around," said a resident of the Dover-Folkestone road in describing the terrific pre-rehearsal bombing which kept the French coastline alight all night with bomb bursts and anti-aircraft fire. Enemy naval vessels and coast artillery were the prime targets of this bombardment.

Then with the dawn U. S. Flying Fortresses and R.A.F. fighter-bombers struck at more airfields and other targets in northern France. Then followed Thunderbolts and Spitfires—to patrol the channel skies and make sweeps in northern France as the advance of the umbrella.

Hundreds of Other Planes

Next rose hundreds of other planes as combined operations put out its amphibious fleet that choked the channel with impunity under the shadow of Nazi coastal guns.

For the Army and Navy it was an exercise, but for the Air forces it was a real and lethal climax to a week-long hammering of critical Nazi airfields and railroads on the continent, preliminary not only to today's channel rehearsal but to the approaching decisive struggle for mastery of the continent.

The paucity of enemy aircraft testified to the thoroughness of the Allies' seven-day preliminary campaign against Nazi operational bases in France and indicated the enemy's timidity to match his waning air strength against the Allies' mounting superiority.

RUSSIANS TIGHTEN VISE ON BRYANSK IN SWIFT DRIVE

SEP 10 1943

Fall of Bakhmach Broadens Whole Offensive Front Close to Dneiper.

300 VILLAGES TAKEN

Soviet Airmen Continually Pound German Retreat Road.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 10—(AP) Russian armies have stormed into Bakhmach, key railroad junction on the road to Kiev, squeezed a menacing vise on Bryansk and dashed within 60 miles of the Dnieper river in a swift advance from the liberated Donets basin in the south, Moscow reported today.

More than 300 towns and villages were captured and more than 4,100 Germans were killed in the day's victories that saw the Soviet armies push into the town of Nedrigailov, 20 miles east of Romni, and capture Lyudinovo, 45 miles north of Bryansk.

The Moscow communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, told of Soviet aircraft ceaselessly pounding the German retreat road, destroying 18 locomotives which hauled back German troops and material while 80 trucks and several railway bridges were pounded from the air. More than 20 planes were destroyed or burned in one airdrome.

A German radio report, meanwhile, told of a new Russian threat in the south. It said Soviet troops made landings along the Sea of Azov coast south of Stalino, which would be in the vicinity of Mariupol. The Germans said the beachhead was "sealed off" and the Russians were "facing annihilation."

80 Miles in Two Days

Even without the landings, the Soviet troops have driven 80 miles in two days as Nazi resistance appeared to be collapsing in this sector. Petrovka, 30 miles southwest of Stalino and 44 miles northwest of Mariupol, was taken yesterday, the Soviet communique said, and a total of 180 populated places was captured in advances up to 10 miles.

A B.B.C. broadcast reported Russian patrols 31 miles from Pavlograd which is 40 miles east of Dnieperopetrovsk.

These advances in South Russia mean increasing peril for the German garrisons in the Crimea.

With the capture of Bakhmach and Nedrygailov, the Soviet forces were moving toward Priluki, 80 miles east of Kiev, and Nezhin is 75 miles from this major base. A general Soviet advance of six miles took 80 hamlets in this area, the communique said.

Moving on Bryansk from the north and south, the Red army captured 40 villages.

Nazi Defenses Split

The victory at Bakhmach, announced by Marshal Stalin in a triumphant order of the day to Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, virtually split the German central and southern defenses in Russia.

Bakhmach is 15 miles west of Konotop and 110 miles northeast of Kiev. Troops which captured Borzna yesterday are less than 100 miles from Kiev, capital of the Ukraine and fourth city of Russia. Bakhmach is a junction for the Moscow-Kiev railway and another leading from Gomel in White Russia to Kremenchug on the Dnieper.

The city was taken by storm after a bitter two-day battle. The order was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

Marshal Stalin in his communication spoke of Bakhmach as "a decisive strongpoint in the Kiev direction," the first time the Russians officially had mentioned Kiev in connection with the north Ukraine drive and apparently indicating that they expect soon to carry the Germans back to that distant citadel on the banks of the middle Dnieper.

Only a few days ago in announcing the fall of Konotop the Russians mentioned "the Bakhmach direction."

Offensive Front Broadened

The victory broadened the whole offensive front. In addition virtually to splitting the German central and southern defenses, it cut one of the last lateral railways short of the Pripet marshes. The city had been flanked to the northwest in a Russian sweep that has been averaging close to 10 miles a day for a week and a half.

Marshal Stalin ordered Moscow's 124 victory cannon to thunder salutes of 12 salvoes to the forces of General Rokossovsky, which he warmly praised. The divisions which stormed Bakhmach were given the name of the town.

"For the excellent execution of these operations, I thank all troops under your command," Marshal Stalin's order told General Rokossovsky, "eternal glory to the heroes who have fallen in fighting for the freedom and independence of our country. Death to the German invaders."

Moscow advices said troops in the northern Ukraine had reached the Desna river on a broad front between Borzna and Shostka and were consolidating their hold to facilitate later crossings to the west bank. The Desna flows into the Dnieper just north of Kiev.

Drive From Stalino

Farther south, the Russians driving from Stalino already were eighty miles northwest of that recaptured steel center.

The German communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said the Russians "are throwing fresh forces into the battle" in the Donets basin. Several Soviet attacks south and west of Kharkov were declared repulsed. Russian attacks mounted by strong forces west of Kirov, on the distant approaches to Smolensk, also were reported by the Germans.

Russian forces in the northern Ukraine were much farther west than those striking from the Donets basin. The first fall rains have fallen in the north, however, and may soon bog down the forward drive in mud. In the south, the normal expectancy is for several more weeks of dry weather.

THE NEW YORK SUN, FR

REDS CAPTURE KEY RAIL TOWN IN THE UKRAINE

Bakhmach on Kiev Route Seized and Stalin Gives Special Recognition.

NAZIS FLEE TOWARD DNIEPER

Russians Gain on a 600-mile Front and Imperil Foe's Right Flank in South.

SEP 10 1943

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's swift-striking central front army stormed and captured the rail junction town of Bakhmach, key to the German communications and supply system in the Northern Ukraine and outer bastion on the route to Kiev, Premier Stalin announced tonight in a triumphant order of the day.

This broadened the whole offensive front along which parallel columns of Gen. Rokossovsky and Gen. Nikolai Vatutin have smashed to within a little over 100 miles of Kiev and the middle Dnieper River, cutting the last lateral rail lines short of the Pripet marshes and virtually splitting the Germans' central and southern defenses.

Bakhmach, fifteen miles beyond Konotop on the main rail line to Kiev, already had been flanked to the northwest in an advance which cut the railway to Gomel. The Russian advance has been averaging close to ten miles per day for a week and a half.

Premier Stalin's order, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet Monitor, included a tribute to Gen. Rokossovsky's forces for the capture of Konotop last Monday on the way west to Bakhmach.

By order of Marshal Stalin, the

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city of Moscow—familiar with the thunder of artillery salutes to its victorious armies in the great summer offensive—echoed again tonight to twelve salvoes from 124 guns.

Italian and Donets Battles Well Timed, Pravda Says

SEP 10 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Pravda, Communist party organ, was quoted in a Moscow broadcast as saying today that "it was not accidental that Italy should fall at the same time as the brilliant victory of the Red Army in the Donets Basin."

Declaring that the Red Army had disrupted Hitler's plans for a summer offensive and had killed off the best of Italy's divisions fighting on the eastern front, Pravda said that "blows struck at the Hitlerite army at Orel and Belgorod knocked Mussolini from his perch."

Without referring directly to repeated Russian requests for an Allied invasion of Western Europe to draw off some of the German divisions fighting on the Russian front, Pravda said:

"Now as never before favorable conditions have been created for the armed forces of the Allied powers to deal a blow on the common enemy, Hitlerite Germany. * * * The Soviet people are confident that the hour of complete victory over the enemy is approaching."

INVASION DRILL OFF DOVER MEETS NO NAZI ATTACKS

SEP 10 1943

Fleet of Barges Sails, Many Planes Support Move; No Boats Damaged.

By JOHN F. CHESTER

LONDON, Sept. 9—(AP) From a cliff high above the English channel I watched the British Army, Navy and Air force, aided by heavy units of the American Air force, sail out toward France today in an invasion rehearsal, and then return with hardly a gesture of opposition from the once-mighty German sky armada.

Squadron after squadron of R.A.F. planes returned with "no report," meaning that they had not sighted a single German fighter.

A group of nearly 40 men climbed Abbots bluff between Dover and Folkestone this morning just as the sun was rising, and from that cliff, nearly 500 feet high, we could see far out across the misty channel.

By 7 a. m. big fleet invasion barges swept out into the channel, guarded by naval forces, and although we could see hardly a single Spitfire we know the barges were covered behind the clouds by a huge umbrella of British fighter planes.

Intense Air Activity

The next hour was filled with intense air activity. Formation after formation of medium and light bombers—Mitchells, Bostons, Venturas, Whirlwinds and Typhoons—some of them manned by American crews, swept overhead, and a short while later a series of rumbling heavy explosions reverberated through the mists covering the coast of France.

The explosions were so heavy that the ground atop the cliff actually shook and from the sounds of gunfire we could guess the bombers were being met by heavy German anti-aircraft bursts.

The Air ministry said later that two bombers were lost.

The heaviest explosions came from the direction of Boulogne. Returning pilots reported they had blasted coastal gun emplacements, damaged bridges, and left the harbor almost a solid sheet of oil.

As an invasion show it was slightly disappointing. The sun was bright, the clouds fleecy, and it was pleasant to lie in the tall grass watching the planes roar by. But nothing happened.

Valuable Maneuver

However, as a maneuver, and it was strictly that and not an invasion attempt, both the war office and Air ministry described it as "most successful and valuable."

There was considerable speculation as to whether the Germans simply had lacked the planes to come out and fight, whether the mists on the airports kept them grounded, or whether they took a chance that this was not "the real thing," and ignored it.

But the fact remains that the combined operations went through without a single attack on a single boat.

The size of the operation can be seen in the fact that in yesterday's preliminaries and today's "show" Allied planes flew 2,000 fighter sorties and 1,000 bomber sorties with losses given by the Air ministry as seven planes.

British Rehearse Invasion Plans With All Arms

SEP 10 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—In a full-dress rehearsal of invasion plans for the future all arms of the British services have completed a giant amphibious exercise in the English Channel, it was announced today.

A brief communique issued jointly by the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry said:

"A full-scale amphibious exercise has recently taken place in the English Channel. It has been most successful and valuable lessons have been learned by the service and civil authorities concerned."

TINY ARCTIC ISLE RAIDED BY NAZIS

SEP 10 1943

Spitsbergen Attacked by Naval Units, Marines, Says Berlin Radio.

LONDON, Sept. 9. — (AP) The Berlin radio said tonight that German naval units and Marines had made a heavy attack Wednesday on the Arctic island of Spitsbergen, inflicted casualties on the holding forces and captured prisoners.

Implying that the Allies had established a substantial base on Spitsbergen, the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said that radio and meteorological installations and munitions and fuel supplies were wrecked.

German losses were described as small, despite "violent resistance from the military garrison."

(British naval sources here said they were unable to comment on the German account of the operation.)

The object of their raid, the Germans said, was the destruction of military establishments observed by their aerial reconnaissance which were "of particular importance to enemy air and sea forces in the northern sea."

Ports Were Target

Also objects of the raiders, the broadcast said, were coal mines and ports.

Spitsbergen is about 600 miles east of Greenland and consists of a group of islands about 660 miles from the North Pole.

Allied troops raided the islands exactly two years ago today and removed 1,000 Norwegian miners, destroyed coal and oil reservoirs and rescued Russian and French prisoners of the Germans.

Whether they left an occupational force was never brought out officially, but there were unconfirmed reports in London in April, 1942, that a German force had landed there.

British naval sources in London made no comment.

Spitsbergen has little strategic importance, giving rise to the theory that the Germans were seeking some means of distracting attention from the fall of Italy.

The islands, about 400 miles north of Norway, were awarded to that country in 1919 and coal mines were developed. Early in the war the Germans established a meteorological station there.

GALEAZZI REPORTED ON WAY TO LONDON

SEP 10 1943

LONDON, Sept. 9. — (AP) A plane with Italian markings, escorted by American-manned Spitfires, was seen in the skies over a British airdrome today after earlier Lisbon reports said that Enrico Galeazzi, governor of Vatican City, had left there for Britain.

A Vatican radio broadcast tonight denied a report in the Italian newspaper Il Popolo di Roma which said that Galeazzi was enroute to the United States, taking important documents for safekeeping.

"The journey of Signor Galeazzi had nothing but ordinary church administrative aims," the Vatican radio said.

The station also denied the newspaper's report that Pope Pius XII had a 50-minute telephone conversation with President Roosevelt Sept. 4 in which they discussed "certain misunderstandings which had arisen between the Holy See and the Anglo-Saxon powers in the last few days since the Pope's latest message."

In his broadcast Sept. 1, the Pope had called for a just peace.

ITALIAN CAPTIVES WANT TO GO HOME

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—"When do we go home?"

That was the question some 40,000 Italian prisoners of war at work in England's harvest fields asked today. At the same time the Ministry of Agriculture confessed itself apprehensive of a labor shortage.

"We have heavy potato and sugar beet harvests to lift and even now we are calling for volunteers to work through September and October to save the crops," it stated. "The situation is really serious."

The Italian prisoners had made up some of the shortage, especially by serving as harvest hands, and if they are now drained out of the fields and from other work it may cause a further stringency in the labor supply, necessitating a new call-up of English men and women. The prisoners work on a voluntary basis under the Geneva Convention and are paid for their work.

72,000 TO GO FREE

SEP 10 1943

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Italy's surrender is expected to mean freedom for approximately 2,000 Americans and 70,000 British and Canadian troops and civilians now held as Italian prisoners of war.

"It can be assumed that the unconditional surrender accepted by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower took into account the immediate release of all prisoners of war and that they will reach Allied hands as soon as conditions allow," the British War Office said today.

High British officers held in Italy include Air Marshal O. T. Boyd and Major-Gen. Carton Dewiart.

Associated Press War correspondents Larry Allen and Godfrey H. P. Anderson also are prisoners.

Italy's 3 Ace Warships Reported Fleeing Base

SEP 10 1943

LONDON, Sept. 10 (Friday) (AP).—"The London Daily Mail" said todty that Italy's most powerful warships—three 35,000-ton battleships, the Littorio, Vittorio Veneto and Impero—had escaped with a fleet of cruisers and destroyers from the Spezia naval base and were now on the way to Allied ports. Other London morning newspapers carried the same report, quoting the Rome radio.

The "Mail's" account of the escape said there were indications that British warships were providing protection as the Italian ships steamed swiftly down the Italian west coast.

ALLIED CRUISER SUNK NEAR NAPLES, SAY NAZIS

SEP 10 1943

LONDON, Sept. 9 — (AP) The German International Information bureau said tonight that German Air forces had attacked an Allied flotilla of landing barges in the Gulf of Salerno, south of Naples, and had sunk one cruiser.

The report, broadcast by Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, was without confirmation by any Allied source.

BOMBS FALL ON ROME FROM MYSTERY PLANE

SEP 10 1943

LONDON, Sept. 9—(AP) The Italian radio reported tonight that an unidentified plane had bombed Rome, which the Allies have not attacked since the massive Fortress raid on Aug. 13 and led the Italians to declare the capital an open city.

The report, credited to Stefani news agency, said an alert was sounded in Rome and several bombs were dropped.

London, Friday, Sept. 10 (AP). A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm quoted the Italian newspaper Corriere Della Sera as saying that Benito Mussolini, deposed Fascist Duce, had already been delivered to the Allies and transported to North Africa.

ITALY'S BERLIN EMBASSY SEIZED BY GERMANS

SEP 10 1943

LONDON, Sept. 9—(AP) Radio France at Algiers said tonight that the Italian embassy in Berlin had been taken over by police and that all Italian residents in the German capital had been put in preventive detention.

The Rome radio said, meanwhile, that a special train was placed at the dispcsal of the German Embassy and the legations of Croatia and Slovakia in Rome for those who wished to leave the Italian capital.

(Swiss broadcasts reported earlier that all rail, telephone and telegraphic communications between Germany and Italy had been cut off, and a Berlin broadcast announced that the border between the two former Axis partners had been closed to civilians traveling by train.)

Reported in Safekeeping.

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter published a dispatch from its Zurich correspondent today which said that Benito Mussolini has been removed from Italy to the island of La Maddalena, off the northern coast of Sardinia, to prevent any attempt to rescue him.

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Reuters reported today that the Italian News Agency Stefani, in a Rome broadcast, quoted the newspaper "Il Popolo Di Roma" as saying Pope Pius XII had a 50-minute telephone conversation with President Roosevelt on September 4.

The broadcast said it was believed they discussed "certain misunderstandings which had arisen between the Holy See and the Anglo-Saxon powers in the last few days since the Pope's latest message.

In his broadcast on September 1, the Pope called for a just peace to end the war in its fifth year.

A Lisbon dispatch last night said Enrico Galeazzi, Governor of Vatican City, left Lisbon by airplane last night for England on a mission the nature of which was not disclosed.

Say Eisenhower Saw Badoglio.

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—London morning newspapers today quoted an Algiers radio report that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower flew to the Italian mainland Sunday and met Marshal Pietro Badoglio for final discussions on Italy's surrender.

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Italian news agency Stefani said today that Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, commander of German air forces in Italy, escaped "only by a miracle" when a bomb hit his house during the Allied raid yesterday on Nazi headquarters in Frascati near Rome. The broadcast was heard by Reuters.

Iran Reported Declaring War Against Germany

Supply Corridor to Russia Has Army of 120,000

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Reuters reported from Teheran tonight that Iran, which for many months has permitted the Allies to use its territory in sending supplies to Russia, has declared war on Germany.

The country has 12,000,000 inhabitants and, according to latest available figures, a standing army of 120,000, including 32,000 officers.

Formerly known as Persia, Iran has an air force equipped with modern planes, many of them made in Britain. At last reports its navy consisted of two sloops armed with four-inch guns, five patrol vessels with three-inch guns and several tugs and motor patrol boats for service in the Persian Gulf. It also has an imperial yacht and motor patrol boats in the Caspian Sea.

Its neighbor, Irak, was the first Arab nation to declare war against the Axis—on Jan. 16, 1943.

FRENCH-SWISS BORDER CLOSED BY GERMANS

LONDON, Sept. 9—(AP) The Germans closed the French-Swiss frontier today even as Switzerland rushed troop reinforcements to all her borders.

The Germans posted additional troops along the French border and ordered that all persons seeking to cross must have Nazi visas.

There was no explanation for the German action, but it may have been taken to conceal troop movements or possible disturbances in France. The Swiss move came as tension between Germany and Italy reached a climax.

United Kingdom-Africa Flight Taes 16 Hours

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—A Liberator of the RAF transport command made the first passenger flight from the United Kingdom to Bathurst, British West Africa, yesterday, covering the 3,150 miles nonstop in 15 hours, 58 minues, the Air Ministry news service announced tonight.

Passengers included Viscount Swinton, Cabinet Minister resident in British West Africa, and Colonial Minister Colonel Oliver Stanley.

London Subways Underground

LONDON (AP)—Between 8,000 and 10,000 people still sleep in the London subways every night.

Most of them are from the poorer classes whose homes were bombed and who have been living as underground squatters ever since the blitz nearly three years ago.

During the height of the air raids on London the subway tunnels offered protection to as many as 140,000 at a time, and a night alert still sends an average of 2,000 to 3,000 additional persons there for shelter.

The permanent "residents" use double-deck steel bunks which remain in many of the larger subway stations. Some of them have fashioned cozy little bedrooms within ter feet of the tracks and the noise of the crowds and roaring trains does not seem to affect their sleep.

They drape curtains and blankets over the sides to shut out the light and dress and undress in all the privacy of a pullman berth. Some of the bunks are equipped with mirrors, clothes hooks and portable reading lights.

EVACUATE AUSTRIAN CITIES

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 10.—(AP) The Daily Express quoted a Swiss frontier report today as saying that Berlin had officially announced that the great cities of southern Germany and Austria would be evacuated as soon as possible. They include Vienna, Munich, Augsburg, Graz and Stuttgart.

British Destroyer Lost

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—The loss of the British destroyer Puckeridge was announced tonight by the Admiralty, which did not say whether the vessel was sunk by enemy action nor when and where the loss occurred.

Anthony Eden Works In Suit That Shines At Knees and Elbows

By the Associated Press.

LONDON.—Benito Mussolini's fall was a personal triumph for the tall, slender man in a shiny blue suit who holds Great Britain's second biggest wartime job.

The man, Anthony Eden, is familiar— but not the suit, which is often his working garb as Britain's Foreign Minister and leader of the House of Commons. The suit (unlikely attire for the fashion plate he was once supposed to be), the man and his job make up the personality most likely to succeed Winston Churchill as Prime Minister.

"Anthony Eden," said one of his friends recently, "is one of those rare men who decided to make a stand on principle and was vindicated 100 per cent."

Millions of Britons shared his principle of not appeasing the dictators and the political miracle of his vindication made him their messiah.

Led Forces of Democracy.

Eight years ago this summer Eden led the forces of democracy in their effort at the League of Nations to impose economic sanctions on Italy for its attack on Ethiopia. Public revulsion against the Hoare-Laval treaty which would have given British and French consent to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia swept 38-year-old Anthony Eden into the Foreign Office as Britain's youngest Foreign Secretary in 40 years.

His distaste for administering Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's appeasement policy became more obvious and finally, on February 22, 1938, he walked out of the government. He did not return to the cabinet until Britain had taken up arms.

Before the House convenes at 11 a.m. Mr. Eden usually has done half a day's work at the Foreign Office. Just before 11 he walks bareheaded from his office to the House.

"Sartorially, the news about Mr. Eden today is that he has no hat," said one of his assistants. "Rather, he has one for more formal occasions, but he rarely wears it." (Although he set an international style five years ago with a black homburg.)

Dislikes Speechmaking.

When not at the foreign office or in the House, Mr. Eden may be engaged in the proceedings of any of several government committees on which he serves. Or he may be making a speech—the task he detests most. His voice is as slender as his form, his delivery unspectacular, his platform manner retiring, although he is engagingly talkative in private.

It is the results he gets, not the speeches he makes, that have lifted him to the top in public estimation. Mr. Churchill places great reliance on him, and has put him forward more prominently than any other potential successor. As a member of the inner policy-making war cabinet, Mr. Eden served intimately with the Prime Minister in deciding the closely interwoven military strategy and diplomatic policy.

Although a Conservative, Mr. Eden is regarded as a progressive one, often more popular with the Labor party than with his own. When he resigned from the government in 1938, it was the Laborites who introduced a motion of censure against the government for its conduct of foreign affairs.

Met With Hitler.

When Mr. Eden and Sir John Simon went to Berlin 10 years ago on a fruitless disarmament mission, Hitler as usual delivered a two-hour harangue to his guests, expecting them to sit respectfully at attention and refrain from smoking.

In the middle of the harangue, Eden, who has learned German from a grammar while shaving, stretched his long legs, relaxed against the back of his chair, and yawned. But Mr. Eden's policy has gone beyond denouncing Mussolini and yawning at Hitler. It is based on what the Foreign Office calls the "four cornerstones of freedom," Great Britain, the United States, Russia and China.

Mr. Eden's talks with Stalin were, he said, the most exhaustive ever attempted between two nations. Out of them came the British-Soviet 20-year mutual assistance treaty. Still more exhaustive were his later talks with Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt, which were intended to accomplish in diplomacy what Mr. Churchill's trips had done in military strategy.

Long Friendly With Russia.

His attitude toward Russia, well-formed even before the war, was that ideological differences should not be allowed to interfere with amicable relations between that country and his. With the United States, he proposed to strengthen Britain's traditional bond of friendship on the basis of mutual self-interest—not on the less solid foundation of mutual language, culture and inheritance.

The British, though, don't understand the American myth that Eden succeeded the former Prince of Wales as a world fashion plate. His clothes are tasteful and well tailored by renowned British craftsman—nothing more. He simply has a figure that carries them well.

"And he never makes an ungraceful move," one friend said, adding, "I should not think he had bought a suit in years." The blue suit he often wears to work is shiny, not only at the seat, but at the elbows and knees.

GERMANS STRIVE TO OFFSET FALL OF ITALIAN ALLY

COLBURN

Puppet Regime Is Created; Troops Withdrawn from Norway.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9—(AP) The Germans strove mightily by political as well as military action today to repair the damage caused by the bombshell thrown into their Mediterranean arrangements by Italy's divorce from the war.

They set up a puppet Italian regime to lure Italians from Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the attractive promises of peace with appeals to save the 'honor of Italy,' but they admitted by implication that political and military events had taken a highly confusing turn, so much so that instances of "local resistance" by Italian troops to German forces had occurred.

Italians here regarded the new government as little more than a "comic opera" regime, which would gain few followers.

Berlin emitted a stream of radio proclamations and "orders" from the new government set up to carry on where Mussolini left off.

One instructed Italian naval commanders and ship captains to disregard Premier Badoglio's orders to flee to North African or other Allied ports, and threatened that such ships as obeyed Premier Badoglio's instructions would be bombed.

Seek Army Reorganization

Another declared that steps had been taken to form Italian volunteer units to join the German army and serve as the "nucleus of a reorganized Italian army."

Italians said that the new puppet government probably would be headed by Roberto Farinacci, former Fascist party secretary, and that its seat probably would be in Turin.

Other reports indicated that Premier Badoglio's military leaders were firmly established at Turin and Milan in northern Italy, however, and that the German-sponsored Italian government might have to find its seat in Germany.

As part of the front put up by the Germans, it was claimed that Italian troops—friendly to Germany—had occupied the Brenner pass, vital connecting link between Italy and Germany, on the day before Italy's unconditional surrender was announced.

Harassing Operations

Nevertheless, it was admitted that at some places Italian troops had taken to "harassing actions" against the German forces in Italy and that in some cases where the Germans attempted to disarm the Italians there had been clashes. Dispatches from Bern, in fact, said an Italian vanguard was leading Allied troops northward from their beachheads near Naples.

Germany appeared to have been left virtually alone amid her wavering Axis satellites and the oppressed millions of Europe by the capitulation of Italy.

Hungarians here predicted that their country's leaders, long reported seeking a way out of the war, would withdraw now from the alliance with Germany. They pointed out that Italy's action in breaking the Axis bloc freed Hungary as a signatory of the tripartite pact.

The Finns, also trying in recent months to free themselves of the German grip, watched Italy's action as a pattern for getting Nazi forces out of their country.

Nazis Thin Norwegian Ranks

From Norway came new signs that the German high command was thinning the ranks of the Scandinavian garrison to get badly needed men to combat Allied offensives in the east and south.

In Berlin, a German military spokesman told neutral correspondents that the evacuation of Stalino in the Donets basin was a result of the shifting of reserves to other European battle zones.

No longer can German forces afford to hold east front lines for the sake of prestige, he said.

Most men taken from Norway were from ski and mountaineer detachments, it was learned, and these, it was presumed, were intended for action in the Alps or the Balkan mountains.

Tanks, armored cars and guns from inland fortifications in Norway, it was reported, also were being transferred to Germany where there would be less risk of losing valuable military equipment.

Balkan Invasion Path Open

Swedish press comment noted that the Allied foehold in Italy opened the door to a Balkan invasion through guerrilla-torn Albania, Yugoslavia and Greece and leaderless Bulgaria.

Along with stories from London telling of the severe pummeling of Nazi airfields in France by Allied bombers, Swedish newspapers printed reports from Germany that Nazi military chieftains expect the next big battle to be fought where the Allies will not be able to utilize their skill in amphibious warfare. These dispatches gave no other hint of the location of the probable battleground, but said the Germans held a 'healthy respect" for British-American landing operations.

Nazi officials made it clear that hundreds of thousands of Italians would be kept in Germany to work, by force if necessary.

But a German military spokesman insisted the upset would not "save Italy from being a battleground for a long time" and indicated that Adolf Hitler had made up his mind to make a determined fight in Italy.

They declared strong troop contingents, mainly Austrian, had been sent to Italy recently.

What the Nazis Plan.

Stockholm, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Aftonbladet said today that he was told by a German Government spokesman that the Italian surrender "cannot save Italy from being a battleground for a long time."

The correspondent added: "There is every sign that Adolf Hitler intends to continue the fight on Italian ground and it is no secret that strong German troop contingents, mainly Austrians have been sent to Italy in the last few days.

He also reported the establishment in Berlin of a Quisling Fascist government, probably under the direction of the former Fascist party Secretary, Roberto Farinacci. This "government," the correspondent said, was busily engaged in issuing proclamations to the Italian people in an effort to win them over from Marshal Badoglio.

Germany has secured her military positions in Rome and other large Italian cities as well as airdromes and ports, the correspondent quoted the Germans as saying. The Germans, however,

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also are counting on the Quisling Fascist government, in which they have confidence because the men have long been associated with Berlin and believe they may be able to take over the lead.

Berlin officials emphasized to the Swedish correspondents that the hundreds of thousands of Italian workers in Germany would remain at their jobs, implying that they would be kept there by force if necessary.

Despite an outward show of confidence that Italy's surrender had been anticipated, German army leaders predicted that war developments would reach a climax within the next four weeks.

NAZIS BRAND BADOGLIO THUG

SEP 10 1943

Stockholm, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, in the view of the German press, has joined the ranks of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Joseph Stalin as a gangster."

The Nazi press and official spokesmen today began hurling at Italy all the abuse heretofore reserved for the United States, Britain and Russia. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German propaganda chief did not call Nazi editors together for a conference, but simply gave them the signal to cut loose.

NAZIS DRAW PLANS FOR MONUMENTS

SEP 10 1943

Stockholm, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Germans have notified the Swedish stone industry to halt the quarrying of granite which they had ordered for the post-war construction of German victory monuments and official Nazi buildings.

An enormous contract for the stone was issued at the beginning of the war. Huge blocks of red, black and grey granite have been stored in Sweden pending delivery to the Nazis.

Signs on the blocks of stone read: "Property of the Building Inspector-General of the Reich Capital of Berlin."

guard of Italian troops, reports from the Italian frontier said.

Milan, Turin and other industrial centers of northern Italy were said to be completely in the hands of Italian military authorities, with German soldiers leaving those places.

A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Chiasso on the Swiss-Italian border said today that German and Italian troops were fighting in the streets of Tortona, between Genoa and Milan, while reports of grave incidents in northern Italy increased.

At Voghera, south of Milan, the Germans were said to have disarmed Italian troops guarding a bridge. The Germans also were reported to have occupied the Tessin Bridge near Voghera, guarding it with machine-guns and light artillery.

There were reports of fighting between German and Italian troops near Pavia, between Milan and Voghera, and Certosa, to the east. Tension between the former allies was said to be increasing hourly.

workers in Germany who were besieging the police bureaus in great numbers.

Italian officers and soldiers in Vienna sought refuge in the Italian consulate, this dispatch added, while from Geneva it was reported that a number of Italian soldiers had crossed into Switzerland and were interned.

A dispatch to the Bern newspaper Der Bund said strong Italian formations were drawn up within a few miles of German troops in the region of the Etsch River in the Trentino district of Northern Italy and near Venice.

This newspaper added that all German consulates, travel agencies and business establishments in Italy were being guarded by Italian troops.

Switzerland Rushes Troops To Frontier

SEP 10 1943

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Sept. 9.—Switzerland in the heart of German-held Europe rushed troop reinforcements to her frontiers today to await any eventuality as press reports here said tension between Germany and Italy was fast approaching a climax.

All Swiss newspapers published a Federal Council order reinforcing frontier units.

(The Berlin radio, in a Bern dispatch recorded by the Associated Press, said the Federal Council had mobilized the special frontier troops and they were moving into positions on the Swiss border.)

A German frontier report to the Gazette de Lausanne, meanwhile, said Nazi police were refusing exit visas since last Tuesday to Italian

Federal Council order reinforcing frontier units.

[The Berlin radio in a Bern dispatch said the Federal Council had mobilized the special frontier troops and they were moving into positions on the Swiss border.]

A German frontier report to the "Gazette de Lausanne" said Nazi police since Tuesday had been refusing exit visas to Italian workers in Germany, who were besieging the police bureaus in great numbers.

Italian officers and soldiers in Vienna sought refuge in the Italian consulate, this dispatch added, while from Geneva it was reported that a number of Italian soldiers had crossed into Switzerland and were interned.

IN ITALIAN PRESS

SEP 10 1943

Berne, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Italian newspapers today carried enormous headlines on Italy's quitting the war. Corriere Della Sera of Milan devoted its entire front page to the caption, "Armistice. Hostilities ceased between Italy, England, United States."

In an editorial the paper said the day brought "profound sadness even if the first moment of the end of the war, which was not popular, gave a feeling of liberation."

The newspaper said the news of the armistice, received at Milan when thousands were beginning their nightly flight from the city for fear of bombings, at first was not believed. There were no big demonstrations, the paper added, but there were vast gatherings of people who were "moved but not joyful."

Swiss Manning Frontiers With Special Troop Units

SEP 10 1943

Government on Alert as German-Italian Tension Mounts

BERN, Sept. 9 (AP).—Switzerland rushed troop reinforcements to her frontiers today to await any eventuality as published press reports here said tension between Germany and Italy was fast approaching a climax.

All Swiss newspapers published a

Riviera Rail Lines Reported Sabotaged

Madrid, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—A French report, said today rail lines along the Riviera had been sabotaged at several points and that German reinforcements from Bordeaux, Toulouse and Avignon were moving into the Riviera by all possible routes to strengthen its garrisons.

The Riviera forms a bottleneck for the withdrawal or reinforcement of German troops in the Po Valley of Italy.

Pavelic Reported Packed Up.

Madrid, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Italian embassy in Madrid indicated clearly today that the Roberto Farinacci puppet regime set up by Germany would get little support from the Italians. A spokesman said that the embassy here remained under orders of the Badoglio Government and had no communication with Farinacci.

One curious development was the reaction of the Croats here. A Croat diplomat told a friend that under present circumstances the Nazi puppet regimes of Croatia and Yugoslavia would "fall to pieces at the first news of an Allied landing in the Balkans." Ante Pavelic, the puppet Premier of Croatia, was reported packing his bags ready to leave the kingless kingdom.

Fall Of Italy Played Down In Spanish Press

SEP 10 1943

Madrid, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Spanish press printed the announcement of Italy's surrender today, but found it of less interest than a visit by Generalissimo Francisco Franco to a youth camp a speech by the Falange party secretary.

The newspaper *Arriba* found room for the capitulation well down toward the bottom of a page.

BRITISH REPORTED LANDING AT LA SPEZIA

SEP 10 1943

MADRID, Friday, Sept. 10—(AP) Unconfirmed reports reaching here from Switzerland today said that British troops, under the protection of U. S. naval forces, had landed at La Spezia on the Italian northwest coast.

(La Spezia, about 75 miles southeast of Genoa, is the site of an important Italian naval base. There was no confirmation from any Allied source of the reported landings there.)

4 U.S. Warships Pass Gibraltar

MADRID, Sept. 9 (AP).—Dispatches from La Linea today reported that four American destroyers had passed through the Strait of Gibraltar last night and continued eastward into the Mediterranean at top speed after a brief exchange of signals with Gibraltar. The only large warship in harbor at Gibraltar last night, the dispatches said, was an American battleship of the Texas class.

Hears Firing on French Coast

SEP 10 1943

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 9 (AP).—Sounds of heavy firing apparently coming from a point off the French coast were heard late last night in this town on the Bay of Biscay near the French frontier. The noise stirred speculation that Allied warships might be exchanging fire with German coastal batteries.

EISENHOWER CALLS FOR HOME RUNS

By CLARK LEE,

Representing the Combined American Press. Distributed by the Associated Press

With Gen. Eisenhower at an Advanced Allied Command Post, Sept. 9.—"We are playing in the big leagues. You can't hit a home run by bunting. You have to step up there and take your cut at the ball."

In those words Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower explained why the Allies decided upon an all-out invasion of Italy rather than attacking other "stepping stones" such as Sardinia, Corsica or Crete.

Gen. Eisenhower told me on the eve of the invasion:

"The time has come to discontinue nibbling at islands and hit the Germans where it hurts. I don't believe in fighting battles to chase some one out of somewhere. Our object is to trap and smash the enemy."

would cause tremendous confusion in the German high command and not give them time to reorganize the beach defenses which mostly were manned by Italians.

The Nazis have massed extremely strong forces in Italy, undoubtedly, and will fight stubbornly. The German strength in Italy perhaps equals that assembled in any comparably sized section in Europe

Strong German Force Entrenched in North Italy

SEP 10 1943

Sector Is as Heavily Patrolled as Any of Same Size in Europe.

By CLARK LEE

Representing the combined American Press
(Distributed by the Associated Press)

WITH GENERAL EISENHOWER AT AN ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST, Sept. 9 — The Anglo-American forces which landed in the Naples area this morning are expected to meet strong, skilfull and sustained German resistance, despite Italy's unconditional surrender.

Italy's collapse, however, is expected to facilitate the ultimate Allied victory.

Even the officers, who negotiated the armistice as representatives of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Allied commander, are not prepared to predict how far Italian military commanders will be able to enforce it, but they are certain it will complicate Germany's military operations, trying to defend Italy.

Essentially the armistice was granted Italy for one reason: We had nothing to lose and everything to gain by it, whereas the Germans are certain to be the losers, regardless of exactly how it works out.

Sabotage Helpful

The best possible thing, of course, would be for the Italians to turn their guns against the Germans, but, failing that, they can assist us greatly by hampering German rail, sea and highway transportation, by general strikes, sabotage and non-cooperation.

The armistice was announced nine hours before the invasion began to give time for word to spread to Italian beach defense units, who, it was hoped, would throw down their arms and not oppose the landing.

It was believed the announcement

Nazis Had No Tips

Authentic sources believe the Germans had no advance knowledge that the negotiations were underway or the armistice was signed, otherwise they probably would have seized Premier Marshal Badoglio and set up an Italian Quisling government in Rome.

For military reasons the terms of the armistice can't be published yet but it can be said that the Badoglio government saw its problem this way:

Regardless of whether Italy surrendered or continued to fight as Germany's ally it was certain to be invaded and its cities bombed either by us or the Nazis. Italy was caught in the middle and certain to suffer.

However, the Italian government was convinced Germany was certain to lose the war and therefore it was obviously better to surrender to us in the hope its suffering would be mitigated and the eventual peace terms would be less severe than otherwise.

All in all, it is felt that the surrender of Italy will greatly hamper the Germans and assist us but will not save us from a very hard fight against the Germans in Italy.

with most of these forces situated north of Naples. German resistance may be expected to be intensified as we move closer to Rome, which, if captured, offers flying fields from which our planes could bomb Germany.

ITALIANS HAIL BRITISH TOMMY

SEP 10 1943

Escort Lone Soldier Into

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Allied forces which landed on the Tyrrhenian coastline (presumably in the Naples area), began moving northward with an advance

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Church at Palmi.

By DANIEL DE LUCE.

Associated Press correspondent Representing the combined American Press.

Palmi, Italy, Sept. 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—In Palmi joyous citizens heard the news of the armistice tonight and took a lone British Tommy to their hearts.

Lance Corporal John Rennison of Liverpool was literally swamped by Italians hailing him as a representative of the Allied Powers with which they were at last at peace.

The armistice report first heard here was from a London broadcast. It spread like wildfire through the little town which after month-long air raids and a final naval shelling was occupied by the British Eighth Army last Monday.

People streamed down the hillside streets to the church of Santa Maria overlooking the beach. Bronze bells in the tower were tolled.

Townsfolk surrounded Corporal Rennison—the only Briton in sight—and escorted him into the church. Of Catholic faith, he was embraced by Carmelite Father Leopardi.

Special prayers were said as the sunset glow from the sea came through the broken windows and illuminated the altar and the image of the Holy Virgin.

An Italian woman who said that her son was killed in the war wept and clasped the young British soldier's hand.

"I didn't know what to say," Corporal Rennison remarked later. "I was just as glad as the Italians that we don't have to fight them any more."

Italians Feted Captives.

Italy, Sept. 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two British soldiers who landed in Italy six days ahead of the British Eighth Army and received the promise of Italian troops not to fire on the invasion forces were liberated from prison today by civilian guards.

The soldiers are Lance Corporal Eric Hill of MacDuff, Banff, Scotland, who once patrolled a police beat near Buckingham Palace, and Gunner Harold Brook Hodgson of Bedford, Yorkshire, England, a former school teacher.

"If the Eighth Army's invasion had been delayed a couple of days longer we could have persuaded the Italians to surrender intact," they said. "As it was, any number of Italians wanted to cross the Messina Strait and give themselves up in Sicily. It seemed as if all of them were plotting to do that."

The two soldiers participated in a reconnaissance raid on the southern Calabrian coast the night of August 28, running afoul of a German truck convoy of infantry that forced the raiders to fight a battle on the beach in darkness and then scatter into the hills.

"We lost our portable wireless set in the beach scramble at Bova Marina," they said, "and in the hills we played hide-and-seek for five days with German and Italian patrols.

"At night we slipped down to the village wells to replenish our water, for the hills were bone dry. We must have been spotted by some shepherd, for on the afternoon of September 1, while both of us were asleep under bushes, we suddenly were awakened by a voice, and a number of hand grenades sailed over our heads. It was a typical bad aim for all the grenades burst too high to do us any damage, but fifteen Italian soldiers took us into custody."

The Britishers explained that their expedition previously had broken up into groups of two to three men in order to avoid detection.

"We've no idea what happened to the others," they continued, "but we were taken to town and the Italian troops and civilians practically feted us. The soldiers said, 'You can be sure we won't fire on any Englishmen who land in Italy.' The civilians told us they detested the Germans, whom they accused of looting their homes."

MAFIA SMASHED IN JOINT COUP

SEP 10 1943

N. Y. Racket Buster and Scotland Yard In on Kill.

By MICHAEL CHINIGO.

Representing the Combined American Press.

(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With American Forces in Sicily, Sept. 9.—The Mafia, Sicilian extortionist gang, which Fascism tried for years to rub out and then incorporated as one of its own criminal appendages, has been smashed from the top.

Two of its notorious ringleaders, Domenico Tomaselli and Giuseppe Piraino, and seventeen district bosses were nabbed in a joint British-American coup in which even Scotland Yard had a hand.

All of them are safely behind bars and the responsible Allied authorities have enough leads on the other regional chiefs to insure their capture.

Mafia men already in the clinker and those on the way to joining them controlled the black market, which still has a stranglehold on Sicilian life. It follows, therefore, that breaking the Mafia gang means breaking the black market.

It is true also that within the secret society there are men who have fought Fascism. This small minority, genuinely interested in the future of Sicily, has been one of the first to denounce the activity of the others.

Like a Movie Thriller.

Operations which led to the first raid and roundup of these criminals followed the plot pattern of a movie thriller with Louis Bassi of Stockton, Cal., technician fifth grade, in the hero role.

Bassi, a clerk in a special staff section, insists it was fate and luck, but his officers concur that he did a really first-rate detective job.

A major who also had the distinction of helping Mike Fiaschetti bust the New York markets racket was drawn into the case from the food supply angle and was in on the kill.

The curtain on this real life drama of intrigue rose a few weeks back, when the Third Division, then on the Messina drive with the Forty-fifth Division, looked for a quiet inland town for its rear Echelon administration services and chose Castel D'Accia, directly inland from Trabia, which is roughly twenty-two miles from Palermo.

Making use of his Italian to gain the confidence of the man in the street, Technicial Bassie quickly discovered that the tiny hamlet, famous for the best Sicilian wine, was nothing more or less than the Mafia fortress.

He reported to his colonel, investigated by day and by night alone and reported again and again until he had accumulated enough evidence for an open and shut case against the racketeers.

BRITISH UNAWARE OF ITALY'S FALL IN PIZZO LANDING

SEP 10 1943

Troops Established Bridgehead, Checked Nazis Before Hearing News.

By DANIEL DELUCE

Representing the Combined American Press

SOUTH OF PIZZO, Italy, Sept. 8.—(Delayed)—(AP) Landing from the sea in the half-moon Bay of Pizzo and fighting throughout the day to consolidate their beachhead 17 miles behind the Axis front, the British Eighth army carried out the last offensive operation against the Italian army today not knowing the world was celebrating Italy's unconditional surrender.

While London and Washington were telling the world of the Italian capitulation, game companies of khaki-clad troops were having a hot fight against superior enemy forces and our dead lie now, in heroic sleep, beneath dusty blankets, for their comrades have not had time yet to dig their graves in alien soil.

Even now orange flashes stab the horizon where British warships are carrying bombardment of distant enemy coastal batteries.

Highest Courage

Today's amphibious attack, which gained Capes Vaticano and Cozzo and the prosperous towns of Mileto and Vibo Valentia, may seem in historical perspective to have been of military irrelevancy but it lived up to the highest standards of Commando courage.

The desperate German rearguard, fearful of being bottled up in the 17-mile stretch between Messina and Angitola rivers, nearly smashed the small Pizzo bridgehead before their counter-attack was broken up.

Three German motorized units struck at the British flank but a well-directed British grenade exploded inside the lead vehicle, killing all the occupants. The other armored cars stopped, withdrew and the entire German force behind them turned and dashed towards the interior.

The British Commandos continued inland but failed to contact the Germans again.

At one point 200 Italian officers and men, waving soiled white linen came out of a tunnel and surrendered.

Since the morning of the invasion of Italy, our party of four Allied war correspondents has tended to become rather blase about demonstrations of native good will, but this afternoon's greetings to our troops touched a new high in warmness.

Public Reaction in Brief

Previously, we agreed on the formula taken by the Italian public in reaction to the occupation:

"The first day, vivas and free wine; the second day, demands for food; the third day, boredom and requests for chocolate."

As we drove into Vibo Valentia, we still didn't know the war was ended with the Italian government, but the effusive displays of relief and affection by the farmers and townsfolk in Mileto, San Costatino and other minor settlements convinced us of the rising tide of Italian friendship as never before.

These people didn't know any more than we did that Italy was formally out of the war, but obviously they felt this fact in their hearts.

Mothers with infants nursing at their breasts; white-haired, toothless grand parents; young boys and girls seemed to go wild with joy at the sight of our troops.

Nephew of U. S. Banker

The Commandos started when a well-dressed civilian youth appeared from a farmyard waving a small American flag. He said he was Amadeo Alessandria and that he was the nephew of Amadeo Giannini, a California banking magnate.

(Poor's Register of directors and executives lists an Amadeo P. Giannini as chairman of the board and director of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association of San Francisco.)

"My two brothers live in San Francisco," the youth said. "I am an ally of America and Britain."

He insisted on accompanying a Commando patrol which was placed on guard along the southern approaches to Pizzo and which mined the road—just in case.

NAZI BASE IN ITALY DESTROYED IN RAID

BY U. S. AIRMEN

NORGAARD

Frascati, 12 Miles from Rome, Is Completely Demolished.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 9—(AP) Waves of Flying Fortresses of the Northwest African Airforce's strategic command dropped hundreds of tons of bombs yesterday on Frascati, 12 miles east of Rome, completely demolishing the German military headquarters in Italy there.

The returning pilots were greeted on their arrival at their bases by the news of the Italian surrender.

Coming over in three waves starting exactly at noon yesterday, the Fortresses were officially reported today to have left the town demolished and burning with a cloud of smoke billowing thousands of feet into the sky.

Yesterday was a day of widespread aerial activity, but the raid on Frascati shadowed all else.

The villas where the German officers of the general staff had been living and working got direct hits and returning pilots reported a thick pall of smoke soon hung over the whole area.

28 Nazi Planes Downed

The first wave of Fortresses took the enemy so completely by surprise that little or no fighter opposition was encountered.

Succeeding waves had it hot and heavy, but they gave a good account of themselves, shooting down 28 out of 50 interceptors that rose to meet them.

Going over in seven-minute waves, the Fortresses poured their high explosives on the town, where, an official statement said, "practically every building in the town was being used by the Germans."

The toll taken of enemy planes for the 24-hour period totaled 33, including a few of the fast-dwindling number of Italians fighters which were operating under the command of the Germans prior to Italy's surrender.

Four ME-109s out of 25 were shot down when the enemy tried to stave off an attack by American B-25 Mitchells which concentrated on bridges in the Trebisacce region of the east coast of the Italian toe.

The Mitchells scored hits squarely on the middle of the railway bridge and on both ends of the south bridge.

Strategic Highway Blasted

Another Mitchell formation bombed an important highway at Lauria near Sapri, encountering no interference, while American Marauders raided railroad and highway bridges at Sapri, meeting only weak anti-aircraft fire.

British Land at Eufemia

British Eighth army forces, meanwhile, moved ashore yesterday in the Gulf of Eufemia in an enflanking landing under a heavy Spitfire screen set up by the tactical branch of Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's Northwest African airforce. The patrolling planes, however, were not given an opportunity for air combat.

Patrolling railroads and highways ahead of Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's advancing forces United States, British, Australian and South African fighter-bombers damaged at least 24 trucks and two gun trailers.

Among the areas coming under the Allied aerial scourge were Vibo Valentia, Pizzo, Catanzaro and La Mezia.

The day's reported activities also included a sharp bombing of the dispersal area at the Pabillonis landing field on Sardinia by American P-40 Warhawks.

Rail Yard Hit

In other operations, R.A.F. Bostons raided the railroad yards at Metaponto and Benevento on the Gulf of Taranto; American Mitchells attacked the Pontenza railroad yards east of Salerno, and R. A.F. and Canadian Wellingtons made night attacks on rail targets at Battipaglia, Eboli, just east of Battipaglia, and Formia, northwest of Naples.

In addition to attacking the enemy's communications system, Allied planes swooped low over troop concentrations, strafing and bombing military installations.

Crews Learn of Surrender

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 9 (AP).—The crewmen of the Flying Fortresses which leveled the German military headquarters in Italy at Frascati returned to their bases to get the good news of the Italian surrender, it was learned today.

All of the crewmen were delighted on hearing the news, but one of the most heartfelt declarations came from Staff Sergeant Joseph Graziani, of Syracuse, aerial photographer on one of the Fortresses.

Graziani, whose parents were born in Italy, said: "It was really good news. I feel I did my part, even though I only handle a

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camera. I'm glad my relatives are out of the war now. They never did give a damn about the war. Maybe I can drop in on the folks now."

ITALY'S FALL POSES FRENCH PROBLEM

SEP 10 1943

Algiers, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The French Committee of National Liberation hurriedly called a meeting today to discuss French problems in connection with Italy's capitulation.

The French expressed disappointment and some uneasiness over the fact that the official statement issued here said that the armistice terms were approved by the American, British and Russian governments but failed to mention France.

The committee is concerned over the fate of thousands of French war prisoners in Italy. If these are returned to France it is feared that the Germans will recapture them.

The Italians also are still theoretically occupying the Nice area of France, though the Germans are believed to have recently gone in there. The French, in turn, are occupying some Italian territory—the Fezzen region of southern Libya, conquered by the army of Brig.-Gen. Jacques Le Clerc on its march from Lake Chad to Tunisia early this year.

TALKS TO GUERRILLAS

Cairo, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the Allied commander in chief in the Middle East, called upon all Italian garrisons in the Balkans last night to cease all hostile acts, and to surrender their equipment to the Allies, but warned the Greek and Yugoslav patriots against a premature uprising against the German forces of occupation.

In a special broadcast Gen. Wilson said that the Italian troops in the Balkans are "now obeying my, not German, orders."

"Their ships must be handed over to the United Nations, their aircraft must be flown to Allied airfields. They must not hand over their arms or equipment or defended points to the Germans," he warned them.

Greek Premier Sees End Of Fascist Systems

Cairo, Sept. 9 (AP)—Italy's collapse marks the beginning of the end of Fascist systems and of the war itself, Greek Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos declared in a statement today.

Greek circles here were cheered by the possibility of early landings in Crete as a consequence of the Italian surrender and expressed confident expectation that the liberation of Greece itself would be only a matter of a short time.

Yugoslavs here also are anticipating Allied landings in Yugoslavia from Italy.

Italian Army In Greece Ordered To Be Neutral

MCCAFFIN

General Vecchiarelli Tells Troops To "Have No Dealings With Americans, British Or Germans"

SEP 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Sept. 9—Italian General Carlo Vecchiarelli told Italian garrisons in Greece via the Athens radio last night to "have no dealings with either the Germans, British or Americans," General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Middle Eastern commander, disclosed tonight.

Smiling grimly, General Wilson said: "He'll get nowhere with that policy. If the Italians persist in that policy, their food and all supplies can and will be cut off."

General Wilson had asked Italians in the Balkans to go home and surrender their arms to Allied soldiers, and others to "take possession by force of all fronts occupied by the Germans in the Dodecanese Islands." He made his broadcasts from here last night, and said Italian troops "are now obeying my, not German, orders."

First Reaction To Wilson's Order

Today Wilson told a press conference that Vecchiarelli's passive instructions were the first reaction to his own orders.

Wilson said the Italian general was tasting bitter fruits of the war since he was a representative on the Italian Armistice Commission which dealt with France after that nation collapsed in 1940.

Wilson said that no Italian aircraft or ships had arrived in Allied territories as yet to comply with his broadcast orders.

This, however, was not taken as an indication that the Italians were attempting to evade fulfillment of the armistice terms, the press conference was told by Richard Gardiner Casey, the Australian who is Minister of State in the Middle East.

Italians In Control In Athens

The impression prevailed in Cairo that things might move swiftly in the Balkans, where Italians are in considerable numbers. In Greece alone, it is estimated, there are between twenty and thirty Italian divisions.

There is a German commander in Athens, but Vecchiarelli outranks him. The fact that the Italian was able to make the broadcast was significant in that the Italians could control a broadcasting station when Germans were around.

Casey said all arrangements were made in the armistice terms for getting back British prisoners of war, numbering about 59,000. He said most of them were in northern Italy, from Pisa up.

As To Cirenaica's Future

Discussing the Italian colonies, Casey said the British military ad-

Continued on Page 2, Col. [illegible]

ministration would continue until the peace conference, "although it may be possible to make greater use of the Italians in administering."

Political terms of the armistice are still to come, Casey said. In answer to a question on the possible fate of Cirenaica (eastern Libya), he recalled Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's pronouncement that the Senussi (a Moslem brotherhood scattered all over North Africa from Tripoli to Egypt) would never be allowed to come under Italian rule again.

Wilson said the Italian surrender, faithfully observed, would remove sixty-five divisions from the ranks of the enemy.

Turkey Sees New Developments

Istanbul, Sept. 9 (Delayed, A. P.). The Italian collapse was greeted with unofficial but unveiled enthusiasm in Turkey. There were predictions that the surrender of one Axis partner would be followed quickly by most important military developments in northern Europe as well as the south.

Yanks Adopt Iran Urchin

SEP 10 1943

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

SOMEWHERE IN IRAN — This is Matthew.

He used to be Hassan, or Mohammed or Ali or something like that but now he's Matthew—Matthew J. Casey, about 10 years old, though no one knows his age for sure.

He used to sleep on the floor at the railroad station (if someone didn't boot him out) under an old piece of gunny-sacking which in his waking hours he used as a coat, but now he sleeps in a soldier's bunk, under a mosquito net.

The American soldier-railwayman used to call him a little yankahoola but now he calls them big yankahoolas.

He used to wear filthy rags but now they have been burned and he has a set of drastically cut down uniforms and he takes a shower four times a day, not to mention brushing his teeth morning and night.

He used to dog the heels of the Americans, whining for backsheesh, but now he has a slotted taffy can under his cot where he keeps his savings, and — noblesse oblige—he will dig down and lend a soldier a few tomans pending payday.

"No papa, no mama, no bungalow," he used to chant at the Americans, and he will still do so, on request, for a laugh. It's funny to hear Matthew burlesque his old calling.

So far as anyone knows, including Matthew, he has neither parents nor home (bungalow) — or rather, hadn't until he grinned his way into the hearts of the Americans. He has been unofficially adopted, his particular sponsors being Privates Jack Robinson, 26, of Lewiston, Mont., and Kenneth Charles Burke, 30, of 2823 Market Street,, St. Louis.

Inducted Properly

It was a great day when Matthew came to live at the camp. He was inducted with a haircut, a bath and the destruction of his old rags. He got a full broadside of the officers (with somewhat more style and dispatch than some of his foster parents), attends church when the chaplain comes to camp, and as part of his rudimentary English knows how to count to 100.

He earns his keep by taking his turn at KP, shining shoes and running errands. He seems to be a completely happy little boy, as smart as they come, an example of what a little kindness could do for a lot of people.

Robinson and Burke say they would like to legalize the adoption, jointly, and take him home with them when it comes time, but there are natural complications.

So they figure, sometime, to see if an American mission school at Teheran couldn't take over and finish the job on Matthew J. Casey.

Iran has need of all the Matthew J. Caseys she can find.

Win-Burma Drive Seen As Monsoon Abates

New Delphi, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The first break in the stormy monsoon season in three months today enabled American medium bombers to blast at the Japanese-held rail link between Mandalay and Lashio, rail head of the Burma Road, a Tenth United States Air Force announcement said today.

The end of the rainy season, which ordinarily lasts from June into September, was expected to be the signal for a general Allied land and aerial offensive to recapture Burma and reopen the Burma Road, vital supply route to China.

In today's raid, bomb bursts were observed beneath the towering steel Gokteik viaduct, and three direct hits were scored on railway tracks at the southern approach.

"All crews returned safely," the announcement said.

2 Enemy Freighters Destroyed

WITH AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS OVER RANGOON, Sept. 6 (Delayed) (AP).—In the most successful raid ever made on Rangoon, a swarm of American Liberators today destroyed two large freighters totaling 8,000 to 10,000 tons, damaged a cargo vessel, sank several smaller craft and started many fires in the dock area.

VIANT

Then the big four-engined bombers beat off fifteen to twenty Japanese Zeros in a savage aerial battle that lasted almost fifty minutes. The Liberator gunners shot down at least five enemy fighters, probably destroyed nine and damaged one.

All the American planes returned safely.

Russians Claim Credit For Italy's Capitulation

CASSIDY

Italy's Best Divisions Annihilated on Eastern Front, Says Moscow Press.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 — (AP)—News of Italy's capitulation was received jubilantly in the Soviet Union, where it was attributed largely to the Red army's victories on the eastern front.

It was interpreted to mean that the way is now open for the early defeat of Germany. The broken Axis camp, said the government newspaper Izvestia, "is approaching its catastrophe."

The official Izvestia said in explaining the Italian surrender:

"It is because of defeats on the Soviet front in which all contingents of picked Italian troops were exterminated.

"The victory of the Red army gave our Allies the possible opportunity to land troops in Sicily."

Premier Mussolini appealed to Hitler on July 18 and 19 for arms, Izvestia said, but the Germans were tied up on the Orel and Belgorod fronts and were unable to spare them.

Determined Whole Drive

"Events on the Soviet-German front," said Izvestia, "determined the whole international situation x x x. Every blow of the Red army makes all the links of the Hitlerite chain shake."

The government organ estimated that Italy during three years of war lost more than a million of her best troops, most of them on the Don, Voronezh and northern Donets fronts.

The official Russian press had reserved judgment overnight, but came out today with the claim that the Red army deserves the lion's share of the credit for Italy's capitulation.

Reports of the negotiations and subsequent surrender of Italy were fully published here and the dispatches underlined the act that the armistice conditions were approved by the Soviet Union.

No official comment from responsible Soviet authorities was immediately available.

Despite the expression of pleasure at the news, the reaction of the Russian man in the street was also that of skepticism as to the exact size of the battle of Italy and what the future effect of these battles would be on the situation on the Soviet-German front.

When questioned whether it was considered a second front or not, the answer was usually "vryad-ly," which is Russian for "scarcely."

Until the Germans begin drawing away large numbers of divisions from the Soviet front, the Allied operations can not be considered a second front, is the conclusion of the man in the street.

The first sign of the Soviet reaction was a cartoon, entitled "Serious Amputation" by Boris Yefimov, published in the Soviet Army newspaper, Red Star. It showed two hands on the left, presumably American and British, and one hand on the right, presumably Russian, cutting the Italian leg off Adolf Hitler.

People who heard the news on the way to work discussed it ex-

citedly and agreed that "more big things are coming."

Highly Favorable Outlook

Izvestia said, "now that Italy is out of the ranks and the Hitlerite camp is split, all thinking people will have no doubt that new, extremely favorable conditions have been created for the quickest defeat of Hitlerite Germany, itself, main enemy of all freedom-loving people."

The Communist party organ, Pravda, added, "the summer victories of the Red army compelled Hitler to abandon completely his Italian ally.

"No doubt the capitulation of Italy will make a strong impression on the Allies and adherents of Hitler in Europe who still remain in his robbers' coalition. The fate of Italy is a warning to them.

"The Soviet people are sure that the date of final victory over the enemy is approaching."

Second Front Sermon

The party newspaper made no direct mention of the second front question, but in between the lines of the article could be read a second front sermon.

Both Izvestia and Pravda appeared with an unusual make-up, devoting half of the front page to the announcement of the re-occupation of the Donets basin and most of the other half to editorials on the Italian capitulation.

The back foreign news pages were dominated by dispatches from abroad reporting the surrender.

Nazis Flee Toward Dnieper.

Moscow, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—With the great steel center of Stalino and the rich Donets industrial basin safely in their grasp, two victorious Red Armies swept forward today on the heels of the demoralized Germans fleeing toward the Dnieper River, their last main line of defense on Russian territory.

Front dispatches placed the Russian troops less than seventy miles from the Dnieper at some points, but the Germans were exposed to a greater immediate danger in the region to the south of Stalino. Here their entire southern flank was now exposed to the terrific pressure of the Russian armored offensive, from Mariupol on the Sea of Azov westward to the Isthmus of Perekop and the gateway to the Crimea.

The entire 600-mile front stretching as far north as Smolensk was ablaze as the Russian war machine plunged ahead to rid Russian soil of the invaders before the heavy rains—already beginning—make mobile warfare impossible.

Red divisions, slashing west of captured Konotop in the north, stormed into Borzna, 100 miles from Kiev, key Nazi strongpoint on the center of the Dnieper defense wall.

More than 200 towns were captured in the Soviet drive from Kharkov north to Smolensk yesterday, the Moscow midnight communique reported.

On the Bryansk front, Red Army troops outflanked German forces holding Nvlya, thirty miles north of Bryansk, and stormed into the town to kill 1,200 of the enemy and capture twenty-five guns, the bulletin said. West and southwest of Kharkov another 1,200 Germans fell before the Soviet bayonets, and thirty-two enemy tanks were wrecked.

In the drive for Borzna, which lies northwest of Bakhmach, another 1,000 Nazi soldiers were reported killed before the enemy lines cracked. Stores of military equipment were captured in this salient.

Sees Allies Reinforcing Far East Naval Strength

Chungking, Sept. 9 (AP)—Chinese Minister of War Gen. Ho Ying Chin, commenting on the surrender of Italy, predicted today that Allied naval strength in the Far East would be substantially reinforced and the Japanese fleet forced into a showdown battle.

The Japanese navy, he said, has avoided major action whenever possible, but when the full weight of the American and British navies are thrown into the battle it will be the beginning of the end.

Chungking Is Elated Over Italian Collapse

Chungking, Sept. 9 (AP)—The news of Italy's unconditional surrender was received with elation by the Chinese today, and optimism over German'ys early collapse reached a new high.

The official central *Daily News* said that "the Italian surrender is more worthy of our excitement than any other event since the outbreak of the war in Europe."

ALLIES CLOSE IN ON LAE AIRPORT

Defenses Smashed During Week of Pounding by Bombers.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, Sept. 10 — (AP) Australian troops have closed within two miles of the Malahang airdrome at Lae, New Guinea, and the Japanese defenses of Lae have been reduced "to practical ruin" by more than 500 tons of bombs dropped by Allied planes in less than a week.

Softening up the enemy air and shipping base for capture by Allied forces advancing virtually unopposed from both the northeast and northwest through difficult jungle terrain, Allied Liberators and Mitchells have demolished enemy artillery, destroyed or disrupted installations and heavily punished the Japanese garrison, headquarters said today.

New big guns are being rolled forward to add their fire power in devastating the isolated enemy garrison.

'Chutists Approach Town

The Malahang airdrome is on the eastern outskirts of Lae. To the northwest, Allied troops which parachuted into the Markham valley Sunday and seized an airstrip 20 miles from Lae now are approaching fortified Japanese positions only eight miles from the town.

These advances within the past 48 hours brought nearer the final assault phase of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's offensive against a trapped enemy army estimated at 20,000 in the Lae-Salamaua sector.

Every hour of the day in which weather permits, big air transports are flying across the Owen Stanley mountains to land men and equipment on the captured Markham valley airfield of Nadzab.

Huon Peninsula Shelled

Allied warships ventured once more into narrow waters between New Guinea and New Britain to shell the Huon peninsula coastal area around Finschhafen. Warships previously had entered these waters to escort the Australians in their landings northeast of Lae Sept. 4.

Finschhafen is 60 miles above Lae.

At Lae "our ground advance continues," today's communique said.

"Our northeastern (Australian) forces at the Busu river are within two miles by air of the Malahang airfield at Lae.

"Artillery is being brought up to develop the attack positions. The terrain difficulties of the advance through jungle and swamp are great."

Allied paratroopers and Australian reinforcements who have been landing since Sept. 5 in the Markham valley behind Lae are sending forward advance elements.

"They have passed through Mumum and Narakapor and are approaching the main western bastion of the enemy's prepared positions at Heaths plantation," headquarters said.

Earlier in the week Heaths plantation defenses virtually were demolished by a heavy Allied air attack.

No Heavy Resistance Told

Since the new operations were sprung on Lae there has been no mention of any heavy Japanese resistance.

Ninety-six tons of bombs were dumped on Lae defenses prior to the Australian landings. Ninety-five tons were dropped on Heaths plantation as the paratroopers landed to seize an airstrip in the Markham valley. Later 145 tons of bombs blasted at Malahang and Jacobsen plantations, and yesterday's communique told of 96 tons dropped on the terrace area. Today's communique reported 73 more tons aimed at the perimeter of defenses.

"Continuous and concentrated air bombardments on strong points of Lae fortifications appear to have reduced them to practical ruin," today's communique summarized.

Troops Heavily Punished

"Artillery has been demolished, installations destroyed or disrupted and troops heavily punished."

Allied warships also put in an appearance near Salamaua, bombarding the waterfront and shooting down at least two of the enemy planes which attacked them. A third plane probably was downed. The communique said the warships which shelled the Finschhafen area were "light surface units" probably destroyers.

To Southwest Pacific

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 9.—The Japanese air force, staggered by losses approximating 1,000 planes in little over a month in the South and Southwest Pacific, is believed depleting its strength in China and Japan to support worsening ground situations in New Guinea and the Solomons.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said today "the enemy apparently is drawing heavily from other fronts" in efforts to "rehabilitate his air forces from a succession of recent heavy defeats" such as the destruction of more than 360 planes at Wewak, New Guinea.

Vulnerable Elsewhere.

Then headquarters added:

"As a result, he is becoming weakened and vulnerable to air penetration in other theaters."

New Jap air losses were listed in today's communique, which also reported Australian veterans of African campaigns brushing aside Japanese patrols 5 miles northeast of Lae, New Guinea, and strengthening of Allied paratroop positions seized to the northwest.

Twenty-one Japanese planes were destroyed and nine others probably destroyed as the enemy attempted to raid Darwin, Australia; attack Allied positions on New Guinea and resist a heavy American plane raid on Bougainville in the Solomons.

Today's communique reported a continued absence of heavy resistance by the Japanese at Lae, but more than 20 miles below in the Bobdubi region south of Salamaua there was sharp fighting. Ground troops nearer to Salamaua maintained their pressure on the enemy at the bottom hinge of a trap being clamped on an estimated 20,000 Japanese in the Salamaua-Lae area.

The Allied Air Force kept up the deadly accurate work of blowing up strongpoint after strongpoint of Lae garrison. Today's communique said 96 tons of bombs were dropped Tuesday by waves of Liberators on supply dumps and installations in the terrace area. In the Markham Valley between Lae and the airstrip which paratroopers seized Sunday, Mitchell medium bombers made 17 strafing passes along the valley road.

Japs Believed Shifting Planes From China

Senators See Speed Up In War Against Japan

Brewster and Mead Anticipate More Aid With Italy Out of It

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 9 (AP).—Speeding up of the war against Japan appeared to a Senate committee today as the inevitable aftermath of the fall of Italy.

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden assured us that the instant Italy was eliminated from the war and the Mediterranean cleared, the British Mediterranean fleet would be available in the Indian Ocean," Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, of Maine, told newsmen here.

Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, said the collapse of Italy would mean additional transportation for the Pacific theater, as well as increased naval strength, and that such increase in shipping would enable American generals in the Pacific and Asiatic theaters to do an even better job.

The five members of the committee arrived here today to be greeted by General Douglas MacArthur at the airfield from which he led paratroopers in action Sunday against the Japanese.

The other three Senators who reached this Allied base after a tour of battlefields which has already taken them to North Africa, China and India, were Henry Cabot Lodge jr., Republican, of Massachusetts; Albert B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, and Richard R. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Segundo Storni told a press conference last night that the surrender of Italy was not expected to cause any change in the foreign policy of Argentina, only Western Hemisphere nation still maintaining relations with the Axis.

STORNI RESIGNS ARGENTINE POST

Foreign Minister's Move Is Aftermath to U.S. Denial of Lend-Lease Aid.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 9.—(AP) Segundo R. Storni, retired vice admiral who was a pro-Democratic member of Pedro Ramirez' government, resigned as Foreign minister tonight following disclosure of a sensational exchange of letters with Secretary Hull.

Withdrawal of the bluff old officer came as the Argentine press, profiting by government authorization to comment on the diplomatic incident, generally criticized the Foreign minister for having placed Argentina in a position to receive a public admonition from the United States government.

It came with rejection of a bid for U. S. Lease-Lend aid for Argentina, the only American nation which still maintains relations with the Axis.

Mr. Storni told President Ramirez his resignation was motivated by a desire to facilitate "the forward progress" of the government.

Sought to Collaborate

"I have tried to collaborate in the best manner possible to me," he said. "In resigning, I am moved only by patriotic interest in removing every obstacle which my person may present to the success of the government of Your Excellency, which in these grave moments represents the hope of the country. I fervently hope for this success; I am grateful for all the attentions I received from Your Excellency and my colleagues in the cabinet."

Mr. Storni was Minister of the Interior in the government of Gen. Arturo Rawson, which unseated by armed revolt the isolationist regime of President Ramon Castillo on June 4. Gen. Rawson yielded the presidency on June 7 to Mr. Ramirez, who made Mr. Storni foreign minister.

Mr. Ramirez declared on assuming the Presidency that Argentine's policy would be one of friendship toward the American peoples and of neutrality toward others.

Secretary Hull in Washington Tuesday charged that "it is notorious that Axis agents in Argentina have been and are engaging in systematic espionage against the United Nations" and "vicious propaganda against the United Nations is published in Argentina."

Ill-Advised Note

Although Mr. Storni stated in his letter asking for Lease-Lend aid that he was acting with the authorization of President Ramirez, it is known that some cabinet members

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considered the note ill-advised and ineptly phrased and its publication unwarranted.

Mr. Storni was severely criticized by the Nationalist press, the pro-Axis newspaper Pampero going so far as to state it was evident the government contained a representative who failed to express Argentina's sentiments or those which inspired the June 4 revolution.

Resignation Accepted

The resignation was accepted.

It was announced in Washington Tuesday night that Secretary Hull had rejected the bid of the government of President Ramirez for Lend-Lease aid on the ground that Argentina has failed to do its share in protecting the Western Hemisphere from aggression.

Mr. Hull based his action on the failure of the Argentine government to fulfill its commitments to break relations with the Axis and sever financial and commercial dealings with Axis countries.

EIGHT FOUND DEAD IN U. S. BOMBER HIGH IN ANDES

SEP 10 1943

Army Transport, Missing Five Days, Located in Colombia.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 9—(AP) The War ministry announced tonight that a U. S. Army transport plane, overdue since Saturday on a flight from Manaos, Brazil, to Cali, Colombia, had been found wrecked in the Andes mountains of western Colombia with all its eight occupants dead.

All victims were members of a U. S. Army photographic unit based at Cali. Officials here said their names would be [illegible] public at Washington.

The War depart[illegible]s announcement gave no det[illegible] but aviation circles said the m[illegible]-engined craft was found by a g[illegible]und searching party in mountains 10,000 feet high near Roncevalles, Department of Tolima. A five-day search by United Sta[illegible]s and Colombian officials had centered there after farmers had reported seeing a plane descend in that area.

Finding of the eight bodies today brought to 14 the number of soldiers killed in the Cali squadron this week. On Monday a plane searching for the lost craft crashed at Iquitos, Peru, killing six.

Peru Congratulates U. S. and Britain

SEP 10 1943

Lima, Peru, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—President Manuel Prado cabled congratulations to President Roosevelt and King George VI of Great Britain last night on the Italian surrender and the Chamber of Deputies passed a motion congratulating the heads of the Allied Nations.

President Prado's message to Roosevelt said that the Italian capitulation "takes us a step nearer complete victory and the triumph of Democratic doctrines."

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CANADIAN AIDE DROPPED

Toronto Lawyer Is Dismissed as Labor Board Member

OTTAWA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced tonight that the Cabinet had dismissed J. L. Cohen, Toronto lawyer, from the National War Labor Board after considering a charge that his "attitude is completely inconsistent with the principles" of the board.

The dismissal order said the announced conception of the board "clearly envisaged an independent and judicial attitude on the part of its members."

The inconsistency charge was made in a letter from Justice C. P. McTague, board chairman, saying "I cannot accept responsibility for conducting the work of the board on the principles agreed upon, in continued association with Mr. [illegible]hen."

SEP 10

SOLDIER WOUNDED

OTTAWA, Sept. 9. — (AP) Pvt. Thomas Frederick DeWitt of Hartford, Conn., was wounded in the Sicily campaign, a Canadian army casualty list revealed tonight. His father, Stanley DeWitt, lives at 1 Watner street Extension, Hartford.

SEP 10 1943

Italy Surrendered To Avoid Ruin, Badoglio Tells Hitler

"One Cannot Ask People To Fight When All Hope Is Gone." Message Says

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 9—A Rome broadcast disclosed today that Premier Pietro Badoglio sent a telegram to Adolf Hitler in Berlin yesterday telling him that Italy was forced to ask the Allies for an armistice "to avoid total ruin."

"One cannot ask the people to continue to fight when all legitimate hope—I do not say victory, but even of resistance—has vanished," Badoglio's message said.

Similar telegrams were sent to Italian diplomatic missions in Tokyo, Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Zagreb and Bratislava, the broadcast said, so that they "might inform the governments to which they are accredited" of Italy's reason for seeking an armistice.

Text Of The Telegram

Following is the text of the telegram as broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by the United States foreign broadcast intelligence service:

"When I took over the Government at the moment of crisis brought about by collapse of the Fascist regime, my first decision and my first appeal which I addressed to the Italian people were for continuation of the war to defend Italian territory against the imminent danger of foreign invasion.

Sacrifices Indicated

"I did not hide from myself the very grave situation in which Italy found herself, her poor chances of resistance and the immense sacrifices she would yet be called upon to make.

"But the sense of duty which every responsible statesman owes to his people prevailed over these considerations. That is to say, it was necessary to avoid Italian territory falling prey to foreigners.

"And Italy continued to fight, continued to suffer destructive bombardment, continued to face sacrifices and sorrow in the hope of preventing the enemy who already was master of Sicily—a great loss most deeply felt by the Italian people—from crossing to the mainland.

"Defense Has Crumbled"

"Notwithstanding all our efforts, our defense has crumbled. The enemy advance could not be halted. The invasion is proceeding. Italy has no powers of resistance left.

"Her large cities beginning with Milan and Palermo have either been destroyed or occupied by the enemy. Her industries have been paralyzed, her communications—of such importance because of the topography of the country—have been thrown into confusion.

"No Part Of Italy Safe"

"Her resources are completely exhausted, one reason being the serious and increasing restrictions on imports from Germany.

"No part of Italy is safe from enemy attack, having no adequate defense, as has been proved by the fact that the enemy was able to land as he pleased, where he pleased and when he pleased, in considerable force which grew each day in numbers and in might, crushing all resistance and laying waste the country.

"Under these conditions the Italian Government could no longer assume responsibility for continuing the war which already has cost Italy—apart from loss of her colonial empire—destruction of her towns, annihilation of her industries, of her merchant navy, of her railway network and, lastly, invasion of her own soil.

"No Hope Left"

"One cannot ask the people to continue to fight when all legitimate hope—I do not say of victory, but even of resistance—has vanished.

"To avoid total ruin Italy, therefore, was forced to address a request for an armistice to the enemy.

"Signed, Badoglio."

U. S., BRITISH TROOPS CLOSE COMRADES

SEP 10

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—(AP) Sir Donald Bradley Somervell, attorney general of Great Britain, tonight termed American soldiers "a great army of ambassadors" and said the comradeship growing between British and American fighters would be "of great importance" in post-war co-operation between the countries.

"On the battle field, in our towns and villages, Britons and Americans are meeting, liking and learning to understand each other," he told the New York Bar association.

Pacific Fighting Only Prelude, Says Veteran Correspondent

SEP 10 1943

J. Norman Lodge, Home from Pacific, Sees Long Battle Ahead.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: J. Norman Lodge, soldier in two wars and reporter of a third, has just returned from a year in the South Pacific with word that the war against Japan is only starting. His interviewer, John A. Moroso, 3rd, recently returned from covering the war on the other side of the world, in Africa and Sicily, as Associated Press correspondent with the Atlantic fleet).

By JOHN A. MOROSO, 3d

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 — (AP) "Don't start selling your war bonds. The war in the South Pacific to date is only the prelude to the fight that is to come. We will lose thousands of men, scores of ships, hundreds of planes and tons of supplies before we even make a dent in the Baron Tanaka 'empire'."

That advice was given today by J. Norman Lodge, Associated Press war correspondent, who landed in New York after a 14,000 - mile plane ride that began in Vella Lavella, the upper Solomons—a little island captured by American forces on Friday, Aug. 13.

Baron Tanaka was the originator of the Japanese plan of conquest designed to give Japan her "greater Asiatic co-prosperity sphere."

Mr. Lodge, tanned and lean from grueling experiences in the foxholes of Guadalcanal, Rendova, New Georgia and Vella Lavella, had this to say about the war situation in the Pacific:

"Excepting for a few small islands which are available for advance echelons and badly needed airfields our conquests to date consist of:

"Much-needed jungle training for troops who had never before been under combat fire or conditions such as they met in the South Seas.

Double Loss of Face

"Double loss of face to the Japanese in the taking of Guadalcanal and New Georgia.

"The American ability to overcome logistical blunders and to supply advance troops with the use of a much smaller amount of shipping bottoms than would have been considered feasible a year ago.

"And the unearthing of the world's greatest fighter and bomber pilots, in many cases handling aircraft inferior in maneuverability—because of added instruments and pilot armor—to that of the enemy.

"On the debit side, the few small islands we have taken we now have to supply. That in itself is no small feat, for every convoy that 'runs the slot' is under constant bombing in waters as yet uncharted.

"The veterans of these campaigns who are now jungle-wise must now be dispersed among green divisions to give untried troops the benefit of their experience—an experience which can not be gained by textbook or by theorizing.

"The loss of face which the Japs have suffered may backfire in the respect that a Jap would rather lose his life many times over than lose face.

"While logistical blunders are bound to occur, we have had no fur coats, winter uniforms or other 'cartoon blunders' but we have taken hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of valuable mechanized cannon without always delivering the ammunition to supply them.

Special Ammunition Missing

"For instance, in Rendova we were able to fire our long-range rifles only a few times because the ammunition peculiar to this certain gun was not available.

"Shipping necessary to negotiate waters such as are encountered in Gizo strait must be of shallow draft. Such vessels, mostly LST's (landing ship tanks), are slow, vulnerable to air attack and of themselves inadequately armed. The boys who manned them never complained and they are among the foremost heroes of the South Pacific.

"It is no secret that there has been no fighter plane in the world as maneuverable as the Japanese Zero. To offset the Zero we have been forced to rely upon the human quotient. It has been a case of 'guts against guns.' To date guts have won out."

Mr. Lodge said that this criticism did not apply to new and still secret types of American planes which he had not seen in action.)

"In behalf of the American boys, many of them civilians a year ago, I want to tell their folks that pound for pound, gun for gun, knife for knife, and viciousness for viciousness, they can spot the Jap 'cards, spades and big casino' and come out best every time.

Florist Repulses Japs

"For instance, on Bibilio hill, foremost stumbling block on the march to capture Munda airfield, one American unit with an officer leading them—a former florist—took on the best the Japs had—the Emperor's own 13th shock troops, and with fixed bayonets met their charge, turned them back and those they didn't stick in the back they blew out of seemingly impossible defenses with hand grenades. That took what the Americans have the most of—guts."

Mr. Lodge, father of two children and a veteran of two wars as a soldier—the Mexican and first World war—has covered this war from Narvik, in Norway, through the London blitz to the furthest reaches of the South Pacific. He has been under naval gunfire and he has gone along in dive bombers and B-17's that pounded the Japanese.

After 10 consecutive months of watching the battle against the Japanese, he has returned for a month's vacation before resuming his place on the fighting front.

New York, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Brazzaville radio said today in a French-language broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors that Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, had dismissed Premier Nicholas von Kallay.

"There probably will be an important announcement shortly by the Government," said the station in French equatorial Africa.

Von Kallay had been Hungarian Premier since March, 1942.

Nazis Say Allies Drop Agents In Reich By Air

SEP 10

New York, Sept. 9 (AP)—The German news agency DNB said in a Berlin broadcast tonight that Allied parachute agents were being dropped occasionally in Germany "in an attempt to shake the internal front" and warned that persons who previously had aided

such parachutists had been shot.

The broadcast, recorded by the Office of War Information, said anyone helping such agents "will be subjected to the full rigors of the law, irrespective of his private position and regardless of the motives of his action."

Hope Of Progress Gone, Italian Radio Mourns

New York, Sept. 9 —The Italian news agency, Stefani declared tonight that Italy's surrender marked the end of "legitimate aspirations" for prestige and national progress which "every people without exception has always nourished at the bottom of its heart."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, asserted the "drama of the Italian people is today less than ever a drama of deception or of excessive illusion. It is a drama which is terribly and uniquely Italian."

Say Mussolini Was Seized, Strapped to Stretcher and Kidnaped.

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ACCUSE KING AND BADOGLIO

Berlin Version of Palace Events on Day Fascist Leader Fell Is Melodramatic.

By Associated Press.

The Berlin radio today broadcast its version of Benito Mussolini's downfall, declaring that Mussolini was "dragged by brute force" from the Royal Palace, strapped to a stretcher and spirited away in an ambulance. His removal on July 25, the broadcast said, was the result of a secretly planned coup d'etat between King Victor Emmanuel and the present Premier, Pietro Badoglio.

It seems to be certain, the broadcast said, that Il Duce was taken to Ponza Island, in the Gulf of Gaeta, about seventy-five miles southeast of Rome.

The radio gave this version of the alleged abduction:

Il Duce had requested an interview with the King to request full powers to halt sabotage, the cowardly desertion of generals and other officers of the air force in Sicily, the unsocial attitude of superior Italian officers and corruption in the army.

He was taken completely by surprise when, at the close of the interview, the King said: "I must inform you that your successor . . . has already been designated and, in fact, has entered office. This man is Marshal Badoglio. Put yourself at his disposal."

Mussolini answered that he felt strong enough, in order to save the Italian people, to oppose the Crown and, if necessary even the army.

As he left, he noted that his car and special guard had been removed from the palace entrance and ordered servants to bring it. Instead a colonel approached him and said:

"Your Excellency, I have received an order to arrest you. Please enter this car."

The German broadcast went on to say that the Fascist Militia had been crippled by traitors and that Mussolini was powerless to resist. It termed the abduction "criminal and disgraceful" and said it was brought about by a clique of traitors, by which disgrace and dishonor were brought upon the Italian people.

Schuschnigg's Son Reported Fatally Beaten Before His Eyes

SEP 10 1943

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Kurt von Schuschnigg, son of the former Austrian Chancellor, was beaten to death by Nazi storm troopers early last year in a concentration camp near Berlin, according to Austrian Action, Inc., unofficial Austrian organization here.

Ferdinand Czernin, chairman of Austrian Action, made public yesterday copies of an affidavit, containing an eyewitness account of the youth's death. Mr. Czernin said the affidavit was signed by Ludwig Victor von Tohathy, an Austrian, now a war prisoner held at Ellis Island.

Mr. Czernin quoted the statement as saying:

"On February 23, 1942, while at work and carrying a stone of 70 pounds, young Schuschnigg collapsed and was beaten to death on the orders of SS Sturmfuehrer Eiserne Gustav' (which was the name we knew him by).

"Chancellor Schuschnigg and I were present. We tried to interfere, and were knocked senseless."

NAZIS DECLARE PLOTTERS USED FORCE ON DUCE

SEP 10 1943

Weak-Kneed Are Warned By Goebbels

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, in his first statement since Italy's capitulation, told the Germans today that "he who gets weak in the knees should at least hide his weakness to prevent his state of mind from affecting other people."

"There is only one sin we can commit at present, namely that of cowardice," the Nazi propaganda minister asserted in the latest edition of "Das Reich."

The article, quoted by the Berlin radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, declared that the "German people is rejecting all enemy propaganda to which it lent its ear in the second half of the first World War with the result that Germany found herself enslaved for a long and disgraceful period."

"In time of war," Goebbels went on, "everybody should look at crises and burdens from the angle in which they will represent themselves a year or even ten years later. Crises and burdens will then be more easily borne."

"One day the hour will come when the last battle is fought," he concluded. "Lucky will be those people who are then on the side of the victors We have never doubted for a single moment that we shall be on the winning side."

'LEGITIMATE' AIMS CRUSHED, SAYS ITALY

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Italian news agency Stefani declared last night that Italy's surrender marked the end of "legitimate aspirations" for prestige and national progress which "every people without exception has always nourished at the bottom of its heart."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, asserted that the "drama of the Italian people is today less than ever a drama of deception or of excessive illusion. It is a drama which is terribly and uniquely Italian."

It added that history would at least record that the Italians did not surrender until confronted by "a combination of facts stronger and more inexorable than their will."

MOSCOW UNIT CALLS FOR HITLER'S FALL

SEP 10 1943

By Associated Press.

The Free German National Committee, recently formed in Moscow, broadcast to the German people today a declaration that "Hitler must go."

"There is only one way to save Germany," said the statement, broadcast by the official Soviet radio and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission here. "Hitler must be forced to resign and make way for a new German government."

Chaos threatens Germany, the committee added, and the only way to avert it is for German forces to withdraw to the Reich frontier.

REGENCY COUNCIL NAMED IN BULGARIA

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Sofia dispatch broadcast yesterday by the Berlin radio said that Premier Bogdan Philov, Prince Cyril and Secretary of War Lt. Gen. Nikola Michov had been appointed to a regency council to rule the country after the death of King Boris, 3rd.

The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Prince Cyril is an uncle of King Boris' son, Simeon, who was named King after the death of his father. He is regarded as pro-German.

The British radio, in a broadcast last night recorded by C.B.S., said the Bulgarian parliament "met today in Sofia and the atmosphere was very tense."

What's Behind The War News

SEP 10 1943

By JOHN H. WIGGINS

The Allied vise is squeezing harder on Hitler's Europe, compressing the Nazi-held fortress into a smaller — and from now on — tougher nut to crack.

As the Russian end of the vise continues to push on relentlessly, the British and American side is digging northward through fallen Italy undoubtedly toward the harder outer core of concentrating German resistance.

Swift Allied landings along the western coast of the boot are bringing closer a test of that German mettle near the valley of the river Po to the north.

As President Roosevelt remarked, the war will become "tougher rather than easier during the long months to come." Obviously, Allied targets — war industries, oil fields, military installations — are within much closer striking distance of bombers based on Italian airfields. But vast German battle units, too, will be grouping tighter and deeper about narrowing defense lines.

Difficult and costly as the Allied route to victory may be, the surrender of Italy definitely is a long step toward that goal. At least a portion of the Allied sea strength in the Mediterranean may be diverted now to the war in the Pacific.

While Allied forces are swarming up the Tyrrhenian seacoast, perhaps joined by the Italians in some instances, Japanese military, naval and air strength is suffering telling losses in the south and southwest Pacific.

The heavy reduction in Nipponese air strength apparently is forcing Japan to draw replacements from other — and thus weakened — fronts in an effort to hold what remains in New Guinea and the Solomons.

Increasing sinkings of Japanese merchantmen are weakening the supply lines faster than Japanese industrial capacity can restrengthen them.

Continuation of the staggering losses of planes and men suffered by Japan in the last month may force her to retreat faster and faster from outlying islands and likely lead to establishment of a much condensed line of defense closer to Tokyo, itself.

Stimson Says Allies Advance On Schedule in Naples Battle

SEP 10 1943

Reveals Part of U. S. Fifth Army Effected Landing—Warns That Principal Axis Partners Are Not Yet Out of War.

Washington, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—American troops which landed in considerable force under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark in the vicinity of Naples are in contact with German forces and making satisfactory progress, Secretary of War Stimson reported today.

The capitulation of Italian armed forces is a hard blow to the enemy, Mr. Stimson told his press conference, but cannot be interpreted as meaning that the Italian peninsula can be occupied without considerable hard fighting. As many as fifteen to twenty German divisions may be in Italy, he said, and this is a larger force than any met by the Allies in Tunisia or Sicily.

Furthermore, he added, the Germans can increase their strength in Italy if they choose.

While the Italian surrender climaxed a week of good news from all war fronts, said the Secretary, the two chief enemies—Germany and Japan—are still fighting and "there is no justification for any assurance that they will be soon eliminated."

Celebration Due Later.

"It will be time to celebrate when they are defeated," he added.

American and British airmen hold command of the sky over Sicily and southern Italy, Mr. Stimson continued, and this has been an important factor in the success of Allied forces. Allied planes have penetrated far inland, destroying railroad and other communication facilities which Germany might use to reinforce her troops.

Passing from these "material and physical factors of the situation," Mr. Stimson called attention to a "moral factor" to be kept in mind in estimating the importance of the Italian surrender. It is significant, he said, that the Italian armed forces have surrendered to the Allies while the Germans still hold a great part of Italy and in considerable strength, so that the surrender was an act of defiance to the Germans which may well subject the Italians to harsh reprisals.

Omen of Importance.

"The significance of this to us is that it demonstrates, in my opinion, the underlying sympathy of the Italian people for the cause of freedom," said Mr. Stimson, "and that they recognize that we—that our forces—represent that cause of freedom.

"That is an omen of great importance, an omen of great hope for our future campaigns. It shows that the people of Europe recognize the cause that we represent.

"Human memories are pretty short, and our generation is apt to forget that less than a century ago Italy wrote a glorious chapter in the history of human freedom. I refer to what the Italians term the 'Risorgimento,' that wonderful, swift period in which Italy became united in what we call a liberal government, in which the individual Italian achieved his individual freedom.

"We should make it clear that our purpose is to re-create and restore, not to destroy, the freedom so gloriously achieved by

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Italy such a short time ago."

Report on Other Fronts.

Mr. Stimson reported also on other battlefronts, noting that:

In the great air offensive against Western Europe by the United States Eighth Air Force and the Royal Air Force, our own losses are considerable, but not out of proportion to the numbers of planes engaged and the results achieved. The Allies are not only replacing battle losses, but are increasing their overall air strength.

In the Southwest Pacific, the skillful integration of all forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur have pocketed the Japs in the Lae - Salamua area of New Guinea, but the American and Australian troops probably will have a hard fight to eliminate the cornered Japanese.

The campaign in the Solomons is progressing on schedule, and throughout the South and Southwest Pacific Allied flyers are establishing definite air superiority, and inflicting a heavy toll on enemy shipping.

In India and China, the Tenth and Fourteenth Air Forces are continuing a successful series of attacks on enemy positions and installations.

AMERICAN COAL SHIPPED TO ITALY

SEP 10 1943

Washington, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Secretary of Interior Ickes said today the coal situation in the United States is bad and it's going to get worse, partly because it will be necessary to furnish more coal to the military services to maintain operations in fallen Italy.

Simultaneously, Mr. Ickes told a press conference that the Northern Appalachian and Illinois coal operators are conferring here with John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers about a new contract, one feature of which might be a forty-eight-hour work week.

Mr. Ickes said that coal already is being shipped for the use of the Army in Italy, to enable it to keep utilities, ships, locomotives, manufacturing plants and other facilities in operation.

These needs, he said, could be met only with coal from England, the United States and South Africa, and he asserted that "we will do our share" although, he added, "it will have an adverse effect on the domestic coal situation at a time when we can't stand many more setbacks."

Asked why he had not yet taken action under the two-week-old presidential authorization to order the Government mines on a forty-eight-hour week, Mr. Ickes said that there was a serious question as to the advisability of such an order.

IRAN TO DECLARE WAR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP) The Iranian legation said tonight it had received advices indicating that Iran would declare war on Germany, but had not received word of an actual declaration.

SIX JAP VESSELS SUNK BY U.S. SUBS

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Successes Raise to 223 Number of Ships Sent to Bottom.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. — (AP) Pressing their campaign to wreck Japan's sea communications, United States submarines have destroyed six more enemy merchant vessels and damaged four others, the Navy disclosed today.

The vessels sunk were listed in a communique as one small and two large freighters, one medium tanker and one large and one medium cargo ship.

Damaged were one large and two small cargo carriers and a medium sized freighter.

The latest report raised to 223 the number of enemy ships of all types which have been reported sunk by American submarines and to 319 the total of those sunk or damaged.

American undersea raiders, which often operate in waters immediately adjacent to the Japanese home islands, are carrying the main force of the attack on enemy shipping. Secretary Knox disclosed earlier this week that they had been chiefly instrumental in Allied destruction of one-third of Japan's cargo and transport ships.

The rate of destruction by submarines is increasing, Mr. Knox said, and the belief here is that if it can be further increased with the dispatch of additional new submarines to the western Pacific and China sea areas the Japanese will find it increasingly difficult and in some cases impossible to maintain their more distant military outposts. They will also face serious obstacles in developing the natural wealth they captured in such rich areas as Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

Army Show Offers Thrills For Churchills

SEP 10 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP) A big Army show dramatizing the opening of the $15,000,000,000 war loan drive drew thousands to the Washington monument grounds today and no one enjoyed it more than Mrs. Winston Churchill and her daughter Mary.

The wife of Britain's Prime Minister and their daughter, trim in her uniform and an ATS subaltern, were taken around the "Back the Attack" display by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. They were obviously impressed by the show of military might and equipment.

Mrs. Churchill especially liked the Army's kitchens, Mary went for the WAC uniforms.

The tour was arranged in connection with the official opening of the huge war loan drive, which President Roosevelt last night said would help buy "that death-dealing, life-saving power we need for victory."

Mr. Morgenthau earlier in the day reported the campaign off to a good start owing to its promotional build up, Mr. Roosevelt's radio address and Italian Premier Badoglio's "good judgment" in surrendering.

EARLY HAS NO WORD OF TALK TO VATICAN

SEP 10 1943

Washington, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The presidential secretary, Stephen Early, said today that he had not read of any telephone conversation, such as had been reported by the Rome radio, between Mr. Roosevelt and the Pope.

To Ease Latin-America Export Restrictions

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—Restrictions on exports to Latin-America will be eased October 1.

Leo T. Crowley, director of the Office of Economic Warfare, announced today that beginning next month individual export licenses will not be required for shipment to Latin-American countries of commodities which are in free supply.

Move No Surprise In Washington

SEP 10 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP) News of the resignation of Argentina's Foreign Minister Segundo R. Storni came as no surprise to official and diplomatic quarters here after the recent disclosure of Mr. Storni's appeal to Secretary of State Hull for Lend-Lease aid and Mr. Hull's rejection.

Publication of his letter to Mr. Hull here Tuesday, together with the text of Mr. Hull's note refusing to recommend any Lend-Lease aid to bolster Argentina's military position in South America at a time other American republics were uniting in defense of the Western Hemisphere, left Mr. Storni, in the opinion of some diplomats, no choice but to resign.

OIL IMPORTS GAIN FROM CARIBBEAN AREA

SEP 10 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP) Interior Secretary Ickes acknowledged today that oil imports from the Caribbean area had increased recently and indicated cautiously that this might "alleviate" the drain on the Atlantic seaboard's oil stocks, but said it was "too early to say how much."

However, he told a press conference that he saw no chance to increase gasoline allotments to eastern civilians now although the situation might change later—it might be weeks or months—if efforts to build up the area's stocks are successful.

He commented that consumption by civilian motorists is still exceeding gasoline allotments made to them in the eastern, midwestern and southwestern rationed areas.

C.A.B. Reports on Cause Of Lisbon Clipper Crash

SEP 10 1943

Says Wing Probably Dipped Into Water by Accident

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board said today an accidental contact of a wing with the water probably caused the crash of a Pan American flying boat at Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 22, in which nineteen passengers and five crew members were injured fatally. The board said there were no signs of fire or explosion in the wreckage, and no indications of malicious tampering or sabotage.

Among those killed or injured were several theatrical and radio performers en route to entertain American troops abroad. Ben Robertson jr., of New York, and Frank Cuhel, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, foreign correspondents, were among those fatally injured, and Jane Froman, radio singer, was injured seriously.

The board said the "preponderance of evidence" indicated the captain, R. O. Sullivan, a veteran ocean-flying pilot, "erred in his judgment of the position of the aircraft in relation to the water."

Captain Sullivan testified that in attempting to bring the flying boat down he found the elevators inoperative and, realizing a crash was inevitable, throttled the engines and, to absorb some of the shock, put the left wing down.

Opposes Secret Treaties

Cole's Bill Warns World Such Pacts Would Not Bind U. S.

SEP 10 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—A stiff, plain-spoken Congressional stand against secret agreements between the United States and foreign powers was proposed by Representative W. Sterling Cole, Republican, of New York, today as a warning to the world that such pacts will not be binding upon the American people.

In the midst of mounting debate over United States foreign policy after the war, Representative Cole drafted a fifty-four-word, one-sentence measure which would serve notice upon friend and foe alike that no official can commit this government except under specific law. His bill reads:

"No promise, agreement, commitment or undertaking made by any person with any foreign country, government or power, shall be binding upon the people of the United States, except such as may have been made or be made in accordance with and under authority expressly and specifically contained in a statute of the United States."

Edible Fats And Oils Sent To Soviet Russia

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—The War Food Administration turned over 264,000,000 pounds of edible fats and oils to Soviet Russia under lend-lease during the first seven months of this year.

This compared with 115,000,000 made available to Russia in the corresponding period last year, according to the WFA announcement.

Ship Deliveries Outstrip Losses 'Several Times'

O. W. I. Says U. S. Yards Have Produced 20 Million Tons Since Pearl Harbor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Office of War Information reported today that American shipyards have delivered more than 20,000,000 tons of merchant vessels since Pearl Harbor.

Exact figures on United Nations shipping losses in the third quarter were not given, but the O. W. I. said: "We are now delivering ships several times faster than the enemy is sinking them."

Although deliveries of new merchant shipping by American builders since Pearl Harbor will reach an estimated 27,000,000 deadweight tons by the end of this year—more than a third of the world's pre-war tonnage—the report said actual 1943 construction may fall below the 19,000,000-ton schedule "because of steel shortages, lack of propulsion equipment, man-power shortage and unforeseen circumstances."

Ships Built in 45.8 Days

By turning out 110 Liberty ships during August in an average construction period of forty-five and eight-tenths days for each vessel, United States yards trimmed another seven days off the January average of fifty-two and six-tenths days. Production schedules drawn up in early 1942 had allowed an average of 105 days for Liberty-ship construction.

This year's program called for 1,195 Liberties out of a total of 2,005 cargo ships, but the O. W. I. said the Maritime Commission foresees a shift-over from the plodding Liberty, with its average eleven-knot speed, to bigger and faster Victory ships.

Mass production of Victory ships will begin in 1944, the report said.

In discussing future shipbuilding, the report said that the concrete barge continues "experimental and subject to controversy among the experts," and that this program has recently been curtailed. It added that the barges had performed well and filled a definite war need, but that they have been "slow in building and are costly for tonnage delivered."

ROOSEVELT HAS TAX CONFERENCE

SEP 10 1943

Washington, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—A conference on taxes was the only item on President Roosevelt's agenda today, but his talks with Prime Minister Churchill were continuing. Called to the White House for the tax discussions were Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau; James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization; Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director; Randolph Paul, Treasury tax expert and Samuel I. Rosenman, presidential adviser.

Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill planned to have luncheon together. The Prime Minister had no special engagements for the day, but White House officials said that both he and the President would be calling in people from time to time. Mr. Roosevelt had said on Tuesday that he expected more progress in twenty-four to forty-eight hours toward a three-way conference with Russia and when Secretary Stephen Early was asked about that, he said that possibly the President referred to the collapse of Italian resistance, since Russia was a party to the armistice agreement.

Morgenthau Sees Drive Well Started

SEP 10 1943

Washington, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, discussing the bond drive start at his press conference today, said the campaign "got off to a good start, thanks to the newspapers, the radio and President Roosevelt's address—

and Badoglio's good judgment" in surrendering.

"Certainly the stage couldn't be set better for War Bonds than it is right now," Mr. Morgenthau added.

SANK TWO U-BOATS

Washington, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Sinking of an enemy submarine by a destroyer commanded by Lieut. Thomas H. Byrd, 35 years old, of 65 Dwight Place, Englewood, N. J., was announced yesterday by the Navy.

The Navy said that Lieut. Byrd is commander of the George E. Badger, a 25-year-old modernized ship which attacked the submerged U-boat five times with depth charges.

A carrier-based Avenger plane sank another submarine the same day, the Navy said. The Axis craft were attempting to attack a Mediterranean-bound convoy, they said.

Col. P. K. Smith Gets D. S. M.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Colonel Perry K. Smith, commanding officer of a Marine aircraft group in the Southwest Pacific during the conquest of Guadalcanal, reiceved the Distinguished Service Medal today from Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, for exceptionally meritorius service. Colonel Smith's home is at Coronado, Calif. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norrell E. Smith, live in Rochester.

SEP 10 1943

TWO WIN D.S.C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. — (AP) The War department announced today a list of decorations to more than 350 officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army Eighth Air force stationed in England, including the following from Connecticut:

Distinguished Flying Cross: Winfield S. Scovell, first lieutenant, Portland; and Joseph F. Devine, staff sergeant, Willimantic.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

SEP 10 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-four casualties, including six dead, thirteen wounded and five missing.

The names of three men, previously listed as missing, also are included as dead.

This brings to 29,275 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casaulties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 10,116 dead, 5,166 wounded, 9,832 missing and 4,161 prisoners of war.

The casaulties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included:

NEW YORK
Dead

GALLO, LAWRENCE VINCENT; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gallo, 25-27 Thirty-third Street, Astoria, Queens.

Wounded

GIRAGOSIAN, GEORGE; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon H. Giragosian, 18-14A Twenty-first Drive, Long Island City, Queens.

None was listed from Connecticut or New Jersey.

Army Lists More Men As Killed in Action

SEP 10 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The War Department announced today names of 208 United States soldiers killed in action, including the following:

NEW YORK
North African Area, Including Sicily

DIGAN, EDWARD C., second lieutenant; father, Thomas J. Digan, 132 Broadway, Rockville Centre, L. I.

DUNIGAN, JOHN W., private first class; brother, William Dunigan, 1670 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn.

LOVE, WALTER E., private; mother, Mrs. George M. Love, Alexandria Bay.

McNAMARA, TIMOTHY J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary McNamara, 136 West 109th Street, New York.

MAGINI, VICTOR J., corporal; wife, Mrs. Maria T. Magini, 9 Castleton Avenue, New York.

MAYHEW, MARTIN D., private; mother, Mrs. Ellen Mayhew, 599 West 190th Street, New York.

SHEPARD, LEO F., private; father, Morris W. Shepard, 908 Walnut St., Elmira.

SIMPSON, CHARLES R., private; brother, William Simpson, Mineville.

SOTO, HECTOR M., private; wife, Mrs. Carmen L. Soto, 782 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx.

VELTRI, BONAVENTURA, private first class; father, Anthony Veltri, 730 East Main Street, Mount Kisco.

Southwest Pacific

CARRINGTON, HAROLD F., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Ethel R. Carrington, 6 Beverly Place, Johnson City.

NEW JERSEY
North African Area, Including Sicily

FATTORE, LOUIS F., technician 4th grade; mother, Mrs. Minnie Fattore, 826 South Fifth Street, Camden.

MARTIN, ERNEST V., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Iva M. Martin, Box 506, Pleasantville.

ST. ANGELO, JAMES, corporal; mother, Mrs. Helen J. St. Angelo, 74 North Sussex Street, Dover.

SICO, PAUL M., corporal; sister, Miss Sarah T. Sico, 426 Bath Avenue, Long Branch.

SMITH, LEONARD R., private; father, Thomas Smith, Fifth Street, West Keansburg.

Southwest Pacific Area

FREZZA, ROLAND P., private; sister, Miss Isabella Frezza, 8 Columbus Place, Bound Brook.

CONNECTICUT
North African Area, Including Sicily

ADAMS, THOMAS D., private first class; mother, Mrs. George D. Adams, 16 Knoll Avenue, Milford.

HATCH, JAMES W. Jr., second lieutenant; father, James W. Hatch, 56 Norwood Road, West Hartford.

WILCOX, EDMOND C., technician fifth grade; father, Martin Wilcox, Route 2, Box 693, Torrington.

Southwest Pacific Area

HAFNER, FRITZ, corporal; father, Emil Hafner, 178 Bradley Street, New Haven.

MORRIS, ROBERT, second lieutenant; father, Louis Morris, 41 Westfield Avenue, Bridgeport.

PEROTTI, JOHN W., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Florence Perotti, Box 181, Bantam.

PINGAL, FREDERICK J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Pingal, 49 Main Street, Willimantic.

U. S. Soldiers Missing In Action Are Listed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 209 United States soldiers missing in action, including these with next of kin in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

SEP 10 1943

NEW YORK
European Area

ALSHEIMER, WILBUR, staff sergeant; father, Albert Alsheimer, 22 Wagner Avenue, Whitesboro.

BAYNE, JAMES A., staff sergeant; aunt, Mrs. Violet O. Vause, 50 Cambridge Avenue, Garden City.

CARON, PATRICK, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elise Caron, 307 East Orvis, Massena.

COSTA, JOSEPH S., second lieutenant; uncle, Salvatore Cauatalo, 313 East Ninety-second Street, Manhattan.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna C. Dougherty, 632 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

FREUND, KURT W., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mathilde Freund, Harwood Boulevard, Scarsdale.

KEARIN, GEORGE T., second lieutenant; father, Thomas Kearin, 2840 Barley Avenue, the Bronx.

KNUDSEN, ELMER T., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ingrid Knudsen, 461 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

MAGOWAN, DAVID jr., first lieutenant; father, David Magowan, 18 Circle Road, Scarsdale.

MARTINI, ATTILIO J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. A. Martini, 49-09 Ninety-seventh Street, Corona, Queens.

PADUCH, THEODORE, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wohn Paduch, 504 South Jay Street, Rome.

PENTZ, ARTHUR H., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Robert H. Pentz, 205 St. Marks Place, Manhattan.

POCHILY, THEODORE M., second lieutenant; father, Theodore U. Pochily, 811 Congress Street, Schenectady.

SCOURSI, SPIRIDON J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Eileen M. Scoursi, 71 Brown Road, Scarsdale.

SHEETS, ROBERT M., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Daisy M. Sheets, 523 Liberty Street, Schenectady.

STERNBERG, ROBERT D., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Maxine S. Sternberg, 208 West Ninetieth Street, Manhattan.

WHEELER, LEONARD J., captain; wife, Mrs. Edna R. Wheeler, East State Street, Sherburne.

Middle Eastern Area

MALONE, HUGH J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Blue, 585 East 140th Street, the Bronx.

REITER, JACK, first lieutenant; father, J. Reiter, 1018 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx.

North African Area, Including Sicily

BENCE, RAYMOND J., private; father, Charles Bence, 327 Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

COOLEY, HARRY T., flight officer; mother, Mrs. Marion Vorse Cooley, 54 Pulaski Street, Amsterdam.

FEELEY, FREDERICK J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Helen A. Feeley, 28 Easterly Avenue, Auburn.

MARTELLI, JAMES, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Martelli, 220 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn.

MILTON, WILLIAM E., private; father, Joseph P. Milton, 68 Cragg Road, Rochester.

MOWER, KENNETH W., private; brother, John Mower, 247 West Sixty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

MURRAY, MICHAEL J., second lieutenant; uncle, G. Brazel, 88-89 Winchester Boulevard, Queens Village, Queens.

PEPLOWSKI, SIGMUND F., private first class; mother, Mrs. Sophie Peplowski, 95 First Street, Albany.

RAUX, RAYMOND P., second lieutenant; mother, Dr. Jehanne Lesauze, 44 Lincoln Avenue, Massapequa Park, L. I.

SCIASCIA, JOHN; private; mother, Mrs. Manie Sciascia, 34-56 Ninth Street, Long Island City, Queens.

NEW JERSEY
European Area

GERKE, WRIGHT E., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Lavinia F. Gerke, 141 East Park Avenue, Merchantville.

GHESQUIER, VICTOR R., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mae Ghesquier, 7 Chadwick Street, Paterson.

MACRAE, DONALD P., second lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Jean A. Duvall, State Hospital, North Marlboro.

MATTOON, WILLIAM E., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. William E. Mattoon, 80 Grant Avenue, Nutley.

SEAMAN, JOHN R., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Vera Seaman, 269 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City.

North African Area, Including Sicily

ATKINS, JAMES A., private; mother, Mrs. Emma Atkins, 302 Johns Street, Harrison.

MORAN, JOSEPH J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Sarah Moran, 110 Van Horne Street, Jersey City.

MURCHIE, DONALD J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Edith P. Murchie, Woods Lane, Colonia.

O'DONNELL, VINCENT J., private; mother, Mrs. Francis H. Bowers, Route 1, Lake Iliff, Newton.

STIVALE, THOMAS C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Anna Stivale, 11 Newark Avenue, Bloomfield.

Middle Eastern Area

CRAMPTON, HARRY W., technical sergeant; father, William H. Crampton, Route 2, Lebanon.

CONNECTICUT
European Area

ANGARANO, DANIEL J., staff sergeant; father, Joseph Angarano, 152 Bill Avenue, Groton.

MARKO, JOHN, staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. John Marko, 85 William Street, Bridgeport.

MURPHY, WILLIAM C., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna E. Murphy, 101 Broad Street, Middletown.

PRENTISS, LAURENCE F., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Emma Prentiss, 93 Elm Street, Winsted.

Middle Eastern Area

LEETE, JONATHAN, first lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Robert H. Morse, 286 Sigourney Street, Hartford.

North African Area, Including Sicily

MEEHAN, EDWARD J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Dorothy S. Meehan, Jersey Street, Waterbury.

EXEMPTING DADS HELD INADVISABLE

SEP 10

Army May Have to Revise Plans if Draft Is Barred, Says Colonel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP) A Selective Service spokesman warned senators today that enactment of legislation halting the induction of fathers into the armed forces might force the high command to rewrite its war plans.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis V. Keesling, Jr., chief liaison officer for the Selective Service system, told a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee investigating West coast manpower conditions:

"In view of the grave responsibility that Congress would be assuming in this regard, I believe it is imperative for the Committee on Military Affairs and Congress to obtain full and complete facts and make their determinations only after weighing them very carefully."

Col. Keesling referred to a bill, approved by the committee just before Congress took its summer recess, which would grant blanket deferment until Jan. 1 to all Selective Service registrants who were married before Pearl Harbor and who have children under 18.

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), author of the legislation, has announced he will call it up in the Senate quickly after Congress reassembles next Tuesday.

Col. Keesling reminded the committee that the Selective Service's "best guess" is that 446,000 fathers "will have to be taken before the end of this year after allowing for induction of the maximum that can be obtained" from class 4-F and other deferred groups.

W. P. B. Curbs Army 'Raids' on Civilian Goods

Orders Manufacturers to Sell Specified Part of Output for Non-War Use

SEP 10

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The War Production Board issued today a directive to several hundred manufacturers of about thirty types of civilian goods, directing that they distribute specified proportions of their total output in civilian channels.

The directive was intended to stop the "raiding" of civilian supplies through direct purchase by the armed services and other government agencies from the manufacturers. Government buying frequently has prevented civilians from receiving the goods intended by the W. P. B. for them.

The directive, effective during the fourth quarter of the year, starting Oct. 1, specifically names the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Aircraft Resources Control Office and persons buying for direct export as being ineligible to purchase the earmarked goods from manufacturers.

The directive, it was explained, does not permit manufacturers to disregard priority-rated orders outright, but instructs manufacturers to notify the W. P. B. immediately if the filling of these orders would cause the firms to dip into their civilian allocations. The W. P. B. then will either authorize the manufacturer to disregard the government orders or "make whatever other adjustments it considers appropriate."

The latter phrase left the way open for the W. P. B. to permit the sale of civilian goods to the armed services or other government agencies if it felt circumstances warranted. This was a considerable recession from an earlier and stronger version of the directive which would have been issued about three weeks ago if Army officials had not lodged a protest. That would have prevented any sale to the armed services out of civilian quotas, except on the emergency triple-A rating usually reserved for strategic needs of the highest urgency.

The proportion of goods which manufacturers must set aside for civilians will vary from factory to factory, it was stated, and the products covered by it will be subject to change from time to time.

The products for which quotas will be assigned for the fourth quarter include:

Glass cooking utensils; lamps and lanterns burning liquid fuels; bedsprings and inner-spring mattresses; metal hospital beds; razors (not electric); razor blades; plated silverware; clocks, watches and chronometers; kitchen and household articles; common and safety pins; office supplies, including marking devices, pens and pencils; church goods; cutlery.

Also cast-iron radiators; warm-air furnaces; cast-iron boilers; warm-air distribution equipment, including registers, stoves and smoke pipes; hot-water equipment (not electric), including heaters and tanks for domestic use; metal insect screen cloth; nails and tacks (but not steel wire nails); fiber, steel and wire brushes; surgical and medical instruments and equipment; electrical physiotherapy apparatus; X-ray apparatus and tubes; dental instruments, apparatus and equipment; dental supplies and appliances, ophthalmic goods; surgical and medical supplies and orthopedic appliances.

NEW HELLCAT SPEEDY PLANE

Grumman Fighter Is Bigger, Faster Than Famed Predecessor, The Wildcat

SEP 10 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 9—The navy disclosed today the details of its new fighter plane, the Grumman Hellcat, as the answer to prayers of American pilots for a plane to fight the Zero on any terms. The plane saw action for the first time in the navy's raid on Marcus Island September 1.

The ship is the pilots' own plane in the sense that it incorporates the combined experience of our naval aviators in the Pacific and is the first American fighter to reach production on plans coming entirely from experiences of the present war.

Speed And Climb Secret

Its speed and climb are secret, but the navy's Bureau of Aeronautics says:

"Speed is the word for the Hellcat. It is one of the fastest fighters in the skies."

The Hellcat is a successor to the Grumman Wildcat, and was designed and built by the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, under direction of the navy's Bureau of Aeronautics.

The new plane is both bigger and faster than the Wildcat, which Under Secretary James V. Forrestal said saved Guadalcanal, and the Bureau of Aeronautics said, stopped the Japanese planes in the Coral Sea, at Midway and in the Solomons.

New Gasoline Tank

The new Hellcat is a single seater, better armed than the Wildcat, and with improved protective armor. Best of all, in the bureau's opinion, is a new flexible type of gasoline tank, which is a step ahead of the ordinary puncture-proof tank. The official explanation is limited to the statement that the tank functions like a rubber bag inside a canvas hammock.

The fighting altitude of the Hellcat is higher than its predecessor. Some idea of what this means is

3-24-8239

seen by the surprise the Japanese got at Guadalcanal last October, when Wildcats met them at 25,000 feet and shot down thirty Zeros in ten minutes without losing one ship.

"From the beginning," says the bureau, "the fighting pilots were crazy about the new airplane. Its superb handling qualities gave them confidence. It came aboard a carrier as easily as a bird.

Armor, Leakproof Tanks

"After the Japanese hit Pearl Harbor with swarms of slithering, silver Zeros—faster and more maneuverable than any United States plane—stunned but stubborn navy fighter pilots went into huddles in the face of stern necessity and schemed up ways and means of beating the Japs with what they had—the Grumman Wildcat.

"Though the Zero held the advantage in climb and maneuverability, United States pilots had guns, armor and leakproof tanks—something that would hold together when it was hit—the Wildcat.

"From such grim-faced sessions and from battles waged by carrier and land based squadrons over the South Pacific in succeeding months came tactics—based on long peacetime training—which piled up a five-to-one ratio against the Japs. Our pilots learned to shun like poison the vicious circle of the individual dogfight, for there the Zero held mastery with its tight turns and steep angles of climb.

Took To Heights

"Instead they took to the heights, and from there tore into the Zeros on straight runs, igniting vulnerable fuel tanks, killing pilots and wrecking engines with their .50-caliber guns. They found they could outshoot the Japs, so they hit and got out of there. Frequently they concentrated in their runs on deflection (off to the side) shots which the navy had been practicing for twenty years.

"They hunted in pairs, or fours, or eights, never leaving a tail unprotected if they could help it. Air fighting became the old football game in which these American boys were so proficient."

Noted Musician Exultant in Triumphant Concert, Weeps at Close.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—(AP) Tears of exultation streamed from the eyes of Arturo Toscanini tonight as he stepped from the podium after leading his orchestra in a triumphant salute to the end of Fascism in Italy.

"Will this be heard in Italy?" anxiously inquired the man who was assaulted in his native land 12 years ago by Mussolini's blackshirts for his refusal to play the Fascist hymn, "Giovenezza."

The world-acclaimed maestro was assured that the symphonic program, "Victory, Act One," broadcast by N.B.C., would be heard via short-wave in Italy later tonight.

Moved so greatly by the news of Italy's unconditional surrender, Mr. Toscanini personally requested that tonight's concert be private with only members of his personal household present.

Seated in the balcony of the streamlined, empty theater were the maestro's wife, Carla, their son, Walter, the family's cook, and a maid, both Italians. All overcome by emotion, wept.

The single other spectator was Samuel Chotzinoff, director of N.B.C.'s musical division and lifelong friend of the musician.

Maestro 'Exalted'

"The maestro was terribly moved, very exalted," Mr. Chotzinoff said. "Both before and immediately after the concert he asked me whether it would be rebroadcast in Italy—yesterday, you know, he was so moved by the news that he took no food or drink the whole day."

As the concert ended Mr. Toscanini was told this was the first of three N.B.C. broadcasts, the remaining two to follow with the defeat of Germany and Japan.

"Margari (I hope so)," replied the maestro, as tears welled from his eyes.

For this, one of the most personally important concerts of his long career, Mr. Toscanini was clad in his informal rehearsal clothes, including his identifying black alapaca buttoned-to-the-throat rehearsal jacket.

The musical victory salute began with the "victory theme" first movement of Beethoven's Fifth symphony, followed by the William Tell overture, and featured by Italy's Garibaldi hymn which Mr. Toscanini had specially arranged for the program and which was played at his direction three times in succession. The broadcast closed with his arrangement of the Star Spangled Banner.

Salute to Fall of Fascism Broadcast by Toscanini

A. P. Flash on Surrender Prize in War Bond Drive

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The news flash the Associated Press sent out yesterday telling of Italy's unconditional surrender will be used in the new War bond drive.

Radio Station WQXR here will give its copy of the momentous announcement and the bulletin that followed to the person who buys the most War bonds through its facilities today.

1,200 ITALIAN PRISONERS SOUGHT FOR N. Y. FARMS

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—(AP) Governor Dewey, taking quick cognizance of the fall of Italy, urged the U. S. Army today to assign at least 1,200 Italian prisoners of war to relieve a "desperate" labor shortage in New York fields and canneries.

The appeal, directed to Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, elicited no immediate reply from Washington.

Gov. Dewey's telegram, reporting an acute shortage in farm and canning-factory help, followed within a fortnight his plea for 30,000 volunteers to handle a fruit and vegetable crop estigated above 2,000,000 tons.

Terming "additional help imperative," Gov. Dewey informed Gen. Marshall that, "despite widespread success of the state recruitment program, volunteer labor is not sufficient to meet temporary peak needs resulting from unseasonable weather."

AUBURN PRISON GETS WAR AWARD

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Auburn prison has been awarded a pennant by the War Production Board for excellent performance in filling war contracts, and the prisoners will have a holiday for exercises commemorating the event.

Floyd M. Avery, superintendent of industries, announcing the award today, said that 300 inmates have been making Coast Guard and Maritime blankets, carpenters' and demolition chests for the Army and that 600 men have donated blood for the Red Cross.

The award will be made September 22 by a WPB representative.

LOWELL SCION PROTESTS WAR

Writes Roosevelt He Cannot Take Part In Conflict "Betraying Country"

[By the Associated Press]

Manchester, Mass., Sept. 9—Robert Traill Spence Lowell, Jr., said by a New York selective service official to have failed to report for induction yesterday, has made public a communication to President Roosevelt in which the scion of the famous Lowell family says he cannot participate in a war which he said might leave Europe and China "to the mercy of the U. S. S. R., a totalitarian tyranny committed to world revolution."

The young writer, cousin of the late A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and of Amy Lowell, the poet, addressed a 1,000-word "declaration of personal responsibility" to the President which concluded with the words, "I cannot honorably participate in a war whose prosecution, as far as I can judge, constitutes a betrayal of my country."

Cites It As "Principle"

Lowell, who studied at Harvard and specialized in poetry at Kenyon College, Gambrier, Ohio, said "it is a fundamental principle of our American democracy . . . that with us each individual citizen is called upon to make voluntary and responsible decisions on issues which concern the national welfare."

He said, "let us be honest; we intend the permanent destruction of Germany and Japan," adding: "If this program is carried out . . . it will destroy any possibility of European or Asiatic national autonomy; it will leave China and Europe . . . to the mercy of the U. S. S. R."

Refers It To U. S. Attorney

In New York, Col. Arthur V. McDermott, city selective service director, said that local Board 17 would refer Lowell's case to the United States Attorney's office.

K. Bertram Friedman, Assistant United States Attorney, announced he had received a letter from Lowell dated September 5 and advising Friedman of his decision not to appear for induction.

Friedman said he wrote Lowell, asking him to appear at his office to discuss the matter, and telling him no action would be taken against him pending further notification from selective service headquarters.

BULLITT'S INCOME RECORDS SOUGHT

Philadelphia GOP Regime Acts Against Democratic Aspirant For Mayor

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Sept. 9—The Republican-controlled city government of Philadelphia today filed a bill in equity against William C. Bullitt, Democratic candidate for Mayor and former Ambassador to France and Russia, seeking to require him to produce all records relating to his income and expenses for the years 1939 to 1942, inclusive.

"If the defendant is a resident of Philadelphia, as represented by him," the bill said, the city is unable "to properly compute and assess" tax payments due from him under Philadelphia's four-year-old, Republican-enacted, one per cent. municipal wage tax.

Some Democratic candidates, seeking to break the Republicans' twenty-seven-year tenure in the city government, have campaigned on a platform pledging repeal of the tax.

Filed Tax Returns

The bill said that the Girard Trust Company, acting for Bullitt, filed three yearly tax returns last August 19, giving Bullitt's address as in care of the bank. Notice that additional information would be required was served immediately, the suit said.

Girard Trust said in a letter filed with the bill that "in Mr. Bullitt's position as Ambassador to France, it was necessary for him to incur large expenses for which he was not reimbursed by the United States Government" and that all records of these expenses, like other embassy records, were destroyed on State Department orders when the Nazis entered Paris in 1940.

Bullitt has thirty days in which to file an answer.

GIANT AIRCRAFT HELD VICTORY KEY AGAINST JAPS

Major De Seversky Urges 3,000 Super-Planes of Nearly 100 Tons Each.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—(AP) Major Alexander P. De Seversky, hailing Italy's capitulation as a "victory through airpower" for the Allies, believes 3,000 super-planes larger than the 70-ton Martin Mars flying boat can turn the same trick against Japan.

Germany, he believes, can be blasted out of the war by the aerial route in less than a year.

"Man for man and gun for gun we probably can defeat the Japanese in the kind of warfare in which they are proficient, to which they are used, on land and on the sea.

"But why waste the lives and the time when Japan probably could be defeated by 3,000 planes, of the proper size and design. On the other hand, it could take 500,000 little planes to do the job."

The giant planes needed to defeat Japan are "something we don't have but could have had," continued the note dadvocate of aerial offensive as a major military weapon.

Expects No Reich Invasion

Major De Seversky, in Baltimore in connection with the opening of "Victory Through Airpower," a Walt Disney adaptation of his book by that name, said in an interview that he did not believe that Germany ever would be invaded, but would merely be "occupied" when the time comes, just as Italy is now being occupied.

The war, speed and stunt flyer said the Italian surrender became inevitable when the Allied planes took over supremacy of the skies.

"Victory through airpower does not mean the destruction of a nation," he said, adding that conquest could be accomplished by "assuming control of the air over the enemy's territory and holding over him the power to destroy."

HANDLING OF NEWS TO UNDERGO CHANGE

Managing Editors Told of Post-War Outlook at Conference.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9. — (AP) The possibility of a number of changes in methods of handling news in the future was considered today at the wartime conference of the Associated Press Managing Editors association.

William J. McCambridge, general manager of Press association, spoke of developments in radar, television and facsimile transmission, and advised news executives to "be alert to the changing conditions."

Stanley Barnett of the Cleveland Plain Dealer reported none of the newspapermen he consulted "expressed fear of the news competition of radio," and that they felt "radio newscasting had stimulated interest in the press." He quoted one of them as saying newspapers would have to meet post-war radio competition by improving themselves in a manner that would call for "more specialists, more background, higher speed and considerable resourcefulness."

Mr. McCambridge said for six or seven years he had advocated that newspapers get into the field of frequency modulation," not only because it would tie them into the radio field but because of the latent advantages it will eventually give them in other fields tied up with the dissemination of information to the public."

Bahamians To Harvest Apples

Winchester, Va., Sept. 9 (AP)—Approximately 125 Bahamians, who will assist with the apple harvest in this section, are expected to reach Winchester Saturday or Sunday, and will be ready for work Monday morning. They will be quartered at a camp near here.

Two Flyers Killed in Crash

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 9 (AP).—Second Lieutenant Charles E. Thompson, of Duquesne, Pa., and Aviation Cadet George Friga, of Auburn, N. Y., were killed in an airplane crash early today at George Field, Ill.

CARRIERS SEEN AS STRIKING AT JAPAN'S HEART

Forrestal Calls Them One of Our Most Potent Fleet Weapons.

Kansas City, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—James V. Forrestal, Under - Secretary of the Navy, described aircraft carriers today as one of America's most potent weapons for striking at the heart of Japan and said that by the year's end there would be more than fourteen first - line carriers with the fleet. "This does not include the small converted merchant-ship carriers which have already rendered distinguished service in combating the U-boats in the Atlantic," Mr. Forrestal told a War-Bond campaign luncheon here.

He pleaded for Mid-Western understanding of the Navy's role in world affairs and said that the powerful force being created should not be destroyed at the end of the war. The Under - Secretary said that since July 1, 1940, the Navy had spent $35,000,000,000 and that by the end of 1944 the tonnage would total about 5,000,000, or three and one-half times the fighting strength in mid-1940. The present tonnage is in excess of 2,000,000.

The Navy has ten times as many planes as in 1940 and an equal increase in the number of pilots, who total about 25,000, Mr. Forrestal said. He said that he was citing the Navy's accomplishments not because of a great feeling of satisfaction, but to show how the Navy was spending the money which the people are putting into War Bonds.

"We would like to have done better," he said. "We are by no means satisfied with the production of combat airplanes, in spite of the fact that seven out of every ten of the planes that we now receive are in the combat category."

Mr. Forrestal hinted that the American offensive in the Pacific saved Russia from a Japanese attack in Siberia and that the Russians were very appreciative. He said he believed that the Midway and Solomons battles were two of the great pivotal points of the war.

"I consider their importance in the great over-all global strategy is still not given full weight," he said, "although I have a sound basis for the statement that our Russian Allies, even in the midst of their appeal for a second front in Europe, were fully conscious and fully appreciative of the contribution the Navy made to the Russian cause in its bold seizure of the offensive at Guadalcanal last August." At the time of the Guadalcanal invasion many American military authorities believed that Japan was preparing to go to war with Russia.

WITH THE GERMAN FORCES, WHO HAVE TAKEN PART WITH US IN THE DEFENSE OF OUR HOMES, OUR FAMILIES, OUR HONOR."

ANOTHER BROADCAST SAID, "AIRMEN OF ITALY: WHAT TODAY TRAITOR BADOGLIO AND THE ENEMY GENERAL WOULD LIKE TO IMPOSE ON YOU IS THE MOST MONSTROUS INSOLENCE WHICH CAN BE ADDRESSED TO YOU. THE THOUGHT THAT THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE, THE MOST PURE AND BELOVED CREATION OF MUSSOLINI (BENITO MUSSOLINI), WHICH ALWAYS LIVED IN FLAMING ATMOSPHERE OF REVOLUTION FROM WHICH IT REACHED THE HIGHEST GOALS IN PEACE AS WELL AS IN WARTIME, MAY TODAY LAY DOWN ITS ARMS OR EVEN FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMAN ALLIES IS SO NAIVE AND PERFIDIOUS THAT IT IS WORTHY OF THOSE WHO WOVE THE CRIMINAL PLAN."

THE FLIERS WERE INSTRUCTED TO REMAIN IN TOUCH WITH THE NATIONAL FASCIST GOVERNMENT, COLLABORATE WITH "GERMAN ALLIED FORCES," REFUSE THE USE OF ITALIAN AIRFIELDS BY THE ALLIES AND DESTROY INSTALLATIONS WHICH MIGHT FALL IN "THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY."

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LONDON, SEPT.9-(AP)-GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST IN ITALIAN TODAY A NUMBER OF PROCLAMATIONS FROM THE "NEW NATIONAL FASCIST GOVERNMENT" IN BERLIN, CALLING ON ITALIAN AIRMEN AND SAILORS TO DISREGARD THE ORDERS OF THE "TRAITOR BADOGLIO" (MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO) AND THE "RIDICULOUS INSTRUCTIONS" OF THE ALLIES.

A BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAD BEEN GIVEN ORDERS TO "SINK OR ATTACK" ITALIAN VESSELS ATTEMPTING TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

ITALIAN SEAMEN WERE ORDERED TO "MAINTAIN THE MOST CORDIAL CONTACT

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LONDON, SEPT. 9 -(AP)- THE WORD "DINO" WAS CHALKED UP TODAY ON MANY DOORS AND WALLS OF LONDON'S SOHO DISTRICT.

IT IS THE FIRST NAME OF COUNT GRANDI, FORMER ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, WHO IS POPULAR AMONG LONDON ITALIANS.

LONDON, SEPT 9-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE SWISS GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED ITS TROOPS TO TAKE UP POSITIONS ALONG SWITZERLAND'S FRONTIERS.

LO SEPT 9-(AP)-COL. ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT whose PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE UNIT WITH THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCES HELPED LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE INVASION OF SICILY, HAS ARRIVED IN LONDON ON A SECRET MISSION, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S SON CAME FROM WASHINGTON, WHERE HE HAD ATTENDED A SERIES OF MILITARY CONFERENCES.

IMMEDIATELY UPON HIS ARRIVAL HERE, COL. ROOSEVELT, WHO SAID HE WAS STILL ATTACHED TO THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, CONFERRED WITH HIGH AIR FORCE OFFICIALS, INCLUDING COL. JAMES HALL, OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, CHIEF OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE UNIT OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

A LARGE PART OF ARMY INTELLIGENCE WORK, ESPECIALLY IN PREPARING FOR INVASION OPERATIONS, IS DONE BY THESE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS--KNOWN AS THE "EYES OF THE ARMY"--AND FROM THEIR REPORTS THE ARMY TECHNICAL STAFFS ARE ABLE TO LAY OUT MODELS OF BEACHES AND EVEN CITIES BEFORE AN ATTACK IS LAUNCHED.

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BY RICE YARNER

A BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, SEPT 9-(AP)-WITH THE SKY FULL OF "ANGELS" -- PROTECTING THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS -- FLYING FORTRESS CREWS WENT OUT WHISTLING AND CAME BACK SMILING FROM SMASHING ANOTHER FRENCH AIRBASE TODAY IN THE NON-STOP ATTACK ON WHAT REMAINS OF THE AXIS.

MOST PILOTS OF THE FORMATION WHICH PLASTERED THE FRENCH AIRBASE SAID THE MISSION BETWEEN BREAKFAST AND LUNCH ALMOST RESEMBLED AN AIRLINE TRIP. ALL HAD SLEPT CONTENTEDLY LAST NIGHT AFTER ITALY'S SURRENDER.

ONLY A FEW BURSTS OF FLAK WERE REPORTED AND, ACCORDING TO LT.J.A.BUTLER, ALAMO, TEX., ONE OF THE RAIDING PILOTS, THERE WERE "NO FIGHTERS CLOSE ENOUGH TO RECOGNIZE THEM."

"IT WAS SOMETHING YOU DREAM ABOUT GOING ON," HE ADDED, "EVEN THE P-47S DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO EXCEPT RIDE, SO FAR AS WE COULD SEE."

SGT.HERTBERT MAY, INDIO, CALIF., BALL TURRET GUNNER IN BUTLER'S SHIP, CALLED THE ESCORTING FIGHTERS, ANGELS WITH WINGS."

LT.MEYER BEGAD, 1830 SOUTH BRIDGEWAY AVE., CHICAGO, NAVIGATOR, SAID: "THEY'RE WELCOME TO WHAT'S LEFT OF THAT TARGET."

"THE P-47S REALLY DID A GOOD JOB," SAID LT.LESTER O.HEGSTAD, 651 NORTH LEAMINGTON AVE., CHICAGO, NAVIGATOR ON A FORTRESS.

"NOTHING COULD GET CLOSE TO US ON THE WAY IN OR ON THE WAY BACK, EVEN IF THERE WERE ENEMY PLANES TO TRY IT," HE DECLARED.

"IT WAS PRETTY EASY," SAID LT.ERNEST E.BOYCE, LODI, WIS., ONE OF THE COPILOTS IN A FORMATION LED BY MAJ.WILLIAM F.GILMORE, 24, ATLANTA, GA.

"WE PLASTERED BOMBS ALL OVER THE PLACE AND WE SAW LOTS OF OTHER FIELDS THAT HAD JUST AS GOOD A JOB DONE ON THEM," BOYCE SAID.

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BY ROBERT N.STURDEVANT

SEP 10 1943

AT A U.S. BOMBING BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT 9-(AP)-TRAFFIC OVER NORTHERN FRANCE TODAY LOOKED LIKE TIMES SQUARE AT ITS WILDEST.

VIRTUALLY SKY-DARKENING FORMATIONS OF AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES, SUPPORTED BY CLOUDS OF THUNDERBOLTS, GAVE A DEMONSTRATION OF THEIR CRUSHING AIR SUPERIORITY.

"THERE WERE SO MANY FORTS IN THE AIR TODAY IT LOOKED LIKE TIMES SQUARE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE," OBSERVED SGT.CLIFFORD M.HART OF WENATCHEE, WASH., TOP TURRET GUNNER, WHO PARTICIPATED IN A RAID ON VITRY-EN-ARTOIS.

LT.JOHN G.WINANT, JR., SON OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, WHO PILOTED THE FORT "TECH SUPPLY" IN A RAID ON BEAUMONT, SAID "THERE WERE MILLIONS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS UP THERE TODAY BUT THE AMERICAN P47S (THUNDERBOLTS) TOOK CARE OF THEM. I SAW SOME FLAK OFF THE RIGHT WING, BUT ONLY GOT ONE HOLE. THAT IS A RECORD FOR MY SHIP."

ONE OF THE DAY'S MOST SPECTACULAR VICTORIES WENT TO CAPT.WALKER M.MAURIN (927 WILDWOOD AVE) FORT WAYNE, IND., WHOSE THUNDERBOLT GUNS SHOT DOWN A FOCKE WULF-190 AS IT HOPPED ON THE FORTS NEAR PARIS FOR HIS THIRD ENEMY FIGHTER DOWNED IN AS MANY WEEKS.

WHILE SOME FORMATIONS ENCOUNTERED HEAVY FIGHTER OPPOSITION, OTHERS WERE VIRTUALLY FREE TO BOMB AT WILL, PARTICULARLY IN AN ATTACK ON THE LILLE-NORD AIRFIELD.

PILOT OF THE "MAJOR BALL," MAJ.ELZIA LEDOUX OF EUNICE, LA., SAID HE SAW ONLY ONE ENEMY FIGHTER DURING THE ENTIRE MISSION AND THAT WAS "A LONELY LITTLE GERMAN FIGHTER ABOUT 10,000 FEET BELOW US AND A HALF A MILE OFF ON ONE SIDE."

SGT.BASIL MAGINEAU OF DEARBORN, MICH., A WAIST-GUNNER, SAID HE HAD NOTHING TO DO SO HE HAD A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE THE BOMBING AT LILLE-VENDEVILLE.

"I PERSONALLY THINK THAT FIELD WILL NEVER BE USED BY ENEMY FIGHTERS AGAIN," HE COMMENTED.

THOMAS OF PENDLETON, ORE., RADIO OPERATOR ON THE "FRITZ BLITZ," WHO SAID "EVEN IF THE GERMANS BROKE THROUGH, THUNDERBOLTS WERE RIGHT ON THEM BEFORE THEY MADE A PASS." HIS FORMATION ATTACKED BEAUMONT.

LT.FRANK A.WISWALL OF BOONTON, N.J., BOMBARDIER ON THE "SHORT STRIDE, III," SAID HE THOUGHT HIS BOMBS HIT THE BEAUMONT TARGET, ADDING:

"THE DARNED GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE VERY EAGER--THEY CAME THROUGH THEIR OWN FLAK AND OUR P47 ESCORT IN AN EFFORT TO GET US, BUT TO NO AVAIL."

LT.HIRAM C.SKOGMO (3048 NORTH PROSPECT AVE) MILWAUKEE, WIS., PILOT OF THE "SIX NIGHTS IN TELEGMA" COMMENTED, "I'VE NEVER SEEN SO MANY FIGHTERS--ENEMY AS WELL AS OUR OWN. P47S WERE CHASING THEM ALL OVER THE SKY."

MAJ.CHARLES J.CHAMBERLAIN, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, GROUP OPERATIONS OFFICER, WHO FLEW AS A CO-PILOT ON THE RAID ON BEAUMONT SAID:

"I'D LIKE TO THROW A PARTY FOR ALL OF THOSE P47 PILOTS. THEY CAME RIGHT INTO THE FORMATION. THEY WEREN'T WORRYING ABOUT OUR BULLETS. THEY WERE AFTER FW109S. IT WAS THE MOST PERFECT COVER I EVER SAW."

OF A RAID ON BEAUVAIS, LT.WILLIAM O.HUBBA OF CRAWFORDSVILLE,

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IND., A FORMER ACTOR FOR WARNER BROTHERS, REPORTED:

"OUR BOMBS LANDED ON FUEL OIL AND AMMUNITION DUMPS. THE SMOKE CAME UP ABOUT 5,000 FEET. I SAW ONE OF GOERINGS SQUADRONS APPROACHING OUR FORMATION, BUT THEY DOVE DOWN AND WENT AROUND AFTER THE P47S STARTED FOR THEM."

LT.ANTHONY C.GOSPODAR OF ELK RIVER, MINN., A NAVIGATOR, REMARKED "WE WALKED ACROSS THE COAST AND DROPPED BOMBS ON AN AIRFIELD.

CREWS OF MEDIUM BOMBERS, WHICH HIT BOULOGNE, SAID THE ENTIRE TARGET AREA WAS BLANKETED UNDER THE SMOKE OF HUNDREDS OF BOMBS.

"DENSE BLACK SMOKE ROSE LIKE A CLOUD," SAID STAFF SGT.MAURICE R.PAGE OF HILLSBORO, N.H., TAILGUNNER ON THE "BUFFALO GAL." HE ADDED:

"I THINK HITLER MUST HAVE HAD A BAD TASTE IN HIS MOUTH THIS MORNING."

SB816PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS SEP 10 1943

A SOUTH BRITISH PORT, SEPT. 9-(AP)-ALLIED AIR AND SEA DOMINATION OF THE INVASION AVENUE TO WESTERN EUROPE WAS DRAMATICALLY ILLUSTRATED TODAY WHEN LARGE CONVOYS OF TRANSPORT-TYPE SHIPS PENETRATED DEEP INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, WITHIN GUN-RANGE OF THE GERMANS' ATLANTIC WALL, WITHOUT CHALLENGE FROM THE NAZIS.

ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER FOR TODAY'S INVASION DRESS-REHEARSAL, I WATCHED THE FIRST LARGE GROUP OF SEA GOING TRANSPORTS SAIL UNMOLESTED BEYOND ANY POINT REACHED BY SUCH HEAVY BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE.

BRITISH SEAMEN MANNING THEIR GUNS ITCHED FOR A SHOT AT ENEMY SURFACE OR AERIAL CRAFT BUT THEY SAW ONLY SWARMS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES SHUTTLING BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

AFTER TURNING HOMEWARD, THESE WESTBOUND CONVOYS MINGLED WITH EASTBOUND CONVOYS IN SUCH PROFUSION THAT THE CHANNEL TRAFFIC WAS COMPARED BY ONE OBSERVER TO "THE STRAND (ENGLAND'S EQUIVALENT OF NEW YORK'S 42ND AND BROADWAY) AT RUSH HOUR."

MIXED WITH THE HEAVY MERCHANT SHIPS AND DESTROYERS WERE SCORES OF TANK-LANDING CRAFT AND OTHER INVASION-TYPE BARGES WHICH RODE THE CHOPPY CHANNEL IN BLAND DEFIANCE OF THE CROSS-CHANNEL ENEMY.

DESTROYER CREWS, WHO IN NIGHT PATROLS HAVE FOUND THE GERMANS RELUCTANT TO CLASH, NEVERTHELESS EXPRESSED GREAT PLEASURE TO FIND THE CHANNEL ALTOGETHER CLEAR OF NAZI PLANES. REPEATEDLY LOOKOUTS CALLED "PLANES APPROACHING" AND GUN CREWS STRIPPED FOR ACTION, ONLY TO HEAR THE ASSURANCE "THEY'RE MORE OF OURS."

EJ932PEW

ADD MOSCOW (CASSIDY) xxx SALIENT

CAPTURE OF STALINO AND THE DONETS BASIN, TRIUMPHANTLY ANNOUNCED IN MOSCOW BY THE THUNDER OF A 224-GUN SALUTE, RETURNED TO RUSSIA HER RICHEST INDUSTRIAL REGION. WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION WAS ASSUMED TO HAVE BEEN INFLICTED ON THE BASIN DURING THE TWO YEARS OF NAZI OCCUPATION, THE BITTER SUMMER CAMPAIGN AND THE GERMAN RETREAT, BUT RESTORATION OF THEIR BADLY-NEEDED COAL DEPOSITS WAS WELCOMED BY THE RUSSIANS.

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THE DONETS BASIN VICTORY ALSO BROUGHT FRESH FAME TO TWO OF PREMIER STALIN'S MOST BRILLIANT MILITARY COMMANDERS-GEN. GEODOR TOLBUKHIN, COMMANDING THE SOUTHERN ARMY, AND GEN. RODION Y. MALINOVSKY IN CHARGE OF THE SOUTHWESTERN ARMY. IT WAS TOLBUKHIN WHO CAPTURED TAGANROG, KEY PORT ON THE SEA OF AZOV, WHICH REALLY STARTED THE CLEANUP OF THE DONETS BASIN. TAGANROG WAS THE SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE MIUS RIVER LINE AND HAD BEEN A MAIN GERMA BASE SINCE 1941.

MALINOVSKY WAS CITED BY STALIN FOR HIS DEFEAT OF GERMAN GEN. VON MANNSTEIN'S EFFORTS TO RELIEVE THE GERMAN SIXTH ARMY DURING THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD.

STALINO FELL AFTER FIERCE STREET FIGHTING, THE SOVIET WAR BULLETIN SAID, ALTHOUGH THE NAZIS HAD ANNOUNCED EARLIER THAT THEY HAD ABANDONED THE CITY AND DESTROYED ITS INSTALLATIONS. SOVIET FORCES REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF LARGE STORES OF AMMUNITION AND OTHER IMPORTANT WAR MATERIAL.

NORTH OF STALINO, RUSSIAN CLEANUP COLUMNS ROUTED THE GERMANS FROM KRASNOARMEISOKOYE IN SUCH A HURRY THAT THEY FOUND 19 GERMAN WARPLANES INTACT ON THE TOWN'S AIRPORT. SEVERAL FULLY-LOADED TROOP SUPPLY TRAINS WERE ALSO FOUND ABANDONED.

EYEWITNESS TELLS
GERMAN REACTIONS
TO FORTRESS RAID

SAW FOCKE-WULFE PLANT
AT WARNEMUENDE

'DISAPPEAR' (450)

BY EDWIN SHANKE

SEP 10 1943

(ADVANCE)..STOCKHOLM--(AP)--FLYING FORTRESSES DESTROYED THE FOCKE-WULF AIRPLANE FACTORY AT WARNEMUENDE JULY 29 AND MADE THE GERMAN RESIDENTS REALIZE THE FUTILITY OF THEIR OWN DEFENSES, AN EYEWITNESS SAID ON ARRIVAL HERE.

HE TOLD OF TWO GERMAN "DISAPPEARING ACTS." THIS IS HIS ACCOUNT, ONE OF THE FIRST EYEWITNESS STORIES ON HOW THE GERMANS REACT WHEN THE FORTRESSES COME OVER IN DAYLIGHT:

"AIR RAID ALARMS AT WARNEMUENDE SCREECHED AT 9 A.M. ON JULY 29, BUT FEW PAID ANY ATTENTION. IT WAS THE FIRST DAYLIGHT ALARM IN THE BALTIC SEAPORT.

"SOME PAUSED, LOOKED INTO THE BRILLIANT SKY AND SAW NO DANGER. IT'S A SCOUT PLANE, PERHAPS, OUGHT. TT

T "SOME PAUSED, LOOKED INTO THE BRILLIANT SKY AND SAW NO DANGER. IT'S A SCOUT PLANE, PERHAPS, THEY THOUGHT. THEN THE ACK-ACK FLASHED INTO ACTION. NONE COULD SEE ENEMY PLANES. THEN, BY WATCHING CLOSELY, TINY SPECKS COULD BE SPOTTED MOVING ACROSS THE SKY, BUT AT SUCH AN ALTITUDE THEY WERE ABOVE THE PUFFS OF THE EXPLODING ACK-ACK.

"THEN THERE WAS A CRASH AND THE EARTH TREMBLED. THE FLYING FORTRESSES HAD DROPPED A LOAD OF EXPLOSIVES. SLOWLY THEY TURNED. I COULD COUNT 17. ACROSS THE WAY I COULD SEE THE ARADO PLANT WHICH MAKES FOCKE-WULF PLANES. I KNEW THAT PLANT LIKE AN APPLE TREE IN MY OWN BACK YARD.

"THERE WAS ANOTHER CRASH. THE ARADO PLANT SIMPLY WASN'T THERE

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ANY LONGER. IT HAD DISAPPEARED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SINGLE WORKSHOP. OTHER BOMBS SANK THREE SMALL SHIPS IN PORT AND A MINE LAYER LOADING MINES BLEW SKY HIGH. THE EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE WAS ASTONISHING. THEY DROPPED TENSED ARMS LIMPLY TO THEIR SIDES, SHOOK THEIR HEADS UNBELIEVINGLY AND DECLARED, 'IF THAT CAN HAPPEN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, OUR SITUATION MUST REALLY BE BAD.'

"NO FIGHTERS COULD BE SEEN OVER WARNEMUENDE TO DRIVE OFF THE RAIDERS. THE GERMANS GENERALLY EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT 'THOSE AMERICAN PLANES MUST BE TOO HEAVILY ARMED FOR OUR FIGHTERS TO CHALLENGE.'

"THAT LESSON IN DEADLY ACCURATE BOMBING WAS WELL LEARNED BY THE GERMANS. THEY SCRAMBLE FOR SHELTERS NOW, SOMETHING THEY DIDN'T DO AT FIRST, AND IN THEIR HOMES SUIT CASES, LABELED WITH FAMILY NAMES AND CONTAINING ESSENTIALS, STAND READY TO BE SNATCHED UP FOR THE RACE TO SAFETY."

THIS SAME SOURCE TOLD OF ANOTHER TYPE OF DISAPPEARING ACT WHICH REFLECTS THE SQUEEZE FOR MANPOWER IN GERMANY AND THE LENGTHS TO WHICH THE GERMAN ARMY IS GOING IN ORDER TO KEEP ITS RANKS FILLED.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, THERE WAS ONE GERMAN ARMY GUARD FOR EVERY 10 PRISONERS OF WAR AT WORK. LATER THERE WAS ONE FOR 50, THEN ONE FOR 100.

AS HITLER'S NEED FOR CANNON FODDER GREW GREATER, THE PROGRESSION WAS STEPPED UP UNTIL TODAY THERE IS ONE GUARD FOR EVERY 200 PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE SAME TREND WAS NOTED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN AIRFIELD AT WARNEMUENDE. SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE WORKERS THERE NOW ARE FOREIGNERS WHO HAVE TAKEN THE PLACE OF GERMANS, AND OF THE ORIGINAL SIX ENGINEERS AND 12 FOREMEN SUPERVISING THE JOB, THERE IS NOW ONE MILITARY ENGINEER AND ONE CIVILIAN TECHNICIAN.

IT IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT THE SAME TREND OF REPLACING GERMANS WITH FOREIGNERS IS RATHER GENERAL THROUGHOUT GERMANY AS THE SHORTAGE OF MEN GROWS MORE AND MORE ACUTE.

INSTRUCTIONS, MEANTIME WERE ISSUED, TO GIVE RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR WORKING IN GERMANY BETTER TREATMENT AND BETTER FOOD BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN FLEEING EAST, NOT ONLY CAUSING GAPS IN THE WORK RANKS, BUT ALSO ORGANIZING OR JOINING GUERRILLA BANDS PREYING ON GERMAN MILITARY UNITS ESPECIALLY IN POLAND.

(END OF SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, SEPT.10. SENT SEPT.7)

MK143AEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 9-(AP)-THE BERN NEWSPAPER DER BUND SAID TODAY THE NAZI-SPONSORED "NATIONAL FASCIST GOVERNMENT" IN MUNICH WAS STRIVING TO PERSUADE 250,000 ITALIAN WORKERS IN GERMANY TO JOIN A BLACKSHIRT "ARMY OF LIBERATION" TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE THE GERMANS.

ROBERTO FARINACCI, FORMER FASCIST PARTY SECRETARY, WAS IDENTIFIED AS THE HEAD OF THIS VERSION OF THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE BY DER BUND'S DISPATCH, FROM THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER TOWN OF CHIASSO.

THERE WERE CONFLICTING REPORTS AT THE FRONTIER ON THE MILITARY SITUATION. SOME STATED THAT GENOA WAS FIRMLY IN GERMAN HANDS; OTHERS THAT THE ITALIANS WERE DISARMING THE GERMANS IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN ITALY. MOST REPORTS AGREED THAT MILAN AND TURIN WERE FIRMLY HELD

BY THE ITALIANS, BUT ARMED CLASHES WERE EXPECTED.

THE MUNICH FASCIST "GOVERNMENT" WAS REPORTED SENDING AGENTS THROUGHOUT NORTHERN ITALY TO BRIBE AND THREATEN THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND ITALIAN TROOPS IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN FORCES FOR A GERMAN-LED MARCH AGAINST THE ALLIES.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF ITALIAN WORKERS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ISSUED A PROCLAMATION IN ITALY DECLARING THAT: "WITH THE CONCLUSION OF THE ARMISTICE OUR GREATEST CLAIM IS REALIZED. WE SHARE YOUR JOY. WORK MUST BE CONTINUED IN AN ORDERLY FASHION. WE UNITE AGAINST ALL WHO HAVE FOOLISH ILLUSIONS TO RESTORE THE IMPOSSIBLE."

(BERLIN RADIO, QUOTING A DISPATCH FROM BERN, SAID MORE THAN 2,000 TALIAN SOLDIERS HAD BEEN INTERNED IN SWITZERLAND AFTER FLEEING 'ROM ITALY.)

JS1156PEW

LISBON, SEPT. 9-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO SAID TODAY THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF SIX ITALIAN POLITICAL GROUPS, INCLUDING THE CATHOLIC ACTION AND THE COMMUNIST PARTIES, HAD ISSUED A MANIFESTO PROMISING TO DEFEND ITALY AND WORK FOR THE RE-CONQUEST OF FULL LIBERTY.

SEP 10 1943

THE REPORT SAID REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARTIES IN ROME CALLED ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THEN ANNOUNCED THAT THE ARMISTICE "WAS THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS RESTORATION OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY."

"ITALIANS, NOW SIDE BY SIDE WITH THEIR BROTHERS IN ARMS, WILL DEFEND THE MOTHER COUNTRY WITH DECISION AND ENTHUSIASM IN THE IDEAL OF LIBERTY," IT WAS SAID. "WE SHALL WORK TO RE-CONQUER FULL LIBERTY AND HELP SAVE THE WORLD."

EJ952PEW

MADRID, SEPT.9-(AP)-THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS STATIONED IN THE VERONA AND TRENTINO AREAS OF NORTHERN ITALY WERE PULLED BACK INTO GERMANY THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS YESTERDAY, REPORTS FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER SAID TODAY.

SEP 10 1943

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS ORIGINATING FROM ITALIANS SAID ALLIED LANDINGS HAD BEEN MADE NOT ONLY AT NAPLES, BUT ALSO AT OSTIA, PORT OF ROME.

EYEWITNESS REPORTS FROM ITALY SAID THE ITALIAN ARMY, AFTER A SWIFT SERIES OF MEETINGS OF ITS LEADERS WITH POLITICAL AND LABOR LEADERS, WAS IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF BOTH TURIN AND MILAN, VITAL NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL CITIES, AND THEIR OUTLYING AIRPORTS.

TROOPS WERE RUSHED TO THE CHIEF AIRPORTS AROUND MILAN YESTERDAY TO PREVENT THEIR SEIZURE BY THE GERMANS.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID BATTLES BETWEEN GERMANS AND ITALIANS TOOK PLACE THROUGHOUT THE PO REGION.

A STEFANI, ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORT SAID THE ITALIAN PRESS WAS UNANIMOUS IN URGING ITALIANS TO FOLLOW THE ORDERS OF PREMIER MARSHAL BADOGLIO TO CEASE RESISTANCE TO THE ALLIES.

BADOGLIO'S DECISION TO TAKE ITALY OUT OF THE WAR WAS SAID BY EYE-WITNESSES TO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN MILAN AND TURIN WITH WILD ENTHUSIASM

OTHER REPORTS ORIGINATING FROM ITALIANS SAID ADDITIONAL ALLIED LANDINGS HAD BEEN MADE IN SARDINIA, WHILE ITALIAN FORCES IN CORSICA WERE EXPECTING ALLIED PLANES TO MAKE AT LEAST TOKEN"

WERE EXPECTING ALLIED PLANES TO MAKE AT LEAST "TOKEN" LANDINGS AT THE AIRFIELDS THERE. THESE FIELDS WERE SAID TO BE COMPLETELY IN ITALIAN POSSESSION.

1943

30.24— 8247

THE ITALIAN EMBASSY IN MADRID INDICATED CLEARLY THAT THE ROBERTO FARINACCI PUPPET REGIME SET UP BY GERMANY WOULD BE GIVEN LITTLE SUPPORT BY ITALIANS.

AN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID THE EMBASSY HERE REMAINED UNDER ORDERS OF THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT AND HAD NO COMMUNICATION WITH FARINACCI.

ONE CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT WAS THE REACTION OF THE CROATS HERE. A CROAT DIPLOMAT TOLD A FRIEND THAT UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES THE NAZI PUPPET REGIMES OF CROATIA AND YUGOSLAVIA WOULD "FALL TO PIECES AT THE FIRST NEWS OF AN ALLIED LANDING IN THE BALKANS."

ANTE PAVELIC, THE PUPPET PREMIER OF CROATIA, WAS REPORTED PACKING HIS BAGS READY TO LEAVE THE KINGLESS KINGDOM.

XM124PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE SEP 10 1943

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

VIBO VALENTIA, ITALY, SEPT. 8-(DELAYED) (AP)-A BOYISH AMERICAN DIVE-BOMBER PILOT WHO SPENT FIVE DAYS IN THE TYRRHENIAN SEA AFTER HE PARACHUTED FROM HIS FLAK-DAMAGED PLANE HELPED WELCOME THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TO VIGO VALENTIA TONIGHT.

UNMARKED BY HIS PROLONGED BRUSH WITH DEATH LAST MONTH, 21-YEAR-OLD LIEUT.GEORGE R.FORBES OF 418 CLINTON AVE., ALBANY,N.Y., WATCHED GERMAN PANZERS AND GUNS FLEE THROUGH THE TOWN THIS AFTERNOON--AND AT 7:30 P.M. THE FIRST BRITISH MACHINEGUN CARRIER RATTLED INTO THE MAIN SQUARE.

MEDICAL ORDERLIES WHO HAD REFUSED TO KEEP FORBES UNDER STRICT GUARD DESPITE GERMAN PROTESTS STOOD GLEEFULLY BY HIS SIDE TO SEE THE BIGGEST EVENT OF VIBO VALENTIA'S MODERN HISTORY.

"I AM LUCKY TO BE ALIVE," THE BLOND, BLUE-EYED FLIER SAID. "FIVE DAYS IN THE DRINK WAS AN AWFULLY LONG TIME. AND NOW I'M LUCKIER STILL TO BE AN EX-PRISONER OF WAR."

N FORBES SAID THAT SHELLS FROM THE GROUND BATTERIES HAD STRUCK HIS A-36 AS HE DIVED ON A RAILWAY TARGET NEAR CATANZARO AUG. 18.

"I NURSED THE OLD CRATE ALONG UNTIL WE GOT OFF THE WEST COAST ABOUT 10 MILES AND THEN I SIMPLY HAD TO BAIL OUT," HE RELATED. "I HAD A RUBBER DINGHY AND DRIFTED ABOUT IN IT ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT, GETTING THIRSTIER AND HUNGRIER, FOR I HAD NO FOOD NOR WATER. I TRIED PADDLING IN THE DIRECTION OF LAND BUT COULDN'T MAKA ANY HEADWAY. THE CURRENT WAS QUITE SWIFT, GOING NORTH BY DAY AND SOUTH BY NIGHT--BUT NEVER TOWARDS SHORE.

"THE SECOND DAY, UNDER THE BOILING SUN, I THOUGHT I WOULD GO CRA FROM THIRST.

"I WAS GETTING NOWHERE IN THE DINGHY AND MY TONGUE WAS SWELLIN I DECIDED IT WAS BETTER TO LEAVE THE DINGHY AND FLOAT AROUND IN M 'MAE WEST' AND FIGURE ON ABSORBING ENOUGH WATER THROUGH MY SKIN TO KEEP ALIVE. IT WORKED. THE THIRD AND FOURTH DAYS WENT BY AND I I MY BRAIN GETTING HAZIER AND THE SORES FROM THE SUN AND SALT WATER MY BODY WERE EXTREMELY PAINFUL.

"I FINALLY GOT DELIRIOUS AND WASN'T SURE OF THE TIME, BUT I THINK IT WAS THE FIFTH DAY THAT I THREW AWAY THE 'MAE WEST' AND STARTED TO SWIM TOWARDS THE LAND THAT I COULDN'T REACH EITHER IN THE DINGHY OR THE BOBBING LIFE JACKET. I SWAM AND SWAM--THROUGH THE MORNING AND INTO LATE AFTERNOON AND I WAS AMAZED THAT I HAD ANY STRENGTH LEFT

1943

IN MY ARMS. I WAS PRETTY NEAR SHORE--PERHAPS A QUARTER OF A MILE--AND ABOUT A GONER WHEN TWO OLD ITALIAN FISHERMEN PICKED ME UP IN THEIR ROWBOAT. I LOST CONSCIOUSNESS AND WOKE UP IN A NICE HOSPITAL HERE.

"THERE WAS NOTHING MUCH WRONG WITH ME EXCEPT EXHAUSTION AND THE SKIN SORES AND THE ITALIANS WERE KIND TO ME, AS IF I HAD BEEN THEIR BROTHER. THEY NEVER PUT A GUARD OVER ME AND AS SOON AS I COULD WALK ABOUT I COULD AMBLE ABOUT THE NEIGHBORHOOD AS MUCH AS I PLEASED. THE GERMANS HAD BEEN RETREATING THROUGH HERE EVER SINCE THE FIRST DAY OF TH INVASION BUT TODAY THEY REALLY PUT ON THE STEAM.

"LOTS OF ITALIANS TOLD ME THEY WANTED TO FIGHT ON MY SIDE AGAINST THE GERMANS. I AM SURE THEY MEANT IT, TOO. I HAVE BEEN VERY WELL TREATED. ABOUT THE ONLY THING I WOULD LIKE RIGHT NOW IS AN AMERICAN CIGARET."

FORBES' HOSPITAL MATES WERE TWO BRITISH PRISONERS--PARATROOPER ALAN SEIARMAN, 21, WHO WAS CAPTURED IN SICILY SEVEN WEEKS AGO; AND INFANTRYMAN EDWARD MCBRIDE, WHO WAS ALSO CAPTURED IN SICILY, DURING THE FIGHTING ON CATANIA PLAIN.

RQ618PEW

ADD ALLIED H.Q. NAFRICA xxx NOW SEP 10 1943

Another participant of the frascati raid, lt. jack e. kruppenburg, 2216 a st, bellingham, wash., commented, "i don't see how anything could be left standing after we smashed the german headquarters."

Fortress gunners, credited with victories over enemy fighters, included: staff sergeants merton w. latshaw, johnstown, pa.; robert t. dennis, fisher, ark.; robert f. king, overton, tex.; frank horner, shattuck, okla.; geo adams, 310 platt st., sterling, colo.; robert g. moody, 37 third st. newark, n.j.; willis j. sheldon, 815 burleigh st. yankton, s.d.; homer h. hutchinson, buchanan, ga.; william k. gulfoil, 6239 n. fairfield ave., chicago, ill.; sgt joseph r. hunt, 998 hillview st., highland, calif.; merlin i. mccloud, maddock, n.d.; monroe o. sherbet, cutbank, ont.; thomas f. reich, 125 main st. dobbs ferry, n.y.; willard l. rutledge, snoqualmie falls, wash.; john paunes kie, 2142 butternut st., detroit, mich.; william bowers, 514 70 ave., knoxville, tenn.; frank ciszek, 720 schuyler st., utica, n.y.; bernard lebowitz, 1662 marine parkway, brooklyn, n.y.; warren j. landry, basile, l and charles h. peugh, 1608 globe st. east liverpool, o.; lieutenant ottie b. jackson, 2738 12th st., port arthur, tex.; and tech. sergeants stanley j. austin, burwell, neb.; joseph h. chilek, 1126 spring st., avoca, pa.; c.w. grist, 848 putnam ave., zanesville, o., and f.r.d. bowker, thomas danielson, conn., and sergeant alfred j. sousa, 31 madi-

son ave., lowell, mass.

American marauder mediums lacked a fig ter escort in their raid on sapri yesterday, but the flight commander, major jack s. sims, 902 w. lovell st., kalamazoo, mich., called it, "strictly a milk run. the boys hit the target right on the button."

Staff sgt. clarence h. miles, jr., 522 n. hyde park ave., durham, n.c who was in the tail of his plane reported anti-aircraft fire coming up when he went over. But "we still smashed the bridges," he said.

ln/norgaards1211 1015

30.24— 8249

(EDITOR'S NOTE: EDWARD KENNEDY, WHO FILED THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIVE STORY ON NAPLES FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, WAS A MEMBER OF THE STAFF IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN ROME AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.)

SEP 10 1943

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 9-(AP)-THE NAPLES AREA, WHICH TODAY BECAME A NEW BATTLEFIELD ON THE ITALIAN PENINSULA, HAS ALREADY BEEN HARD HIT BY MANY AIR RAIDS WHICH HAVE LAID WASTE THE CITY'S WATERFRONT, RAZED COUNTLESS BUILDINGS AND SMASHED UP COMMUNICATIONS, ESPECIALLY RAILROAD INSTALLATIONS.

IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS ALONE THERE HAVE BEEN 54 RAIDS ON THE NAPLES REGION AS A SOFTENING-UP PROCESS FOR THE ALLIED LANDINGS. FLYING FORTRESSES AND AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS HAVE WROUGHT HAVOC BY DAY AND THE BRITISH WELLINGTONS HAVE ATTACKED BY NIGHT.

CIVILIANS NOT ENGAGED IN VITAL WORK WERE ORDERED TO ABANDON THE CITY WEEKS AGO AND A LARGE PART OF NAPLES' TEEMING POPULATION OF 1,000,000 HAS TAKEN TO THE HILLS OR GONE TO LIVE WITH RELATIVES IN SMALLER TOWNS.

NAPLES IS THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTH CENTRAL ITALY AND THE COUNTRY'S SECOND LARGEST PORT. ITS TONNAGE IN NORMAL TIMES IS EXCEEDED ONLY BY THAT OF GENOA, AND IT IS AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD CENTER.

WHILE ITS INDUSTRIES DO NOT COMPARE WITH THOSE OF MILAN AND TURIN, THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY INCREASE IN INDUSTRIALIZATION IN RECENT YEARS AND IT IS AN IMPORTANT CANNING CENTER.

THE PROVINCE OF NAPLES HAS OVER TWO MILLION POPULATION AND IS NORMALLY ONE OF THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED AREAS OF THE WORLD.

ON THE MAINLAND TO THE EAST OF THE CITY STANDS VESUVIUS, USUALLY EMITTING STEAM. THE PANORAMA CHANGES ALMOST WITH EVERY STEP TAKEN AS ONE WALKS ALONG THE NAPLES WATERFRONT.

AT THE WATER'S EDGE ARE MANY RESTAURANTS FAMOUS FOR BOTH SPAGHETTI AND MUSIC--AT LEAST THEY WERE IN PEACE TIME. THEY LOOK OUT ON THE CASTLE OF THE AGE-OLD FORTRESS BUILT ON A ROCK IN THE HARBOR.

RESIDENTS OF NAPLES ARE MOSTLY POOR PEOPLE AND LIVING STANDARDS ARE LOW, BUT THEY ARE CAREFREE AND HAPPY AND MUSICAL. NEAPOLITAN FOLK SONGS ARE KNOWN THE WORLD OVER. IN NORMAL TIMES ONE RARELY

WALKED FAR IN NAPLES WITHOUT HEARING THE STRUMMING OF A MANDOLIN AND A BURST OF SONG. ITINERANT MUSICIANS WENT IN AND OUT OF RESTAURANTS PASSING THE HAT AFTER THEIR PERFORMANCES.

NAPLES NEVER TOOK TO FASCISM LIKE THE NORTHERN ITALIAN CITIES, BUT NEAPOLITANS LIKE CELEBRATIONS AND WHEN THE DUCE APPEARED--HE HAD A BALCONY IN NAPLES AS WELL AS ROME--THEY USUALLY GAVE HIM A NOISY WELCOME.

NEAPOLITANS ALSO LIKED FIREWORKS AND HAD PLENTY OF THEM ON THEIR FAVORITE SAINTS' DAYS AND ON OTHER FESTIVE OCCASIONS. AFTER THE BOMBING THEY HAVE RECEIVED THEY MAY HAVE LOST THEIR TASTE FOR THEM.

ALGIERS, SEPT.9-(AP)-THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION ODAY INFORMED WASHINGTON, LONDON AND MOSCOW IT WISHED TO PARTICIPATE N THE NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE TO PROTECT THE ITAL INTERESTS OF FRANCE.

SEP 10 1943

APPARENTLY SLIGHTED BY THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT WHICH SAID THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS HAD APPROVED GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S ARMISTICE TERMS, THE COMMITTEE SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THE ARMIES OF FRANCE HAD "GLORIOUSLY CONTRIBUTED" TO THE CAPITULATION OF ITALY.

"THESE EFFORTS AND SACRIFICES WILL BE CONTINUED AND EXPANDED UNTIL TOTAL VICTORY IS ACHIEVED OVER ALL THE AXIS POWERS," THE COMMITTEE STATEMENT SAID. "THE COMMITTEE HAS ALREADY MADE KNOWN TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF LONDON, WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW THE POSITION OF FRANCE AS TO THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE WHILE IT WAS IN PREPARATION. IT HAS DECIDED TO MAKE CLEAR AGAIN TO THESE GOVERNMENTS AS WELL AS TO OTHER STATES AT WAR WITH ITALY THE INDISPENSABLE CONDITIONS REGARDING THE VITAL INTERESTS OF THE FRENCH HOMELAND AND EMPIRE INTERESTS WHICH IMPLY FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN ALL NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING ITALY."

ADD AMER. BOMBERS OVER RANGOON (WIANT) xxx SAFELY

all told, four big waves of liberators dropped more than 100,000 pounds of bombs on japanese installations in rang on.

SEP 10 1943

in a plane piloted by lt. james barton, 22, of binghamton, n.y., whose wife is a student at kent state university in ohio, i saw explosives aimed by bombardier lt. tanley hood, 23, of colville, wash., crash into and around a 400-foot freighter anchored in the rangoon river.

lt. hood, whose relatives live at seven, w. ~~##~~ 40th way, kansas city, scored two direct hits just aft of midship. i saw two great circular flashes ~~of~~ flame, and then angry black clouds of smoke swirled skyward as hood's bombs dug deeply into the vessel.

other planes in our wave led by lt. ~~##~~ gordon wilson, 26, of covington, ky., scored at least four more hits on the same vessel in addition to sinking another craft. another freighter cargo vessel was hit by other waves.

zeros jumped us right after we had made the bombing run. the next 50 minutes seemed like 50 years.

30-24— 8251

it was the first time in nine months of combat flying that i'd seen an enemy aircraft, and i hope i never see them again.

the horrible suspense while the japanese streaked at us with cannons and machineguns blazing turned to indescribable relief when the bullets missed us, and left me shaking like a leaf. the notes i wrote then were unreadable later.

the japanese came from all directions, sometimes two or three at a time. their aim was bad, otherwise i might not be writing this.

i was leaning over the shoulder of co-pilot, lt.-col. bertram harrison, 26, of lees burg, va., when a piece of ack shattered the windshield in front of our faces, showering us with glass. none of us was injured but all of us were unnerved.

"i thought they got me," col. harrison said. "that was too close for comfort."

it was the second raid in three days for harrison who has just arrived from the states. on his first raid over the andaman islands he had returned on three engines.

"i guess i must be bad luck," said harrison, a west pointer whose wife and year-old daughter are living at san angelo, tex.

the japanese made pass after pass until we were far out over the bay of bengal, but our gunners expertly kept them 75 or more yards away.

other crew members were lt. james alexander, 23, of austin tex., the navigator; sgt. william hays, 20, of bloomington, ind.; sgt. henry speik, 24, of faucett, mo.; sgt. chester perigo, 21, of sperry, okla; sgt. robert stantorf, 28, of conrad, mont.; and sgt. verl frost, 23, of wasco, calif.

after the battle we were ankle deep in shells and the plane was filled with acrid smoke.

barton pointed to a shot-up plane off our left wing piloted by lt. william larking, 22, of east rutherford, n.j.

"i guess we were pretty lucky, at that," barton said after we landed.

back at the base, alexander exclaimed:

"thank god we are able to put our feet on the ground." #

MOSCOW, SEP 9-(AP)-ONE OF THE FIRST SOVIET REACTIONS TO THE ITALIAN SURRENDER WAS A CARTOON PUBLISHED IN RED STAR, THE ARMY ORGAN, SHOWING A LONG SAW GRIPPED BY RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND BRITISH HANDS CUTTING OFF HITLER'S ITALIAN LEG.

THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL, SAID THAT "NOW THAT ITALY IS OUT OF THE RANKS AND THE HITLERITE CAMP IS SPLIT, ALL THINKING PEOPLE WILL HAVE NO DOUBT THAT NEW AND EXTREMELY FAVORABLE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN CREATED FOR THE QUICKEST DEFEAT OF HITLERITE GERMANY ITSELF, THE MAIN ENEMY OF ALL FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLE."

SEP 10 1943

SW1155AEW

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

(WITH PACIFIC WAR)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.9-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING HEADQUARTERS FROM THE AREA WHERE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN PARATROOPERS LANDED IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY SEPTEMBER 5 REVEAL AMAZING FORTITUDE AMONG THE UNITED STATES WOUNDED AND ASTONISHING SPEED IN PLACING THE AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY IN FIRE.

ALTHOUGH THE LANDING WAS UNOPPOSED, THERE WERE A FEW CASUALTIES. THESE WERE BROUGHT TO THE EVACUATION CENTER BY OLD, EXPERIENCED AUSTRALIANS OF THE NEW GUINEA GOVERNMENTAL FORCE KNOWN AS "THE AUSTRALIAN-NEW GUINEA ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT," COMMONLY CALLED THE "ANGAU."

THE AUSTRALIANS LANDED SUNDAY AND LESS THAN THREE HOURS LATER THEIR GUNS WERE READY TO FIRE. THE ARTILLERY WAS DISMANTLED IN PIECES WEIGHING FROM 130 TO 400 POUNDS AND SCATTERED OVER A MILE AREA IN DEEP GRASS.

THE AUSTRALIANS WERE HIGHLY PLEASED WITH THE TRANSPORT PILOTS' ACCURACY IN DROPPING AMMUNITION. THE SHELL CASES WERE PLACED WITHIN 50 YARDS OF THE GUN POSITIONS.

ON MONDAY, THE EXPERIENCED AUSTRALIANS SET OFF WITH 60 NATIVES TO FIND CASUALTIES REPORTED NEAR THE NADZAB-LAE ROAD.

THEY RETURNED LATE THAT NIGHT WITH SIX PARATROOPERS IN JUNGLE STRETCHERS CARRIED ON THE SHOULDERS OF NEW GUINEA NATIVES.

"I'M VERY PROUD TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH MEN -- THEY'RE REALLY SPLENDID BEYOND WORDS," WERE THE FIRST WORDS THE ANGAU SERGEANT SAID UPON ENTERING CAMP WITH THE WOUNDED.

"ALWAYS THEY WOULD GREET US WITH A SMILE. NEVER ONCE DID I HEAR A MOAN OR A WHISPER ALTHOUGH THEY'D BEEN LYING ALL ONE DAY AND ONE NIGHT IN THE JUNGLE."

HE EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT AT THE COURAGE OF ONE PARATROOPER. THE MAN HAD FALLEN AWKWARDLY AND HAD BADLY SPLINTERED THE BONE IN THE LOWER PART OF ONE LEG.

THE ANGAU SERGEANT SAID THAT IN HIS POSITION, MANY NEW GUINEA BUSHMAN WOULD HAVE DONE JUST ONE THING -- PUT A BULLET THROUGH HIS HEAD.

30.24-8253 30.24 8253

HERE'9S WHAT THAT AMERICAN DID, ACCORDING TO THE SERGEANT:

"HE TOOK HIS LONG JUNGLE KNIFE AND WITH ADHESIVE TAPE FROM HIS MEDICAL KIT MADE A SPLINT. IT WAS WONDERFUL THE WAY HE HAD FASHIONED THAT SPLINT. THEN HE BEGAN TO CRAWL. HE DIDN'T CRAWL THE NORMAL WAY -- HE COULDN'T. HE CREPT WITH HIS FACE TO THE SKY, EDGING ALONG ON HIS BACK. HE'D GONE A MILE WHEN WE GOT TO HIM.. HE LOOKED UP AND JUST GRINNED.

ASKED WHY HE DIDN'T USE THE MORPHINE IN HIS JUNGLE MEDICAL KIT AS HE MUST HAVE BEEN IN GREAT AGONY, THE MAN REPLIED THAT IT MIGHT GIVE HIM A HEADACHE AFTERWARDS.

AMONG THE AMERICANS WHO MADE THE LEAP WAS THE OLDEST PARATROOPER IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY -- FIRST SGT.LONZIE SWEATMON, AUGUSTA, GA., REDHEADED, BLUE EYED AND 41, WITH A 17-YEAR ARMY RECORD.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FRIDAY, SEPT [illegible] (AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDING ALLIED AIRFORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL POSTHUMOUSLY TO PFC. GEORGE A.NICHOLAS, RFD 2, HUBBARD, OHIO, GUNNER ON A HEAVY BOMBER WHICH HELPED DESTROY FOUR JAPANESE PLANES OVER AMBOINA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, IN FEBRUARY, 1942.

SEP 10 1943

DESPITE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THE AMERICAN PLANES INFLICTED GREAT DAMAGE ON ENEMY INSTALLATIONS.

BEFORE AND DURING THE BOMBING RUN, NICHOLAS' BOMBER WAS ATTACKED BY ZEROS BUT, BY FLYING IN CLOSE FORMATIONS, THE AMERICAN PLANES BEAT OFF THE ENEMY.

"THE COURAGE, SKILL AND DEVOTION TO DUTY DISPLAYED BY NICHOLAS ON THIS OCCASION," THE CITATION SAID, "WAS WORTHY OF COMMENDATION."

GENERAL KENNEY AWARDED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A THIRD AIR MEDAL TO FIRST LT.GEORGE M.RICHARDS, 87 NORTH 19TH STREET, EAST ORANGE, N.J., FOR THE COURAGE AND SKILLED HE DISPLAYED DURING A RAID LAST JUNE ON MAKASSAR, DUTCH CELEBES.

THE LIBERATOR ON WHICH RICHARDS WAS NAVIGATOR DURING A ROUND-TRIP FLIGHT OF MORE THAN 2,000 MILES SCORED DIRECT HITS ON A JAPANESE CRUISER AND A WAREHOUSE.

NN/FR940PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SEP 10 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,AUG.29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE BROWN-SKINNED MEN AND ONE AS BLACK AS THE ACE OF SPADES -- ALL NATIVES OF THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS -- STOOD BEFORE AN AUSTRALIAN MAJOR GENERAL TODAY AND RECEIVED REWARDS FOR LOYAL SERVICE TO THE ALLIES.

THREE OF THEM RECEIVED THE SILVER LOYAL SERVICE MEDAL, BEARING THE AUSTRALIAN COAT OF ARMS, ATTACHED TO SILVER NECK CHAINS. THE OTHER, NAMED SIRIP, HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR A HIGHER MEDAL, SO HE RECEIVED NO IMMEDIATE DECORATION OTHER THAN HIS CITATION WHICH WAS READ ALOUD.

BROWN-SKINNED, ALERT-EYED SIRIP AIDED AUSTRALIAN PATROLS IN A FORWARD AREA AND WAS IMPRISONED BY THE JAPANESE FOR TEN DAYS. TORTURED, AND KEPT TIED MOST OF THE TIME, HE EVENTUALLY ESCAPED, AND THE JAPANESE HAVE SINCE PUT A PRICE ON HIS HEAD.

THE COAL-BLACK MEDAL RECIPIENT WAS KAKEI, WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR DUTIES SIMILAR TO THOSE PERFORMED BY SIRIP, AND WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE

1943

IN PART FOR THE SUCCESS OF AN AUSTRALIAN COMMANDO RAID.

ELDEST OF THE GROUP WAS MIDDLE-AGED SOHASAN, BOATSWAIN ON A SMALL SHIP IN WHICH SOME WOUNDED AUSTRALIANS ESCAPED THE JAPANESE.

TALL, SPLENDIDLY-BUILT BUKA, WHO SIGNIFIED HIS CHRISTIAN BELIEF BY WEARING A SILVER CROSS ON A NECK CHAIN, RECEIVED THE LOYAL SERVICE MEDAL FOR BRAVERY UNDER JAPANESE DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS AT WAU. JAPANESE MACHINE GUNS WOUNDED HIM IN BOTH LEGS.

FJ717ACW NM

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT 9-(AP)-FAST THINKING BY TWO AIR CORPS SERGEANTS SAVED THE LIVES OF THE PILOT AND THE CO-PILOT OF A HEAVY BOMBER AFTER THE PLANE CRASHED AND SANK.

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THE HEROES WERE SGT.HERBERT BILLINGTON, 21,OF PALATINE BRIDGE,N.Y., AND STAFF SGT.NICHOLAS MARCINEK OF ROSSFORD, OHIO.

ENGINE TROUBLE FORCED THE PLANE DOWN IN SHALLOW WATER.THE CRASH PINNED THE PILOT, CAPTAIN JOSHUA BARNES OF PARIS, KY., AND THE CO-PILOT, LIEUT.RALPH POULSEN OF BURLEY, IDAHO, AGAINST THE CONTROL COLUMN.

BILLINGTON AND MARCINEK SCRAMBLED OUT ONTO THE WING. WHEN THE OTHER MEN DIDN'T APPEAR, THE TWO DIVED INTO THE WATER AND SAW THAT BARNES AND POULSEN WERE TRAPPED. THEY FORCED AN OXYGEN TUBE TO THE TWO MEN, RE-ENTERED THE PLANE AND PRIED A MACHINE GUN LOOSE FROM ITS MOUNTING, AND USED IT AS A LEVER WITH WHICH TO PRY AWAY THE CONTROL COLUMN WHICH PINNED THE MEN IN THE SHIP.

OTHER CREWMEN WHO ESCAPED UNHURT WERE TECH.SGT.ELEUTRIO NAVA OF SANTA FE, N.J., AND SGT.MICHAEL RIELLY, ELIZABETH,N.J.

EW441PCW

GUADALCANAL,SOLOMON ISLANDS,SEPT.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNDER-SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.PATTERSON AND LT.GEN.WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN, DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT INSPECTED THIS AREA TODAY AND PATTERSON DECLARED:

SEP 10 1943

"FUTURE OPERATIONS TO THE NORTH LOOK GOOD.

"WE ARE GOING TO HAVE MORE EQUIPMENT, PLANES AND SHIPS ENTERING THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN. THE CURRENT SITUATION IS HIGHLY FAVORABLE.

"IT IS MY IMPRESSION THIS WAR IS LARGELY AN ENGINEERING JOB, AND IT IS IN THIS ELEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES FORCES REIGN SUPREME."

KNUDSEN SAID HE NOTED THE HEAVY EQUIPMENT WAS STANDING UP AND THAT GOOD MATERIAL WAS ARRIVING HERE IN FINE CONDITION.

(SINCE THIS WAS WRITTEN, PATTERSON LEFT GUADALCANAL. HE ARRIVED IN HONOLULU YESTERDAY).

FJ712ACW

BRISBANE,AUSTRALIA,SEPT.9-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT WALKED THROUGH A RAINSTORM TODAY TO INSPECT THREE PLATOONS OF JUNGLE FIGHTERS -- VETERANS WHO HAD STORMED SANANANDA AND BUNA IN THE PAPUAN PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

SEP 10 1943

EARLIER, THOUSANDS OF HELMETED SOLDIERS WHO HAD SERVED THROUGH THAT JUNGLE WAR CHEERED THE WIFE OF THEIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. STANDING AT ATTENTION ON A TREE DOTTED HILLSIDE THEY HAD AWAITED HER ARRIVAL FROM BRISBANE AIRPORT.

MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM H.GILL, DIVISION COMMANDER, INTRODUCED AMERICA'S FIRST LADY AND SHE TOLD THE SOLDIERS THE PRESIDENT WAS PROUD OF THEM.

FJ613ACW

30.24- 8255

30.24 8255

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, SEPT.9-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT TODAY VISITED VETERAN TROOPS OF THE PAPUAN PENINSULA CAMPAIGN AND TOLD THEM THE PRESIDENT WAS PROUD OF THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

SEP 10 1943

SHE ATE IN THE MESS HALL WITH THE SOLDIERS.

WALKING THROUGH THE REGULAR LINE, THE FIRST LADY WAS SERVED BY TECHNICIANS JACOB A.YOUNG, CALEDONIA, MICH., AND JAMES A. JACOBS, DETROIT, MICH.; PRIVATES CARL MOOZYFLEWSKY, CRABTREE, PA.; EVERETT B.SANDERS, DEFIANCE, OHIO; THOMAS FRAZIER, LAKE LINDEN, MICH.; AND SGT.LAVETBE C.HARTMAN FERNDALE, DETROIT, MICH.

SHE WAS LED TO HER TABLE BY CAPT.MORLEY WILSON OF YPSILANTI, MICH., AND WAS THE GUEST OF SGTS.GEORGE FRIES, KALAMAZOO, MICH.; LEE GENTRY, OREGON, ILL.; EDSEL HAZZARD, FLINT, MICH.? LEO KOMBORSKI, DETROIT, MICH.; AND JULIUS HANSMAN, 2065 14TH ST., BRIGHTON BEACH, BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND RED CROSS FIELD DIRECTOR BOB MOWERSON, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

THOSE WHO CHATTED WITH MRS.ROOSEVELT ON HER FIELD INSPECTION OF TROOPS WERE SGT.RALPH C.STREND, 1001 NORTHWEST LEWIS AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; CPL.ALLAN J.NELSON, 2877 W.20TH ST., BROOKLYN; PFC ARTHUR L.NORTON, PORTSMOUTH, VA., AND PVT. JACKWOOD, ROSEVILLE, OHIO.

FR813PCW

BY BOB EUNSON

SEP 10 1943

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, SEPT.10-(AP)-IN HONOR OF A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR,MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, THIS CITY OF 30,000 PEOPLE LAST NIGHT TURNED ON ALL ITS LIGHTS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE START OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

ROCKHAMPTON IS 350 MILES NORTH OF BRISBANE, MRS. ROOSEVELT'S LAST PREVIOUS STOP ON HER TOUR OF AUSTRALIA. HER ARRIVAL LATE YESTERDAY BROUGHT HER CLOSER TO THE NEW GUINEA FIGHTING ZONE THAN SHE HAS BEEN BEFORE.

SEP 10 1943

HERE THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT IS AMONG MANY AMERICAN TROOPS, MOST OF THEM VETERANS WHO ARE RESTING FROM CAMPAIGNS JUST PAST OR PREPARING FOR THOSE JUST AHEAD.

FR1121PCW NM

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SEPT.9-(AP)-THE BUENOS AIRES CORRESPONDENT OF THE MONTEVIDEO NEWSPAPER EL PAIS SAID TODAY THAT THE SUSPENSION OF THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL TO COMMENT ON THE UNITED STATES REFUSAL TO GRANT LEND-LEASE AID TO ARGENTINA HAD PROVOKED A CRISIS WITHIN THE CABINET OF GENERAL PEDRO RAMIREZ.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT THE NEWSPAPER NOTICIAS GRAFICAS HAD BEEN SUSPENDED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD AFTER IT HAD COMMENTED EDITORIALLY IN ITS FIFTH EDITION YESTERDAY IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES REFUSAL OF LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES AND ATTACK ON THE PRO-AXIS POLICY OF THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT.

SEP 10 1943

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN, EL PAIS SAID, EVEN THOUGH FOREIGN MINISTER VICE-ADMIRAL SEGUNDO R.STORNI HAD ANNOUNCED THE NEWSPAPERS WOULD BE FREE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ON THE EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN STORNI AND SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL WHICH WAS PUBLISHED TUESDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT WANTED, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, TO SUBMIT THE WHOLE QUESTION TO A KIND OF EDITORIAL PLEBISCITE, BUT MOST PUBLISHERS ABSTRAINED FROM COMMENT BECAUSE, NEARLY UNANIMOUS IN SUPPORT OF HULL'S STAND, THEY FEARED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE MILITARY

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AUTHORITIES.

SEP 10 1943

NOTICIAS GRAFICAS SAID IN ITS EDITORIAL YESTERDAY THAT "WITH OR WITHOUT PURPOSE, WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OR NOT, THE ARGENTINE GOVERN MENT, CREATED JUNE 4, HAS NOT FOLLOWED THE FEELINGS AND HOPES OF THE COUNTRY IN THE MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY."

THE EL PAIS CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT DESPITE STORNI'S ASSURANCE THAT NO CABINET CRISIS WAS IN THE OFFING, "THE POSITION OF SOME MINISTERS HAS BECOME DELICATE."

XM:207PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 9-(AP)-SGT.ROBERT BERNARD WYATT OF LACROSSE, WASH, IS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY, THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED IN A CASUALTY LIST PUBLISHED TONIGHT. WYATT PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION. HIS MOTHER, MRS.T.C.TOGESON LIVES AT LACROSSE.

SEP 10 1943

SB1033PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT. 9-(AP)-LT.GILBERT WILFRED KELLAWAY OF GALESBURG, ILL., WAS KILLED IN ACTION IN THE SICILY CAMPAIGN, A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIS REVEALED TONIGHT.

CASUALTY LIST REVEALED TONIGHT. HIS FATHER, GILBERT WALTER KELLAWAY, LIVES AT BOX 422, GALESBURG.

SSEP 10 1943

CBS0APEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 9--(AP)--RADIO FRANCE IN ALGIERS TODAY BROADCAST A MESSAGE TO RESIDENTS OF AXIS-OCCUPIED CORSICA TO "PREPARE X X X CALMLY AND ~~EEEEEEEEEE~~ CONFIDENTLY" BECAUSE THEY "ARE ON THE THRESHOLD OF LIBERATION."

SEP 10 1943

THE MESSAGE, WHICH WAS BROADCAST BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF CORSICAN GROUPS IN NORTH AFRICA, WAS RECORDED HERE BY ~~BBBB~~ U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

THE BROADCAST EXPRESSED GARTITUDE TO THE ALLIED NATIONS FOR DRIVING ITALY FROM THE WAR AND SAID THAT ALTHOUGH ITALIAN TROOPS NOW "MOST CERTAINLY WILL LEAVE THAT SOIL THERE WILL REMAIN THE OTHERS IN THE FIELD-GREY UNIFORMS OF THE GERMAN ARMY." ULTIMATELY, HE ADDED, "WHETHER BY SURRENDER OR FORCE YOU WILL BE LIBERATED."

~~BR~~ OWI - 30 AA

~~YORK~~, SEPT.9-(AP)-- PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN OF AUSTRLIA, IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST BY THEMELBOURNE RADIO, DECLARED TODAY THAT ITALY'S SURRENDER "POINTS THE WAY TO VICTORY IN EUROPE AND FORESHAD OWS THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN.

THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO NORTH AMERICA AND ~~EXCEPT~~ REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, ~~EXCEPT~~ QUOTED CURTIN AS SAYING THAT ITALY COULD RELY ON THE ALLIES TO DEAL JUSTLY WITH HER PEOPLE AND THEIR PROBLEMS.

"NAZI GERMANY FACES UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, WHICH WILL BE

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DELAYED ONLY TO THE EXTENT THAT THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY CONTINUE TO SUFFER THE OVERLORDSHIP OF THE NAZI PARTY," CURTIN ADDED.

"THESE SWIFTLY MOVING EVENTS PRESAGE THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN. OUR GALLANT FORCES IN THE PACIFIC HAVE TAKEN THE WAR TO THAT COUNTRY AND SLOWLY THE ATTRITION IS TAKING ITS TOLL OF JAPANESE STRENGTH. THIS, COMBINED WITH THE UTLIMATE LOSSES OF BOTH AXIS PARTNERS, MAKES THE MAXX END FOR JAPAN INEVITABLE."

NEW YORK, SEPT. 9--(AP)- ADCASTING COMPANY
-- 314A

...ORT QUOTED A MOSCOW BROADCAST BY AMBASSADOR WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, IN WHICH HE HAILED THE DEFEAT OF ITALY AND PRAISED THE RED ARMY FOR ITS SUCCESS AGAINST THE GERMANS IN THE DONETS BASIN.

"IT EXXXX WILL BE A SOURCE OF GREAT SATISFACTION FOR FREE MEN EVERYWHERE," BBC QUOTED THE AMBASSADOR AS SAYING, "TO KNOW THAT THE FORCES FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM ARE GAINING SUCCESSES EXERYWHERE IN EVERY DIRECTION. I KNOW THAT I MSSPEAK FOR MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN WHEN I CONGRATULATE THE RED ARMY ON THEIR GREAT VICTORY IN THE DONETS BASIN, AND I KNOW THAT I VOICE THE SENTIMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE IN CONGRATULATING THE ALLIED FORCES WHO HAVE COMPELLED THE SURRENDER OF ITALY. THE VICTORY OF ONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS A VICTORY FOR ALL."

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THE BBC BROADCAST IN ENGLISH WAS REPORTED HERE BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

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UNDATED INVASION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 10 1943

AMERICAN TROOPS WERE FIGHTING THE GERMANS AGAIN ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE TODAY, JUST 25 YEARS AFTER THE BLOODILY DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT OF UNITED STATES AND GERMAN FORCES ON THE MEUSE-ARGONNE FRONT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE BATTLES IN ITALY TODAY WERE PREPARED BY WEEKS AND MONTHS OF AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AND FIGHTING IN OUTPOSTS TO THE SOUTH. PERHAPS THESE FIGHTS WILL LEAD INTO FRANCE AND TO THE EVENTUAL LIBERATION OF THAT COUNTRY, AS THE BATTLES A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO DID.

IN THE BITTERLY-CONTESTED ENGAGEMENT WHICH ENDED WITH THE ARMISTICE OF NOV. 11, 1918, THE AMERICANS AND THEIR FRENCH ALLIES SWEPT OVER GERMAN DEFENSES ALONG THE MEUSE RIVER AND IN THE ARGONNE FOREST AND PUT 62 ENEMY DIVISIONS TO FLIGHT.

THE ACTUAL OPERATION WHICH ENDED THE FIGHTING WAS THE CROSSING OF

THE MEUSE RIVER NEAR STENAY, IN HEAVILY WOODED AND RUGGED TERRAIN, TO HILL POSITIONS OVERLOOKING THE GERMAN SUPPLY LINE ON THE CHIERS RIVER BETWEEN SEDAN AND CARIGNAN.

THEN, THE GERMAN FIFTH ARMY WAS SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION ONLY BY THE ARMISTICE. AND THE AMERICANS DEMONSTRATED, UNDER GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING'S LEADERSHIP, THAT THEIR THEORY OF OPEN WARFARE, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON OFFENSIVE ACTION AND THE VALUE OF THE RIFLE AND THE BAYONET, WAS THE KEY TO VICTORY.

THE AMERICANS HAD BEEN IN OFFENSIVE ACTION ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY SINCE MAY 28, WHEN THE INFANTRY OF THE FIRST DIVISION BASED IN THE LITTLE VILLAGE OF CANTIGNY, NEAR MONTDIDIER, REDUCED A GERMAN SALIENT IN 45 MINUTES.

IN THE LAST DAYS OF MAY AND THE FIRST PART OF JUNE THE SECOND AND THIRD AMERICAN DIVISIONS SUCCESSFULLY BATTLED ALONGSIDE THE HARD-PRESSED FRENCH DEFENDERS AT CHATEAU THIERRY TO HALT THE GERMAN MARNE OFFENSIVE WHICH WAS THREATENING TO ROLL ON TOWARD PARIS AS FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S ARMORED FORCES ONCE ENDANGERED THE VALLEY OF THE NILE.

A UNITED STATES MACHINE-GUN BATTALION DEFENDED THE MARNE RIVER CROSSING WHILE, WEST OF THE TOWN, THE GERMAN ATTACK IN BELLEAU WOOD WAS ABSORBED BY THE AMERICAN SECOND DIVISION.

THE FINAL PHASE OF THE GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE BEGAN FOR THE AMERICANS AT DAWN ON SEPT. 18, 1918, WHEN THE FIRST, FOURTH AND FIFTH ARMY CORPS ATTACKED IN THE BATTLE OF ST.MIHIEL. IN TWO DAYS THE AMERICANS, TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL FRENCH DIVISIONS, OVERRAN MOST OF A SALIENT THE GERMANS HAD HELD FOR FOUR YEARS.

FROM THERE THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY MOVED TO THE MEUSE-ARGONNE SECTOR, WHERE THE BIGGEST AMERICAN OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED ON SEPT. 26. LESS THAN SIX WEEKS LATER THE AMERICANS WERE AT SEDAN AND ASTRIDE OF THE MEUSE AND THE GERMANS HAD CAPITULATED.

IN WORLD WAR 1, THE ALLIES AND THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING A WAR OF STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITIONS, OF HEAVY ARTILLERY PREPARATION PRIOR TO MASS TROOP ATTACKS AND WITH LITTLE MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT AS COMPARED WITH PRESENT-DAY OPERATIONS.

SN/RN1056AEW

UNDATED GEN. CLARK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 10 1943

LIEUT.-GEN. MARK W. CLARK, JOINT COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES WHICH LANDED TODAY IN THE NAPLES AREA, IS AT 47 ONE OF THE U.S. ARMY'S YOUNGEST GENERALS -- YET HE HAS BEEN GIVEN SOME OF THE TOP ASSIGNMENTS OF THE WAR.

FORMER CHIEF OF ARMY GROUND FORCES, CLARK, A 1917 WEST POINT GRADUATE, ACCOMPANIED U.S. ARMY AND NAVY CHIEFS TO LONDON FOR THE WAR CONFERENCES OF MAY, 1942. LATER, HE WAS NAMED COMMANDER OF ALL AMERICAN GROUND FORCES IN BRITAIN.

MORE RECENTLY, AS COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY, CLARK HEADED THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY FORMED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN THIS WAR. BROUGHT INTO BEING IN FRENCH MOROCCO LAST JANUARY, THE FIFTH ARMY HAS BEEN TRAINING FOR MONTHS FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS AGAINST THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

ITS WHEREABOUTS RECENTLY HAVE BEEN A CLOSELY GUARDED SECRET.

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UNDATED NAPLES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 10 1943

ONCE-BEAUTIFUL, NOW BOMB-SCARRED NAPLES, INTO WHOSE ENVIRONS ALLIED FORCES HAVE LUNGED IN THEIR DRIVE TO ENSNARE THE GERMANS IN SOUTHERN ITALY, WAS ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR VACATION RESORTS IN PEACETIME.

RISING LIKE A GREAT AMPHITHEATER AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF HILLS AND BRIGHTENED AT NIGHT BY THE GLOW OF VESUVIUS BEHIND IT, NAPLES HAD PRESENTED A SCENE OF UNFORGETTABLE BEAUTY--HEIGHTENED BY THE BLUE WATERS OF THE BAY OF NAPLES AND THE NEARBY ROMANTIC ISLE OF CAPRI.

WHEN WAR CAME, THE CITY'S STRATEGIC PLACE ON THE SHIN OF THE ITALIAN BOOT WAS REALIZED IMMEDIATELY, AND SOON THE PORT BECAME A MAJOR POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR GERMAN AND ITALIAN CONVOYS SAILING TO LIBYA.

NAPLES NORMALLY HANDLED MORE TONNAGE THAN ANY OTHER ITALIAN PORT. IT WAS VITAL TO ITALY AS A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.

SITUATED ON THE NORTHERN SHORE OF THE BAY, THE CITY IS 135 MILES SOUTH OF ROME BY RAIL, 100 MILES BY AIR.

IN 1940, WHEN THE BRITISH BEGAN TO BOMB NAPLES, THE POPULATION WAS 875,000. WHEN THE BOMBS FELL, THE PEOPLE FOUND PROTECTION IN TUNNELS IN THE SURROUNDING HILLS. THERE ARE FEW UNDERGROUND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

ONLY RECENTLY HAD THIS COMMERCIAL CENTER TURNED TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRIES BEING ATTRACTED BY ITS ABUNDANCE OF WATER POWER. THE CITY HAD A MOTOR WORKS AND HAD PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS TO A LARGE EXTENT. ITS MAIN INDUSTRY, OF COURSE, HAD BEEN THE TOURIST TRADE.

NAPLES IS DIVIDED INTO TWO CRESCENTS BY A RIDGE RUNNING SOUTH. THE WESTERN CRESCENT FORMS THE FASHIONABLE DISTRICT. THE EASTERN CRESCENT IS THE LARGER AND OLDER PART.

THE 4,000-FOOT VESUVIUS RISES SOME 30 MILES EAST OF NAPLES. THE VOLCANO HAS NOT ERUPTED SINCE 1906. IN 79 A.D. IT HAD BURIED THE TOWNS OF POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM.

THE VOLCANO HAD PLAYED ITS PART IN THE WAR--ITS TIP SERVING AS A BEACON FOR ALLIED PILOTS COMING IN TO BOMB NAPLES. AND THE BOMBINGS HAVE BEEN FREQUENT--BOTH BY THE RAF AND U.S. WARPLANES.

M455AEW

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 10 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED A TOKYO BROADCAST TODAY AS SAYING THAT JAPANESE AUTHORITIES, AFTER RECEIVING THE NEWS OF PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, IMMEDIATELY STARTED TAKING OVER ITALIAN INVESTMENTS IN SHANGHAI.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE ACTION REGARDING ITALIAN HOLDINGS IN THE JAPANESE-HELD CITY WAS TAKEN ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW."

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1943

B L A N K

3024 - 8261

Roosevelt and Churchill Call on Italy to Fight; Nazis Seize Rome, British Occupy Taranto

SEP 11 1943

'STRIKE HARD AND STRIKE HOME,' SAYS MESSAGE TO BADOGLIO AND HIS PEOPLE

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, *Saturday,* Sept. 11 — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill made a joint appeal to the Italian people tonight to "strike hard and strike home" at the Germans on Italian soil.

The appeal was addressed in a message to Marshal Pietro Badoglio and "to the people of Italy."

The two United Nations leaders said that "now is the time for every Italian to strike his blow. The liberating armies of the Western World are coming to your rescue."

Text Of Message

The text of the message released here by the White House:

"It has fallen to you in the hour of your country's agony to take the first decisive steps to win peace and freedom for the Italian people and to win back for Italy an honorable place in the civilization of Europe.

"You have already freed your country from Fascist servitude. There remains the even more important task of clearing the Italian soil from the German invaders.

"Hitler, through his accomplice, Mussolini, has brought Italy to the verge of ruin. He has driven the Italians into disastrous campaigns in the sands of Egypt and the snows of Russia. The Germans have always deserted the Italian troops on the battlefield, sacrificing them contemptuously in order to cover their own retreats. Now Hitler threatens to subject you to all the cruelties he is perpetrating in so many lands.

"Now Is The Time"

"Now is the time for every Italian to strike his blow. The liberating armies of the Western World are coming to your rescue. We have very strong forces and are entering at many points. The German terror in Italy will not last long. They will be extirpated from your land and you, by helping in this great surge of liberation, will place yourselves once more among the true and long-proved friends of your country from whom you have been so wrongfully estranged.

"Take every chance you can. Strike hard and strike home. Have faith in your future. All will come well. March forward with your American and British friends in the great world movement toward freedom, justice and peace."

British Reported At Ostia, Port City

Germans Also Bomb Capital Although Declared Open Area—Badoglio Said to Have Fled—Nazis Surround Several Cities in North—Asume Protection of Vatican.

By Edward D. Ball

LONDON, Sept. 10. (AP)—German troops shelled and seized Rome, its vital railway system and airfield belt today, the Berlin radio announced, in a frenzied effort to plug holes in an Axis rampart shattered by the Allied invasion of Italy.

Other important Italian cities, airfields, ports and warships were seized amid indications that the desperate enemy plans to install another puppet Fascist regime in that chaotic land.

Shelling Began Early In Morning

The Germans began shelling the southern outskirts of Rome at 6 a. m., Rome time, causing Romans to believe the liberating Allied armies were fighting the Germans. But Allied headquarter's dispatches said there was no indication of Allied moves in the Rome area.

A dispatch from the Swiss frontier to the Zurich newspaper Die Tat, said, however, that it had been learned from Rome that British troops had landed at Ostia, port for the city of Rome, and were now fighting German divisions before the Italian capital.

The Germans apparently first had bombed the capital, which Marshal Pietro Badoglio recently declared an open city, during the night. A Rome broadcast said unidentified planes caused damage and casualties in the San Lorenzo area—the same sector which the Allied previously had attacked.

Assume Protection Of Vatican

The Germans, under Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesserling, commander of "southern Italy," also have "assumed protection of Vatican City," said the Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

Berlin acknowledged that some Italian units "went over to the American troops which landed in the gulf of Salerno, and participated in the fighting against German formations" based in the Naples area 115 miles below Rome.

The Germans said the Italian commander in Rome capitulated during the afternoon, and before going off the air the Italian News Agency Stefani said the Germans had occupied strategic areas in and around Rome.

British Take Taranto

The great naval base of Taranto on the Italian heel was in British hands tonight after a bold oversea thrust by the Royal Navy, and the American Fifth Army was driving inland in a vast envelopment of the Naples area after loosening the German grip by shattering five strong counterattacks.

Marshal Badoglio, who had sought unsuccessfully to get the Germans to move their troops northward to the Po river, apparently fled Rome to escape capture. A Rome report said he was out of the city on a "military inspection."

Badoglio had incurred Germany's concentrated wrath when he announced Italy's unconditional surrender to the Allies Wednesday.

He left Marshal Pietro Caviglia in charge when he left the capital, and apparently it was Caviglia whom the Germans said was

(Continued on Page Three)

forced to capitulate this afternoon after the dawn attack.

Germans Claim Full Surrender

The Germans declared that all the Italian army had surrendered, then belied their own assertions with broadcasts in which it was said some Italian units had joined the Allies, while "isolated fighting" between Italians and Germans continued in various sectors of the country.

"Thus a treason greater and more cunning than any which can be found only with difficulty in history has reflected on the traitors themselves," Berlin said in announcing Rome's capitulation.

"The Italian armed forces exist no longer. But what will continue to exist for eternity will be the disdain of the world towards the traitors."

The whereabouts of King Vittorio Emanuele III and other members of the royal family was not learned immediately. German broadcasts insisted the king had abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Umberto, and other reports said some members of the family had fled to Switzerland.

But Stefani, in a broadcast made before the announced German capture of Rome, denied that the king had abdicated, adding that the king was "doing his utmost to save Italy from further suffering."

Reports from Allied headquarters in North Africa said the Germans and their newly-fostered Fascist regime apparently would go through the motions of "deposing" the king, whom Berlin repeatedly has branded a "traitor" since Italy's surrender.

Allied headquarters reported clashes between Italians and Germans in many parts of Italy, especially in the north, where the Germans have taken over virtually the entire area.

Many Italians in the Calabrian areas occupied by the Allies in

southern Italy now regard themselves as on the United Nations' side in the fight against Germany, said the dispatches from Allied headquarters.

Rommel In Command

Berlin identified Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, former African corps chieftain who was chased out of Africa, as commander of all German forces in northern Italy. It said Genoa, Trieste, Cremona, La Spezia, sections of the French Riviera, and Alpine passes on the German border formerly manned by Italians now were in German hands.

Airfields and ports on the Adriatic side also were in German hands, Berlin said, while in the Balkans the Italians had laid down their arms and in some cases put themselves under German orders. Field Marshal Maximilian von Weichs was said to be in charge of the Balkan areas.

"Italian warships and merchantmen in the Aegean Sea have been taken over be the German navy, and there are more and more cases of Italian detachments joining the German army everywhere in order to continue fighting," Berlin added.

Reports reaching neutral Switzerland and Allied headquarters in North Africa, however, said Italians still were resisting in northern Italy and others sectors. One dispach from Switzerland said the Italians still hold the industrial cities of Milan and Turin.

Vatican on Air

Stefani broadcasts over the Rome radio ceased at 7:55 p. m. (1:55 E. W. T.) after the Germans had announced Rome's fall. The Vatican radio continued its usual broadcasts, mainly religious talks, without reference to the situation either in Rome or in Vatican City.

(United States government monitors overseas reported that radio Palmero, an Allied station in Sicily, had appropriated the usual wave length on which the Rome radio broadcasts to Italian audiences, and already was giving news broadcasts to the Italian people.)

Before going off the air Stefani said an agreement had been reached with the Germans regarding Rome, Reuters reported.

This stipulated that German troops would occupy the German embassy, Italian broadcasting station, telephone exchange and other strategic points, keeping the majority of its troops outside the city limits.

Gen. Calvi Di Bergola was said to have been named commander of the Rome garrison, with an infantry division to maintain order.

A Berlin report received in Bern, Switzerland, tonight said all Rome was in German hands, and that "quiet and order reigns in the city."

The Associated Press heard a Rome wavelength broadcast late tonight by Gen. Vittorio Ruggiero, Milan commander, who declared the Nazis "have surrounded Milan" and forcibly occupied Pavia, Piacenza, Parma, Reggio, Cremona, Brescia, Bergamo and numerous other minor localities in northern Italy."

Many Reports

Amid a profusion of reports came these from Bern:

That Badoglio and the chief members of his government were en route to Sicily; that the Nazis might be trying to locate Mussolini to place him at the head of a new Fascist regime created by Germany; that Princess Yolande, daughter of the Italian king, had arrived in Lugano with her three children; that Allied troops had made landings at Spezia and Leghorn but later withdrew; and a German DNB report that the fourth Italian Army in France had capitulated to German forces.

The Italians apparently held some of the mountain passes between France and Italy, but it was doubtful whether they could hold out because they lacked heavy armament.

A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Vhiasso, near the Italian border, earlier had reported the Milan situation as feverish after a night of "violent" demonstrations by Italians against German business and private buildings in which German property and goods were destroyed.

"War between the Italians and Germans already has begun," said the dispatch.

Capua, North of Rome, Attacked by Allied Bomber Squadrons

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 10.—Medium and light bombers of the Northwest African Air Force yesterday attacked Capua, north of Rome, an Allied communique said today.

Enemy positions in the southern battle area were bombed and strafed in addition to blasting bridges and roads at Capua and Canchello.

Medium bombers hit railroad bridges and communication lines at Cosenzo and the landing ground at Canzano, the communique said.

Grossetto Rail Yards Attacked.

Formations of bombers also attacked roads leading to the beaches and other targets around them. Large numbers of motor vehicles were raked and the bombers continued their sweeps over Southern Sardinia.

Allied fighters, meanwhile, maintained continuous offensive patrols over both battle areas.

Night bombers attacked the railway yards at Grossetto last night, continuing the aerial drive to destroy enemy communications.

Eleven Axis planes were destroyed during the operations. Seven Allied aircraft were reported missing.

Free of Enemy Planes.

Thousands of Allied troops were put ashore in the Naples area shortly after dawn yesterday and swarms of landing craft were busy taking even greater forces to the beaches under cover of United States long-range fiihter and fighter-bomber aircraft, which kept the invasion area free of enemy planes.

Pilots of American A-36 Invader dive bombers were over the invasion beaches shortly after dawn, and in the words of group leader Lt. Col. Dorr E. Newton, jr., San Antonio, Tex., "From where we were sitting the invasion certainly looked good. The boys on the ground were going right to work. And in the air we haven't even seen an enemy aircraft yet."

ALLIES TAKE TARANTO BASE

-and On Adriatic Opposite Balkans—Fifth Army Encircling Naples

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 10—The great naval base of Taranto on the Italian heel was in British hands tonight after a bold oversea thrust by the Royal Navy, and the American Fifth Army was driving inland in a vast envelopment of the Naples area after loosening the German grip by shattering five strong counter-attacks.

Taranto lies on the inside of the Italian heel on the Gulf of Taranto, eighty miles from the tip of the Italian heel and 270 miles southeast of Rome. The speed with which the heavily fortified base capitulated indicated scant, if any, opposition. Landings started last night under the protection of British warships.

Third British Landing

"Further extension of the Allied offensive against German forces in Italy has taken place at Taranto where British forces started landing yesterday evening," a special announcement said.

It was the third successful Allied landing on the mainland of Europe

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

and roughly 150 airline miles northeast of the Calabrian area where the British Eighth Army was swiftly subduing the Italian toe. In addition to being a major naval base and port through which heavy Allied reinforcements can funnel, Taranto is a key communications center with primary highways radiating north, east and west.

Long Move Toward Adriatic

It was a long leap-frog move toward the Adriatic Sea, which bathes the Italian east coast and separates the peninsula from the Balkans.

The fiercest fighting was in the Naples area, although General Montgomery's British Eighth Army had won control of much of the Calabrian peninsula—the Italian toe. He advanced up the west coast beyond Pizzo, which formed a junction with an amphibious force which established itself at Vibo Valentia. His troops captured Monasterace Marina in a parallel drive up the east coast in the direction of Taranto. About sixty miles of the Italian toe was in Allied hands.

Under Violent Attack

The Naples area was under violent American and British attack by land, sea and air. A tremendous Allied armada poured troops by the thousands and mountains of materiel onto the firmly established beachheads. Some landings actually were made on the shores of the Bay of Naples.

Offshore, twenty-five miles west of the second largest Italian port, the Allies seized Ventotene island, seventy miles south of beleaguered Rome. The Italian garrison promptly surrendered to the sea forces, commanded by Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, USN., who commands the fleets off Naples.

The contest for the Naples area developed into a grim race between Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army and its British units and the Germans, reported moving strong reinforcements down the peninsula to oppose the landing.

Would Cut Off South

Since Naples controls communications in southern Italy, its capture would virtually seal off all the south.

The focal point of battle appeared to be just outside Salerno, twenty miles south of Naples on the Gulf of Salerno. There the American-British force was reported in violent combat with the German Sixteenth Armored Division.

By crushing five German counter-attacks mounted in vain efforts to throw the Allies off balance, Clark had weathered the first test in the battle for Naples, which is expected within a few days to flare into the greatest fight yet waged on a Mediterranean battlefield.

The Germans struck before Clark's huge army had been unloaded completely, trying to shatter the beachheads before artillery and other heavy materiel could be established ashore.

Nazis Seize Genoa

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 10—An Allied broadcast today disclosed that the Germans have taken control of Genoa, important port on the northwestern coast of Italy.

(An Algiers broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in London, said bitter street fighting was raging at several keypoints on the railway linking Milan and Genoa. Presumably the fighting was taking place between Italians and Germans).

Sabotage Urged

The Allied broadcast, made from the United Nations radio at Algiers to urge Italians to sabotage all communications which aid the German armies massing in Italy to meet the Allied invasion, declared:

"The German invader is stunned—but only for the moment. If you give him time, he will recover and strike back with all his barbaric cruelty.

"Already he is in control of Genoa, but there is still time."

Massing In North

The broadcast declared further that the "Germans are massing their main forces in northern Italy and added:

"There they are preparing their main line of defense. There they are heaping up supplies for the German armies around Naples and in Calabria."

The Italians were urged to sever immediately every communication line between the Naples area, where the Allied forces landed, and northern Italy.

"Italians! The time is short. The next seven days will be decisive," said the broadcast, which was reprinted in pamphlets for distribution by plane over all of Italy.

"It is your task, the task of every railway worker and road worker, telegraph and telephone worker, and of every Italian of every class to be ready to give his all for his country—it is your task to sever lines of communication between the German armies of northern Italy and the German armies in Naples and Calabria," the broadcast said.

"The time is short. The next seven days will be decisive. If you cut these communication lines, then those seven days will shorten Italy's agony. If you fail, then the war in Italy will be long and destructive and bloody.

"No Longer Alone"

"Remember, you are no longer alone in your struggle. Our armies are with you at last. Our air forces are harassing daily the German communications and destroying railroad sidings, dumps, bridges and depots. Assist our air forces by striking at German communications yourselves."

The Italians were assured that "now during this crucial week, now when he (the German) has lost his arrogant self-confidence, now when he hears the news of his defeat in Russia, now when he is vulnerable, Italians strike!"

Concern Here Over Vatican In Nazi Hands

Officials Cautious in Their Estimates of Situation, However.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The German announcement that Hitler's armed forces would "assume protection" of Vatican City caused serious concern in official quarters here.

Has Ugly Sound

The phrase had an ugly sound to those who recalled previous German announcements to the effect that the Wehrmacht had taken over "protection" of Luxembourg or some other neutral state.

In the absence of direct advices from the American representative at the Vatican, however, officials were cautious in their estimates of the situation. It was pointed out that, theoretically at least, the Germans could control the Italian capital without interfering with the Vatican and its activities anymore than did Mussolini's government or its successor, the Badoglio regime.

A Rome radio broadcast explaining that the German military would remain outside the capital, except for detachments taking over radio, police, telegraph and telephone headquarters and the German embassy, seemed to indicate a Nazi desire to allay Vatican apprehensions. On the other hand it was noted that the German announcement contained no direct assurance that the neutrality of the Vatican state would be respected.

Nazis Are Enraged

The violence of Hitler's language against the "treacherous Italians" in his speech this afternoon was taken to mean the Nazis would not be overgentle in their handling of any situation on Italian soil from now on. It was assumed Marshal Badoglio would leave Rome if possible, but no official word of his departure had been received here.

It was conceded that German control of Rome might be short-lived if the Nazi-command decided to make its main stand against

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Allied troops farther north. Should the Germans choose to hold the Rome area until they are blasted out, however, the Allies again would be confronted with the problem of how to strike at the enemy without making a battleground of the Vatican.

inside the Italian heel.

There seems to be no doubt that the Germans are trying desperately to take up the sudden slack in their Balkan defenses, which developed when Italy folded, but there is considerable doubt whether they would be able to do this effectively and quickly.

The German news agency DNB claimed that the Nazis had seized the Albania ports of Valona and Durazzo and the town of Elbason and the Yugoslav port of Ragusa and that the Italians had been disarmed up and down the entire Adriatic coast.

May Be Shot In Dark

The Swiss report, quite likely, was a shot in the dark, inspired by the German efforts to decide which way the pieces are falling, but then, there is no question that the whole Ionian and Adriatic shores were opened by the swift removal of the Italian fleet.

Chief fact supporting the speculations is the continuing lack of reports from the American Seventh Army, which participated in the invasion of Sicily, but may, however, show up farther north on the western side of the peninsula. The chief argument against it is the immense logistical task of keeping three or more offensives going at one time over such wide spread communication lines.

Albania, itself, is not particularly attractive as a target for an invader since of its four ports, Durazzo, Valona, San Giovanni and Porto Edda, only the first is well equipped. Communications generally are had in the country and in many places, where the mountains don't reach down to the shoreline, there are marshy malarial lowlands.

Yugoslavia, also, is rocky and not very inviting as an invasion point.

Nazis Take Brenner Pass, Report

Madrid, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Germans, it was learned here today, obtained control of the Brenner Pass line through the northern Julian Alps after severe fighting with the Italian garrisons in which there were a number of casualties.

(The Germans announced yesterday that Italian troops had occupied the Pass, important link between Italy and Germany, but did not indicate whether the Italians were friendly to them or hostile.)

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NAZIS CLAIM CHIEF PORTS OF ALBANIA

Swiss Report At Same Time Says Allied Convoy Is On Way

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 10—The Germans hurriedly replaced Italian forces all along the Adriatic coast today and Swiss reports said that a huge Allied invasion armada was moving through the Ionian sea toward Albania.

There was nothing to confirm or deny the Swiss report and any force in the Ionian sea might just as well be going to Greece, Yugoslavia—or, with the Italian navy knocked out and the German air force hard-pressed from the west, could be moving through the Straits of Otranto for landings on the east coast of the boot.

Linked To Taranto Seizure

Such a move would be particularly inviting now that the Allies have seized the big base of Taranto.

Warship Escort Reported

The Swiss reports from Chiasso, on the Italian-Swiss border, said that the armada was escorted by a squadron of warships, under cover of "important" air forces. Reuters also reported a large Allied convoy under way in the Ionian. The Swiss report said an Allied landing was imminent.

Albania, which is rugged and mountainous, borders both Greece and Yugoslavia. It fell to Italian invasion forces in 1939 and King Zog was forced to flee his throne. He is now in England. The kingdom was annexed by Italy as a part of the Italian empire and the people has been held in by Italian occupation forces since the invasion.

Yesterday the Germans were reported to have moved into the Dalamatian area and to have begun disarming all Italian occupation forces at that gateway to the Balkans and in the Balkans themselves.

Major Battle For Albania Believed Near

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A major battle over tiny, Italian-held Albania—across the Adriatic Sea from the heel of the Italian boot—appeared an imminent possibility today. German troops were reported to have occupied the former kingdom, and a powerful Allied fleet was reported en route there.

Dispatches from Chiasso, on the Swiss-Italian border, said a great British-American convoy, escorted by a squadron of warships, had left an Ionian Sea port and had begun moving toward Albania under cover of "important" air forces. Reuters also reported a large Allied convoy under way in the Ionian Sea.

Previously, a Reuters dispatch quoting the Hungarian news agency, said German troops had already occupied Albania and the whole of the East Adriatic coast.

Both the Chiasso dispatch and the Swiss radio said an Allied landing was imminent.

Albania, a rugged, mountainous area bordering Greece and Yugoslavia, fell to Italian invasion forces in 1939 and King Zog was forced to flee his throne. He is now in England.

The kingdom was annexed by Italy as a part of the Italian empire and had been held in check by Italian occupation forces since the invasion.

German troops were reported yesterday to have moved into the Dalmatian area north of Albania and to have begun disarming all Italian occupation forces at that gateway to the Balkans and in the Balkans themselves.

Berlin Reports Sinking 2 Italian Warships at Sea

Battleship and Cruiser Are Listed; Six Italian Ships Said To Be at Gibraltar

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Berlin, in confusing successive broadcasts today, announced that an unspecified number of units of the Italian Navy had "joined the German Navy to continue the fight" on the German side, and that an Italian battleship and cruiser had been sunk by German bombers between Sardinia and Corsica.

Meanwhile from La Linea, Spain, near British Gibraltar, came a report that two light cruisers, two destroyers and two auxiliary aircraft carriers of the Italian Navy had entered Gibraltar and surrendered to the Allies at 11:45 a. m. today.

These reports, along with word that the Allies had seized the Italian naval base of Taranto, again emphasized the mystery of the Italian Navy's whereabouts.

The Germans' confusing picture included a report that Nazi bombers and dive-bombers had forced a number of Italian warships to return to the Greek harbor of Patras after they had attempted to escape yesterday. Another report said the Nazis had taken over the important Mediterranean naval base of Spezia, near Genoa, supposedly with most of the ships in the harbor.

Dispatches from Allied headquarters in North Africa said the brief announcement of the Allied landing at Taranto, inside the Italian heel, did not make any mention of naval units.

The German report of sinking an Italian battleship and a cruiser said they were part of a formation which escaped from Spezia and "on Anglo-American orders were attacking German shipping between Sardinia and Corsica."

The Germans added that the attack of the Nazi bombers "was so effective that another battleship, cruiser and destroyer were severely damaged by bomb hits."

"The battle with this naval formation is still in progress," the broadcast concluded.

London morning newspapers had said that three 35,000-ton Italian battleships were en route from Spezia to Allied ports with a flotilla of cruisers and destroyers.

All these events stirred high hopes in London that carefully worked-out plans were delivering the bulk of the fleet and a million tons of merchant shipping into Allied hands.

It was learned that in the formulation of the armistice orders were established for all Italian warship captains and scores of merchant ship masters, telling them how to escape and to what ports to go. These instructions

...ed on page ...

were in ... those of Admiral Sir A... Browne Cunningham, A... al commander in the M... lean, and it seemed certain that the peace news was held up five days partly to enable the ships to slip away.

Some Credence for Reports

While not disposed to accept at their face value the Berlin report, one highly placed naval authority here said he was inclined to believe the attack on the Spezia formation occurred. He was more skeptical of the other reports, particularly since the Germans are known to have no surface navy in the Mediterranean with which to fight.

The immediate benefits from the removal of the Italian fleet to Allied control would be only negative in getting the ships away from the Germans. Later, it might be fitted into the Allied naval picture but this would take some time because of lack of personnel trained in the Italian vessels.

On the basis of an authoritative statement that Italy is not regarded as an ally, but as a conquered nation, it is assumed that there is no desire to have the Italian fight in their own ships along with American and British men-of-war. It is conceivable, however, that some units might be used to convoy Italian merchantmen, some of which would presumably be put into action quickly to help supply the Italian people as well as Allied armies.

Naz... t Italians Ana...xancing Allies

Mediterranean Alive With Ship Movements —Nazis Broadcast Contradictory Reports On Italy's Fleet—Allied Balkans Attack Expected.

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By William Smith White

LONDON, Sept. 10. (AP)—The Germans in Italy fought two wars tonight: Against Gen. Eisenhower's columns, everywhere advancing, and against their former Italian allies in several parts of the country, including Rome itself.

Alive With Ships

In addition, the Mediterranean was alive with ship movements and foreign reports said that Allied landings were imminent in Greece or Albania.

Hitler threshed about wildly to convince the Germans at home that he had settled with the Italians after attacking their capital. In his first speech in six months, the Nazi leader said Italy's actual capitulation was a secret from the Germans until the Allies announced it and he sought to bolster German morale by saying the surrender was of no importance and the homeland still was strong.

The Allied attacks from the sky will be broken, he promised, and retaliation will be made. But he failed to say how.

His propagandists claimed at the end of a long day of varying assertions that all Italian forces in the whole country had capitulated under German threat "after slight local resistance."

The Germans specifically asserted that the Rome commander had surrendered too.

The Germans went even further —indicating the state of their frantic efforts to assure the Nazi public that at least the German rear was no longer open to attack in Italy—to claim that the Italians also had surrendered to the Germans in "the mass of the Balkans" and in Athens.

They declared also that they had occupied Italian airfields and "the most important harbors on the whole Adriatic coast.

Rome Is Opened

The German assault on Rome presumably would have put it open to Allied counterattack, even though before the Badoglio capitulation it had been declared an open city, but the Italians News Agency announced that the Nazis had agreed not to occupy the city proper.

Hitler's march against Rome appeared to be his confession of defeat in his strange and twisted campaign to retain some shadow of Italian help.

His military defeat in all Italy south of the peninsula waist was clearly foreshadowed and near at hand with the consolidation of Allied Bridgeheads at Naples and the destruction of Nazi resistance there and the seizure of the great naval base of Taranto.

Be-devilled on a colossal scale by tremendous reverses in Russia, by loss of their best positions in lower Italy and the probable loss at any moment of one or more of their Balkan associates, the German home leaders seemed almost wholly to have lost their sense of direc-

...and to have filled the air with the most confused jumble of nonsense heard since the war began.

They looked fearfully in every direction but especially at the Adriatic and Ionian seas where re-

ports by way of Switzerland told of the sighting of big Allied convoys and added:

"An Allied invasion of Albania is imminent."

Greece, as well as Albania, is washed by Ionian waters.

Right alongside this was a report from the Nazis that the German command had occupied virtually the entire Adriatic coast.

In all the series of the Nazis' fears, one of the greatest at the moment seemed to be the fear that the very considerable surviving Italian fleet would fall into Allied hands.

First they claimed to have brought over to their side certain "units" of the Italian navy, and then they implied that they were hunting down that fleet and claimed already to have sunk a battleship and damaged a cruiser.

Nazis Claim Spezia

Late in the day they asserted they had seized the Italian naval base of Spezia and also that they had "taken over protection of Genoa and the Riviera."

The Nazis' struggle with the Italians, while on a much smaller scale, was no less bitter than their struggle with advancing American and British troops. To cap half a dozen propaganda broadcasts claiming variously that the Italians are taking no hostile action or that such action had long since been put down, the German High Command itself conceded late in the day that German troops were still fighting "small" Italian detachments—this on the third day after the Italian surrender to Eisenhower. This fighting was going on at many points—one of them the naval base at Trieste.

In Rome, first attacked by German planes and then assaulted by German troops who a week ago had marched with the Italians, chaos was abroad.

Some of the Royal family had left the city and even the country. There was a denied but persistent report that King Vittorio Emmanuele III had abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Umberto.

It became increasingly evident why Eisenhower took five days to make his dispositions before disclosing Badoglio's capitulation. He wanted all to be in readiness for the quickest possible clean-up in Italy as the best available insurance against the anarchy now plainly not so far distant in that country.

There was every indication he would win his race. Naples was within his grasp. Although not yet actually under his total occupation, he had in Naples Italy's biggest port and one of its greatest communications centers.

Below Naples the Allies controlled many key communication points, giving them control of much of southern Italy.

And Hitler's assault on Rome was almost certain to bring down on him far larger and angrier and more determined Italian forces than were already harassing him.

Abdication of Victor Emmanuel Is Denied by Italian Radio

Stories of Monarch's 'Resignation' Come From Swiss and German Sources

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Rome radio today denied reports originating in Switzerland and broadcast by the Berlin radio that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy had abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Umberto.

"All these reports are untrue," declared Stefani, Italian news agency, in a broadcast recorded by Reuters.

Earlier Reuters had quoted Swiss reports saying the King had resigned and that Crown Princess Marie Jose, wife of Umberto, had arrived in Switzerland last night.

The Associated Press, meanwhile, intercepted a Berlin broadcast, which reported the King had "resigned."

This was not the first time in recent months that there had been talk of abdication by the Italian monarch. Last May the Morocco radio circulated reports that the King had abdicated or was about to do so.

Talk that Victor Emmanuel might surrender his throne was revived again when Premier Mussolini was ousted on July 25 and Marshal Badoglio took over his place, but eventually it died down.

Badoglio, on assuming office, had

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pledged his allegiance to the King and called on the Italian people for their support in his name.

The King, now 73 years old, never had been a dominating figure in the affairs of his nation. He once described himself as "permanent undersecretary to successive premiers" and throughout the reign of Mussolini he had been relegated to a position of insignificance in the government.

Prince Lukewarm to Fascism.

The Reuters dispatch reporting the arrival of Crown Princess Marie Jose in Switzerland said she was accompanied by her four children.

They were said to have reached Martigny in the canton of Valais by way of the great St. Bernard Pass and continued their journey in the direction of Lake Geneva after a brief rest.

(The Office of War Information quoted a Berlin broadcast as saying that the party of the Crown Princess traveled in "two big touring cars followed by a truck with gasoline."

("The Crown Princess was accompanied by a friend of the royal house," the broadcast added. "At the border the Princess was received by the military authorities.")

Prince Umberto, who is 39 years old and the only son of Victor Emmanuel, always had been considered lukewarm toward Fascism. At one time he was said to have headed a peace party of younger non-Fascists. He once refused an invitation to Berlin.

Princess Sister of Leopold.

In 1928 the Fascist Grand Council abolished automatic succession to the throne as a means of shelving the young Crown Prince, but his popularity nevertheless grew in the army and among the Italian people.

Umberto had held the rank of general in the Italian Army since 1941, and in April, 1942, he was placed in command of troops in Central and Southern Italy. Before that he was reported to have been appointed commander of Italian forces serving in Russia.

His wife is a sister of King Leopold of Belgium. They were married in 1930.

During the celebrations which followed the announcement of their engagement in 1929 an attempt was made on Umberto's life on Brussels. Two wild shots were fired at him by an Italian anti-Fascist while the crown prince was attending a ceremony at the tomb of Belgium's unknown soldier.

In 1939 there were reports that Umberto had been exiled by Mussolini because the prince was opposed to Fascism and particularly to the Duce's foreign policy.

Succeeded to Throne in 1900.

In August of the same year Mussolini issued a decree stripping Umberto of the title of prince and the right of succession to the throne. At the end of the month, however, when the army was reconstituted, Mussolini appointed Umberto as head of one of two army groups.

When Italy entered the war in 1940, it was rumored that the King had sent Umberto to reason with Mussolini, who, according to reports, lost his temper and shouted in a rage that he would "depose the royal house if it interferes in matters which concern me alone."

As the Italian armies suffered defeat after defeat reports came out of Italy of an impending revolt headed by Badoglio and Umberto against Mussolini.

Nothing ever came of this, but following Mussolini's ouster travelers reaching Switzerland from Italy told of crowds in Italian cities shouting for Badoglio's resignation and his replacement by Umberto.

Victor Emmanuel succeeded to the throne when his father, King Umberto, was assassinated on July 29, 1900.

Widespread Fighting By Italians and Nazis Reported in Madrid

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—Reports of fighting between German and Italian soldiers and civilians covered such a wide area today that, if true, they indicated the whole region from Savoy in France down the entire length of the Po Valley has been the scene of scores of armed clashes.

There still was no evidence, however, of any methodical German occupation of the Po Valley or of strengthening of German forces already there.

Late last night reports from Italy said Milan and Turin were still held securely by Italian Army garrisons taking orders from Premier Pietro Badoglio. They were said to be prepared to resist any German attempts to occupy the city.

In Genoa, other reports said, Italian troops who had withdrawn into private homes and office buildings had helped civilians snipe at German soldiers as they sped through streets running between the dockyard section and industrial areas of the city.

Germans Occupy Genoa.

(An Allied broadcast from North Africa said Germans had occupied the big port of Genoa on the Italian northwest coast.)

Italian dispatches from Genoa said the port was being guarded, rather than occupied, by the Germans, who evidently have not yet tried to take over the whole city.

However, Italians in Madrid received reports that the Germans now control, wholly or in part, the northern Provinces of Friole, Liguria, Giulia and Tridentina, the latter including the outlet to the Brenner Pass and the Adige Valley, used as the German supply route for Italy.

Dispatches from Berlin to Madrid newspapers said that "in general" Italian troops in Northern Italy had surrendered their arms to the Germans "without incident." This report contradicted information from Italy which indicated Italian troops were resisting German attempts at domination.

Germans Claim Domination.

(A Berlin dispatch to Bern newspapers, passed by the German censor, said today that the Balkans were the "obvious" objective in the near future of the Allies, who "probably will not only reach the Po plains in a few weeks but even earlier will face the Balkans, whose long coastline is not less vulnerable to invasion than Italy."

(Contradicting Italian frontier reports that 40,000 German troops in the Brenner Pass had been ordered to return to Germany and that there was fighting in Verona and Genoa between Italians and German troops, Berlin dispatches claimed the Germans had the situation well in hand and that the most important communication lines of the railroad network of North as well as Central Italy were in their hands.)

Bombers Pound Roads, Bridges Near Naples

(By the Associated Press)

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 10—The Allied air force went out in force yesterday to bomb military objectives in Italy heavily despite the Italian armistice, in support of the army's campaign to drive the Germans from the peninsula. it was announced today.

Medium and light bombers concentrated on roads leading to the beaches in the Naples area to thwart German plans for moving strong forces there to repulse the invaders.

Rail Bridges Attacked

The air offensive against communications was pursued vigorously with heavy bombers attacking rail bridges at Capua and Cancello and medium bombers raiding bridges and communications at Potenza and a landing ground at Scanzano. The Grossetto railway yards north of Rome were attacked last night, the Allied announcement said.

The Italians have been repeatedly warned to keep away from military objectives and communication routes used by the Germans and every effort is being made by Allied airmen to spare the Italians.

But there is no letup in the onslaught from the air on the Germans or on installations used by them.

Eleven German planes were shot down in yesterday's operations to an Allied loss of seven.

Throughout the day, Allied tactical air formations of the Northwest African Air Force provided a powerful cover over the armies both in the Naples area and Calabria. About forty German planes were seen during the day and some of them succeeded in bombing the beaches.

Heaviest Allied air blows were dealt to German motor transport on which the enemy rely for reinforcements since the railroads are badly disorganized.

Little Anti-Aircraft Fire

Hardly any anti-aircraft fire was put up in the aerial warfare in the Naples area yesterday. Apparently the Italian ground defenses have folded up, leaving only isolated German anti-aircraft batteries.

American Warhawks swept over Sardinia, where the Germans are known to have troops, but no enemy planes were encountered.

American Marauders struck at the Scanzano landing ground on the Gulf of Taranto and also cut a railway line. No enemy aircraft appeared in this area.

German planes loosed flares over beaches in the Naples area in an effort to bomb the landing parties. Allied night fighters took advantage of the light to pick out the German craft and shot down three JU-88s.

Italians Wave Towels

Over Catanzaro, the pilots saw Italians waving towels in the streets as flags of surrender.

Among other enemy aircraft shot down over the Naples landing area was a Fieseler Storch reconnaissance plane which high German officers use to watch the progress of operations.

Staff Sergt. Joseph T. Covilello, of Boston, Mass., said the whole town of Avellino seemed to be burning as the planes left and on the trip home, fires could also be seen in Salerno.

San Nicola Airport Hit

American Liberator bombers, operating from Middle East bases, attacked the airport at San Nicola near Foggia, directly across the Italian peninsula from Naples, in daylight yesterday, a communique issued in Cairo announced today.

"The landing ground and dispersal area to the south were well covered with bomb bursts, while hits were also scored among repair shops, living quarters and administrative buildings."

Numerous fires were started and several aircraft on the ground were reported set ablaze. The raid was the same as announced yesterday by Allied headquarters in North Africa.

Attacked By Italian Planes

The Liberator crews said their planes were attacked by some forty fighters, including at least six Italian Macchis with swastikas painted on their wings.

It was impossible to determine the nationality of the Macchi pilots. The other attacking fighters, they said, were German Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs.

Nine of the attackers were shot down to no losses for the Liberators.

The Macchi "Saetta" fighter is a low-wing monoplane armed with four machine guns, having a top speed of about 305 miles an hour and a ceiling of 33,000 feet. A later model, the C.202, has a slightly higher speed and ceiling.

U. S.-German Battle Reported at Salerno, South of Naples Bay

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German Quarters Report Heavy Fighting on Both Land and Sea

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 10.—Swedish correspondents quoted authoritative German quarters

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in Berlin today as saying that a battle between American and German troops has been raging at Salerno Bay since yesterday. Salerno Bay is just south of the Bay of Naples.

Allied forces were reported by the German quarters to be landing at Salerno Bay behind a heavy smoke screen. Heavy fighting is occurring on both land and sea, these sources told the Swedish correspondents.

14 Warships Declared Hit.

The writers quoted these Berlin sources as declaring that Nazi bombers attacking an invasion fleet at Salerno sank or damaged 38 transports and hit 14 warships, including two heavy cruisers, one of which was sunk and the other damaged.

A spokesman added that it was difficult to state whether German troops would continue to fight in the toe of Italy or whether they would have a chance to retire.

A Berlin dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet quoted diplomatic quarters in the German capital as saying that an Italian military commission in Germany, numbering 100 officers, had been interned by the Nazis.

REICH INTERNS ITALIANS

Military Mission of 100 Held, Stockholm Paper Reports

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 10 (AP)—A Berlin dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet today quoted diplomatic quarters in the German capital as saying that an Italian military mission in Germany, numbering 100 officers, had been interned by the Nazis.

The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper said the position of the Italian officers depended on their standpoint toward the puppet Fascist government. No official statement regarding the officers has been made, the dispatch said.

The status of Italian workers in Germany also depended on their attitude toward the Nazi-sponsored Fascist government, these sources were quoted as saying.

Aftonbladet said Berlin had announced that Italian workers in Bochum had wired their acceptance of the new government.

3 Layers of U. S. Planes

Jersey Pilot Tells of Fighter Umbrella at "Perfect" Naples Show

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 10 (AP).—Three layers of fighter planes gave "the most perfect air show of the war" in covering Allied landing forces in the Naples area yesterday, Lieutenant Michael P. Yannell, of 112 Orchard Street, Summit, N. J., an A-36 Invader pilot of the United States 12th Air Support Command, reported today.

"The air was full of planes all day long," he said. "Away up on top were American Spitfires. Below them in the middle were American P-38 Lightnings. On the bottom were A-36 American Invaders, and from time to time P-51 Mustangs slid in under us to make a reconnaissance of the ground activity."

Captives Like Their Lot

Italian Cooks for U. S. Air Unit Ignore Their Freedom

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 10 (AP).—Three Italian prisoners assigned to an American Mustang squadron in Sicily as assistant cooks listened excitedly to the announcement of the Italian capitulation with the regular members of the squadron.

"You can go now; you are no longer prisoners of war," one of the pilots said to them.

The prisoners excitedly insisted they had a right to stay until all prisoners were officially released, explaining they liked their job and and the food which goes with it.

Forts Felled 38 at Foggia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 10 (AP).—United States Air Force Headquarters announced today that a recapitulation showed American Flying Fortresses shot down at least thirty-eight enemy fighters in their last big raid on the German air base at Foggia on Tuesday. The first report after the raid showed only eleven definite victories. The twenty-seven others were accounted for after intelligence officers passed two days checking and verifying gunners' reports.

First U. S. Flyers to Land

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 10 (AP).—The first American pilots to set planes down on the Italian mainland were Captain L. V. Gossick, of Meadville, Mo., and Lieutenant Bruce L. Morrison, of Aspinwall, Pa. They landed at the Reggio airfield in their Warhawks soon after it was occupied by the British, to inquire about a fellow pilot missing in an operation over that area.

Gen. Wilson Demands Italians in Greece Give Up

CAIRO, Sept. 10 (AP).—Italian troops in Greece and the Axis-dominated Balkan countries were warned today that unless they return home and surrender their arms to Allied soldiers they will receive no food or other supplies.

The warning was issued by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Middle East commander, after he had learned that Gen. Carlo Vecchiarelli, commanding Italian garrisons in Greece, had ordered his troops to "have no dealings with either the Germans, British or Americans."

Gen. Wilson told a press conference here last night:

"He'll get nowhere with that policy. If the Italians persist in that policy their food and all supplies can and will be shut off."

Gen. Wilson had asked Italian troops in the Balkans to make their way home as quickly as possible, give up their arms to the Allies and to take possession by force of all fronts occupied by the Germans in the Dodecanese Islands. Gen. Wilson broadcast his request from Cairo by radio Wednesday night. Gen. Vecchiarelli's instructions to his troops were the first reaction to his orders, Gen. Wilson said.

The British commander also disclosed that so far no Italian aircraft or ships had arrived in Allied territories in response to his orders, which were based on the armistice terms agreed to by Premier Pietro Badoglio.

Gen. Wilson said the Italian surrender, faithfully observed, would remove 65 divisions from the enemy ranks.

Liberators Raid Foggia

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 10 (AP)—American Liberator crews, returning yesterday from a raid on airdromes at the Italian rail junction of Foggia, said that their planes had been attacked by some forty fighters, including at least six Italian Macchis with swastikas painted on their wings.

It was impossible to determine the nationality of the Macchi pilots. The other attacking fighters, it was said, were German Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs. Nine of the attackers were shot down. None of the Liberators was lost.

A United States Headquarters communiqué announcing the results of the raid said today that administration buildings, repair shops and barracks had been hit and dispersal-areas and landing-grounds had been covered by bursts. Smoke was seen to rise from aircraft on the ground.

Middle East Bombers Attack Foggia Area

CAIRO, Sept. 10 (AP).—American Liberator bombs, operating from Middle East bases, attacked the airport at San Nicola near Foggia, directly across the Italian peninsula from Naples, in daylight yesterday, a communique announced today.

"The landing ground and dispersal area to the south were well covered with bomb bursts, while hits were also scored among repair shops, living quarters and administrative buildings."

Numerous fires were started and several aircraft on the ground were reported set ablaze.

The nearby landing ground at Tortotella also was attacked and fires were started there, the communique said.

Enemy fighters attempted to beat off the attack and nine were shot down while all the Allied raiders returned safely, the bulletin added.

Report Mussolini To Be Turned Over

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11—(AP) (AP)—The London Daily Express said today that Benito Mussolini would be handed over to the Allies for trial as a war criminal, unless something happens to him in the meantime.

"It is now certain he is still in Italy," the newspaper said, "and that the Italian government will have to surrender him to us on demand. No formal court procedure to get him extradited will be necessary."

The newspaper declared that "when handed over, Mussolini will be interned as a prisoner of war in an Allied country, and will be kept under close guard while the case against him is prepared.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—(AP)—An immediate "drum head court martial" for Mussolini and other Italian fascist chiefs was advocated today by Representative Celler (D-N. Y.), a member of the House Judiciary committee.

"The criminal fascists now in our control must die with their boots on," he said.

Blaskowitz Reported Nazi Leader in Italy

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, known as one of Germany's ablest military men, is believed here to be in command of the Nazi land forces now facing Allied troops in Italy.

Gen. Blaskowitz played an important part in the speedy German conquest of Poland, but later was reported to have fallen into disfavor with Hitler because he disapproved of conduct of the Russian campaign.

Italians Free Gen. De Wiart

Is Most Important British Officer Released Since Italy's Surrender

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Major General Adrian Carton De Wiart, veteran British officer captured by the Italians in North Africa in April, 1941, has arrived in London. The details of his release were not immediately given. He is the most important British personage whose freedom has been disclosed since the surrender of Italy.

Holder of the Victoria Cross and perhaps the most wounded man in the British Army, Carton De Wiart was taken prisoner when he swam ashore after his plane made a forced landing off Cyrenaica during a flight to the Middle East.

He lost his left eye and left hand in the first world war, and was wounded eight times in other engagements of that conflict and twice in the South African War.

Red Star Pleased At Italy's Fall

Moscow, Sept. 10 (AP)—Ilya Ehrenburg, commenting in the army newspaper *Red Star* on the Italian surrender, wrote today that "Italy is an attractive example. In all vassal countries the rehearsal of capitulation is being held."

"White flags are needed," the writer added.

"Who is going to be the first to follow Italy?"

Other Soviet newspapers published prominently reports of the Allied landings in the Naples area.

6 Italian Warships Arrive at Gibraltar And Give Up to Allies

By the Associated Press.

LA LINEA, Spain, Sept. 10.—Two light cruisers, two destroyers and two auxiliary aircraft carriers of the Italian Navy arrived at Gibraltar today and surrendered to Allied forces.

Vatican Denies Phone Talk, Report

New York, Sept. 10—The Berlin radio broadcast today a Vatican City dispatch denying "reports of an alleged prolonged telephone conversation between Pope Pius and President Roosevelt."

The Stefani news agency published yesterday a dispatch from the Rome newspaper *Il Popolo di Roma* announcing the telephone conference between President Roosevelt and the Pope.

Today's broadcast was recorded here by the Associated Press.

Former London Bobby And Teacher Tell of Preceding Invasion

By the Associated Press.

ITALY, Sept. 7 (Delayed).—Two British soldiers, who landed in Italy six days ahead of the 8th Army and received the promise of Italian troops not to fire on the invasion forces, were liberated from prison today by civilian guards.

A former London "Bobby" and a former Yorkshire school teacher told this story of the virtual complete breakdown of the Italian army's will to resist.

"If the 8th Army's invasion had been delayed a couple of days longer we could have persuaded the Italians to surrender intact. As it was, any number of Italians wanted to cross the Messina Straits and give themselves up in Sicily. It seemed as if all of them were plotting to do that."

Spotted by Nazis.

The two former prisoners are Lance Corpl. Eric Hill of MacDuff, Banff, Scotland, who once patrolled a police beat near Buckingham Palace, and Gunner Harold Brook Hodgson of Bedford, Yorkshire.

They participated in a reconnaissance raid on the Southern Calabrian coast the night of August 28, running afoul of a German truck convoy of infantry that forced the raiders to fight a battle on the beach in darkness and then scatter into the hills.

"We lost our portable wireless set in the beach scramble at Bova Marina," they said, "and in the hills we played hide and seek for five days with German and Italian patrols.

Caught by Italians.

"At night we slipped down to the village wells to replenish our water, for the hills were bone dry. We must have been spotted by some shepherd, for on the afternoon of September 1, while both of us were asleep under bushes we suddenly were awakened by a voice, and a number of Italian hand grenades sailed over our heads. It was a typical bad aim, for all the grenades burst too high to do us any damage, but 15 Italian soldiers took us into custody."

They explained the British raiding expedition previously had broken up into groups of two or three men in order to avoid detection.

"We've no idea what happened to the others," they continued, "but we were taken to town and the Italian troops and civilians practically feted us. The soldiers said, 'You can be sure we won't fire on any Englishmen who land in Italy.' The civilians told us they detested the Germans, whom they accused of looting their homes."

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—British submarines sank thirteen enemy vessels, including a number of supply ships, during the concluding stages of the Mediterranean operations against Italy, the Admiralty announced today.

A number of vessels were damaged, among them an Italian destroyer, in the course of the operations, carried out mainly in the southern Adriatic, the announcement said.

Last 8th Army Attack Carried Out After Italian Surrender

By DANIEL DELUCE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

SOUTH OF PIZZO, Italy, Sept. 8 (Delayed).—Landing from the sea in the half-moon Bay of Pizzo and fighting throughout the day to consolidate their beachhead 17 miles behind the Axis front, the British 8th Army carried out the last offensive operation against the Italian Army today not knowing the world

was celebrating Italy's unconditional surrender.

While London and Washington were telling the world of the Italian capitulation, game companies of khaki-clad troops were having a hot fight against superior enemy forces and our dead lie now, in heroic sleep, beneath dusty blankets, for their comrades have not had time yet to dig their graves in alien soil.

Even now orange flashes stab the horizon where British warships are carrying bombardment of distant enemy coastal batteries.

Today's amphibious attack, which gained Capes Vaticano and Cozzo and the prosperous towns of Mileto and Vibo Valentia, may seem in historical perspective to have been of military irrevelancy but it lived up the the highest standards of commando courage.

Grenade Blasts Nazi Vehicle.

The desperate German rear-guard, fearful of being bottled up in the 17-mile stretch between Mesina and Angitola Rivers, nearly smashed the small Pizzo bridgehead before their counterattack was broken up.

Three German motorized units struck at the British flonk but a well-directed grenade exploded inside the lead vehicle, killing all the occupants. The other armored cars stopped, withdrew and the entire German force behind them turned and dashed toward the interior.

The British commandos continued inland but failed to contact the Germans again.

At one point 200 Italian officers and men, waving soiled white linen came out of a tunnel and surrendered.

Since the morning of the invasion of Italy, our party of four Allied war correspondents has tended to become rather blase about demonstrations of native good will, but this afternoon's greetings to our troops touched a new high in warmness.

Greeted Effusively.

Previously, we agreed on the formula taken by the Italian public in reaction to the occupation:

"The first day, vivas and free wine; the second day, demands for food; the third day, boredom and requests for chocolate."

As we drove into Vibo Valentia, we still didn't know the war was ended with the Italian government, but the effusive displays of relief and affection by the farmers and townsfolk in Mileto, San Costatino and other minor settlements convinced us of the rising tide of Italian friendship as never before.

These people didn't know any more than we did that Italy was formally out of the war, but obviously they felt this fact in their hearts.

Mothers with infants nursing at their breasts; white-haired toothless grand parents; young boys and girls seemed to go wild with joy at the sight of our troops.

Met by Banker's Nephew.

The commandos started with a well-dressed civilian youth appeared from a farmyard waving a small American flag. He said he was the nephew of Amadeo Giannini, a California banking magnate.

(Poor's register of directors and executives listed an Amadeo P. Giannini as chairman of the board and director of the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association of San Francisco.)

"My two brothers live in San Francisco," the youth said. "I am an ally of America and Britain."

He insisted on accompanying a commando patrol which was placed on guard along the southern approaches to Pizzo and which mined the road—just in case.

Tries To Belittle Collapse

Condemns King And Badoglio in Breaking Six-Month's Silence.

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FINDS WAY TO STOP AIR WAR

Fails to Mention When And Neglects Russia—Says Thought He Can Be Overrun Error.

The text of Hitler's speech is on Page 2.

By W. W. Hercher

LONDON, Sept. 10. (AP)—Adolf Hitler broke a six-months silence tonight in an attempt to rally the German people from effects of Italy's desertion and, in a grim 16-minute radio speech, told them that that event was of slight importance and that the "ring of steel forged by the German home front will never break."

Will Guard Reich

Although German soldiers may be forced to make tactical retreats and "we may have to cede some territory," the Fuehrer declared the Wehrmacht would be able to guard the nation from all assaults except the British-American bombing attacks.

"But here, also," he assured his bomb-harrassed people, "technical and organizational means are growing which will not only break the enemy's air attacks forever but will retaliate with other and more effective means."

The Fuehrer did not say when or how this would be achieved.

Nor did he offer his people any solace for the great defeats being inflicted upon the German armies on the Russian front. He virtually ignored the Russian front in this, his first message to the nation, since March 21.

No Shouting, No Ranting

Hearers here noted that Hitler spoke in a grim, military manner, devoid of the shouting and ranting that characterized his previous, longer harangues. It was presumed he was reading from a manuscript in his headquarters, possibly Berchtesgaden.

While professing to have "good cause to believe in victory," Hitler grimly warned that "every German must know that the fate of many German generations depends on his present attitude." He exhorted the home front to bear Allied bombing attacks with "unwavering, heroic resistance."

Thus the whole tone of his address was regarded as typifying Germany's new defensive attitude in this fifth year of war when the ramparts of their "European fortress" are crumbling.

Although he sought to dismiss Italy's capitulation as of slight consequence militarily, Hitler grimly vowed that the "treachery" of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government in deserting its Axis partner to make peace with the United States would be avenged by "hard measures." SEE COR

"I can justify it as necessity," Hitler said of Italy's surrender, "but I will find no excuse for the fact that Italy's ally was not notified beforehand."

He charged that on the day of Italys' capitulation, Badoglio had assured the German charge d'affaires in Rome Italy would stay in the war. The United Nations can not hope to find traitors "like those in Italy" among the Germans Hitler added.

As to the strength of his own position as head of the German nation, Hitler declared that those who believe he can be overthrown are deeply in error.

Command United As Never Before

"They do not understand," he said, "my personal position, nor the attitude of my political comrades in arms, my field marshals, admirals and generals. The German command is united as never before."

The "strength and unity" of National Socialism," Hitler declared, would never let Germany crack up.

The collapse of Italy, he said, "could be foreseen for a long time." This he attributed, not to lack of German aid—which he said had been generous—but to "lack of will."

Castigated along with Premier Badoglio, was the Italian king who, Hitler charged, was a partner in the deception and "treason" against Germany. The king also had given assurances of continued Italian participation in the war, he said.

In a recital of what Germany had done for Italy, Hitler recalled going to the aid of Benito Mussolini in the Balkans in 1941 and thus making "sacrifices at a moment when Germany had almost more than enough of her own worries to bear."

Praise for Mussolini

For his fallen Axis partner, Mussolini, the fuehrer had praise as "one of the most outstanding men of modern times."

"His (Mussolini's) fall and the disgraceful insults to which he was subjected will be felt with deepest shame by future generations of the Italian people," Hitler said.

Mussolini's last act, he said, was "a demand for increased powers for successful prosecution of the war, for stringent measures against open and concealed saboteurs of the war effort x x x to eliminate the cunning enemies of the Italian people in the life-or-death struggle and thereby secure Italy's future."

With an eye on the Balkans, where guerrillas are waiting to join Allied invaders, Hitler declared: "I am not forgetting the treachery of Yugoslavia, either."

Yugoslavians in the Spring of 1941 repudiated their government's signature of the tripartite pact, turned against the Germans and resisted invasion.

CORRECTION

In 10th paragraph of above read: "The Italian leaders can represent this as necessity," Hitler said, etc. (instead of "I can justify it as necessity".

Text of Hitler's Speech

LONDON, Sept. 10. (AP)—The text of Adolf Hitler's radio speech, as broadcast over the Berlin radio by the German news agency DNB and recorded here by the Associated Press follows: SEP 11 1943

My German 'Volksgenossen and Genosinen (men and women compatriots).

Freed From Burden

Freed from the heavy burden of expectation pressing us for along time, I now see that the moment has arrived to speak again to the German people without taking refuge in lies either to myself or to the public.

The collapse of Italy could be foreseen for a long time, not through lack of means on the Italian side for more efficient defense or by lack of German help, but by the failure or rather by the unwillingness of those elements who caused the capitulation as result of their painful sabotage.

What has been accomplished now is the outcome of what these men have been striving at for years—the surrender of the Italian state leadership from the German Reich. Allied with Italy, to their common enemies.

When England and France declared war on the German Reich in September, 1939, Italy would have been obliged by our treaties to declare her solidarity with Germany immediately. This solidarity was not only created by treaties, but also by fate assigned to both Germany and Italy by their enemies. It is known that Mussolini had the firm intention of ordering immediate mobilization in Italy in accordance with the treaties.

The same forces which now have brought about the capitulation succeeded in August, 1939, in preventing Italy from entering the war. As Fuehrer of German Reich I had to have an understanding for the extraordinary difficulties of Il Duce.

Therefore, I neither then nor later pressed Italy to observe her obligations.

Left To Italy

On the contrary I completely left it to the Italian government either not to enter the war at all, or if so, at a moment most convenient to themselves, a moment which they should choose perfectly freely.

Mussolini in June, 1940, had succeeded in achieving the prerequisite at home to join Germany, although at that time the fight had already been decided in Poland, as well as in Norway and against France and her allied British armies on the continent.

Nevertheless, I had to thank Il Duce for his attitude which, as it was known to me, could be achieved only with extreme difficulties within—not against the Italian people, but against certain circles.

Since that time the Reich and Italy have fought together on many battlefields, have shed their blood in common.

Not for one second have Il Duce and I doubted that the issue of this war will decide the "being or not being" of our peoples.

Accordingly Germany, herself stricken in the heaviest battles, has helped her ally to the utmost possible limit.

Many offers of help have been entirely refused by the military rulers of Italy from the beginning, or were only accepted under chimerical conditions.

Evidence will be submitted to the public at the appropriate time proving what contributions Germany has made to her Ally in their common fateful struggle, and was still prepared to make.

The German soldier himself has taken an attitude on these common battlefronts which distinguishes him everywhere for without his intervention North Africa would have been lost for Italy as far back as in the Winter of 1940-1941.

The name of Marshall Rommel will be connected eternally with this German performance.

Decided to Help

The Reich in the Spring of 1941 decided to help Italy in the Balkans so as not to accomplish their own intentions but only to assist her Ally and to push aside the danger which had arisen by the Allies' action and which naturally also menaced Germany.

Germany made all these sacrifices at the same moment a large-scale Bolshevist offensive was expected hourly. She had more than enough to do with her own problems. The blood of numerous German soldiers sealed our brotherhood in arms. The German nation and I as its Fuehrer could take this attitude, knowing that at the head of the Italian nation there was one of the greatest men which this century had produced—the greatest son of Italy since collapse of the Roman empire.

His unconditional faith gave our alliance the basis for success. His fall and the offenses done to him will be felt with deepest shame by future Italian generations. The last little push for a coup d'etat which had been decided upon long ago, came upon the demand of the Duce for increased powers necessitated in the interest of conduct of the war. The strictest measures against open and hidden saboteurs of the Italian war effort, against the reactionary enemies of social justice and against the powers of resistance of the Italian nation were to serve their aim.

At the last minute Mussolini wanted to eliminate the sinister enemies of the Italian people in the battle of "to be or not to be" in order to guarantee the future of Italy. Great pain overcame me personally when I witnessed this injustice done to this man which is unique in history; when I saw the undignified treatment meted out to him. For twenty years he had only lived in permanent sorrow and preoccupation for the well-being of his people and they pushed him down to level of an ordinary criminal. I was and I am happy to have been allowed to call this great and faithful man my friend.

I have not learned to change my opinions according to current needs or to deny them. Though there are other opinons on this subject I believe that in the life of nations, just as well as in human society would not be stabilized and its organizations would crash sooner or later.

Nazis Do Their Duty

Even after this shameful event German troops in Sicily, German pilots, U-boats crews and other units on land, sea and air have done their duty to the fullest extent.

(Here a portion was omitted.)

Many things cannot be told today for reasons of tactical expedience but posterity will know that with the exception of a few courageous Italian troops there were mainly German troops from this time who defended with their life not only German Reich but

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also Italian soil.

Now that the Italian government has decided to break off its alliance and pull out of the war and thus make Italy a battlefield more than before, it may justify it with whatever reasons it can muster.

It can justify it as necesstiy but it will find no excuse for the fact that Italy's ally was not notified beforehand.

Not only did Badoglio ask the German charge d'affairs in Rome to come to his office on the day of the signature of the armistice but he assured him that he, Marshal Badoglio, would never betray Germany: That we should have confidence in him and that he would prove it by his deeds: That he was worthy of this confidence and that above all Italy would never capitulate. On the day of Italian capitulation the king called the German charge d'affairs and also assured him especially that Italy would never capitulate but would continue on Germany's side in good and bad luck.

Indeed, only one hour after the announcement of the treason the chief of the Italian general staff, Roatta, declared to our military plenipotentiary that this was nothing else but a wretched lie and British propaganda.

At same moment a representative of the Italian foreign ministry gave the assurance that this information was a typical British swindle which he denied. Fifteen minutes later he admitted that the whole matter was true and that Italy had really gotten out of war.

In the eyes of democratic warmongers and in those of the present Italian government this behaviour may account for the brilliant example of tactical diplomacy.

History Will Judge

History will judge differently and future generations of Italy will feel ashamed that these tactics had been employed toward an Allied friend who had more than fulfilled his duties according to the letter of treaties with blood and sacrifices of all kind.

After I had a chance of observing the increasing influence of these reactionaries—also negative towards the social tasks of Italy—and the hostile circles towards Germany there was hardly any doubt left, since the fall of Mussolini, about the true intentions of this change of regime.

Therefore, I have ordered all measures in accordance with my duty which could be taken for this occasion in order to preserve the German Reich from the fate which Marshal Badoglio and his men have not only inflicted on the Duce and on the Italian people but into which they also want to draw Germany.

We all know that in this merciless struggle the defeated will be annihilated according to the wishes of our enemies. We are therefore willing always to take those measures with cold determination, mind-ful of details and of major issues which are liable to blot out the hopes of our adversaries. But also many honor-loving Italians have declared themselves to be firm allies fighting for both our peoples.

From the military point of view the loss of Italy means but little. The battle in this country for many months was supported and borne mainly by German troops. Now we can continue this fight free of all liabilities.

The attempt of international plutocracy to break the Germans' resistance like it did Italy's is childish. They confuse the German people with others. The hope of finding traitors like in Italy among Germans is based on complete ignorance of national socialism.

Their hope of bringing about a 25th of July in Germany is based on the deep error they have with regard to my personal position as well as to the attitude of my politictal collaborators, field marshals, admirals and generals. More than ever, German leadership will meet this intention. Every trial will only fortify our unity. Every personal life has long ceased to exist for myself personally. I work conscious of the fact that through my work I can secure the life of my people for many generations hence.

That I possess the right to believe in success unconditionally is not only based on my own lifework but on the successes of our people in 1939. We had to accept the declarations of war of our enemies alone and abandoned. We have acted according to the principles that heroic resistance under all circumstances is preferable to cowardly submission. Therefore, I declared on Sept. 1, 1939, that neither time nor the power of arms would ever force the German people to its knees. Since then, the enemy has been pushed from the German frontiers more than 1,000 miles through our own force alone. Only by air can the enemy terrorize the German Hinterland. But here also technical and organizational means are growing which will not only break his terror attacks forever but will retaliate with other and more effective means.

May Give Up Positions

Tactical necessities may force us during this tremendous fateful struggle sometimes to give up a position on one front or to evade special menaces. But the ring of steel forged by the German homefront will never break. This ring protects the Reich held by the heroism of our soldiers.

At this moment I expect that the nation with dogged pride will fulfill its duty in all spheres of this tremendous fight. There is every reason to have confidence in it.

The party must be model in every respect.

The homeland can proudly look upon its soldiers who have engaged in heavy bloody fighting again and again and are fulfilling their task under most difficult circumstances.

On the other hand the front, in its painful hours during which frequent superhuman demands are imposed on it throughout many weeks and many months, may remembers the homeland which today has also become a fighting front. The heroism of old people and of children, of mothers, women and girls is not surpassed. Therefore every soldier has the sacred duty to still preserve higher the steadfastness he has had so far and to do that which the fight demands from him.

The German people have never been so proud of themselves throughout the whole of their history as in this most gigantic struggle of all times.

All attempts to force the fate of an enslaved nation upon the German people will fail in the face of this will and this achievement. May every single German, regardless of his position or assignment, be conscious that the fate of our nation and the future of many generations depends on his effort, on his willingness to sacrifice. Therefore I cannot thank with words the German people, men and women of the home front and soldiers, for all they are doing for what they are suffering patiently and bearing readily. This tradition will be expressed by future generations who will know that their free and socially secure life is the fruit of the sacrifices of our time. I, for myself, am unspeakably proud to be fuehrer of this people and I thank God for every hour he gives me which enables me to turn the greatest struggle of our times into a successful one.

The measures taken in Italy for the safeguard of German interests are very hard. As far as they concern Italy they are already being carried out according to plan and are successful. The example of the treachery of Yugoslavia has given us a healthy knowledge beforehand. The fate of Italy may be a lesson for all of us never to forsake our national honor, not even in an hour of most bitter trial or utter darkness.

It will teach us to be faithful always to our allies and to fulfill our duty with faithful hearts.

To the people who have passed these trials of destiny the Lord in the end will present the laurels of victory and the price of life. This must and will be Germany.

Nazi Battleship Reported Used At Spitzbergen

Norway Believes the Tirpitz Saw Action, Also Luetzow, Scharnhorst and Scheer

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).—The German Fleet, which the British and American Navies long have been trying to bring to blows, stormed into action in force against the tiny garrison of Spitzbergen Wednesday, the Norwegian high command reported tonight in a communique.

The official report did not make clear whether any Germans remained after the raid on the island, 600 miles east of Greenland. Neither did it say whether any of the small Norwegian force stationed there escaped.

Both the Norwegian report and a broadcast by the German news agency D. N. B. said the defenders put up stout resistance. The D. N. B. report said the attack was made to destroy the meteorological station which had been aiding Russian convoys, and seemed to indicate no Germans were left behind as a garrison. A German broadcast last night said Nazi naval units aided by marines had caused heavy casualties among the island's holding forces and taken prisoners.

An Allied force raided the island two years ago after the Germans had set a meteorological station there soon after the war started.

Official Norwegian sources here expressed the belief that the German capital ships included Germany's prize battleship, the 35,000-ton Tirpitz; the battle cruiser Scharnhorst and the pocket battleships Luetzow and Admiral Scheer.

A signal from the small Norwegian detachment of about 100 men, received at noon Wednesday, said a German squadron of large warships accompanied by seven destroyers steamed into Isfjorden on the west coast. It was the last heard from the polar island, Norwegian sources here said.

Spitzbergen lies almost due north from Norway and away from, rather than toward, the Atlantic shipping lanes.

The Moscow radio said Friday that three German destroyers had been sunk in Norway's Trondheim harbor by Norwegian patriots.

Soviet Delegate Is Silenced by British Union

Clash Is Averted as He Attempts to Reply to Criticism by A. F. of L.

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).—A possible clash of Russian and American delegates to the annual conference of the British Trades Union Congress was averted today by a well established precedent which prohibits comment or criticism of speeches of fraternal delegates.

Isidore Nagler, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, told the conference yesterday that while his organization favored co-operation with Russian unions, it felt that organic liaison with them was undesirable since the Soviet units were organs of the state.

Nicolai Shvernik, leader of the Russian delegation, rose today to reply, but the conference declined to hear his statement, citing the precedent, and a situation which some delegates felt might have led to serious repercussions was averted.

Danish Motorships Captured By British

LONDON, Sept. 10. (AP)—Loaded to the gunwales, six trim Danish motorships, caught fishing in the North Sea, have been brought to a British port, the Admiralty announced today.

The communique said repeated warnings have been given that vessels operating from enemy occupied territory would be seized, but despite this a number of Danish ships have continued to frequent the Dogger Bank area.

Mountbatten Elevated To Rank Of Admiral

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—Lord Louis Mountbatten, recently named Allied commander in chief in southeast Asia, has been given the temporary rank of admiral, an official announcement said today.

His permanent rank is that of captain, but he has been holding the temporary rank of vice-admiral.

Leaflets Demand Bulgaria Surrender

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Swiss radio said today that Allied planes had dropped leaflets over Bulgaria, demanding that the Balkan kingdom surrender.

Similar demands were broadcast to Italy before the Allies began their large-scale operations against that country.

DANES FINED IN REPRISAL

Nazis Impose Million-Crown Levy for Copenhagen Killing

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 10 (AP)—German occupation authorities have imposed a fine of a million crowns upon the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, in reprisal for the slaying of a German corporal the night of Sept. 7, Free Danes here said tonight. Payment was due at 5 P. M. today.

Free Danes gave this account of the slaying:

The soldier accosted a Danish woman and, when three Danes came to her assistance, the German drew his revolver. The Danes seized the weapon, shot him and escaped on bicycles.

Italian Cardinal Ill

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 10 (AP). The newspaper *Giornale del Popolo* said today in a Rome dispatch that Vincenzo Cardinal la Puma, prefect of the Congregation of Religious at Rome, was gravely ill as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. The Cardinal is 69.

Reds Split Nazi South And Central Sectors, Push Toward Dnieper

Troops Bludgeon Way To Within 80 Miles of Strong Defense Line

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—Triumphant Red Army troops, having virtually split the German southern and central defense sectors by the capture of Bakhmach, 18 miles southwest of Konotop on the road to Kiev, bludgeoned their way to within 80 miles of the Nazi's Dnieper River defense line today.

Far to the south, streaking across the Sea of Azov hinterland from the liberated Donets Basin, other Soviet forces were even closer to the German last-ditch defense system, front dispatches said. Here they were reported less than 60 miles from Dnieperopetrovsk, site of Russia's greatest power project, and within 35 miles of the junction of the Stalino-Dnieperopetrovsk and Kharkov-Zaporozhe railroads.

Crimean Position Threatened.

Capture of this vital rail center would further cut the German north-south communications and would jeopardize the whole German position in the Crimea, toward which other Russian spearheads are driving along the Sea of Azov.

(A German radio report, recorded in London by the Associated Press, told of still another threat to the hard-pressed Nazi forces in the south. The broadcast said that Soviet troops had made landings along the Sea of Azov coast south of Stalino near Mariupol. Berlin asserted, however, that the beach head had been "sealed off" and that the Russians were "facing annihilation." Moscow did not confirm this report.

The Red Army columns south of Stalino have already advanced more than 80 miles in the last three days and dispatches from the front indicated a decided weakening of German resistance in this sector. Yesterday they drove through Petrovka, 30 miles southwest of Stalino and 44 miles northwest of Mariupol, a Soviet communique reported.

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and garnered an additional 180 populated places along the way in advances of from 3 to 10 miles.

Taken in Flanking Operation.

Bachmach was taken in a flanking operation, which involved crossing the Seim River and storming Borzna, 18 miles to the northwest. Possession of Bakhmach placed the Russians 113 miles northeast of Kiev on the Kursk-Kiev railway and latest dispatches indicated they were rapidly pushing on in the direction of that important Dnieper defense bastion. Advance guards were reported within 80 miles of Kiev on both sides of the railway.

Premier Joseph Stalin's order of the day to Gen Constantin Rokossovsky, announcing the capture of Bachmach, conferred the name of Konotop on three divisions which stormed that Nazi base on September 6, and the name of Bakhmach on three others which paved the way to yesterday's victory.

The guns of Moscow gave another of their almost nightly salutes to Red Army triumphs, 120 cannon firing 12 salvos at 8 p.m. last night, while red and green flares announced the new victory to Moscow crowds going home in the twilight.

Altogether, more than 300 towns and villages were reported captured and more than 4,100 Germans killed in the day's advances. Medrigailov, 20 miles east of Romni, in the Bachmach sector, and Lyudinova, 45 miles north of Bryansk, were among the important enemy strongholds which fell to the Soviet forces.

The Moscow war bulletin told of Red Army warplanes pounding German retreat routes unceasingly during the day. On one airdrome more than 20 Nazi planes were destroyed from the air, while 18 troop train locomotives and 60 trucks were put out of action by bombs. Railway bridges were also given a pounding.

REDS OUST FOE AT MARIUPOL AND CHAPLINO

SEP 11 1943

Also Pierce Nazis' Desna River Line In Northern Ukraine

Retreat So Rapid Large Stores Of Material Are Abandoned

SEP 11 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Sept. 11—Soviet columns raced through the Ukraine in pursuit of Germans retreating so rapidly along a 400-mile front that they abandoned huge stores of material, left 6,800 dead on the battlefields and lost more than 300 towns and villages, Moscow announced today.

The Russians stormed into Mariupol, Sea of Azov metallurgical center and port, with an air and sea surprise attack, captured Chaplino, sixty miles from the Dnieper river bend, and in the northern Ukraine pierced the important Desna river line near Novgorod Seversky.

Capture Food And Munitions

The German pace approached a rout as the pursuing Russians captured almost 1,000 freight cars and trucks, many loaded with food, fuel and munitions. At least sixty-two German tanks were captured, destroyed or put out of commission.

A German military commentator said in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that the German withdrawal "was not likely to stop for some time."

In many sectors the Russians were cutting in behind the German lines, trapping the surprised Germans, killing those who resisted and taking the rest prisoners. In some areas the Russians were moving so fast they gave the Germans no time to intrench.

The enemy's flight also was in progress north of the Ukraine in the Bryansk area, where the Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the Germans were retiring so rapidly they did not even take time to lay mine fields.

Find Mines In Stacks

North of Bryansk mines were captured in stacks on the roadside, the bulletin said.

The Desna river break through overran three towns on the west bank, and the Soviet forces were reported fighting for the town of Novgorod Seversky, one hundred miles from Gomel and a little more than one hundred miles from the middle Dnieper river to which the Germans appeared to be retreating.

Late last night the German high command acknowledged a "limited breach" in the Nazi lines south of Konotop—apparently in the area of Bakhmach captured Thursday. "Very grim fighting is in progress," the Germans said. This drive in the north Ukraine was aimed at Kiev, 110 miles to the west.

The Soviet communique told of fresh reserves coming into Nazi lines in the north Ukraine near Priluki to counter-attack time after time. They were not only checked but overwhelmed by the final Soviet thrust, it said.

Take 310 Towns And Villages

The communique said 310 towns and villages were captured in the day's fighting and reported an advance of twelve to twenty-five miles in the south where the victories brought a special order of the day from Marshal Stalin.

Soviet tanks and Cossack cavalry swept into Chaplino, while Russian naval forces and air-borne troops, in a spectacular surprise assault, landed on the Sea of Azov shores to capture Mariupol.

Barvenkova Also Taken

Stalin's announcement also told of the capture of Barvenkova midway between Stalino and Kharkov and of the taking of Volnovakha, a "most important railway junction on the Stalino-Mariupol railway about thirty-three miles north of Mariupol.

The capture of Chaplino posed the greatest peril to the retreating Nazis for it put the Soviet columns sixty miles from Zaporozhe, terminal railway station for the only rail retreat line of the Nazi Crimea garrison.

Stalin called Chaplino "a very important railway junction" and said that the day's successes were "achieved by a break-through into the enemy's rear."

This meant that the entire German southern front forces, badly mauled west of Taganrog and falling back to the Dnieper river, may be cut off before they reach the Dnieper crossings at Zaporozhe and Dnieperopetrovsk.

Generals Praised

Moscow's victory guns, which have become almost commonplace in recent weeks of success after success, were ordered to fire a 124-gun salute as Stalin heaped fresh praise upon Gen. Radiony Malinovsky, commander of the southwest army groups, and his subordinate, Col. Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin, whose use of tanks and Don Cossack horsemen had brought the Soviet advance eighty miles in two days.

Red Troops Praised

Five divisions and seven brigades were given the names of the towns they captured and Stalin specifically praised the cavalry, tank troops, airmen and seamen under Rear Admiral A. G. Gorshkov who made the amphibious attack upon Mariupol's rear.

The German High Command communique reported "embittered and fluctuating fighting" in South Russia and a German military correspondent, quoted by Berlin radio, spoke of "the detaching movement of German troops in this area.

"The extent of the yielded areas as well as the giving up of the not too important treasures of the earth are of negligible value when considering the entire situation," he explained.

Capture of the Donets Basin gave the Russians a wealth of coal and iron, vast fertile fields from which come wheat, barley and sunflower seeds and where normally many of the Soviet's heavy industry plants turn out pig iron, steel, tools and machinery for war and agriculture. Many of these, however, have been destroyed by the retreating Germans.

The South Russian advance was only part of the great Soviet drive along a 600-mile front from east of Smolensk to the Sea of Azov which appeared to gather power as it rolled on.

North of Bryansk Soviet troops advanced up to six miles and captured more than 80 towns and hamlets. Toward Priluki, en route to Kiev, the Red Army moved up to nine miles and captured another 80 settlements, the communique said.

Col. Alexander Andreyen, Soviet war observed, in a Moscow broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said that from July 5 to Sept. 5 the Red Army had:

Destroyed—5,729 German planes, 8,400 tanks, 5,192 guns.

Captured—1,041 tanks, 2,018 guns, 38,600 prisoners.

Disabled—1,500,000 Germans.

Yesterday's gains moving in on Bryansk from the north and south and sweeping toward Nezhin and Priluki, stepping stones to the Nazi Dnieper bastion of Kiev, brought new waves of Soviet optimism.

Red Fleet, Russian Navy newspaper, said "the Germans are now talking about the Dnieper line. But our divisions will reach the Dnieper and prove there as they proved on the Mius and Donets

JAPS' PLIGHT WORSE AT LAE

Australian Force Crosses Busu River Near Airport, MacArthur Reports

SEP 11 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Saturday*, Sept. 11—The Japanese garrison's situation at Lae, New Guinea, now is desperate, General MacArthur's headquarters said today.

Above the air base, Australians have crossed the Busu river near the Malahang airdrome and their patrols have encountered enemy resistance. This is the force which landed from the sea September 4 and now has wheeled up 25-pounders to pour shells into Lae.

Tighten Salamaua Pressure

Eighteen miles below Lae other Allied troops enveloping the air base of Salamaua tightened their pressure.

More than one hundred miles above Lae at Madang, Mitchell medium bombers destroyed or damaged twenty-one of the supply barges on which the Japanese rely so heavily.

On the southern coast of Dutch New Guinea, not far from its boundary with the Papuan peninsula, sixteen Japanese bombers attacked Allied-held Merauke. Three of the raiders were listed as possibly destroyed.

"Closing On Main Citadel"

"Our forces from both sides are rapidly closing in on the main citadel of defenses" at Lae, today's communique said.

"The enemy's position now is desperate.

"Our Salamaua pressure still pins down his forces on the south."

The Australians crossed the Busu river, two miles from the Malahang field, in limited numbers. Rising waters hindered a major movement.

Advance Units 8 Miles Off

To the northwest of Lae, a rapidly growing force has advanced in strength to the vicinity of Narakopor in the Markham valley. That is twelve miles from Lae. Forward elements, however, have moved near Heath's Planatation, an enemy strong point only eight miles from the air base.

The Markham valley force has moved ahead from positions seized twenty miles from Lae by paratroopers September 5. Since then, big air transports have moved in reinforcements from Port Moresby in a steady stream.

In the air assault in the Madang area, the Mitchells also hit motor trucks at Alexishafen and exploded ammunition dumps near Saidor.

For the first time since the start of the battle for New Guinea, the Japanese defenders of Lae and Salamaua are facing an Allied force equal in strength to theirs.

Air Transport Fleets Reinforce Armies Closing In on Lae

Advancing Allied Troops Meet Little Opposition Near Jap Air Base

SEP 11 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 10.—Troops and guns sped hourly over the Owen Stanley Mountains today from Port Moresby, New Guinea, to reinforce Gen. Douglas MacArthur's armies moving virtually unopposed from two sides on Japan's bomb-smashed air base at Lae.

This swift massing of forces brought the zero hour near for Lae, with veteran Australian troops only 2 miles from an airdrome on its northeastern outskirts and forward elements of Americans and Australians less than 10 miles away to the northwest.

(Field dispatches said Allied artillery already has opened fire on Japanese forces at Lae. Australian 25-pounders were reported by Associated Press War Correspondent Olen Clements to have laid down a barrage on the base while some attacking Australian units crossed a river outside the Lae defense perimeter and expected enemy action at any time.)

Air Power Strikes Swiftly.

Activity at airdromes around Port Moresby, 200 miles south of Lae, makes New York's La Guardia Field look like an emergency landing strip. From the moment after dawn when the cloud masses lift from the Owen Stanleys until they close down again in the afternoon over the 10,000-to-12,000-foot ranges, there is rarely a minute when a formation of transports is not in the air over the Moresby fields.

The Olive-drab-painted transports lumber on and off the main runways, nose to tail, like elephants in a circus ring. Fleets of jeeps and trucks, helping load, stir clouds of dust which cake the sweat-soaked Australians and Americans, making them almost indistinguishable from the dusky-skinned fuzzy wuzzie stevedores.

The transports land behind Lae in the Markham Valley on the Nadzab airstrip, seized Sunday by paratroopers. Gen MacArthur is using air power to strike swiftly and destructively at the enemy.

Little Japanese Opposition.

Neither the Markham Valley forces nor the Australians who went ashore last Saturday above Lae have as yet run up against sizable opposition—nothing larger than the 100 Japanese the African-seasoned Australians easily whipped at Singaua Plantation. Clouds of black dust, rather than the Japanese, have slowed up the valley troops. And the Australians above Lae, now laboring to wheel artillery into position, have encountered most of their trouble from swamp and jungle.

Inside Lae, if the Japanese choose to fight, they must do so from fortifications virtually in ruins from the 500 tons of bombs which Liberators and Mitchells have dropped on them within a week.

"Artillery has been demolished, in-

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stallations destroyed or disrupted and troops heavily punished," today's communique said.

In addition to disclosing the latest advances and the dropping of 73 more tons of bombs on Lae defenses, headquarters reported that naval units have strafed the Finschhafen coastal area 60 miles above Lae and shelled the water front at Salamaua, 18 miles below it.

Within the encircled Lae-Salamaua area, which has three good airdromes, a Japanese army now is trapped. Some estimates place its size at 20,000 men.

3 SENATORS INSPECT BUNA

Fly Over Owen Stanley Range to Visit Battle Scene

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 10 (AP)—Three members of the United States Senate's five-man committee touring American battlefronts flew across the Owen Stanley Mountain range today to view last December's battle grounds at Buna.

Senators Ralph C. Brewster, Republican of Maine; James M. Mead, Democrat of New York, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican of Massachusetts, spent the morning driving in jeeps past airdromes and installations at a forward base to view Buna village and government station.

Lieut. Gen. Edmund Herring, Australian commander of Allied ground forces during the Buna campaign, escorted the Congressmen and explained the actions that led to the expulsion of the Japanese from Papua early this year.

The party paused at a cemetery near Buna where 400 trim white crosses mark the graves of American dead.

Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, visited hospitals and military installations in the Port Moresby area. The fifth committee member, Senator Richard R. Russell, Democrat of Galveston, spent the morning abed due to a slight illness.

uman Group Members Favor Aleutians Bases

By the Associated Press.

KISKA ISLAND, Sept. 6 (Delayed).—Members of the Truman Committee came to this distant Aleutian island today, three weeks behind the United States and Canadian reoccupation forces, and expressed the belief that Kiska and Attu should be developed into major bases.

The visitors were Senators Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan and Kilgore, Democrat, of West Virginia. Traveling by airplane, they also visited Attu Island, 150 miles farther west.

The Senators and their party visited the Massacre Valley and Chichagof battlegrounds at Attu, but stopped only briefly on Kiska, still littered with the weapons and castoff equipment of the fleeing Japanese.

The Senators declared the Aleutians form a natural short route to Japan and that Kiska and Attu should be developed fully.

They returned to the Alaska mainland September 8.

Two Miles From Vila Airdrome

Guadalcanal, Sept. 7 (Delayed, A.P.)—American ground forces occupied Bomboe village in the extreme north of Arundel Island in the New Georgia group today and were only two miles across Blackett Strait from Japanese-held Vila airdrome on Kolombangara Island.

[Although the occupation of Arundel Island was announced in an Allied headquarters communique August 30, it was acknowledged September 9 that some Japanese still were resisting in the north.]

AIR AWARDS GIVEN TO NEW YORK MEN

Courage of Late Brooklyn Flier in Southwest Pacific Brings a Second Decoration

FAR EAST HEROES HONORED

Two From This Area Are Cited for Exploits in Operations From India and China

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 2 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in the southwest Pacific, announced today awards to six airmen from New York State.

Lieut. Hamilton H. Salmon 3d of 111 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, and Second Lieut. Richard J. Polhamus Jr. of 81 Grandview Avenue, Dobbs Ferry, received the Air Medal for participating in twenty-five operational flights "during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These operations included escorting bombers and transport aircraft, interception and attack missions and patrol and reconnaissance flights. In the course of these operations strafing and bombing attacks were made from dangerously low altitudes, destroying and damaging enemy installations and equipment."

The courage and determination which led to four direct hits on an enemy cargo ship during an attack on a Japanese convoy near Rabaul, New Britain, last Dec. 26, were recognized in the posthumous award of an Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of the second award of the Air Medal to Second Lieut. Howard F. Schertzer of 611 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

Capt. Roberts S. Holt of 24 State Street, New York City, received the Distinguished Flying Cross for personal bravery when, as a member of a B-24 crew, he assisted in shooting down six Zeros when intercepted by twelve enemy fighters after bombing the airdrome at Lae, New Guinea, Jan. 8.

Lieuts. Walter M. Markey Jr. of 450 City Island Avenue, City Island, and John G. O'Neill of Gasport, also received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Their citation was for "extraordinary achievement while participating in fifty operation flight missions in the southwest Pacific area, during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These operations included escorting bomber and transport aircraft, interception and attack missions and patrol and reconnaissance flights. In the course of these operations strafing and bombing attacks were made from dangerously low altitudes, destroying and damaging enemy installations and equipment."

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Honored in Far East

UNITED STATES TENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, India (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Several airmen have received awards of Distinguished Flying Crosses "for extraordinary achievement by participating in combat missions totaling more than 200 hours during which exposure to enemy fire was probable and expected."

The airmen, who took off from bases in India and China and plastered Japanese in Burma, Thailand and the Andaman Islands, all members of bombardment groups, are:

Second Lieut. Richard E. Clements of 22 Althea Lane, Larchmont, N. Y.; Technical Sgt. Frank L. Gunio Jr. of North Andover, Mass.; Staff Sgt. Henry W. Ley of New Haven, Conn., and Staff Sgt. Ralph R. Perrone of 346 East 105th Street, New York City.

Air Medals were awarded to these members of a bombardment group for participating in combat, missions totaling more than 100 hours:

Second Lieut. Kenneth B. Kinney of Gouverneur, N. Y., and Second Lieut. Arthur G. Lynch of 39 Main Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Legion of Merit for Tarrant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Vice Admiral William T. Tarrant (retired) received the Legion of Merit from Secretary Knox today for service in the First Naval District, Boston, in directing anti-submarine operations.

The Secretary also presented to Commander Bartholomew W. Hogan of the Medical Corps a Silver Star Medal for his heroic care of wounded men on the sinking aircraft carrier Wasp last Sept. 15. The officer, now on duty at the Navy Department here, lives in West Newton, Mass.

Wounded Americans Amaze 'Aussies' by Display of Courage

By DEAN SCHEDLER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 10.—Reports reaching headquarters from the area where American and Australian paratroopers landed in the Markham Valley September 5 reveal amazing fortitude among the United States wounded and astonishing speed in placing the Australian artillery in fire.

Although the landing was unopposed, there were a few casualties. These were brought to the evacuation center by old, experienced Australians of the New Guinea governmental force known as "the Australian-New Guinea Administrative Unit," commonly called the "ANGAU."

The Australians landed Sunday and less than three hours later their guns were ready to fire. The artillery was dismantled in pieces weighing from 130 to 400 pounds and scattered over a mile area in deep grass.

Munitions Dropped Accurately.

The Australians were highly pleased with the transport pilots' accuracy in dropping ammunition. The shell cases were placed within 50 yards of the gun positions.

On Monday, the experienced Australians set off with 60 natives to find casualties reported near the Nadzab-Lae road.

They returned late that night with six paratroopers in jungle stretchers carried on the shoulders of New Guinea natives.

"I'm very proud to be associated with such men—they're really splendid beyond words," were the first words the ANGAU sergeant said upon entering camp with the wounded.

"Always they would greet us with a smile. Never once did I hear a moan or a whisper although they'd been lying all one day and one night in the jungle."

Amazed at Courage.

He expressed amazement at the courage of one paratrooper. The man had fallen awkwardly and had badly splintered the bone in the lower part of one leg.

The ANGAU sergeant said that in his position, many New Guinea bushman would have done just one thing—put a bullet through his head. Here's what that American did, according to the sergeant:

"He took his long jungle knife and, with adhesive tape from his medical kit, made a splint. It was wonderful the way he had fashioned that splint. Then he began to crawl. He didn't crawl the normal way—he couldn't. He crept with his face to the sky, edging along on his back. He'd gone a mile when we got to him. He looked up and just grinned."

Asked why he didn't use the morphine in his jungle medical kit as he must have been in great agony, the man replied that it might give him a headache afterward.

Among the Americans who made the leap was the oldest paratrooper in the United States Army—First Sergt. Lonzie Sweatmon, Augusta, Ga., redheaded, blue-eyed and 41, with a 17-year Army record.

Allied Big Guns Open Fire On Japs At Lae

SEP 11 1943

By Olen Clements
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the Australians Outside Lae, Sept. 10—Allied field artillery today began pounding the Japanese who are entrenched in their northeastern New Guinea base at Lae.

Attacking Australian units crossed a swift and wide river outside the Lae defense perimeter into high kunai grass and swamps where they expected to make contact with the enemy momentarily.

Lay Down Barrage

Anzac 25-pounders which dealt Germans and Italians so much in desert battles of the Middle East were used to lay down a barrage upon the enemy. The Australians were eager for close action and say that the Japanese who were dug in at Lae have dug their own graves.

(Today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said the northeastern arm of a pincers on Lae had reached the Busu river, within two miles by air of Malahang airdrome and that artillery was being brought up to develop attack positions.)

Drive On Airdrome

Australian infantrymen were moving in toward Japanese-held Malahang airdrome, just outside Lae.

Little contact with the enemy has been made since a patrol group of one hundred was surprised on Singaua plantation six miles from Lae.

Thirty Japanese were killed there in a battle before retreating. On the banks of the Bunga river back toward Lae a small patrol of Australians again attacked the retreating enemy patrol and killed eight more.

Shelled By Fleet

A few hours after the brush with the enemy patrol, Allied naval forces slipped into Huon Gulf under the cover of darkness and subjected the Japanese to heavy shelling.

The American air force has been pouring tons of bombs on Lae.

The Japanese air force has been able to stage a few raids on Allied supply lines and the beachhead east of Lae.

There have been a few casualties on the beach and a few at sea when a transport was hit, but Allied leaders say the cost of the operation has been surprisingly small.

Says Japs Fold Up

Men who have met the Germans, Italians and the Japanese put the Japanese just a notch ahead of the Italians as fighting men.

"You watch," grinned an Australian sergeant. "When we get in close to the Jap, he'll turn tail or fold up."

CHINESE SEE WAR'S END

Sun Fo and Army Spokesman Predict German Collapse in '44

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 10 (AP)—A prediction that Germany will collapse within a year was made today by Sun Fo, President of the Chinese legislative Yuan and son of Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Republic.

The Chinese Army spokesman, Major Gen. Pao Kai, went even further at a press conference, predicting that the war would end by autumn of next year at the latest.

Sun Fo, a former Cabinet Minister, expressed the belief that Italy's unconditional surrender "will release a mighty Allied battle fleet which will soon be employed to crush the enemy in the Pacific."

Argentine Interior Minister Given Admiral Storni's Post

SEP 11 1943

Gilbert Named Acting Chief Of Foreign Office—Two Other Officials Relieved Of Positions

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 10—Minister of the Interior Alberto Gilbert today was named acting Foreign Minister to succeed Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni who resigned yesterday. Gilbert will continue his duties as head of the Interior Department until a permanent successor to Storni is named, an announcement said.

Storni's resignation followed the refusal of the United States Government to lend-lease military equipment to Argentina and a rebuke by Secretary of State Hull to to the Argentine Government for continued relations with the Axis.

A police guard has been assigned to the United States Embassy to prevent any possible public demonstrations.

It was announced also that Roberto Gache, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Ricardo Bunge, and head of the division of political affairs, had been relieved of th[illegible]sts. Oscar Ybarra Garcia was named as under secretary. Ybarra [illegible]ia has been liaison officer between the foreign office and the war and navy ministries.

Earlier in the day it was disclosed that two Americans, David Matson, of Roanoke, Va., and Charles Batchelder weer among six officers of the American-controlled Argentina del Norte Electric Company and the Tacuman Hydro-Electric Company were notified yesterday by the police that they were free from the surveillance by the police.

The six, who also included two British subjects and two Argentinians, had been under "house restraint" since arrest last Saturday in connection with an investigation of the firms with which they were connected.

In the meantime, the United States Embassy was still awaiting a reply from the Argentine foreign office to three requests for an explanation of the detentions.

Argentina Releases Utility Officers From Surveillance

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10.—Six officers of the American-controlled Argentina del Norte Electric Co. and the Tucuman Hydroelectric Co. were notified by police yesterday that they were free from the surveillance to which they had been subjected since their arrest last Saturday in connection with an investigation of the firms.

The officers include two Americans, David Matson of Roanoke, Va., and Charles Batchelder; two British subjects and two Argentines. All had been under house restaint since they were permitted to leave police headquarters several hours after they were detained at the requst of the federal interventor of Tucuman Province.

Meanwhile, the American Embassy was awaiting a reply from the Argentine Foreign Office to three requests for an explanation of the detentions.

U. S. Embassy Guarded

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 10—A police guard was assigned to the United States Embassy today to prevent any possible public demonstrations there resulting from the resignation of Foreign Minister Segundo Storni.

Storni resigned last night following the failure of his bid for lend-lease aid from the United States.

Although there have been no incidents, uniformed police circulated in the downtown building where the United States Embassy maintains its offices, and mounted police patrolled the streets.

Storni Criticized

Storni submitted his resignation last night to President Pedro Ramirez under a barrage of criticism from the Nationalist press, which took the view that he had exposed Argentina to an open rebuke from the United States.

The Foreign Minister had been under fire since Secretary of State Hull rejected his request for lend-lease on the ground that Argentine had failed to do her share in protecting the Western Hemisphere.

Claimed Ramirez Backing

Although Storni declared in his letter to Hull appealing for lend-lease that he was acting with the authorization of President Ramirez, some Cabinet members apparently regarded the note as ill advised and ineptly phrased.

The pro-Axis newspaper *Pampero* went so far as to assert that it was evident the Government contained a representative who failed to express Argentina's sentiments.

Favored Break From Axis

Since taking office, Storni had made it evident that he personally believed Argentina's place was at the side of the other American republics and that severance of relations with the Axis would be a normal development.

There seemed reason to believe however, that he was disappointed in his inability to develop Argentine foreign policy along the lines he had conceived.

Approved Editorial Criticism

Storni gave a hint of this Wednesday when he voiced approval of an editorial in the Buenos Aires newspaper *Noticias Graficas*, which said that "the Argentine Government, created June 4, has not followed the feelings and hopes of the country in the matter of international policy."

The paper subsequently was suspended for an indefinite period.

Argentina's Future Uncertain Following Storni Resignation

By the Associated Press.

Argentina's prestige as a major Latin American power was at stake today following the resignation of Foreign Minister Segundo Storni in the wake of Secretary of State Hull's refusal of lease-lend aid.

There apparently was no immediate out for the only country in the Western Hemisphere continuing to maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis, but it was conceded generally that Argentina faced at least an uncertain future.

Storni was regarded in official quarters here as the most pro-United States member of the Argentine government, which unseated by revolution the conservative regime in June, and one authoritative source went so far as to say the former foreign minister was being made the "goat" for a government which professed to be pro-Allied.

Might Unseat Government.

Two moves were considered as possible: A surge of the populace to unseat the government, or action by dissatisfied military leaders to demand a change in an effort to get sorely needed material.

Storni had suggested to Secretary Hull that the United States might make a gesture of "genuine friendship" by providing urgently needed armaments and equipment.

An early diplomatic break between Argentina and the Axis was regarded as unlikely in authoritative circles, especially so in view of Italy's capitulation. Argentina, one source said, would not wish to be in the position of Italy when that European nation joined the Axis, when the Allied cause looked worst.

In his resignation to President Ramirez last night, Storni said he had tried "to collaborate in the best manner possible" and that he was "moved only by patriotic interest."

Brazil was regarded as the nation that would emerge as the leader in Latin America, outstripping Argentina as an industrial country.

No Official News of Resignation.

The State Department still had no official news of Storni's resignation. One question raised was whether the remainder of the cabinet would follow.

A high authoritative source said Storni had no choice but to resign and that "some one had to be the victim."

Stress was placed, however, on Storni's successor—will it be some one sharing Storni's views toward the United States, or some one cool toward this Nation?

Secretary Hull, rejecting Argentina's bid for lease-lend on Tuesday, charged "it is notorious that Axis agents in Argentina have been and are engaging in systematic espionage against the United Nations" and "vicious propaganda against the United Nations is published in Argentina."

He added that "failure of the Argentine government to comply with its inter-American commitments has not only resulted in the non-participation of Argentina in defense of the continent in a most critical period, it is also depriving Argentina of participation in the studies, discussions, meetings and arrangements designed to solve the postwar problems."

Buenos Aires, Sept. 10 (AP)—Two bottles containing inflammable liquid were hurled through the office windows of the pro-Fascist Italian language newspaper, Il Mattino D'Italia, tonight, but did little damage aside from glass breakage.

Police chased two persons sighted in the street at the time, arresting one of them.

PUERTO RICO LOSING RUM

Tugwell Acts to Keep Enough Molasses to Save Industry

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 10 (AP)—Extinction of the Puerto Rican rum industry for the duration with "grave results" to the insular Government's budget was indicated today by Gov. Rexford Tugwell, when he said that the purchase of the entire molasses supply of the island by "a certain governmental agency" was imminent.

He announced the appointment of Teodoro Moscoso, head of the Puerto Rican Development Company, as a special representative of the insular Government and said that Mr. Moscoso would go to Washington, probably next week, in an effort to keep enough molasses in the island to continue the rum industry.

The Government has received $18,000,000, one-third of the general fund revenues, from rum taxes.

Puerto Rican To Trinidad

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sept. 10 (AP)—Trinidad is being garrisoned by troops from Puerto Rico, United States possession in the West Indies. The first detachment arrived here recently to take its place beside British, American and other United Nations forces.

Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Patch, commanding officer in the Trinidad sector, wrote an official welcome to the troops in the TNT (the *Trinidad News Tips*), organ of the United States Army in this area.

Freight Handlers In Canada Strike

MONTREAL, Sept. 10 (AP)—A strike of 1,800 Canada Steamship Lines freight handlers along the St. Lawrence waterways was announced today by F. H. Hall, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL).

Hall said that "within the next 24 hours the movement of freight by water on C. S. L. ships from Quebec to Lakehead will be at a standstill."

He said the strike was "in protest over the delay on the part of the Canadian War Labor Board in dealing with a requested wage increase, application for which was submitted to the board June 22."

Canadian Steel Workers Granted Pay Increases

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—The National War Labor Board announced yesterday it had granted a general wage increase of 6½ cents an hour to employes of the Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. at Sydney, Nova Scotia, who were receiving more than the base rate of 43½ cents an hour last March 23.

Workers at the Algoma Steel Corp. plant at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, who were receiving more than the base rate of 45½ cents March 23, were granted a general increase of 4½ cents an hour.

The board turned down an application by United Steelworkers of America for an increase in the basic rate from 50 cents an hour to 55 cents.

The judgment said, the workers may apply to the regional boards of Ontario and Nova Scotia, despite the national board's refusal to grant the increase.

Many Problems Raised By Service-Ballot Law

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By James Marlow and George Zielke
[Associated Press Correspondents]

Washington, Sept. 10 — The prickly question of soldier voting will get an ironing October 19-21, when the National Association of Secretaries of State meets in St. Louis.

The War, Navy and Justice departments are expected to have representatives there to help the secretaries smooth out the burrs.

Willing To Help Voters

Leo Seybold, director of the Washington office of the Council of State Governments, said State secretaries had expressed a willingness to help men and women in the armed services vote in 1944's Presidential election.

But the voting requirements of the various States differ and some attorneys general have given their State secretaries varying opinions on the law passed last September.

Vote For Federal Officials

That law would permit men and women of the armed services—within the United States and overseas—to vote in elections for President, Vice-President and Congressmen.

Bottlenecks already have bobbed up in the law and its authors, Democratic Senators Lucas, of Illinois, and Green, of Rhode Island, now have in Congress a bill to amend it.

Further Changes Likely

Even that bill may undergo further tailoring but it is likely that Congress will withhold action until after the St. Louis meeting.

A political commentator recently raised questions about soldier voting. One is a stickler and some of the others are answered in the law or bill. But if he was puzzled, perhaps others are, too.

Here are some questions and answers:

Questions And Answers

Q. Is every man in uniform to be allowed to vote or only those over 21 years old?

A. The law and amending bill say any service man—or woman—is entitled to vote in the national elections if he is or was eligible to

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register for and is qualified to vote at any election under the law of the State of his residence.

Georgia alone has reduced the voting age from 21 to 18. But since that is State law, then presumably any Georgia man or woman in or out of service would come within the provisions of the law and bill.

Q. Will the ballots be sent to the Secretaries of State in the various States and by them to the precinct election boards?

A. That's correct.

Q. Who will count the ballots?

A. Presumably the precinct election boards, since no other provision is made for counting them. The amending bill merely provides for returning the ballots from overseas by V mail.

Red Cross Staff Excluded

Q. Is the vote to be extended to the thousands of women in uniform, Red Cross workers and army nurses?

A. Voting by army nurses and all members of the armed services' auxiliaries is provided for in the law, but not the Red Cross. However, the amending bill would allow all civilians abroad to vote.

Q. Will those qualified by age to vote be required to meet the other qualifications of the States from which they come?

A. This probably is the toughest of all questions in the problem. The law and amending bill say:

"In time of war, notwithstanding any provisions of State law relating to the registration of qualified voters, every individual absent from the place of his residence and serving in the land or naval forces of the United States . . . is entitled to . . . vote" if he is or was eligible to register for and is qualified to vote in any election under the law of his State of residence.

This seemingly leaves wide open the whole problem of qualification.

While a person who might be qualified to vote in his State doesn't have to register to vote, yet the bill does not determine who is qualified and who is not. That is still a State's job and would have to be handled on an individual basis. Some job!

Allies Seek To Block Premature Explosion

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 10—The Balkan powder keg appears perilously close to explosion today and the main concern of Allied strategists is that he blowup should not occur prematurely.

The possibility reported from London of Allied invasion of Albania, which German troops may already have occupied, serves to emphasize further the explosive forces generated in Europe's unhappy southeastern corner by the surrender of Italy.

Possible Complication

At the same time this possibility complicated the problem of timing any great outburst of pro-Allied activity in the Balkans to coincide with the blows struck against Axis forces from the outside.

It was by no means certain that an Albanian thrust, if one develops, would commit Allied armies to deeper Balkan inroads at this time. The aim could be to gain control of the eastern shores of the Adriatic entrance and to rest content with the beachhead.

Any real Balkan invasion in the Adriatic probably would come farther north, where terrain is more suitable for military operations and major objectives—the oil fields in Yugoslavia and Rumania—are nearer landing points.

Might Accompany Drive

A blow at Albania might accompany or closely precede the start of a drive into Yugoslavia. Or it might be dilvered sometime in advance of such a drive to secure the sea routes over which the invasion forces would eventually move.

Any military activity, limited or otherwise, in the Balkans area is bound to intensify, however, the explosive tensions of peoples and governments. Already there have been reports of hastily summoned war councils in the German satellite nations.

These are taken here as only the outward signs of alarm in high quarters and strong unrest among the populations.

Poses Delicate Problem

It may be expected, therefore, that some of the next major developments in Europe may come in some of those nations—Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria—or in the two conquered countries of Yugoslavia and Greece, where it is assumed that the spirit of rebellion against Nazi domination is strengthened by belief that the day for action is fast approaching.

For the Allies this poses a delicate problem of timing and control.

The first sign of an attempt at solution came in a broadcast message by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in the Middle East, to Yugoslavia and Greece. He told the two countries to "await our signal for a general uprising."

Might Be Embarrassing

Because of the problem of getting troops into the Balkans an offer of surrender at present or in the immediate future might be somewhat embarrassing to the Allied commanders in the Mediterranean theaters.

If troops could not be dispatched in force Germany might take advantage of any such situation to take over the surrendering country with her own armies.

The Allied commitments in Italy have gone too far now to permit diversion of forces before the length of the boot is brought under control, offensive air bases are established and order restored generally.

The best estimate here is that it may be weeks before the British Eighth Army and the Allied army under American Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark have driven the enemy rear guards into northern Italy and come to grips with the main German force south of the Brenner Pass.

Hull Welcomes Iran Into Allied Ranks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—(AP)—Secretary of State Hull, receiving official word that Iran (Persia) has declared war on Germany, welcomed the country tonight into the ranks of the United Nations.

Acknowledging a notification of Iran's decision and its adherence to the Atlantic charter, Hull sent a note to Iranian Minister Mohammed Shayester saying:

"This action of the government of Iran is a new manifestation of the determination of Iran to contribute to the cause of the freedom loving nations in their struggle for victory over Hitlerism."

Iran was occupied by British and Russian troops in 1941, with assurances that the troops would be withdrawn after the termination of hostilities. It has since become a great supply base for the forwarding of aid to Russia.

LANDIS QUITS OCD TO TAKE CAIRO POST

Named Director Of Economic Operations In Middle East

Appointment By Roosevelt Carries Personal Rank Of Minister

By JOSEPH H. SHORT

[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, Sept. 10—James M. Landis, Harvard Law School dean, relinquished the directorship of civilian defense today to become director of economic operations in the Middle East with the personal rank of Minister.

The White House, in announcing the appointment by President Roosevelt, said that Mr. Landis would be the principal American civilian representative at the Middle East supply center and also would act as special assistant to the United States Minister at Cairo, Alexander C. Kirk.

The naming of Mr. Landis to the Cairo post was the second major civilian appointment in the Mediterranean war area within a week. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, designated C. B. Baldwin, former Farm Security Administrator, to be area director for Italy, in charge of coordinating all economic operations there when that country physically is conquered by the Allies.

Landis Successor Unnamed

No announcement was made as to Mr. Landis' successor as civilian defense director. Mr. Landis is on leave of absence from his job at Harvard.

The Middle East director took over the Office of Civilian Defense from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York last year at a time when the OCD was under severe criticism in Congress. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was assistant to Mr. LaGuardia and one of the principal objects of attack was Mayris Chaney, a dancer and close friend of the First Lady.

Mr. Landis said, in his letter of resignation to the President, that he thought he had now contributed to OCD "as much as I can give and that someone else can better further the interests of civilian defense for the months that lie ahead."

"Fine Job," Says Roosevelt

The President, in his reply, said Mr. Landis had done "a fine job" and that civilian defense "already had more than justified itself."

Mr. Roosevelt agreed with Mr. Landis that "at home, as abroad, we dare not let down in this effort to enable everyone to play his part, large or small, in the waging of this war."

"The role of civilian defense in mobilizing our American communities to this end cannot be overestimated," the Chief Executive continued, "for it affords the means for welding our people into one army that will continue to do battle in the many ways that war demands on every front that they can find.

Military Significance Hinted

"That battle can never be over here at home until victory abroad is assured."

Hinting that Mr. Landis' new duties, which have not been detailed, would have military significance, the President's letter added:

"I hope that in your new work you will find the joy that these days can be found only in working as part of a nation determined to win against forces that otherwise would destroy everything that we have ever cherished."

MORE U-BOATS ARE SUNK THAN CARGO CRAFT

OWI Reports Successful Battle Against Submarines In August

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 10—The Office of War Information reported tonight that August was "another successful month in U-boat warfare" and that more U-boats were sunk than merchant ships.

Despite a search by Allied surface and air forces, OWI said, opportunities for attacking submarines were comparatively few because the enemy made virtually no attempt to attack North Atlantic shipping.

Joint Announcement

The announcement was issued through a joint arrangement with the British Ministry of Information after consultation with the British Admiralty, United States Navy and Canadian Department of National Defense for Naval Services.

"We are ready to attack the enemy with utmost vigor should he provide the opportunity by resuming a general attack on our shipping with the very large number of U-boats at his disposal," the announcement concluded.

It was the first report on the Battle of the Atlantic since President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill disclosed that ninety U-boats had been destroyed in the months of May, June and July—a record of almost one a day.

Text Of Announcement

The text of the announcement:

"1. August has been another successful month in U-boat warfare. Owing perhaps to rearmament and other causes, there appear to have been fewer U-boats at sea than in recent months, and shipping losses have continued to decrease.

"2. It is significant that the enemy made virtually no attempt to attack North Atlantic shipping and opportunities for attacking the U-boats have been relatively few. Nevertheless U-boats have been hunted relentlessly on all stations wherever they have appeared and a heavy toll has been taken of the enemy. In fact, more U-boats have been sunk than merchant ships.

Two Forces Share Honor

"3. Surface and air forces have both contributed to this month's work by the efficiency of their escorts, patrols, and offensive operations. Shore-based aircraft have often had to face powerful enemy air opposition and carrier-borne aircraft have played a most important part.

"4. We are ready to attack the enemy with utmost vigor should he provide the opportunity by resuming a general attack on our shipping with the very large number of U-boats at his disposal."

Emmons Replaces DeWitt In Western Defense Post

Latter to Step Down Sept. 15, Gets Capital Assignment

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (AP).—Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commander of the Western theater of operations since Dec. 11, 1941, will be relieved, effective on or about Sept. 15.

He will be succeeded by Lieutenant General Delos Emmons until recently chief of the Hawaiian Department.

General DeWitt, the office of the Western Defense Command reported, has been assigned as commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College in Washington.

Under General DeWitt's direction all persons of Japanese ancestry were removed to the interior from the coastal areas of the western states. He directed operations in the reconquest of the Aleutians from the Japanese, and last week received the Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal "for outstanding leadership" in expelling "the invading Japanese from American soil."

General DeWitt, sixty-three

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years old, the son of an Army officer, served in the office of the chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Force, with the 42d Division, and with the 8th French Army, in the World War.

General Emmons was assigned to the Hawaiian Command ten days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, succeeding Major General Walter C. Short. The War Department announced on June 1 that Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson had been named to replace General Emmons.

WANTS F. D. R. AT PEACE TABLE

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Wallace Suggests President Be Made Permanent Chairman

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 10—Declaring that the Roosevelt name is "the magic name all over the world," Vice-President Wallace today suggested that the President should preside at the peace table.

He told a press conference that "it is unthinkable, to my notion, that Roosevelt should not be at the peace table," and added that the President not only should be there, but ought to be "permanent chairman."

Wallace said President Roosevelt should preside over the peacemakers because of his numerous political contacts, his excellent knowledge of geography and because "we as a nation have less territorial ambition than any other nation."

Wallace's "Four W's"

Peace decisions should be made, the Vice-President emphasized, to establish a "workable world without worry—the four W's," which he termed a rephrasing of the four freedoms.

Wallace had completed an extensive tour of his home State, Iowa, and was in Chicago preparing to speak tomorrow night at a win-the-peace rally before returning to Washington.

The surrender of the Italian Government, Wallace said, indicated "peace is closer than most of us thought some months ago," but he expressed the hope the American public would not "let down" in its efforts to turn out heavy production of weapons, food and machinery.

Finds Farmers Weary

During talks among many Iowa farmers Wallace said he had detected a general feeling of weariness and of "bearing too much of the burden."

"They are feeling abused," he said, "because they work hard all week, then they go into town and run into the rationing program, and they hear a lot of critical comment about the Government."

"I understand how they feel," Wallace continued, "but I think if the farmer lived under the conditions a lot of war workers do he might find he was much happier at home on the farm where he always has plenty of food."

He said the farmer, when asking for higher prices for corn, should think about teachers, ministers and other professional workers who have had no increase in income but pay higher prices.

Battleship, Once Held Outmoded, Plays Big Role

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 10—Big ships in this war are not just sitting ducks for modern military aviation, naval experts believe.

As proof, they point to thirteen verified capital ship losses by all belligerents since the war began four years ago, compared with twenty-seven between 1914 and 1918.

Possibly six other heavyweights, four French and two Italian, have been so badly damaged in the present war as to be useless for fighting purposes.

Once Called Outmoded

Scarcely more than a year ago critics wrote off as outmoded the battleship and the battle cruiser, costing anywhere from twenty to one hundred million dollars each and years of effort to build.

However, the big gunned, heavily armored battleships, given air support and an adequate covering force of cruisers and destroyers, assumed traditional tactical roles against enemy installations in Sicily, North Africa and the Pacific.

Spearheaded Invasion

A week ago the British battleships Nelson and Rodney spearheaded an attack that poured 1,500 tons of shell into Italian coastal defenses to pave the way for invasion.

The dreadnaught had its worst inning shortly after Japan entered the war.

Jap planes destroyed the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse, the American battleship Arizona and training ship Utah, a former dreadnaugh.

Yanks Take Toll Of Japs

American air forces retaliated by destroying a 29,330-ton Jap ship of the Haruna class and, in combination with surface forces a year later, sank two other Nipponese battlewagons.

Other forms of attack took their toll of capital ships.

Torpedoes from U-boats, crashing into unarmored bottoms, destroyed the British battleships Barham and Royal Oak.

Scuttling wrecked the German pocket battleship Graf Spee and also a number of French capital ships, some of which had been badly damaged by British air and naval attacks in North African waters.

Hood-Bismarck Battle

The British battle cruiser Hood was the victim of an old-fashioned slugging match between surface forces, being blown up and sunk by the German battleship Bismarck in a great sea fight near Iceland and Greenland.

The Bismarck, although hit, managed to escape, only to be tracked down and sunk by a combined air and naval attack. Torpedo attacks by naval aircraft and a destroyer attack wrecked her steering apparatus and slowed her down. She was then blasted by British warships and sunk by torpedoes launched by HMS Dorsetshire.

Five Die In Crash Of Bomber At Norfolk

Norfolk, Sept. 10 (AP)—Five crew members of a medium army bomber were killed this afternoon when their plane broke into pieces and crashed a few hundred feet north of the municipal airport after it was reported in collision in the air with another bombing plane.

The Eastern Defense Command said the second bomber was able to reach Langley Field safely.

The bodies of four of the crash victims were taken from the wreckage of the plane, and dragging operations were conducted tonight for the fifth man, whose body fell into a branch of Little creek.

British Official Terms Yanks Goodwill Envoys

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Sir Donald Bradley Somervell, attorney general of Great Britain, last night termed American soldiers "a great army of ambassadors" and said the comradeship growing between British and American fighters would be "of great importance" in postwar co-operation between the countries.

"On the battle field, in our towns and villages, Britons and Americans are meeting, liking and learning to understand each other," he told the New York Bar Association.

Hitler's Acts Regarding Pope Are Awaited

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Germans' Announcement They Are 'Protectors' Of Vatican Arouses Speculation.

By The Associated Press

The Germans' announcement that they have become "protectors" of the Vatican raises the question whether Hitler intends to make Pope Pius II a virtual prisoner, or whether he will be deterred by the moral reaction such a step would undoubtedly arouse in neutral as well as warring countries.

Like Napoleon

If he chooses the first course, it will mark another striking parellel between the Nazi Fuehrer's career and that of Napoleon.

Pope Pius VI died a prisoner of the little Corsican.

And as it is Hitler's greed which has brought so much woe to the world, so it was Napoleon's greed which brought him into conflict with the Holy See.

In 1791 the French national assembly announced the union of Avignon and Venaissin, Papa states, with France. In the treaty of Tolentino, 1797, Pius VI was forced to recognize their union with France and also to relinquish Ferrara, Bologna and Romagna, other Papal territories, to the Cisalpine republic.

In 1798, Napoleon sent General Berthier to Rome to organize the remainder of the church states into the Roman republic. The Pope, because he would not renounce his claims, was taken away as a captive and confined in Valence, where death brought him release.

In the long history of the Roman Catholic church its head has often found his person threatened.

During the Italian revolutionist movement of 1848 Pope Pius IX was besieged in the Quirinal but escaped in disguise to Gaeta and the protection of Neapolitan King Ferdinand II. Louis Napoleon sent troops against the revolutionists and a French garrison reestablished and maintained the Papal sovereignty in Rome.

Garibaldi's Action

In 1870, however, Garibaldi brought Rome by force of arms under the kingdom of Italy, and the Papal states were seized. Pius IX shut himself up in the Vatican, a self-pronounced prisoner. The Popes remained in that status until 1929, when the Vatican treaty with Mussolini was signed. This recognized the Pope as a temporal as well as spiritual ruler.

Throughout the Middle Ages, marked by conflicts between princelings and contending nobles, the history of the Papacy is spotted with incidents of violence.

Pope John I died in 526 from the incarceration to which he was subjected by Theodoric the Ostrogoth. In 754, Stephen II was besieged by Aristulf the Lombard but was saved by King Pepin of the Franks. The Saracens threatened Leo IV in 849, but were driven off by troops he blessed.

Pope John VIII was forced to flee to France because of the plottings of feudal lords and Stephen VI was almost the perpetual prisoner of Lambert, Duke of Spoleto, who forced him to sit in judgment on and disavow the devisions of Pope Formosus.

Formosus' corpse was brought to a hearing and punished by amputation of fingers.

Benedict V also was forced into exile in the 10th century and Benedict VI was imprisoned and murdered by hostile nobles in 974. Leo IX was captured by the Normans in 1053, and Gregory VII was imprisoned by Henry IV in 1084. Clement VII was held captive for months in 1527 by Charles V.

Radio in Vatican Hits Nazi Tactics

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Vatican radio broadcast a statement from German Catholic bishops tonight asserting that the Nazi government was attempting to "de-Christianize the German people and that "church services are being made more difficult and are still being obstructed in many places."

The broadcast was reported by the Office of War Information.

The statement, which was a portion of a pastoral letter composed at the recent bishop's conference at Fulda said in part:

"We would rejoice, were it true, that in our fatherland's present dangerous and sacrificial situation everything endangering and hindering unity and peace were absent or overcome. But ufortunately we must state with deep regret that the fight against the Christian faith and the Church of Jesus Christ is still being carried on and that instruction and schooling are being used extensively to de-Christianize our people, particularly the youth; that children who were deported to the country, who are sheltered in camps, home schools and boarding schools, are being refused religious teaching, and their attendance at religious services and participating in the sacraments are in many cases made difficult, if not entirely impossible."

Brenner Pass Tunnel Damaged By Blast

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The London radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by CBS that "one of the Brenner Pass tunnels on the Austrian-Italian frontier has been damaged by an explosion."

No further details were given. The Allies have appealed to Italians to do all possible damage to German-held communication lines in Italy.

Says Norwegian Patriots Sank 3 Nazi Destroyers

New York, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that three German destroyers had been sunk in Norway's Trondheim harbor by Norwegian patriots.

"A big fire broke out on the embankment," said the broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors. "That is the Norwegian patriots' reply to the Germans' new, even more vicious measures in Norway."

Nazis, Japs Reach New "Complete Agreement"

New York, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that the German Ambassador to Japan, Heinrich Stahmer, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, had reached "complete agreement with regard to the continued and further intensified collaboration between Germany and Japan."

The German broadcast, recorded by CBS, added that "today's Japanese morning press attaches special significance to the meeting," but did not explain that "significance."

Nazi Occupation 'Calamitous'

New York, Sept. 10 (AP)—German claims that they had entered Rome and had assumed protection of Vatican City are viewed as calamitou by Catholic in general, the Rev. John L. Farge, S. J., executive editor of *America*, national Catholic weekly publication of the Jesuit order, said today.

"I feel the general Catholic sentiment will be one of extreme regret because of the faithlessness and irreligious character of the Nazis," he declared

"It's a great calamity. We view it with serious apprehension. We view it with great alarm, and it must be extremely unpleasant to the Holy See." Father La Forge said, adding that the past record of German guarantees proved them to be worthless.

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BY GLADWIN HILL

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LONDON, SEPT 10-(AP)-THE GREAT ALLIED EIGHT-DAY, NON-STOP AERIAL ASSAULT AGAINST THE CONTINENT--A SAMPLE OF THE MIGHTY BLOWS THAT WILL LEAD TO THE FINAL, DECISIVE DRIVE UPON GERMANY--APPARENTLY IS OVER, BUT THE MOMENTARY LULL ONLY SIGNIFIES THE BEGINNING OF A NEW PHASE OF THE WAR.

THE ROUND-THE-CLOCK AERIAL BARRAGE AND RECORD JOINT U.S.-RAF OPERATIONS DEMONSTRATED IMPRESSIVELY THE ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY IN THIS THEATER.

NOW ALL THAT REMAINS IS THE BUILDING UP OF THIS SUPERIORITY TO THE POINT OF COMPLETE AERIAL DOMINANCE AND A REPETITION OF WHAT HAPPENED IN NORTH AFRICA AND SICILY.

THE FINAL DAY OF THE DRIVE YESTERDAY BROUGHT THE AMERICAN EIGHTH AIRFORCE TO THE PEAK OF ITS ACTIVITY.

MORE THAN 1,000 SORTIES--INDIVIDUAL PLANE FLIGHTS--WERE FLOWN BY FLYING FORTRESSES, LIBERATORS, MARAUDERS AND THUNDERBOLTS IN THE JOINT NON-STOP BOMBING OF NAZI AIRFIELDS IN FRANCE AND CHANNEL EMPLACEMENTS AND IN COLLABORATION WITH THE UNPRECEDENTED DRESS REHEARSAL OF A CROSS-CHANNEL INVASION.

THE RAF FIGHTER COMMAND ALONE FLEW MORE THAN 1,500 SORTIES YESTERDAY

INCLUDED IN THE DAYLIGHT ATTACKS BY THE AMERICAN FORMATIONS WERE THOSE AGAINST A PARIS AIRCRAFT FACTORY AND NINE NAZI AIRBASES IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

RAF MEDIUM AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS ADDED ANOTHER FIVE AIR FIELDS TO THE DAY'S TOLL.

ILLUSTRATING THE INTENSITY OF THE ASSAULT AND THE TIGHT DOVE-TAILING OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN OPERATIONS, THE IMPORTANT FRENCH CHANNEL PORT OF BOULOGNE WAS HIT BY AMERICAN MARAUDERS TWICE AND BY RAF MITCHELLS, TYPHOONS, VENTURAS AND WHIRLWINDS WITHIN 18 HOURS.

THE ST.OMER AREA WAS BOMBED SUCCESSIVELY BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORMATIONS. AIRFIELDS AT LILLE-NORD AND LILLE-VENDEVILLE WERE HIT FOR THE THIRD TIME WITHIN A WEEK.

THESE BLOWS AT NAZI AIR FACILITIES OBVIOUSLY MEAN THAT THERE WILL BE MUCH LESS OPPOSITION TO ALLIED ATTACKS ON GERMAN INDUSTR AND FURTHER BLOWS AGAINST THE GERMAN AIRFORCE, AND FINALLY TO AN INVASION ITSELF.

THE FLYING FORTRESS ASSAULT ON AN AIRPLANE ENGINE FACTORY IN THE PARIS AREA WAS THE FIFTH OPERATION BY THE BIG FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS IN EIGHT DAYS--A MARK TOPPED ONLY BY THEIR SIX RAIDS IN SEVEN DAYS IN JULY.

AMERICAN MEDIUM MARAUDER BOMBERS, CRITICIZED WHEN THEY FIRST WENT INTO ACTION AS UNDULY DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS, WERE THE HEROES OF THE EIGHT-DAY CAMPAIGN.

THEY WERE OUT EVERY DAY, BOMBING SOME 20 TARGETS INCLUDING AIRFIELDS AND RAILWAY YARDS, WITH THE LOSS OF LESS THAN HALF A DOZEN PLANES.

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london,sept. 10 (ap)--capt. robert g.hodson,24, an eighth air force flying fortress pilot and a former mormon missionary in england, completed his 25th combat mission yesterday with the raid on paris air

3024-8275

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF fields, the u.s.army eastern theater of war headquarters announced today.

the announcement said that when capt.hodson circled his landing field in the fort "invictus" yesterday he shot off red,white,blue and green flares,which normally indicates wounded aboard,but he subsequently proved this was just his way of celebrating the occasion.

hodson is a native of provo,utah,and once preached as an evangelist in hyde park,london.

ap1212am543pew

LONDON, SEPT.10-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT FORMER ITALIAN PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI WOULD BE CHIEF OF THE GERMAN-SPONSORED "NATIONAL FASCIST GOVERNMENT." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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EDITORS

LONDON:-INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD ROME (BY BALL) AFTER 14TH GRAF BEGINNING "THE WHEREABOUTS OF KING" AND ENDING "FLED TO SWITZERLAND."

A BERLIN DISPATCH TO BERN'S DIE TAT SAID THAT "NOT A SINGLE MEMBER OF THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT OR THE ROYAL HOUSE IS STILL IN ROME," INDICATING THEY MIGHT HAVE REACHED AN ALLIED HAVEN.

BUT STEFANI ETC 15TH GRAF PVS.

EJ1156PEW

London Grafax dispatch.

RUGGIERO SAID HE AND THE NAZI COMMANDER HAD AGREED THAT THE TROOPS IN HIS COMMAND WOULD NOT BE DISARMED, AND THAT THEY WOULD REMAIN IN MILAN TO "MAINTAIN PUBLIC ORDER." THE ITALIAN GENERAL ADDED: "ITALIAN AND GERMAN SOLDIERS WILL TAKE OVER THE PROTECTION OF IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION MEANS SUCH AS ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT. THE REST OF THE GERMAN TROOPS WILL REMAIN OUTSIDE THE CITY, BUT IN SUCH CLOSE PROXIMITY AS WILL ENABLE THEM TO RUSH TO THE CENTER OF THE CITY AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE WITH ARMORED VEHICLES."

RUGGIERO SAID SUCH AN AGREEMENT WAS MADE BECAUSE "IF THE CITY HAD FOUGHT, THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WOULD HAVE SUFFERED GREVIOUS LOSSES."

HE SAID THE GERMANS "CLEARLY STATED THEY WOULD OCCUPY THE CITY AND USE FORCE AGAINST OUR SOLDIERS IF THEY WERE NOT CAPABLE OF MAINTAINING ORDER. I THEREFORE ORDER ALL CIVILIANS TO ABSTAIN FROM COMMITTING ANY HOSTILE ACT AGAINST THE GERMAN SOLDIERS."

(CBS REPORTED IN NEW YORK THAT THE LONDON RADIO HAD DECLARED VENICE, TURIN AND FLORENCE "WERE FIRMLY IN ITALIAN HANDS THIS AFTERNOON FOLLOWING STREET FIGHTING." CBS SAID THE BRITISH BROADCAST ADDED THAT TRANSPORTATION AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS HAD STRUCK IN NORTHERN ITALIAN CITIES "TO OBSTRUCT THE GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS.")

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EJ840PEW

1943

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ITALIAN TROOPS ARE CONTINUING TO ABANDON THEIR POSTS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AND AT LEAST 2,000 ALREADY HAVE CROSSED THE SWISS FRONTIER AND SURRENDERED WITH THEIR ARMS AND BAGGAGE VEHICLES, THE JOURNAL DE GENEVE REPORTED TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED SOME OF THE ITALIANS AS SAYING THEY HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT OF FRANCE THROUGH GERMAN ROAD BARRIERS. OTHERS SAID THEY HAD TURNED THEIR ARMS OVER TO FRENCH GUERRILLAS IN THE MOUNTAINS AND HAD REACHED THE FRONTIER WITHOUT DIFFICULTY.

THEY ALSO REPORTED THAT A LARGE FORCE OF ITALIANS WAS ENCAMPED ON THE ITALIAN SIDE OF THE MONT CENIS RAILWAY TUNNEL NEAR SUSA, HALTING ALL INCOMING GERMAN RAIL TRAFFIC.

MK412AEW SEP 11 1943

FIRST LEAD ITALIAN

BY FRANK BRUTTO

SEP 11 1943

BERN, SEPT 10-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM ITALY TODAY SAID MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO MIGHT RETIRE AND BE REPLACED BY MARSHAL PIETRO CAVIGLIA, SAID TO BE NEGOTIATING WITH THE GERMANS FOR THEIR MOVEMENT NORTH FROM ROME.

MARSHAL CAVIGLIA RETIRED AFTER THE LAST WAR, IN WHICH HE LED THE ITALIAN TROOPS IN THEIR FIGHT ALONGSIDE THE ALLIES BUT PLAYED AN IMPORTANT BEHIND-THE-SCENES PART IN THE DOWNFALL OF FASCISM. HE IS NOTED AS AN ITALIAN LEFTIST.

IN ROME, THE STEFANI NEWS AGENCY EXPLAINED THAT CAVIGLIA, AS THE OFFICER OF THE HIGHEST RANK, HAD TEMPORARILY ASSUMED THE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MILITARY COORDINATION IN THE CAPITAL ONLY IN THE ABSENCE OF BADOGLIO WHO IS ON A MILITARY INSPECTION TOUR OUTSIDE OF ROME.

SHORTLY AFTER CAVIGLIA ANNOUNCED THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL FROM ROME, REPORTS FROM THE ITALIAN BORDER SAID THEY HAD BROKEN DOWN.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE PENINSULA, SWISS PRESS DISPATCHES SAID THE SITUATION WAS FEVERISH.

A SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY MESSAGE FROM CHIASSO ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER SAID ITALIAN INHABITANTS OF MILAN SPENT LAST NIGHT DEMONSTRATING AGAINST GERMAN BUSINESS AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS. PROPERTY AND GOODS OF THE FORMER ITALIAN ALLY WERE DESTROYED, IT ADDED.

"WAR BETWEEN THE ITALIANS AND GERMANS ALREADY HAS BEGUN," THE DISPATCH SAID.

IT ADDED THAT ACCORDING TO THE LATEST INFORMATION GERMAN TROOPS HAD NOT YET OCCUPIED THE CITY BUT WERE AROUND IT. ITALIAN TROOPS ARE STATIONED IN ITS PERIPHERY AND IT IS FEARED THAT AT ANY MOMENT THE TWO FORCES WILL CLASH, THE DISPATCH SAID.

UNTIL NOW THERE IS NO NEWS OF THE ARRIVAL OF ALLIED TROOPS IN NORTHERN ITALY WHERE "ITALIAN TROOPS FREQUENTLY FIND THEMSELVES IN A DIFFICULT SITUATION," THE AGENCY SAID.

FEAR OF A BREAK IN RAILROAD TRAFFIC WITH THE REST OF ITALY WAS INCREASED WITH THE FAILURE OF MANY TRAINS TO ARRIVE IN MILAN DURING THE NIGHT.

AT COMO, ON THE BORDER NORTH OF MILAN, NO GERMAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN SEEN BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT THERE ARE MANY GARRISONS IN NEARBY VILLAGES.

LAST NIGHT A FORMER SOCIALIST DEPUTY ADDRESSED A VAST THRONG AMID

3024-8277

CHEERS AND TOLD THEM THAT A CRISIS WITH GERMANY ALREADY HAD OCCURRED. HE URGED THE POPULACE TO BE FAITHFUL TO THE ORDERS OF PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO AND "CHASE THE GERMANS FROM ITALIAN TERRITORY."

"THE ITALIAN PEOPLE," THE DISPATCH SAID, "KNOW THAT THEIR COUNTRY IS DESTINED TO BECOME A BATTLEFIELD."

THE RETURN OF EVACUEES TO INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF THE NORTH HAS BEEN HALTED FOR FEAR THE ZONE WILL BECOME A BATTLEGROUND.

ORDER CONTINUED AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER WHERE ITALIAN OFFICIALS MAINTAINED SERVICES. ALONG THE ISOLATED POINT MANY PERSONS WERE ATTEMPTING TO CROSS TO SWITZERLAND.

A ROME DISPATCH SAID MARSHAL PIETRO CAVIGLIA (CORRECT) HAD ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE SAYING THAT ROME WAS ENTIRELY TRANQUIL AND THAT LIFE THERE WAS NORMAL.

"NEGOTIATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS WITH THE COMMANDER OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE AREA FOR THEIR MOVEMENT NORTH," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

EZ956AEW

BERN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11-(AP)-ALL ORGANIZED ITALIAN RESISTANCE TO THE GERMANS IN LOMBARDY CEASED EARLY TODAY WHEN THE ITALIAN MILAN COMMANDER ACCEPTED AN ULTIMATUM DELIVERED BY FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, GERMAN COMMANDER IN NORTHERN ITALY, AN ITALIAN BROADCAST HEARD HERE SAID.

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GEN.VITTORIO RUGGIERO, MILAN COMMANDER, IN A BROKEN VOICE, TOLD THE POPULACE THAT THE LAST ORDER HE HAD RECEIVED FROM THE ITALIAN SUPREME COMMAND WAS NOT TO FIGHT BUT TO RESIST ALL ATTACKS.

THE MILAN COMMOLIINBIICF88,?8) 88,?859 08.

SUPREME COMMAND WAS NOT TO FIGHT BUT TO RESIST ALL ATTACKS.

THE MILAN COMMANDER SAID THE GERMANS HAD TAKEN OVER ALL THE IMPORTANT CITIES OF LOMBARDY, AND THAT ANYBODY CAUSING PUBLIC DISORDERS WOULD BE SHOT.

RUGGIERO SAID HE ACCEPTED THE TERMS OF ROMMEL'S ULTIMATUM TO SAVE CIVILIANS FROM "GRIEVOUS LOSSES."

EJ1152PEW

MADRID, SEPT 10-(AP)-PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TO THE ITALIAN NATION TODAY ANNOUNCING THAT ROME WAS QUIET AND NORMAL AND THAT "NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY WITH THE COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN TROOPS IN THE ROME ZONE TO MOVE THESE TROOPS TOWARD THE NORTH."

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THE COMMUNIQUE WAS BROADCAST BY THE ROME RADIO. #

NORTH AFRICA ADD

FOR THE FIRST TIME, IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE NAVAL FORCES IMMEDIATELY ENGAGED IN THE LANDING OPERATIONS AT NAPLES ARE UNDER THE COMMAND OF VICE ADMIRAL HENRY HEWITT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLEET UNITS ARE INCLUDED.

BEFORE THE THOUSANDS OF ASSAULT TROOPS SWARMED ASHORE, MINESWEEPERS PASSED BACK AND FORTH ALONG THE COAST CLEARING OUT MINES LAID OFF THE BEACHES.

THE WORK UN LOADING SHIPS AND OTHER NAVAL CRAFT HAS CONTINUED "WITHOUT INTERMISSION" EVER SINCE THE FIRST LANDING FORCES HIT THE BEACH AT 4 A.M. YESTERDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

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"THE FIRST GROUPS OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY HAVE SUCCESSFULLY

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ESTABLISHED THEIR BRIDGEHEADS IN THE NAPLES AREA IN SPITE OF STRONG GERMAN RESISTANCE," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ALTHOUGH IT HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK WAS IN COMMAND OF THE ASSAULT, THIS WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE HERE THAT THE FIFTH ARMY, TRAINING IN NORTH AFRICA FOR MONTHS, HAD BEEN CHOSEN TO UNDERGO ITS BAPTISM OF FIRE IN THIS NEW ALLIED MOVE TO CARVE A EUROPEAN LAND ROUTE TO BERLIN.

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VENTOTENE ISLAND, ABOUT TWO MILES LONG BY A MILE WIDE, WAS TAKEN IN THE EARLY HOURS OF YESTERDAY MORNING BY A DIVISIONAL FORCE THAT LANDED THERE AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME AS THE FIRST SHOCK TROOPS WERE GOING ASHORE IN THE NAPLES AREA.

THE ITALIAN GARRISON ON THE ISLAND SURRENDERED, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

DESPITE GERMAN RESISTANCE, BOTH FLANKS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN THE CALABRIAN PENINSULA ON ITALY'S TOE ADVANCED ALONG THE EASTERN AND WESTERN COASTAL ROADS. HEAVY DEMOLITIONS SLOWED UP THE ADVANCES TO SOME EXTENT.

IN TAKING PIZZO, THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES IN THE SOUTH AGAIN RESORTED TO THE "LEAP-FROGGING" TACTICS THAT HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR SO MANY ALLIED ADVANCES ALONG THE SHORES OF BOTH SICILY AND ITALY.

"THIS TOWN WAS CAPTURED AS THE RESULT OF A SUCCESSFUL SEABORNE ASSAULT," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

YESTERDAY HEADQUARTERS TOLD OF A SIMILAR LANDING DOWN THE COAST AT VIBO VALENTIA.

MORE THAN KEEPING PACE WITH THE WEST COAST DRIVE, THE EIGHTH ARMY COLUMN ON THE EAST COAST HAS SMASHED NORTHWARD TO MONASTERACE, EASTERN TERMINUS OF THE TRANS-PENINSULAR HIGHWAY FROM PIZZO.

THIS REPRESENTS AN EAST COAST ADVANCE OF ABOUT 20 MILES SINCE THE PREVIOUS DAY.

ARRAYED AGAINST THE INVADING ALLIED TROOPS, LED BY AMERICAN LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK, WERE SIZABLE GERMAN FORCES, EQUIPPED POSSIBLY WITH HEAVY ARMOR AND IN A POSITION TO SHIFT QUICKLY TO POINTS MOST SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

GERMAN RESISTANCE PRESUMABLY IS STIFFENING AGAINST ALL ELEMENTS OF THE ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN FORCES NOW OPERATING IN ITALY UNDER THE OVER-ALL COMMAND OF BRITISH GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

YESTERDAY'S HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID GEN.SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY, WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST DIVISION ATTACHED, HAD ENCOUNTERED GERMAN TROOPS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE INITIAL LANDING ON ITALIAN SOIL A WEEK AGO TODAY.

MONTGOMERY'S FORCES WERE DECLARED OFFICIALLY TO BE IN FULL CONTROL OF ALL THE CALABRIAN PENINSULA SOUTH OF THE HIGHWAY LINKING GIOIA ON THE WEST COAST AND LOCRI, ON THE EASTERN SHORE 25 MILES ABOVE THE TIP OF THE TOE.

A BRITISH SEA-BORNE FORCE THAT SWEPT AROUND ENEMY LAND DEMOLITIONS ALONG THE WESTERN COASTAL HIGHWAY AND LANDED EARLY WEDNESDAY AT VIBO VALENTIA ON THE GULF OF EUFEMIA, 24 MILES ABOVE GIOIA, QUICKLY CONSOLIDATED ITS POSITION AND MOVED TOWARD PIZZO, FOUR MILES STILL FARTHER UP THE COAST.

3024- 8279

(ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL QUARTERS HAVE CONFIRMED THAT ALLIED FORCES ARE IN OPERATION IN ITALY ONLY IN THE NAPLES AREA AND ON THE CALABRIAN PENINSULA, A WELTER OF REPORTS FROM NEUTRAL AND GERMAN SOURCES HAVE TALKED OF LANDINGS ELSEWHERE ALONG 500 MILES OF ITALY'S WESTERN COASTLINE, AS WELL AS ON SARDINIA AND CORSICA.

(FROM MADRID TODAY CAME A DISPATCH RELAYING UNCONFIRMED REPORTS RECEIVED FROM SWITZERLAND THAT BRITISH TROOPS, UNDER THE PROTECTION OF U.S.NAVAL FORCES, HAD LANDED AT LA SPEZIA, SITE OF AN IMPORTANT ITALIAN NAVAL BASE 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GENOA.

(QUOTING THE ROME RADIO, LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS SAID ITALY'S MOST POWERFUL WARSHIPS--THREE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS, THE LITTORIO, VITTORIO VENETO, AND IMPERO--HAD ESCAPED FROM LA SPEZIA WITH A FLOTILLA OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS. THE DAILY MAIL SAID THERE WERE INDICATIONS BRITISH WARSHIPS WERE PROVIDING PROTECTION AS THE ITALIANS STEAMED FOR ALLIED PORTS.)

EVEN THOUGH ITALY HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT OF THE WAR THROUGH UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, A MIGHTY ALLIED AIR ARMADA STILL IS SMACKING REPEATEDLY AT VARIOUS AXIS POINTS THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH OF THE PENINSULA.

(EVEN THOUGH OCCUPATION OF AIR BASES ON THE PLAINS OF LOMBARDY ABOVE THE PO RIVER IN NORTHERN ITALY NEXT DOOR TO BOMBING TARGETS IN THE REICH IS ONE OF THE GOALS OF THE ALLIED ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, NEW LANDING FIELDS IN THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN SECTIONS OF THE PENINSULA WOULD BRING THE ALLIED BOMBERS THAT MUCH CLOSER TO GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CITIES.

(THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS, QUOTING SWISS FRONTIER REPORTS, REPORTED TODAY THAT BERLIN, POSSIBLY WITH THAT EVENTUALITY IN VIEW, HAD ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT SUCH SOUTHERN GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CITIES AS VIENNA, MUNICH, AUGSBURG, GRAZ AND STUTTGART WOULD BE EMPTIED OF THEIR NON-ESSENTIAL POPULATION AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

(UNEXPLAINED AIR ACTIVITY OVER ROME LWUT NIGHT WAS REPORTED BY THE ITALIAN RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

(THE BROADCAST SAID BOMBS DROPPED BY PLANES " OF UNKNOWN NATIONALITY" CAUSED BOTH CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE, ONE EXPLOSIVE HITTING WORKERS' QUARTERS IN THE DISTRICT OF SAN LORENZO AND ANOTHER DAMAGING AN ARCH OF THE CITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

(THE ROME BROADCAST ADDED THAT "FOR ALMOST AN HOUR THIS MORNING THE PEOPLE OF ROME HEARD THE ECHO OF A VIOLENT GUN BARRAGE SOUTH OF THE CITY.")

MK425AEW

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NORTH AFRICA GRD

THE TEXT OF THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWS:

"THE TREACHEROUS GOVERNMENT OF BADOGLIO HAD CONCENTRATED STRONG FORCES AROUND ROME DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS IN PERPETRATION OF THEIR APOSTACY AND HAD PLACED THE TOWN ITSELF IN A STATE OF DEFENSE AGAINST GERMAN TROOPS OUTSIDE ROME.

"THE REASON FOR THIS ACTION, IT WAS STATED, WAS THE DANGER OS AN ENEMY LANDING WEST OF ROME.

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"AFTER THE CAPITULATION OF ITALY ON SEPT. 8, FIGHTING BETWEEN

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GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS DEVELOPED AROUND ROME IN THE EVENING.

"THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE 'SOUTH,' FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING, BROUGHT UP REINFORCEMENTS AND STARTED AN ATTACK ON ROME AND PRESENTED AN ULTIMATUM TO THE COMMANDER.

"IN NORTHERN ITALY, FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL WITH DIVISIONS OF HIS ARMY FORCED A GROUP OF ITALIAN DETACHMENTS TO CAPITULATE AFTER A SHORT FIGHT MOST BITTERLY WAGED BY OUR TROOPS.

"COMMUNICATION HAS BEEN EFFECTED WITH THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE AREAS OF NAPLES AND SALERNO. GERMAN ARMED FORCES WILL ASSUME THE PROTECTION OF VATICAN CITY.

"UNDER THIS PRESSURE THE ITALIAN COMMANDER IN ROME CAPITULATED FOR ONE TERRITORY IN A 31-MILE RADIUS OF THE CITY. THE DISARMAMENT OF ITALIAN TROOPS IS IN PROGRESS.

"RAILWAYS AND ROADS LEADING FROM CARINTHIA AND TYROL TO NORTHERN ITALY ARE INTACT AND IN OUR HANDS. THE LIGURIAN COAST WITH GENOA AND SPEZIA HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED. THE ETSCH VALLEY AND TOWNS IN THE AREA OF BOLOGNA, VERONA, AND CREMONA WERE MOPPED UP. TRIESTE WAS TAKEN AFTER A SHORT FIGHT.

"MORE THAN 90,000 ITALIANS HAVE BEEN DISARMED IN THIS AREA ALONE.

"IN SOUTHERN FRANCE THE ITALIAN FOURTH ARMY HAS SURRENDERED THEIR WEAPONS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE TO THE TROOPS OF FIELD MARSHAL GEN. VON RUNDSTEDT.

"THE COAST HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY US FROM TOULON TO MENTONE.

"IN THE BALKANS THE MASS OF THE ITALIAN COMMAND AUTHORITIES HAS UNDERSTANDINGLY YIELDED TO THE DEMANDS OF THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF, FIELD MARSHAL VON WEICHS.

"DIVISIONS OF ITALIAN TROOPS 'EAST' IN TIRANA AND OF THE 11TH ITALIAN ARMY IN ATHENS HAVE ALREADY LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS FOR THE MOST PART.

"ITALIAN WARSHIPS AND MERCHANT MEN IN THE AEGEAN SEA HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE GERMAN NAVY.

"ITALIAN AIRFIELDS AND THE MOST IMPORTANT HARBORS OF THE ADRIATIC COAST HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED. ONLY VERY ISOLATED FIGHTING IS STILL IN PROGRESS.

"THERE ARE MORE AND MORE CASES OF ITALIAN DETACHMENTS JOINING THE GERMAN ARMY EVERYWHERE IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THE FIGHTING.

"THUS A TREASON GREATER AND MORE CUNNING THAN ANY WHICH CAN BE FOUND ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY IN HISTORY HAS REFLECTED ON THE TRAITORS THEMSELVES.

"THE ITALIAN ARMED FORCES EXIST NO LONGER. BUT WHAT WILL CONTINUE TO EXIST FOR ETERNITY WILL BE THE DISDAIN OF THE WORLD TOWARDS THE TRAITORS."

KA219PEW

BY MICHAEL CHINIGO

SEP 11 1943

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH U.S. FIFTH ARMY (UNDATED)-WE ARE ENROUTE TO DELIVER A TWO-FISTED SMASH AT ITALY'S MIDRIFF. IT MAY PROVE TO BE A KNOCKOUT BLOW - THE BLOW WHICH WILL DELIVER THE ITALIANS FROM HITLERISM AND

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THE HITLER CONTROLLED GOVERNMENT.

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THE FORCES UNDER LT. GEN. MARK CLARK'S COMMAND HAVE BEEN MUSTERED FROM WIDELY SCATTERED SECTORS AND BROUGHT TOGETHER IN AN OPERATION WHICH SET A NEW RECORD OF NAVAL PERFECTION FOR THE ALLIED FLEET.

LT. COL FRANCIS REICHMAN, OKLAHOMA CITY, WHO HAD WORKED LIKE A TROJAN MAPPING TACTICAL PLANS STOOD BY WITH A SMILE OF SATISFACTION FOR THE JOB WELL DONE.

MAJ. MICHAEL DAVISON, EL PASO, TEX. - REICHMAN'S ASSISTANT - ARGUED IN UNDERTONES WITH MAJOR LLWYD SNYDER (CORRECT), MUSKOGEE, OKLA., ON THE RELATIVE MERITS AND DEMERITS OF THE TWO STATES.

CAPTS. LEE BISHOP, CANON CITY, COL., AND FRANCIS KENBEL, TERRE HAUTE, IND. COULDN'T DO ENOUGH FOR THE HARASSED CORRESPONDENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS AND WERE ASSISTED BY 2D LT. CHARLES KNISELY, NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., IN THIS THANKLESS TASK.

IN THE DISTANCE THE REGIMENTAL BAND SWUNG TO STRAINS OF THE LATEST JAZZ TUNES.

IN ANOTHER CORNER SGT. MERIL SHEARER, GREELEY, COLO.; AND PFC RENE LEVY, BROOKLYN, PLAYED RECORDINGS OF DINAH SHORE. WE WERE IN THE MIDST OF "I GOT IT BAD, AND THAT AIN'T GOOD," WHEN A LONESOME MESSERSCHMITT NOSED IN TO TAKE A PICTURE OF SOMETHING. THE SCENE CHANGED QUICKLY. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS WERE FORSAKEN FOR GUNS IN A FLURRY OF SHOTS AND THE INTRUDER CAME DOWN IN FLAMES. THE BAND BROKE INTO "RIGHT IN THE FUEHRER'S FACE," AND FROM A RECORD CAME "THIS IS NO LAUGHING MATTER."

NOW CAME THE FINAL "INVASION" DINNER. 1ST LT. JOSEPH BOBER, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., "PROVIDER OF ALL GOOD THINGS," REALLY DID HIMSELF PROUD. WE HAD STEAKS -- NICE BIG JUICY ONES -- STEWED CORN, BOSTON BAKED BEANS, AND, BELIEVE IT OR NOT, REAL HOT ROLLS.

CPL. WEBSTER ALFORD, SHAWNEE, OKLA., THE CHEF-IN-CHIEF, WAS BETTER THAN THE BEST OF HOTEL CHEFS -- IN OUR EYES ANYWAY -- AND PFCS GEORGE SPENCE, PARKENSBURG, W.VA., AND MORGAN STEIN, WHEELING, W.VA., SERVED US SECONDS AND THIRDS -- WE REALLY DIDN'T EAT THEM -- WHILE 2ND LT. DALE COLE, BLUEFIELD, W.VA., WRITER OF GENE AUTRY'S AND BILLY ELLSWORTH'S GAGS IN CIVILIAN LIFE, PROVIDED APPROPRIATE AND INAPPROPRIATE TABLE PATTER.

AS A PARTING SHOT, LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., CAME TO SAY GOODBYE AND GODSPEED AND SO WE SET OFF FOR GREENER PASTURES.

JR134PEW

NORTH AFRICA Add by yet

GROUP LEADER NEWTON'S FIRST FLIGHT LIEUTENANT, JAMES M.DYER, 23, OF MADISONVILLE, TENN., REPORTED THAT AN ALLIED FLEET COVERED THE SEA OFF THE NAPLES AREA AT AN EARLY HOUR.

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WHEN A SECOND FLIGHT, COMMANDED BY MAJOR DANIEL B.RATHBUN, OF 211 WEST FIRST ST., ONTARIO, CALIF., ARRIVED, "THERE WERE SWARMS OF ALLIED LANDING CRAFT SHUTTLING BETWEEN THE TRANSPORTS AND THE BEACHES. SOLDIERS WERE ON THE BEACH, LOOKING FROM WHERE WE WERE LIKE ANTS AROUND AN ANT HILL," RATHBUN SAID.

THE INVADERS HAD SUBSTITUTED EXTRA BELLY TANKS FOR THE BOMBS THEY USUALLY CARRY TO INCREASE THEIR RANGE AND ENABLE THEM TO COVER THE LANDING OPERATIONS.

1943

OTHER PILOTS OF THE U.S. 12TH AIR SUPPORT COMMAND OF MAJ.GEN. EDWIN J.HOUSE MADE RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER NAPLES IN P-51 MUSTANGS.

TWO OF THEM, LIEUTS.GEORGE H.TOLBERT, OF DES MOINES, IOWA, AND JOHN R.GILMORE OF WARSAW, OHIO, DESCRIBED HOW ALLIED WARSHIPS WERE LYING OFFSHORE WHILE A STEADY STREAM OF LANDING CRAFT PLIED TO THE BEACHES AND ALLIED PLANES WERE CIRCLING OVERHEAD, CHALLENGING THE AXIS AIR FORCE TO ATTEMPT INTERFERENCE.

"THERE WERE AN AWFUL LOT OF BOATS LANDING," GILMORE SAID, AFTER A FLIGHT WHICH TOOK HIM WELL OVER TO "WHERE VESUVIUS THROWS UP A SMOKE SCREEN."

MAJOR JAMES H.DEERING, JR., 23, OF VENTURA, CALIF., A MUSTANG SQUADRON LEADER, REPORTED, "I COULDN'T DETECT ANY GUNFIRE EITHER ON LAND OR FROM THE SHIPS AT SEA." WHEN HE ARRIVED OVER THE SCENE "EVERYTHING SEEMED PEACEFUL."

ANOTHER MUSTANG PILOT, LIEUT.WILLI

(MORE)

MT629AEW

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with the first canadian tank brigade in sicily, aug. 25 (delayed)-(ap)-canada's first armored formation, brought from england as a part of the british eighth army, has participated in the allied drive through sicily.

security regulations prohibited announcement of the tank brigade's presence here until now.

regiments of the brigade, which also saw action in the dieppe raid, took part participated in the mt. etna and catania drives in sicily.

cp/ def 1013a

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH ALLIED AIR FORCES IN SICILY, SEPT. 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRMEN AND GROUND WORKERS LINING UP FOR EVENING CHOW BROKE INTO A SNAKE DANCE OF JUBILATION AT 6:05 O'CLOCK TONIGHT WHEN THEY HEARD AN ALGIERS RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ITALY HAD SURRENDERED.

THEY BROKE FROM CHOW LINE, BEATING ON MESS KITS AND SURROUNDING EVERY AVAILABLE RADIO TO GET EVERY SCRAP OF NEWS POSSIBLE.

THE NEWS SPREAD QUICKLY ACROSS THE BIVOUAC AREA TO BRITISH DESERT AIRFORCE UNITS WHICH HAD FOUGHT THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS FROM ALAMEIN TO TRIPOLI AND ARE WAITING WITH AMERICAN UNITS TO SMASH THEIR WAY INTO THE ITALIAN MAINLAND IN FRESH LANDINGS.

"IT'S ONE STEP NEARER HOME," SAID ONE TOMMY. "HOME, BY WAY OF ROME--THAT'S OUR SLOGAN. IT CERTAINLY MADE THE FOOD TASTE BETTER."

"THEY JUST COULDN'T TAKE IT," SAID SUPPLY SGT.HARRY HOESTERY, OF 237 CALHOUN AVE., THE BRONX, NEW YORK.

"LET'S DON'T GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO GET SET NOW," SAID LT.RICHARD E.MARKS, OF 2030 SCOTWOOD AVE., TOLEDO, O. "LET'S START SMACKING THE GERMANS IN FRANCE."

3024 - 8283

"I ONLY WISH IT WAS GERMANY TOSSING IN THE TOWEL," SAID LT. GLADSTONE A.BOQUIST, OF 3430 SAN BRUNO AVE., SAN FRANCISCO.

"I WASN'T SURPRISED," SAID LT.JOHN W.GOODRICH, JR., OF 88 CLYDE ST., BROOKLINE, MASS. "THEY CAN'T TAKE THAT AIR POUNDING DAY AFTER DAY. NOTHING COULD STAND UP UNDER IT."

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"IT'S THE BEST NEWS I HAVE HEARD SINCE I ENLISTED," SAID CORP. ROBERT BEHN OF WOODRUFF, WIS.

"MAYBE IT WILL BE ALL OVER BY CHRISTMAS, NOW," SAID PVT.JOHN SPECK OF AUBURN, N.Y., BUT PVT.GORDON R.UTTER, HIS FRIEND FROM ONEIDA, N.Y., SAID:

"I AM NOT THAT OPTIMISTIC, BUT IT OUGHT TO CUT THE WAR SHORTER BY THREE MONTHS."

SGT.RUFUS MITCHELL, OF 2271 E. 74TH ST., CLEVELAND, O., WHO WAS DOING A BARBERING JOB ON CORP. ROBERT M.IVEY, OF 3400 MORGAN AVE., NORTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SNIPPED OFF A GREAT PATCH OF IVEY'S HAIR WHEN HE HARD THE NEWS.

"I IT SURE WAS A SURPRISE TO ME," MITCHELL SAID. "I THOUGHT THOSE BOYS WOULD DO A LITTLE BETTER ON THEIR HOME FIELD."

"FRANKLY, I THINK IT'S THE NUTS," SMILED IVEY.

"THE WAR CAN'T LAST AS LONG NOW AS WE THOUGHT IT WOULD," SAID SUPPLY SGT.JOHN JONES, FRIEND OF MITCHELL, OF 221NW.DUVAL ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST CRACK CAME FROM A CAPTAIN WHO WAS ASLEEP WHEN THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AND WAS AWAKENED BY THE NOISE.

"IS THAT ALL?" HE ASKED WHEN TOLD THE ITALIANS HAD SURRENDERED.

"I THOUGHT A PRETTY GIRL HAD COME INTO CAMP."

"THAT JUST MEANS ONE LESS CAMPAIGN RIBBON," SAID PVT.RUSSELL T. MCGLYNN, OF 3285 W. 123RD ST., CLEVELAND.

OTHERS TAKING PART IN THE VICTORY SNAKE DANCE WERE PVT.KENNETH TOWNING, OF 262 SHERMAN ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.; PVT.JOSEPH SARNA, OF 5161 LAWNDALE, DETROIT; CORP. GEORGE ADAMS OF AUBURN, N.Y.; PVT. HOWARD L.RUSSELL, OF 395 S.COX ST., E.SHEBORO, N.C.; PVT.TONY CRAFA, OF 600 HILL SIDE AVE., HARTFORD, CONN.; CORP. JACK CRANE, OF 3516 N.PINE GROVE AVE., CHICAGO; SGT.HENRY J.WARREN, OF 964 SYCAMORE ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.; SGT.HENRY ROOSMAN, OF 1534 BENTON ST., ST.LOUIS, MO.; SGT. SEYMOUT GREEN, OF 1254 42ND ST., BROOKLYN; SGT.VAL VANDERAU, OF 147 GARBER ST., CHAMBERSBURG, PA.; PVT. JOHN CORLEY, OF 222 ANTIOCH ROAD, NASHVILLE, TENN.; SGT.MICHAEL E. KOHLER, OF 137 E. 48TH ST., SAVANNAH, GA.; CORP. STEVE VARGO, OF 2871 ALPINE ST., CLEVELAND; PVT.WILLIAM J.MCDONAL, OF 109 GATE ST., SAN FRANCISCO; CORP. GLENN DINGER, OF 111 HARRIET AVE., OIL CITY, PA.; SGT.NORMAN KANAR OF 3605 THEODORE ST., DETROIT.

WD622PEW

Cairo add for ground,

THE MACCHI "SAETTA" FIGHTER IS A LOW-WING MONOPLANE ARMED WITH FOUR MACHINE GUNS, HAVING A TOP SPEED OF ABOUT 305 MILES AN HOUR AND A CEILING OF 33,000 FEET. A LATER MODEL, THE C.202, HAS A SLIGHTLY HIGHER SPEED AND CEILING. ⊡

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CHUNGKING, SEPT 10-(AP)-STRONG JAPANESE FORCES ATTACKED CHINESE POSITIONS IN SOUTHERN ANHWEI PROVINCE AND ATTEMPTED TO ADVANCE IN THE BORDER AREA BETWEEN KIANGSU AND HONAN PROVINCES, TONIGHT'S CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT BOTH ACTIONS WERE REPULSED.

SEP 11 1943

KA1048AEW

(NR) U.S.TENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS,INDIA, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-(AP)-STAFF SERGEANT FRANCIS L.DIEGMAN OF 57 TWENTY-SECOND, (CORRECT) KENILWORTH,N.J., HAS BEEN AWARDED A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS "FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT BY PARTICIPATING IN COMBAT MISSIONS TOTALLING MORE THAN 200 HOURS DURING WHICH EXPOSURE TO ENEMY FIRE WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED."

HE WAS ONE OF SEVERAL MEN DECORATED WHO AS A BOMBARDMENT GROUP MEMBER BOMBED JAPS IN BURMA, THAILAND AND THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS AFTER TAKING OFF FROM BASES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

LIEUTENANT PAUL J.PASKEY OF ROSELLE,N.J., RECEIVED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AN AIR MEDAL FOR MORE THAN 300 COMBAT MISSIONS IN THIS AREA.

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Q746AEW

U.S. TENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, INDIA, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-(AP)-TWO DARING AIRMEN WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES TO RESCUE THE CREW OF A CRASHED B-24 AND DISARM THE PLANE'S BOMBS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR HEROISM.

THEY ARE FIRST LIEUTENANT CLOVER F. ASHLEY OF ASHBURN, GA., AND T/SGT. LEE A. ANDREWS OF (GENERAL DELIVERY) PATTON, CALIF.

THE B-24, LOADED WITH DEMOLITION BOMBS, CRASHED ON A TAKEOFF FOR A COMBAT MISSION.

THE GRAPHIC STORY OF THE AIRMEN'S HEROISM WAS TOLD IN IDENTICAL GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE TENTH AIR FORCE.

"WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR PERSONAL SAFETY," THE ORDERS SAID, "HE (ASHLEY AND ANDREWS) IGNORED THE POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION AND FIRE, AND RUSHED TO THE CRASHED SHIP TO RESCUE THE CREW AND DISARM THE BOMBS. THE BOMBS, WITH FUSES CRUSHED AND THE STRIKERS EXPOSED, WERE EITHER THROWN CLEAR OF THE SHIP, OR DANGLED PRECARIOUSLY FROM THE TWISTED RACKS, SOME SUSPENDED BY ONE LUG, AND THE WHOLE RACK SUPPORTED ONLY BY ONE LOOSE RIVET.

"EACH TIME PRESSURE ENOUGH TO SCREW OUT THE FUSE WAS APPLIED, THE ENTIRE RACK AND BOMBS WOULD SWING BACK AND FORTH, NEEDING ONLY A SLIGHT JAR TO BE SET OFF. HE (ASHLEY AND ANDREWS), BY HIS SWIFT ACTION IN THE FACE OF EXTREME DANGER, AVERTED A COSTLY TRAGEDY AND ENABLED THE SHIP TO BE SAVED FOR SALVAGE. SUCH OUTSTANDING DEVOTION TO DUTY AND REGARD FOR THE SAFETY OF HIS FELLOW SOLDIERS REFLECTS MUCH CREDIT UPON HIMSELF AND THE MILITARY SERVICE."

FIRST LIEUTENANT JULES X. JUNKER, III, OF (133 GRAYS LANE) HAVERFORD, PA., BOMBARDIER, WAS AWARDED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL FOR PARTICIPATING IN A 1,500-MILE B-25 MISSION, ONE OF THE LONGEST MEDIUM BOMBER COMBAT FLIGHTS ON RECORD. DUE TO BAD WEATHER, JUNKER WAS THE ONLY BOMBARDIER OF THE FLIGHT TO DROP BOMBS IN THE TARGET AREA, A RIVER BRIDGE ON THE YUNNAN BORDER.

JUNKER'S FEAT WAS TERMED "A MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" IN THE GENERAL ORDER AWARDING HIM THE CLUSTER.

3024- 8285

SEVERAL AIRMEN WERE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES "FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT BY PARTICIPATING IN COMBAT MISSIONS TOTALLING MORE THAN 200 HOURS DURING WHICH EXPOSURE TO ENEMY FIRE WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED."

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THE AIRMEN, WHO TOOK OFF FROM BASES IN INDIA AND CHINA AND PLASTERED JAPS IN BURMA, THAILAND AND THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS, ARE (ALL MEMBERS OF BOMBARDMENT GROUPS):

LT. ROBERT G. BRITTENBACH OF (704 DAY STREET) INDIANAPOLIS; S/LT. HERMAN G. GLICK OF (1400 NINTH, NORTHWEST) CANTON, O.; T/SGT. CHESTER R. ALEXANDER OF (STAR ROUTE) MARLOW, OKLA.; T/SGT. BRUCE TURNER, JR., OF (903 EAST NEWALL) FLINT, MICHIV SASGT. GEORG

JR., OF (903 EAST NEWALL) FLINT, MICH.; S/SGT. GEORGE G. BARNETT OF (204 NORTH WOODROW) BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.; PFC. JOHN W. FOLEY OF (3967 TWENTY-SIXTH STREET) SAN FRANCISCO;

LT. FELIX R. BAILEY OF (208 WEST CALIFORNIA) HASSEBROUCK, TEX.; LT. WARREN H. VANDERHOART OF (5534 SOUTH CHRISTIANA) CHICAGO; S/LT. ROBERT G. DELCAMP OF (1705 NORTH RAYMOND) PASADENA, CALIF.; S/LT. TOM W. JACKSON OF (BOX 142) TIPTON, OKLA.; S/LT. ALFONSO B. PEREZ OF (3605 EAST FLORAL DRIVE) LOS ANGELES; S/LT. LANCER W. ROBERTSON OF HALTA, MONT.; T/SGT. LLOYD M. BAXTER OF (705 WALNUT) MILFORD, DEL.; S/SGT. CLIFFORD H. BOCHMAN OF (BOX 169) IONE, WASH.; S/SGT. FRANCIS L. BIRCHAM OF (57 TWENTY-SECOND) KENILWORTH, N.J.;

S/SGT. EDWARD J. GIRMAN OF (1621 ATCHISON AVE.) WHITING, IND.; S/SGT. ALVIN L. HASTINGS OF (RFD 3) MARTINSVILLE, IND.; S/SGT. JOHN V. RING OF WAYLAND, KY.; AND FLIGHT OFFICER CLYDE F. BEALL OF MITCHELLVILLE, MD.

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF FIGHTER SQUADRONS WERE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES FOR PARTICIPATING IN MORE THAN 50 COMBAT MISSIONS OVER BURMA AND CHINA:

CAPT. WYNN B. MILLER OF (417 CANTERBURY HILL) SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; CAPT. JOHN E. POUTS, JR., OF HASKELL, TEX.; CAPT. JOHN E. JONES OF (514 SUMMIT STREET) LAWTON, OKLA.; LT. DONALD V. MAIVELL OF (920 MISSOURI AVE.) BEER LODGE, MONT.; AND LT. CHARLES C. MITCHELL OF (1106 NORTH TENTH STREET) PHOENIX, ARIZ.

OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO AIR MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF BOMBARDMENT SQUADRONS FOR MORE THAN 300 HOURS OF COMBAT MISSIONS:

LT. ROBERT J. CLARKE OF (939 SOUTH JACKSON) JACKSON, MICH.; LT. PAUL J. PASKEY OF ROSELLE, N.J.; M/SGT. ROY R. HAGERICH OF (521 STATE STREET) JOHNSTOWN, PA.

AIR MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF A BOMBARDMENT GROUP FOR PATICIPATING IN COMBAT MISSIONS TOTALLING MORE THAN 100 HOURS:

S/LT. HENRY P. MITCHELL OF (211 SOUTH MARSHALL AVE.) CHICAGO; T/SGT. MELVIN O. HARRIS OF (536 MARSHALL) WEBSTER GROVES, MO.; S/SGT.

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LEO S. MALACH OF (2539 BROADWAY) BEAUMONT, TEX.; S/SGT. THEODORE L. MALACHA OF (4925 STANLEY AVE.) DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.; SGT. THOMAS H. HILL OF (318 1/2 SECOND) HENDERSON, KY.;

S/LT. JAMES H. GARDNER OF (4028 LINCOLNWOOD PLACE) RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

A SOLDIER'S MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO S/SGT. GEORGE B. CRANDALL OF (144 YALE AVENUE) SALT LAKE CITY, FOR HEROISM HE DISPLAYED WHEN A MEDIUM BOMBER CAUGHT FIRE DIRECTLY BENEATH THE WING TANKS DUE TO A SHORT CIRCUIT.

"AS THE BRAKES WERE SET," THE GENERAL ORDER READ, "THE CREW WAS UNABLE TO TOW THE AIRCRAFT FROM THE REVETMENT INTO THE OPEN IN ORDER TO FACILITATE EXTINGUISHING THE BLAZE. THIS BLAZE WAS CENTERED IN THE LEFT NACELLE DIRECTLY BENEATH THE WING TANK WHICH WAS PARTIALLY FILLED WITH GASOLINE. FULLY REALIZING THE DANGERS INVOLVED, SERGEANT CRANDALL ENTERED THE PLANE AND RELEASED THE BRAVES, THUS ALLOWING IT TO BE TOWED INTO THE OPEN WHERE THE BLAZE COULD BE EXTINGUISHED. THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THIS ACT, WHICH RESULTED IN THE SAVING OF THE AIRPLANE, REFLECTS MUCH CREDIT UPON SERGEANT CRANDALL AND THE MILITARY SERVICE."

LT. EDWARD L. RATHBUN OF (4348 BROADWAY) OAKLAND, CALIF., WAS AWARDED A PURPLE HEART FOR A WOUND HE RECEIVED WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL COMBAT OVER UPPER ASSAM, INDIA.

"AS A MEMBER OF THIS COMMAND," THE GENERAL ORDER SAID, "HE HAS GIVEN FAITHFUL AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY."

M9OOAEV

NIGHT LEAD SOUTH PACIFIC

SEP 11 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,SEPT. 11-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE START OF THE BATTLE FOR NEW GUINEA THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF THE LAE AND SALAMAUA AIRBASES ARE FACING AN ALLIED FORCE EQUAL IN STRENGTH TO THEIRS.

ONLY AT GUADALCANAL HAVE THE TWO SIDES COME TOGETHER IN EQUAL FORCE PREVIOUSLY, AND THERE THE JAPANESE WERE ROUTED COMPLETELY.

AND THE POWER OF THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN UNITS IS BRINGING THE FALL OF THOSE AIRDROMES CLOSER BY THE HOUR.

AUSTRALIAN VETERANS OF AFRICAN FIGHTING, WHO WERE LANDED ON HUON GULF EAST OF LAE JUST A WEEK AGO BY AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS UNITS, NOW ARE TWO MILES FROM AN AIRFIELD ON THE NORTHEASTERN OUTSKIRTS OF LAE AFTER ADVANCING SEVERAL MILES THROUGH JUNGLES.

SOUTHWEST OF LAE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIANS PARATROOPERS WERE TEN MILES FROM THE AIR BASE AND WERE CLOSING IN FROM THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF THE OTHER FORCE. THE PARATROOPERS HAVE MOVED FORWARD ABOUT TEN MILES SINCE THEY WERE DROPPED FROM PLANES IN MARKHAM VALLEY LAST SUNDAY.

NEITHER OF THE TWO ATTACK FORCES HAS MET SERIOUS OPPOSITION YET, THE FRIDAY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY. HOWEVER, THE MAIN POWER OF THE JAPANESE IS BELIEVED CONCENTRATED FOR THE CLOSE DEFENSE OF LAE AND SALAMAUA.

ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS ARE BEING FLOWN IN LARGE NUMBERS OVER THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS FROM PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA, TO THE AIRDROME IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY, WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY THE PARATROOPERS

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3024- 8287

SUNDAY. THIS INCREASED STRENGTH FORECASTS THE EARLY DOOM OF LAE AND THEN SALAMAUA, 18 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

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ARTILLERY HAS BEEN MOVED UP BY THE AUSTRALIANS AND THE SHELLING OF LAE ALREADY HAS STARTED. IN ADDITION, 73 MORE TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED BY THE AIR FORCE UPON DEFENSES THERE TO BRING THE TOTAL TO ABOUT 500 TONS DURING ONE WEEK.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE TOWN WERE VIRTUALLY IN RUINS FROM THE HEAVY BOMBINGS.

NAVAL UNITS MADE ANOTHER FORAY INTO HUON GULF AND SHELLED THE WATERFRONT AT SALAMAUA. THE FINSCHHAFEN COASTAL AREA, 80 MILES NORTH OF LAE, ALSO WAS STRAFED BY THE NAVY AND TWO BARGES GROUNDED. THE ONLY DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED IN THE SOLOMONS WERE SMALL ATTACKS ON JAPANESE BARGE AND SUPPLY BASES.

BY GLEN CLEMENTS
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

SEP 11 1943

WITH THE AUSTRALIANS OUTSIDE LAE, SEPT.10--ALLIED FIELD ARTILLERY TODAY BEGAN POUNDING THE JAPANESE WHO ARE ENTRENCHED IN THEIR NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA BASE AT LAE.

ATTACKING AUSTRALIAN UNITS CROSSED A SWIFT AND WIDE RIVER OUTSIDE THE LAE DEFENSE PERIMETER INTO HIGH KUNAI GRASS AND SWAMPS WHERE THEY EXPECTED TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY MOMENTARILY.

ANZAC 25-POUNDERS WHICH DEALT GERMANS AND ITALIANS SO MUCH IN DESERT BATTLES OF THE MIDDLE EAST WERE USED TO LAY DOWN A BARRAGE UPON THE ENEMY. THE AUSTRALIANS WERE EAGER FOR CLOSE ACTION AND SAY THAT THE JAPANESE WHO WERE DUG IN AT LAE HAVE DUG THEIR OWN GRAVES.

(TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE NORTHEASTERN ARM OF A PINCERS ON LAE HAD REACHED THE BUSU RIVER, WITHIN TWO MILES BY AIR OF MALAHANG AIRDROME AND THAT ARTILLERY WAS BEING BROUGHT UP TO DEVELOP ATTACK POSITIONS.)

-(MORE)-

JP327APW NM

GUADALCANAL, SEPT.7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE KAKASA JAPANESE BARGE DEPOT ON CHOISEUL ISLAND AND A GUN POSITION ON THE EAST SHORE OF BAVUTI ANCHORAGE WERE BOMBED TODAY BY AMERICAN PLANES.

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LAST NIGHT A PATROL BOMBER PILOTED BY LT. (J.G.) J.W. ANDERSON, BELLEVIEW, FLA., BOMBED THE SAME AREA.

MARINE TORPEDO BOMBERS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON THE MORGUSAIA ISLAND COMMUNICATIONS CENTER. (MORGUSAIA ISLAND IS NOT GIVEN IN AVAILABLE ATLASES.)

THE CENTER LATER WAS STRAFED BY ARMY AIRACOBRAS.

SEVERAL JAPANESE BARGES WERE DESTROYED IN THE LAST TWO DAYS BY STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS.

MAJOR FLOYD BEARD, PITTSBURG, KAS., LED A GROUP OF MARINE DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKING THE VICINITY OF VILA, PARTICULARLY KULA BAY ON THE NORTHWEST SIDE OF VILA WHERE JAPANESE BARGES HID OUT.

THOSE IN BEARD'S FIRST COMBAT MISSION INCLUDED: LT.PETER FRITZ, JAMAICA ESTATES, QUEENS, NEW YORK; LT.JOHN BATHURST, SUNBURY, PA.; LT.EARL HILL, OKLONA, MISS.; LT.EDWARD COHEN, MINEOLA,

N.Y.; AND LT.DON CARLEY, DAYTON, OHIO.

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MAJOR JOHN S.FLICKINGER, LEWISTON, IDAHO, WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN MIAMI,FLA., AND WHOSE FATHER IS GENERAL MANAGER OF THE LEWISTON TRIBUNE, SAID, "JAPANESE MACHINE GUN FIRE WAS INEFFECTIVE. WE SANK ONE BOAT OFF SHORE."

LT.GEORGE MOORE, JR., FEEDING HILLS, MASS., GOT A ZERO WHILE THE BOMBERS WERE HITTING KAHILI, KEY JAPANESE BASE ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

SPEEDY GUMMAN HELLCAT FIGHTER PLANES NOW ARE USED BY THE NAVY IN THE SOLOMONS AREA. PILOTS SEEING ACTION IN THE NEW CRAFT INCLUDE LT.JOHN C.KELLEY, BANGOR, ME.; LTS (J.G.) L.H.BROWN, NEW YORK CITY; DAVID A.SCOTT, INDIANAPOLIS; SAM BERTUZGI, ONEONTA, N.Y.; CLAYTON POTTER, JR., NEW YORK CITY; WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, NORWICH, CONN.; FRANK SANTOS, CHARLESTON, S.C.; THEODORE C.CORWIN, JR., '975£ 94-,&3, N.J.; J.ROBERT STALKER, FARMINGHAM, MASS.; JOHN PROPIS, BUFFALO, N.Y.; EDWARD GREEN, UNION CITY,VVV

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.; J.ROBERT STALKER, FARMINGHAM, MASS.; JOHN PROPIS, BUFFALO, N.Y.; EDWARD GREEN, UNION CITY, GA.; LT.COMMDR.H.MONK RUSSELL, LYNFIELD CENTER, MASS., FORMER COLBY COLLEGE FOOTBALL PLAYER; ENSIGNS JAMES WARREN, SPARTA, MICH.; JOHN RANKIN, WINNETKA, ILL.; PAUL DURUP, QUINCY, MASS.; JACK FRUIT, ELMHURST, ILL.; JOHN B.HUNTER, SPARTA, TENN.; ARTHUR CONNOR, BEVERLY, MASS.; AND FRANK STOLFA, BROOKFIELD, ILL.

FR953PCW

GUADALCANAL, SOLOMON ISLANDS,SEPT. 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A BOMBARDIER OFFICER AND TWO SERGEANT GUNNERS WERE CREDITED TODAY WITH SAVING AN ARMY LIBERATOR AS WELL AS ITS CREW BY TOSSING A LIVE BOMB OUT OF THE CRAFT.

THE FUSE WAS SET FOR ONLY A FEW SECONDS AFTER IT DROPPED FROM THE RACK WHEN THE BOMB BAY DOORS CLOSED DURING A RECENT RAID ON KAHILI, KEY JAPANESE BASE ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

LT.ALBERT F.PJURA, STRATFORD, CONN., BOMBARDIER, AND

KEY JAPANESE BASE ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

LT.ALBERT F.PJURA, STRATFORD, CONN., BOMBARDIER, AND SERGEANTS WOODROW W.DONNS, DALLAS, TEX., AND E.E.PALMER, ROUTE 2, GAINESVILLE, GA., WENT INTO THE BOMB BAY, OPENED THE DOORS MANUALLY AND THREW THE BOMB FROM THE SHIP JUST IN TIME. IT EXPLODED ONLY 1,000 FEET BELOW.

A SCORE OF BOMBS HAD BEEN DROPPED BEFORE TROUBLE WITH THE RACK WAS ENCOUNTERED.

ET1053ACW

SEP 11 1943

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, SEPT.10-(AP)-LT.GEN.SIMON B.BUCKNER, JR., OF THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, REPORTED TODAY THAT SEVERAL MEN HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR PARTICIPATION IN RECENT BOMBINGS OF PARAMUSHIRO AND JAPANESE-HELD KISKA.

THEY INCLUDE:

FIRST LIEUTENANT IRVIN L.SMITH, NAVIGATOR, LINWOOD, N.C.; STAFF SGTS.WILLIAM F.CEELY, ASSISTANT ENGINEER, NEW YORK; JOSEPH D.HUTCHINSON, ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR, DETROIT; ANDREW

1943

3024 - 8289

F.KREMPUSCH, GUNNER, DETROIT, AND CHARLES E.RAY, GUNNER, GREENVILLE, PA.

AIR MEDALS FOR OTHER AIR ACTION IN THE ALEUTIAN AREA WERE GIVEN TO SECOND LIEUTENANTS JOHN S.LEWIS, JUNIOR BOMBARDIER, DERIDDER, LA., AND WINSTON H.PALMER, NAVIGATOR, BRADENTON, FLA.

OAK LEAF CLUSTERS WERE GIVEN TO TECH.SGT.JAMES S.WILLIAMS, RADIO OPERATOR, ANNAPOLIS, N.C., AND STAFF SGTS.WARREN H.REEVES, GUNNER, HUGHES, ARK., FOR WESTERN ALEUTIANS BOMBING MISSIONS.

FR1006PCW NM NM

BY NORMAN BELL

ADAK ISLAND, THE ALEUTIANS, SEPT.10-(AP)-DESPITE COLD WINDS AND PENETRATING FOGS, THE HEALTH OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AT ALEUTIAN BASES, INCLUDING THE RECOVERED ISLAND OF ATTU AND KISKA, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE GOOD.

REAR ADMIRAL W.L.MANN, JR., NAVY SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, MADE THE REPORT AFTER AN INSPECTION TRIP ALONG THE ENTIRE ALEUTIAN CHAIN.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES ALREADY ARE WELL ESTABLISHED AT ATTU, WHICH WAS RETAKEN FROM THE JAPANESE IN MAY, AND ON KISKA, BLOODLESSLY REOCCUPIED IN MID-AUGUST.

THE RATE OF ILLNESS AMONG NAVY PERSONNEL IN THE ALASKA AREA, AS SHOWN BY SICK BAY RECORDS, HAS BEEN ONE-THIRD OF ONE PER CENT, THE ADMIRAL REPORTED, COMPARED WITH THE 2 1/2 TO 3 PER CENT NAVY AVERAGE. HE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THAT ARMY RECORDS ALSO SHOWED THE NORTH PACIFIC WAR AREA HEALTHFUL, DESPITE THE WEATHER.

THE MOST COMMON AILMENTS LISTED WERE INFECTIONS OF THE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT IN WINTER.

ADMIRAL MANN SAID THE FUNGUS INFECTION KNOWN AS ATHLETE'S FOOT WAS THE ONLY AILMENT HE FOUND APPARENTLY MORE PREVALENT THAN IN OTHER AREAS. HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION IT PROBABLY WAS DUE TO HEAVY LEATHER AND RUBBER BOOTS IN WHICH THE FUNGUS FLOURISHED.

"THERE'S PRACTICALLY NO VENEREAL DISEASE IN THE AREA," HE SAID.

FR905PCW NM

ROCKHAMPTON, AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, SEPT.11-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT TODAY CALLED AT THREE HOSPITAL WARDS TO VISIT SICK OR WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS, MANY OF WHOM HAVE SEEN ACTION IN NEW GUINEA.

SHE ALSO TALKED WITH ARMY NURSES AND POSED FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS AROUND THE CAMP HOSPITAL.

FIRST LT.CLEO FULTON OF CANAL FULTON, OHIO, SHOWED THE FIRST LADY THE NURSES' HUTS AND ESCORTED HER ABOUT THE GROUNDS.

LIEUTENANT FULTON AND THE OTHER GIRLS WEAR BROWN ARMY NURSES' DRESSES WITH SHOULDER BARS OF GOLD THREAD. THEY LIVE IN FRAME HUTS WITH SCREEN SIDES. ALL SAID THEY WOULD RATHER BE HERE THAN ANYWHERE ELSE UNTIL THE WAR IS OVER.

THOSE WHO TALKED WITH MRS.ROOSEVELT INCLUDED SECOND LTS.MARTHA L.ICHOLES, (511 W.FRANKLIN) RICHMOND, VA.; MARY LOU MCGUIRE, MIDDLEPORT, OHIO; GRACE E.LITTLETON, KENANSVILLE, N.C.;

MARGARET CRASSKERRY, MILFORD, MASS.; JEAN SPLAWN, (915 WALNUT ST.) ELMIRA, N.Y.; KAY COSGROVE, MAMARONECK, N.Y.; RUBY BARTHOLOMEW, (710 W. 173RD ST.) NEW YORK CITY; EVELYN HARBIG ALLABEN, N.Y.; MARTHA MITCHELL, HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.; AZILE SELF, MCCORMICK, S.C., AND ADELAIDE NOBLE, EAST CHATHAM, N.Y.

RA1217ACW NM

SEP 11 1943

OTTAWA, SEPT. 10-(AP)-THE CANADIAN NAVY'S ENTRY INTO THE "BIG SHIP" FIELD WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY NAVAL MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD (SMALL D), WHO SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY TO ACQUIRE TWO CRUISERS FROM BRITAIN AND THAT IT WAS PLANNED ALSO TO ADD AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

MACDONALD SAID HE EXPECTED DELIVERY WITHIN A YEAR OF THE CRUISERS, WHICH WILL BE MANNED BY CANADIANS AND SAILED AS UNITS OF THE CANADIAN NAVY.

IN DISCUSSING ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE, MACDONALD SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO SINKINGS BY U-BOATS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, SITE OF CANADIAN NAVY CONVOY DUTIES, IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS. BUT HE WARNED THAT "THE U-BOAT WAR IS NOT OVER. THEY WILL BE BACK AGAIN IN STRENGTH."

SEP 11 1943

EJ1039PEW

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 10-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY 24 CASUALTIES, INCLUDING ONE DEAD AND 23 MISSING.

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IN ADDITION ONE NAME WAS LISTED WHOSE STATUS HAS CHANGED.

THIS BRINGS TO 29,300 THE TOTAL OF NAVY, MARINE CORPS COAST GUARD CASUALTIES REPORTED TO NEXT OF KIN SINCE DECEMBER 7, 1941. THE GRAND TOTAL INCLUDES 10,117 DEAD, 5,166 WOUNDED 9,856 MISSING AND 4,161 PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED TODAY (THOSE LISTED ARE NAVY AND NON-COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED):

CALIFORNIA

BARTLETT, ROBERT DON, MISSING. PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MEREDITH BARTLETT, 674 EDWARDS ST., CROCKETT.

BRILEY, GORDON ELMO, MISSING. WIFE, MRS.MYRTICE MILDRED BRILEY, 751 CEDAR ST., HAWTHORNE.

PLASKETT, FREDERICK CLINTON, MISSING. FATHER, JAMES W. PLASKETT, 503 DEARING AVE., FRESNO.

COLORADO

DEES, MERLE DURWOOD, MISSING. SISTER, MRS.HELEN BEATRICE WALTERS, 221 LIPAN ST., DENVER.

GILMARTIN, WILLIAM HUGH, MISSING. PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. HUGH WILLIAM GILMARTIN, 390 CLARKSON ST., DENVER.

FLORIDA

MAYBERRY, WALTER T., FIRST LIEUTENANT, MARINE. MISSING. FATHER, T.E.MAYBERRY, 801 NORTH BEACH ST., DAYTONA BEACH.

ILLINOIS

PAYTON, JOHN JOSEPH, JR., ENSIGN, MISSING. PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.JOHN JOSEPH PAYTON, SR., 7835 EAST END AVE., CHICAGO.

MASSACHUSETTS

JOYCE, STEPHEN JOSEPH. ENSIGN, MISSING. MOTHER, MRS.

3024- 8291

ANNIE JOYCE, 417 GENEVA AVE., DORCHESTER.
MICHIGAN

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LANPHIER, CHARLES C., FIRST LIEUTENANT, MARINE. MISSING.
MOTHER, MRS.JANET C.LANPHIER, WHITTIER HOTEL, BURNS DRIVE,
DETROIT.

OTTAWA, SEPT 10-(AP)-THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS TODAY ESTIMATED THE 1943 WHEAT CROP AT 296,259,000 BUSHELS--ONLY HALF THE YIELD FROM THE BUMPER 1942 HARVEST BUT STILL LARGER THAN ANY HARVEST DURING THE LEAN YEARS OF 1933-37.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION COMPARES WITH 592,684,000 FOR 1942. THE 1943 YIELD PER ACRE OF 16.9 BUSHELS IS SLIGHTLY ABOVE THE LONG-TIME AVERAGE BUT IS ABOUT 10.5 BUSHELS AN ACRE LESS WHEN COMPARED WITH 1942. THE CROP CAME FROM 17,487,700 ACRES, SMALLEST AREA SEEDED TO WHEAT SINCE 1918.

LARGER ACREAGE SOWN TO OATS AND BARLEY OFFSET TO SOME EXTENT LOWER PER-ACRE YIELDS OF THESE VITAL FEED CROPS THIS YEAR.

OATS PRODUCTION FOR 1943 WAS ESTIMATED AT 499,609,000 BUSHELS, A REDUCTION OF ABOUT 152,000,000 BUSHELS FROM THE 1942 HARVEST.

THE BARLEY CROP WAS PLACED AT 222,655,000 BUSHELS, SOME 36,500,000 BUSHELS LESS THAN A YEAR AGO.

RYE PRODUCTION WAS ESTIMATED AT 5,478,000 BUSHELS, ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE 1942 HARVEST. THIS REDUCTION WAS DUE MORE TO THE SHARP CURTAILMENT OF ACREAGE THAN TO LOWER YIELD PER ACRE.

FLAXSEED PRODUCTION WAS ESTIMATED AT 17,659,000 BUSHELS COMPARED WITH 14,994,000 IN 1942, BUT THIS INCREASE WAS DUE ENTIRELY TO EXPANSION OF ACREAGE. YIELD PER ACRE WAS PLACED AT 6.3 BUSHELS AGAINST 10 IN 1942.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

SEP 11 1943

GERMAN ARMY LEADERS PREDICT THAT WAR DEVELOPMENTS WILL REACH A CLIMAX WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR WEEKS.

IF WE WANTED TO BE ARGUMENTATIVE WE SHOULD, OF COURSE, POINT OUT THAT THE CONFLICT ALREADY HAS TURNED THE CORNER AND THAT HERR HITLER IS DEFINITELY ON THE WAY OUT. MAYBE THE NAZIS WOULD CONCEDE THAT IN THEIR HEARTS, FOR FROM STOCKHOLM COMES THIS AMAZING DESPATCH:

BERLIN HAS NOTIFIED THE SWEDISH STONE INDUSTRY TO HALT QUARRYING GRANITE WHICH HAD BEEN ORDERED FOR POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION OF VICTORY MONUMENTS AND OFFICIAL BUILDINGS. AN ENORMOUS CONTRACT FOR THE STONE WAS MADE AT THE START OF THE BLITZKRIEG, WHICH LONG AGO HAD THE BLITZ KNOCKED OUT OF IT.

ANYWAY, IT WOULD BE EASY TO AGREE WITH THE HITLERITE CAPTAINS THAT ANOTHER MONTH OR SO MAY PRODUCE A SITUATION WHICH WILL ENABLE US TO SEE THE END OF THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE MUCH MORE CLEARLY. THAT LENGTH OF TIME SHOULD CLARIFY A NUMBER OF POINTS THAT WILL DETERMINE THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE FINISH WILL COME. FOR INSTANCE:

WE MUST KNOW HOW LONG IT'S GOING TO TAKE TO BREAK GERMAN RESISTANCE IN ITALY. THE NAZIS ARE SHOWING GRIM SIGNS OF FIGHT, AND IF THEY STICK TO THEIR GUNS THEY CAN CAUSE THE ALLIES A LOT OF TROUBLE AND DELAY. HOWEVER, INDICATIONS ARE THAT WE'RE NOT SENDING A BOY TO DO

A MAN'S WORK, BUT WILL CONTINUE TO LAND TROOPS UNTIL WE CAN ANNIHILATE THE ENEMY. THERE'S NO PRESENT CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

ANOTHER MONTH OR SIX WEEKS PROBABLY WILL TELL US WHAT FURTHER INVASIONS WE ARE TO GET THIS YEAR. WE SHOULD KNOW IN THAT TIME WHETHER THE PRESENT INVASION-TYPE OF BOMBING WHICH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR FLEETS ARE DOING ALONG THE FRENCH AND BELGIAN COASTS, AND THE FULL-DRESS INVASION REHEARSAL JUST HELD, ARE FORERUNNERS OF AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS AGAINST WESTERN EUROPE OR ARE MERELY PART OF THE WAR OF NERVES AND AN ATTEMPT TO DRAW GERMAN FORCES FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

WE SHOULD KNOW, TOO, WHETHER BALKANS ARE TO BE INVADED, AND JUST HOW FAR THE REBELLIOUS LITTLE AXIS SATELLITES ARE PREPARED TO GO IN REVOLT AGAINST THE MASTER GANGSTER. THINGS LOOK BLACK FOR HIM IN THE BALKANS, AND THE STORM MIGHT BREAK AT ANY TIME, QUITE APART FROM ALLIED INVASION.

IN THIS CONNECTION THE DAY IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING WHEN WE SHALL HAVE AN ANSWER TO THE WAR-LONG QUESTION OF WHETHER TURKEY WILL SEND HER BIG ARMY TO THE AID OF THE ALLIES. THE TURKS HAVE BEEN LEANING THAT WAY, AND THEY ARE AMONG THE WORLD'S FIERCEST FIGHTERS.

ANOTHER MONTH OR LESS SHOULD GIVE US THE DENOUEMENT OF THE UNBELIEVABLE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE WHICH CONTINUES TO SWEEP THE GERMANS BACK WITH A SPEED THAT THREATENS TO PRODUCE A ROUT IF THE AUTUMN RAINS DON'T ARRIVE TO SAVE THE INVADERS. TODAY AS THE NAZIS PULLED BACK TOWARDS THE PROTECTION OF THE GREAT DNIEPER RIVER DEFENSES, THE RED ARMIES WERE WITHIN EIGHTY MILES OF THAT LINE ON THE ROAD TO KIEV AND ONLY SIXTY MILES AWAY FROM THE BIG BEND NEAR THE [illegible] END OF THE R[illegible]

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT POINTS UPON WHICH WE WANT FURTHER LIGHT IS HOW THE GERMAN PUBLIC IS TAKING THE SURRENDER OF ITALY, COMING AS IT DOES ON TOP OF THE AWFUL BOMBING THEY ARE ENDURING AND THE FRIGHTFUL SACRIFICE OF BLOOD WHICH HITLER IS POURING OUT ON THE ALTAR OF HIS EVIL AMBITIONS. WE KNOW ALREADY THAT GLOOM STALKS THE FATHERLAND.

ON THIS ISSUE IT'S INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE HAD SICKENED OF MUSSOLINI AND FASCISM AND WAR LONG BEFORE THE HISTORIC SURRENDER.

EVEN MORE IMPORTANT IS LIKELY TO BE THE STRIKING FACT THAT ITALIANS HAVE TRUSTED THE ALLIES--INDEED WELCOMED THEM BOTH IN SICILY AND ON THE MAINLAND--AND THAT THIS TRUST IS MEETING ITS REWARD IN KINDLY TREATMENT. THAT'S GOING TO REGISTER HEAVILY IN THE MINDS OF THE GERMAN PUBLIC AND THE PEOPLES OF THE SATELLITE BALKAN STATES.

THE DEMONSTRATION THAT THE ALLIES HAVE NO HIMMLER THE HANGMAN WILL WIN A LOT OF VOTES FOR OUR SIDE.

MT848AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 10-(AP)-ROBERT P. PATTERSON, UNDER-SECRETARY OF WAR, AND LT.GEN. WILLIAM S. KNUDSON, DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT, WERE IN SAN FRANCISCO TODAY AFTER AN INSPECTION TOUR OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC FRONTS.

ET519PCW

VATICAN INTERPRETIVE

By John Evans

New York, Sept. 10-(AP)- German "protection" of Vatican City would seem to be a political

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3074- 8293

gesture designed to reassure the one-third of a billion catholics of theworld.

The City of The Vatican,as it is called officially,is the world's smallest independent state. It is within the city limits of Rome,close to the bend of the Tiber river on thewestern side of the city. It is the official residence of the Pope and about 1000 persons live within the walls enclosing the 108.6 acres of ground.

Under the Lateran Treaty made by Pope Pius XI and Mussolini,Italy pledged herself to respect papal sovereignty,to treat the little state as a separate,independent country. The Pope pledged the City be be neutral in international disputes and to abstain from international settlements unless invited to be a mediator.

Since Italy is a catholic country,the German promise to "protect" the Vatican obviously is intended to quiet any fears that the Germans might seize the church state.Such fears are kept alive by Hitler's racial and religious persecutions and by theoutspoken criticisms of the Nazis frequently voiced by bishops in Germany.

The situation of Vatican City is such that heavy fighting might damage it. German headquarters were at Frascati,to the east,and the German forces probably are mainly in that area. To avoid involving Vatican city any allied attack upon the Germans wouldhave to be made from thenorth or south. United States and British forces already are at Naples and probably are moving northward.

The Germans announce an intention to occupy only certain points within Rome but if they should try to hold the city, certain to cause damage to church property. Aside from Vatican City,there are thirteen papal institutions scattered about Rome,all of them regarded as part of the littlestate and all accorded extraterritorial rights,as an embassy is in any country. In shelling thecity or bombing it there would be difficulty in sparing these church properties. Also,there are about 400 churches in Rome.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 10-(AP)-CBS TONIGHT QUOTED THE BERLIN RADIO AS SAYING GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN HEINRICH OT STAHMER AND JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU HAD REACHED "COMPLETE AGREEMENT X X X WITH REGARD TO THE CONTINUED AND FURTHER INTENSIFIED COLLABORATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND JAPAN."

THE GERMAN BROADCAST ADDED THAT "TODAY'S JAPANESE MORNING PRESS ATTACHES SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO THE MEETING," BUT DID NOT EXPLAIN THAT "SIGNIFICANCE."

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SW--CBS 40--1025P

from
british german report
new york, sept. 10-(ap)-the radio broadcastxa shanghai dis-
patch today saying, "the italian passenger liner, conte verde, and two italian river gunboats have been scuttled by their crews."

the broadcast, recorded by cbs, added that german reports also

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says most of the italian ships "have succeeded in getting away from a number of ports in italy and ~~it~~ the ionian sea."

The conte verde is listed as having a gross tonnage of 18,760.

ln/cbs13/1245

New York, Sept. 10-(AP)-The Moscow radio said today that three German destroyers have been sunk in Norway's Trondheim harbor by Norwegian patriots.

"A big fire broke out on the ~~embankment~~ embankment," said the broadcast, recorded by U.S. government monitors. "That is the Norwegian patriots' reply to the Germans' new, even more ~~vicious~~ vicious measures in Norway."

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NEW YORK,SEPT. 10 (AP)--THE SOVIET-SPONSORED FREE GERMANY NATIONAL COMMITTEE ~~XXXX~~ APPEALED IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST TO GERMANY TODAY TO MILITARY LEADERS OF THE RTEICH TO "FORCE THE IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION OF THE HITLER GOVERNMENT."

THE COMMITTEE ~~XXXX~~ RECALLED, IN THE BROADCAST WHICH WAS HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, REPORTS OF RECENT EXECUTIONS BY NAZI STORM TROOPERS OF GERMAN OFFICERS CHARGED WITH A "DEFEATIST ATTITUDE."

"WILL YOU BE SILENT AT THIS NEW MURDER OF FIVE OF YOUR ~~XXXXXXX~~ COMRADES?" A COMMITTEE MEMBER SAID IN THE BROADCAST.

THE SPEAKER DECLARED THAT THE EXECUTED OFFICERS HAD MERELY ACTED "AS GOOD GERMANS AND LOYAL SONS OF THEIR COUNTRY," BECAUSE THEY REALIZED, AFTER RECENT DEFEATS IN RUSSIA AND THE FALL OF ITALY THAT "HITLER'S WAR WAS A LOST CAUSE." HE ASKED "GENERALS AND OFFICERS" TO FORCE FORCE A RETREAT TO GERMANY'S BORDERS AND CONCLUDED:

"YOU GENERALS HAVE AN ARMY. YOU OFFICERS HAVE TROOPS. YOU SOLDIERS OF THE ARMED FORCES HAVE WEAPONS. GENERALS, OFFICERS, SOLDIERS UNITED TOGETHER ARE A FORCE THAT HITLER CANNOT STAND UP AGAINST X X X."

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new york,sept. 10 (ap)--the finnish lahti radiow said in a broadcast to the united states today that although germany and japan may regard italy as a "traitor" her present course will lead her back to "democracy."

paraphrasing

the broadcast was recorded by the u.s.foreign broadcast intelligence service.

owi58am740pew

BULK OE WARSHIPS DROP ITALIAN FLAG IN ALLIED PORTS

NORGAARD

17 Sail Into Malta After Spectacular Fight with Nazi Bombers.

SEVEN CRUISERS SAFE

Other Italian Vessels Halt in Balearic Islands to Leave Roma Survivors.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 11 — (AP) The backbone of the Italian fleet —four battleships, seven cruisers and six destroyers—sailed into Allied hands at Malta today after a spectacular running battle with the German Air force which sent one battleship to the bottom.

The battleship which went down under the German attack was the 35,000-ton Roma, one of Italy's newest ships, and those arriving safely at Malta were the battleships Italia, formerly the Littorio, the Vittorio Veneto, both 35,000 tons, the Andrea Doria and the Caio Duilio, both 24,000 tons.

The cruisers included the Luigi di Savoia, Duca degli Abruzzi, the Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Eugenio di Savola, the Emanuele Filiberto Duca D'Aosta, the Raimondo Montecuccoli and the Luigi Cadorna, all 8,000 tons (the seventh cruiser was not immediately identified.

Seven Stop in Balearics

(A dispatch from Palma de Mallorca said that seven additional Italian warships stopped in ports of Spain's Balearic islands to drop wounded survivors of the Roma, most of whose 1,600 man crew was reported lost. The ships, reported en route to surrender at Gibraltar, were given 24 hours to leave. They may, however, request an extension to make repairs. The ships were not identified.

Additional Italian fleet units were expected to reach Malta shortly, marking a major bloodless victory for the Allies as land forces raced with Germany to partition the remaining assets of bankrupt Italy, which had fallen into chaos.

The major event in the Mediterranean today was the dramatic dash of Italy's fleet from the German grasp in its greatest show of spunk during the entire war, in which it has been largely inactive.

The battleships, cruisers and destroyers steamed into port under friendly escort by British warships after a half-hour battle with German bombers which attacked them off Corsica and split in two the Roma.

(La Linea dispatches corrected previous reports by saying that no Italian ships were visible at Gibraltar from the Spanish town across the frontier. They had said Friday that six Italian ships found haven there.

Many Subs Awaited

(At least five and possibly six of Italy's seven battleships have now been accounted for, and seven of its ten cruisers definitely located. Twelve of its 25 destroyers were in Allied hands or interned by the Spaniards. Fifty to 60 submarines are still unaccounted for.)

In addition to the Italian warships, there were indications that the United Nations would gain some portion of Italy's merchant fleet, although many were at north-

MOST OF THE ITALIAN FLEET ESCAPES TO ALLIES, ONE BATTLESHIP DESTROYED BY NAZI BOMBERS; 5TH ARMY TAKES SALERNO, FIGHTS WAY INLAND

1943

ern ports now in German hands.

The 17 ships which arrived in Malta late last night and early this morning came in two flotillas from Taranto, now in Allied hands, and La Spezia, south of Genoa.

Almost from the moment they left port they were under observation of Allied reconnaissance planes which were helpless to aid them until they came within the range of Allied fighter protection.

The Germans found them near the Straits of Bonifacio between Corsica and Sardinia and a crack British reconnaissance pilot, in the rare position of an observer with a perfect, if dangerous, front seat gave a graphic account of the spectacular fight.

Describes Battle

Wing Commander H. Law-Wright told this story:

"The first sign of the attack we saw was when the ships opened fire. For a moment we thought they were firing at us and we took violent evasive action. They we saw flak bursts far above us, obviously aimed at the high-flying attack."

Commander Law-Wright piloted his Marauder out of range to give the ships' gunners free hand and the German bombers pressed the attack for a half hour.

"We saw enormous explosions on one of the battleships. Then creamy white smoke went up about three or four thousand feet. We saw a stick of four bombs aimed at a destroyer but they missed. The smoke on the battleship subsided and it looked as if it was getting under way again.

Accurate Resistance

"Throughout the attack the ships had taken excellent evasive action and their anti-aircraft fire was accurate.

"We flew over the ships and took a look at the damaged one. We arrived just as it was sinking. Under a big column of smoke we saw the stern under water and the bow sticking up. The ship appeared to break in two and folded up with the control tower and keel forming a V as the ship slowly disappeared.

"We watched the rescue operations for five minutes then turned away towards the rest of the fleet which was regaining formation. At this point we encoun ed a Junkers 88 reconnaissance aircraft. We got in a good burst at the Hun and our fire persuaded him to head for home."

The Marauder again returned to the scene of the sinking and saw a Reggio class cruiser and six destroyers steaming around a large patch of oil looking for survivors. Going back to the fleet, Commander Law-Wright saw two German planes attacking from seven to 10,000 feet.

"Every ship was putting up accurate anti-aircraft fire," he said. "It seemed impossible for any aircraft to live through it. One of the Huns dove at a steep angle, apparently out of control."

Before leaving the vessels, the wing commander signaled "au revoir" which the Italians acknowledged.

Once the ships arrived within fighter range they were covered for the remainder of the trip and one R.A.F. pilot arranged for a British warship escort.

Found Escort Vessels

He was a Squadron Leader R. H. Plumb who first saw two Italian destroyers which had become separated from the main part oof the fleet. He then found the other vessels which signalled to him they wanted a pilot to escort them to port.

Plumb flew his Baltimore in search of British vessels which he found 50 miles away. He then returned to the Italian ships and told them the British were coming.

It was not long before the two fleets met and at the same time the two straggling Italian destroyers rejoined the main body.

"The Italians vessels began to put up large clouds of white steam which I presume was the equivalent of a white flag," Plumb said. "The ships, flying the huge Italian ensigns of red, white and green, reduced their speed to almost a standstill and one British battleship began sending out signals by lamp. After receiving the acknowledgment from the Italians, the ships swung around. The Italian ships took up stations and the British battleships and destroyers sailed in a 'Vic' formation by the head. They presented a majestic spectacle as they sailed east," Plumb said.

Seventeen Ships in All Arrive at Malta Alone.

SEP 12 1943

LOST VESSEL MAY BE ROMA

Five Battleships Reported Safe in Allied Hands, Accounting for All But One.

KENNED

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Battleships, cruisers and other ships, forming an important part of the Italian fleet have reached Malta safely, Allied Headquarters announced today, but after escaping from German-dominated North Italian ports, one flotilla was attacked by German bombers off Corsica, a sea-and-air battle of half an hour's duration followed, and an Italian battleship was sunk.

An eyewitness account of the battle was brought in by a Royal Air Force pilot, Wing Commander H. Law-Wright, who said that the battleship was split wide open by bombs, broke in two and, assuming the shape of a V, settled below the waters.

[In a broadcast from Algiers today, NBC reported that the flotilla cleared the great naval base at Spezia twelve hours before the surrender of Italy, ostensibly for maneuvers, then fled for sanctuary at Malta.]

Battleships at Malta.

Headquarters did not specify the number of ships reaching Malta, but it was learned here that they included four battleships, seven cruisers, and six destroyers. Among the battleships were the Andrea Doria and the Guilio Cesare, both of 23,622 tons, reconditioned and modernized in 1937.

[The British radio late this afternoon said that another Italian battleship, the fifth to reach Allied hands, had arrived at Malta. In a broadcast picked up at New York by NBC, London quoted a Reuters dispatch identifying the new arrival as the 35,000-ton Vittorio Veneto. Associated Press dispatches had said earlier that with the arrival of the 35,000-ton Roma at the neutral Spanish island of Palma de Mallorca—after she had been attacked by German bombs—six of Italy's seven battleships had been accounted for. Tonight Madrid reported that it was the Roma that was sunk off Corsica. Both London and Berne had it, however, that the Roma came into Palma with many of her men wounded.]

Witness Battle From Air.

The escaping flotilla from the north of Italy was attacked in the Strait of Bonifacio while the warships were far beyond the range of protection by Allied fighter planes. Commander Law-Wright was piloting a Marauder on reconnaissance and keeping the flotilla in sight as it steamed southward.

"The first sign of attack we saw was when the ships opened fire," he said. "For a moment we thought they were firing at us, and we took violent evasive action. Then we saw flak burst far above us, obviously aimed at a high-flying attack."

The marauder flew out of range so the Italian naval gunners could have a free hand. Then, Commander Law-Wright continued: "We saw an enormous explosion on one of the battleships. Creamy white smoke went up about 3,000 or 4,000 feet."

The battleship sunk was of the largest Italian class.

Commander Law-Wright said that his crew saw four bombs aimed at a destroyer, but they missed. He continued:

"The smoke on the battleship subsided and it looked as if she were getting under way again. Throughout the attack, the ships had taken excellent evasive action and their anti-aircraft fire was accurate.

Watch Rescue Operations.

"We flew over the ships and took a look at the damaged one. We arrived just as she was sinking. Under a big column of smoke we saw the stern under water and the bow sticking up. The ship appeared to break in two and folded up with the control tower and keel forming a 'V' as the ship slowly disappeared.

"We watched rescue operations for five minutes and then turned away toward the rest of the fleet, which was regaining formation. At this point we countered a Junkers 88 reconnaissance aircraft. We got in a good burst and our fire persuaded him to head for home."

Returning to the scene of the sinking, the Marauders saw a cruiser of the Reggio class and six destroyers steaming around a large patch of oil looking for survivors. Two German planes renewed the attack from between 7,000 and 10,000 feet.

German Shot Down.

"Every ship was putting up accurate anti-aircraft fire," he said. "It seemed impossible for any aircraft to live through it. One of the Germans dived at a steep angle apparently out of control."

Before leaving the vessels, Commander Law-Wright signalled "Au revoir," which the Italians acknowledged.

On the basis of Allied pilots' reports, all ships in the fleet except one battleship, got safely to Allied ports, although the Germans also claimed the sinking of a cruiser. The ships were under constant Allied reconnaissance all the way from the Italian to Allied ports. British warships later met and escorted the Italian fleet into port.

In addition to the sunken battleship, the flotilla consisted of several warships, including cruisers and destroyers, all of which made Malta safely.

Six Accounted For.

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Six of fallen Italy's seven battleships had been accounted for today, and four of them were safe in Allied hands at Malta. Another, the modern 35,000 - ton Roma, was reported to have reached neutral sanctuary at the Spanish island of Palma de Mallorca in the Balearics, while one was sunk by German bombers in a fierce thirty - minute air-sea battle off the island of Corsica.

Associated Press dispatches disclosed that four battleships, nine cruisers, six destroyers and numerous smaller units had safely run the German gantlet.

Two Italian cruisers, two destroyers and two smaller units were reported to have reached the British base at Gibraltar yesterday, while a dispatch today from the neutral Spanish port of Palma de Mallorca in the Balearics told of the arrival there of twelve units of the Italian fleet.

The Associated Press dispatch from La Linea, Spain, today cast doubt, however, on the reported arrivals at Gibraltar. Eyewitnesses said there were no Italian vessels in Gibraltar Bay today.

The German radio, however, mentioned only seven ships as reaching Palma and identified the vessels as an Italian cruiser and six destroyers, and said they were interned by the Spanish authorities.

An Associated Press dispatch from Berne also said that seven Italian warships, including the 35,000-ton battleship Roma, had reached the Balearics. Wounded men from the Roma were reported to have been taken to Palma hospitals, indicating that the ship had met opposition from the Germans in her flight. The Roma is one of the most modern of Italian fighting ships, having been commissioned only in 1940. Carries nine fifteen-inch rifles.

All but one of the seven battleships believed in Italian hands when the armistice was announced were thus accounted for. It was not known whether the remaining battleship was in condition to sail from Italy as several had been damaged at various times.

Accompanying the battleships Guilio Cesare and Andrea Doria to Malta from the Italian base at Taranto were the cruisers Cadorna, 5,800 tons, and the Pompeo and the Magno, each 3,362 tons. From the Spezia base today came two unidentified battleships, six cruisers and five destroyers.

Information in London showed that the Italians had had only two heavy and nine light cruisers available at the time of the armistice, and that was exactly the number reported to be in Allied hands today.

Despite severe losses the latest accounts indicated that in addition to her battleships and cruisers Italy had three aircraft carriers, twenty-five destroyers, fifty to sixty submarines and a large number of smaller craft.

The immediate benefit of its capital ships to the Allied sea war is problematical but there were long range possibilities. It will take time to re-equip them with new guns of Allied caliber and there is also the question of manning them. It was considered that they would be useful for patrol work and hunting sea raiders but of little use in any coordinated battle action.

Airman Hovers Above as Italy's Navy Gives Up

KENNED

Watches Warships Emit Clouds of White Steam as British Lead Them Off

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 11 (AP).—A majestic spectacle as Italian warships, sending up clouds of white steam, surrendered at sea to British warships forming a "V" to escort them to Malta was described today by a Royal Air Force squadron leader who arranged the rendezvous.

The airman, R. H. Plumb, of Birmingham, England, gave a dramatic eye-witness account of the surrender.

He first sighted two Italian destroyers which had become separated from the main part of the fleet during or after the battle in which German bombers sank a battleship, the Roma.

Then he found other vessels which signaled to him that they wanted a pilot to escort them to port. Plumb flew his Baltimore plane in search of British vessels, finding them fifty miles away. He returned to the Italian ships and told them the British were coming.

"It was not long before the two fleets met," he related. "At the same time two straggling Italian destroyers rejoined the main body.

"The Italian vessels began to put up large clouds of white steam, which I presume was the equivalent of the white flag.

"The ships were flying huge Italian ensigns, red, white and green. Their speed was reduced almost to a standstill, and one of the British battleships began to send out signals by lamp.

"After receiving acknowledgement from the Italian ships, the British swung around.

"The Italians took up their stations and the British battleships and destroyers sailed in a 'V' formation by the head.

1943

3024-8297

ALLIES GIVEN USE OF CARGO SHIPS TO PROSECUTE WAR

SEP 11 1943

Italy Promises to Prevent Nazis from Using Facilities.

FREE USE OF AIRBASES

Badoglio Agrees to Employ Troops to Enforce Armistice Terms.

KING ISSUES APPEAL

Defend Nation Against German Aggression, He Urges on Radio.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 11—(AP) Italy has agreed to surrender immediately French Corsica, transfer its naval and air units to Allied territory, hand over all United Nations' prisoners, and allow its merchantmen to be used in the war against Germany under the terms of the armistice, disclosed here tonight.

The armistice, signed by representatives of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Marshal Pietro Badoglio on Sept. 3 and announced Sept. 8, provides:

1. Immediate cessation of all hostile activity by Italian armed forces.

2. Italy will use its best endeavors to deny to the Germans facilities that might be used against the United Nations.

3. All prisoners or internees of the United Nations immediately to be turned over to the Allied commander-in-chief and none of these may nor or at any time be evacuated to Germany.

4. Immediate transfer of the Italian fleet and Italian aircraft to such points as may be designated by the Allied commander-in-chief, with details of disarmament to be prescribed by him.

May Take Over Cargo Ships

5. Italian merchant shipping may be requisitioned by the Allied commander-in-chief to meet the need of a military-naval program.

6. Immediate surrender of Corsica and all Italian territory, both islands and the mainland, to the Allies, for such use as operational bases and other purposes as the Allies may see fit.

7. Immediate guarantee of free use by the Allies of all air fields and naval ports in Italian territory, regardless of the rate of evacuation of Italian territory by the German armed forces. These ports and fields are to be protected by Italian armed forces until this function is taken over by the Allies.

8. Immediate withdrawal to Italy of Italian armed forces from all participation in the current war from whatever area wherein they may now be engaged.

9. A guarantee by the Italian government that if necessary it will employ all available armed forces to insure the prompt and exact compliance with all provisions of this armistice.

10. The commander in chief of the Allied forces reserves to himself the right to take any gesture which in his opinion may be necessary for the protection of interests of the Allied forces for prosecution of the war, and the Italian government binds itself to take such administrative or other agencies as the commander-in-chief may require. In particular, the commander-in-chief will establish an Allied military government over such parts of Italian territory as he may deem necessary in the military interests of the Allied nations.

Full Control of Disarmament

11. The commander-in-chief of the Allied forces will have the full right to impose means for disarmament, demobilization, and demilitarization.

12. Other conditions of a political, economic and financial nature with which Italy will be bound to comply will be transmitted at a later date.

13. The conditions of the present armistice will not be made public without prior approval of the Allied commander-in-chief. The English will be considered the official text.

Of necessity many provisions of the Armistice must await the driving of the Germans from the Italian peninsula.

But already the Allies have realized some benefits. Few Italian soldiers opposed Allied landings on the Italian mainland after the armistice was announced, and already have turned against Germans in various parts of Italy, as directed by Marshal Badoglio.

Nazis May Seize Prisoners

The armistice said Italy was to turn over immediately all United Nations' prisoners in her hands, but many of them are likely to fall into German hands if they are in areas controlled by the Nazis.

The armistice was purely a military affair. No mention was made of the political or financial measures which one of the provisions said the Allies might impose later.

Although Corsica under the armistice is to be turned over to the Allies, they probably will have to capture it since it is believed there [illegible] rman troops there.

How Italian Battle Squadron Steamed Into Hands of Allies

Britain's Warspite and Valiant, Which Drove Foe to Cover 3 Years Ago, Led Ships to Port After Review by Eisenhower and Cunningham

By Clark Lee

For the Combined American Press. Distributed by The Associated Press.

ABOARD THE BRITISH DESTROYER HAMBLETON IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, Sept. 11.—The main force of Italy's modern, powerful battle fleet is in Allied hands, intact and ready to be turned against

Escaping fr[illegible] ports despite German vigilance and—with the exception of one capital ship which was sunk—eluding attack by Nazi planes, the Italian vessels surrendered to British naval units on the high sea in the Mediterranean and were escorted today into Malta and other ports.

The high point of this dramatic and unprecedented ending of a four-year fight for control of the Mediterranean came yesterday afternoon aboard this ship when Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, who commanded the British fleet throughout the long and costly struggle, watched as a strong battle unit of the Italian Navy steamed by in review formation. At his side on the destroyer's bridge were General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Allied commander in chief in this area, and the admiral's chief of staff, Commodore R. M. Dick.

Both Admiral Cunningham ar[illegible] General Eisenhower were elate[illegible] this tremendous addition [illegible] Allied fleet, which [illegible] pletely cleared th[illegible] of hostile forces whole course of the global balance of sea power by freeing British and American ships to fight Japan.

Their mighty guns silenced by orders of their commanders, and flying from their highest masts a black triangular pennant, which was the agreed sign of surrender, two Italian battleships, five cruisers and four destroyers slid by in the wake of British escort vessels.

A third capital ship (the 35,000-ton battleship Roma, one of Italy's newest and largest battleships, was bombed, set afire and sent to the bottom near Sardinia Thursday afternoon by German bombers which attacked the fleet as it sped southward after escaping.

Leading the Italian ships as they passed were the British battleships Warspite and Valiant, which three years ago drove the Italian vessels into ports from where they had seldom dared to venture afterward.

On a smaller scale, this scene was repeated in several parts of the Mediterranean yesterday as Italian ships which escaped from Taranto, Naples and other ports turned up. Admiral Cunningham said Italian submarines were "popping up all over the place to surrender."

Admiral Cunningham later issued the following message:

"The Italian battle fleet is now anchored under the guns of Malta."

General Eisenhower, after giving the admiral a hearty handshake, sent the formal message:

"My congratulations to you and all the forces under your command on the happy and conclusive ending of your four-year campaign against the Italian Navy."

There was a majestic and triumphant and yet somber quality about the scene, which was unequaled since the German fleet was surrendered at Scapa Flow in 1919, but was even more portentous.

Scapa Flow came at the end of one war. The Italian surrender ends only one battle, but it signals the beginning of a new phase in the Pacific war where these same ships undoubtedly will play key roles.

One gathered that Cunningham would have admired the Italians a lot more if the navy had fought it out instead of surrendering, but he made no attempt to hide his joy as he said:

"This is a great day for us. This cleans up the Mediterranean. The Italian ships are in good order, absolutely first class, especially the battleships and new cruisers."

"Can you use them, admiral?" I asked.

"You bet we can," General Eisenhower put in, and Admiral Cunningham added:

"The armistice provides we can do what we like with them."

"Will this enable our heavy ships to turn their attention to Japan?" he was asked.

"Definitely, yes," he replied.

Before boarding the Hambleton I flew twenty miles to seaward and we circled the approaching ships, which were in two groups with the British ahead, the entire powerful battle fleet alignment in three long columns.

Later, we sped from port to board the Hambleton, quickly met the British ships and captive vessels and, with the wind behind us, raced past them at twenty-four knots while they were making eighteen knots in the opposite direction.

There was little excitement on the Hambleton's bridge, where British officers and ratings peered through glasses and quietly remarked:

"That's a pretty sight," or, "it has taken us a long time to get them this close."

A signalman flashed a message from Admiral Cunningham giving the Italian officers news of the others which had surrendered.

Pointing to the Warspite and Valiant, Admiral Cunningham said:

"I am particularly glad they are there. It was the Warspite which put one in the Italian flagship's stomach at a range of 25,000 yards at Taranto and chased them home."

I asked Cunningham if he wasn't afraid the Italians might make a break and start shooting.

"I have one captain aboard the lead cruiser to see that they don't take a wrong turn," he replied.

Another officer said:

"There is nothing those boys on the Valiant and Warspite would like better than to have them do it."

As we sped along, Admiral Cunningham recalled the ups and downs of the four-year fight wherein the fortunes of the British fleet varied in direct relationship of Axis or British control of airfields along the Mediterranean.

"After the Italian declaration of war in 1940 the Mediterranean was black with their ships," he said.

Then came the battle of Matapan, the torpedo attack at Taranto and other successful actions which threatened to chase the Italians off the sea until the German air force came to their rescue.

Followed the dark days of the Greek and Crete evacuations and desert defeats until finally the British held only Malta, and it had to be supplied at terrific cost from Axis air attacks. The final turning point—the Africa landings—came last November, and since then it has been downhill work.

Looking back, Admiral Cunningham said: "It wasn't so tough. Not so tough at all."

Malta Welcomes Italian Ships

By James Wellard

For the Combined American Press
Distributed by The Associated Press

MALTA, Sept. 11.—I have just flown over the vast array of Italian warships at Malta. They lay quietly at anchor in the calm blue sea below, without flags and with their guns covered.

This war for those seventeen ships—the pride of the Italian Navy—is over. They lie now under the protection of Allied warships, Allied coastal batteries and Allied planes.

The whole gigantic transfer of the world's fourth most powerful navy from the side of the Axis to the side of the Allies was performed quietly, with dignity and with all the traditions of the sea.

The British, who were awaiting the Italia[illegible] their old enemies graciously. They sent out squadrons of Spitfires to cover the Italian ships and lead them safely in. The pilots flying those Spitfires were men who fought in the Battle of Malta ten months ago.

Yet there was no rancor on either side. To the contrary, the Spitfires dipped their wings in salute and the leading Italian warship "dressed ship" in honor of the British planes.

The same spirit of friendliness has been shown in port. Few visitors have yet been allowed to board the Italian ships. British naval officers are even now making official calls. They are being well received.

Said a British naval engineer just back from one of the ships:

"The crew lined the decks as we approached and piped us aboard. We were welcomed like friends."

While the Allied world rejoices over this tremendous even which makes Allied sea power unchallengeable in the Mediterranean and eventually in the other oceans, the loyal Maltese people are standing in small groups outside their burned homes, smiling and shaking hands and even weeping in their emotion.

Salerno Is Captured by Allies

1943

KENNEDY

American Troops Take City South of Naples and Repel More Nazi Attacks.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The American Fifth Army has seized the port of Salerno and thrown back several more German armored attacks to deepen its wedge in the Naples area, Allied headquarters announced today, while chaos reigned throughout Italy and Berlin reported pitched battles between Germans and Italians in the north.

Smashing aerial assaults have prevented the enemy from getting reinforcements over badly battered highways and railroads to the Naples sector.

Crack Nazi armored units lunged in several fierce counter-assaults against Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British invaders at Salerno Friday, but these were broken and the Allies drove inland.

Several Hundred Nazis Taken.

Several pockets of enemy resistance have been wiped out, and prisoners now total several hundred, all Germans. There are no Italians reported fighting in this area. Salerno (population 50,000) is one of the larger provincial cities of southern Italy.

[The Germans declared in a communique broadcast from Berlin today tha the Italian naval base of Pola on the Yugoslav side of the Adriatic and the Island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese had surrendered to the Nazis. The Gerhman news agency Transocean in a broadcast added that "the major part of the Italian peninsula is under the control of German armed forces. Our troops have marched into Milan, Turin and Padua," the communique said.]

Allied Flyers Attack Convoy.

Besides knocking out Nazi reinforcement lines in a sixty-mile arc around Naples, headquarters aerial reports said, Allied planes attacked German convoys moving northward toward the Naples - Salerno districts, indicating a German withdrawal from areas farther south to escape possible entrapment and throw greater weight against the Fifth Army bridgehead.

United States units of the Fifth Army bore the brunt of the German resistance during landings at Salerno, and stiff fighting raged on the beaches. Five Nazi counter - blows were blunted on Thursday.

[A DNB broadcast from Berlin today said American troops had made a new landing on the Sorrento peninsula south of Naples.]

British units encountered comparatively little resistance in their landings some distance away, but later were attacked by German tanks which they repulsed. Steady progress has been made by the invaders since the start of the campaign, it was announced.

Navy Guns Support Troops.

Naval guns supported ground troops at Salerno. The bridgehead is now firmly established, headquarters declared.

Meanwhile, in the south the British Eighth Army met little opposition and despite demolitions went ahead more rapidly, now holding practically all the territory south of the bottleneck formed by the Gulf of Squillace and the Gulf of Sant' Eufemia. This forms practically all the toe of Italy.

[NBC correspondent Merrill Mueller in a broadcast said the Eighth Army had advanced thirty - five miles northward at such a pace that it is beginning to overtake the retreating Germans.]

The British force at Taranto completed occupation of that naval base and town. Most of the Germans were reported to have evacuated the city before the landing, and the population was said to have cheered the British.

[Radio France at Algiers said the British were fanning out in three directions from Taranto.]

Italians did not oppose a small Allied force landing on the island of Ventotene off Naples, but the Germans there surrendered only after a fierce fight, and ninety-one were captured.

Nazis Rush In Planes.

Headquarters said the Germans had many natural advantages over the attackers in the Naples area landings, and were prepared to meet the invasion which they had fully anticipated. The Germans were throwing more aviation into the battle of Italy, and attempted to bomb the Fifth Army troops.

Flyers Are Active.

For the second straight day, American Liberator bombers from the Middle East returned to the Foggia area, across the Italian peninsula opposite Naples and attacked the satellite landing ground at Palmori, a Cairo communique said.

The bombers shot down one of several attacking enemy fighters, the announcement said. Bursts were observed in the airport dispersal area.

Allied air forces of the North African command kept up a continual pounding of railway and road junctions, bridges and airfields in the Naples area. Fighter-bombers attacked and destroyed a large number of vehicles on the road north of Lagonegro in the south.

In the air offensive the score stood eighteen Nazi planes shot down to ten Allied. It was also announced today that in the Foggia raid September 7 an additional twenty-seven enemy planes were shot down.

SALERNO FALLS BEFORE DRIVE OF FIFTH ARMY

Clark's Forces Push Inland Widening Wedge In Naples Area

KENNEDY

Crack Nazi Armored Units Counter-Attack, But Are Repulsed

(By the Associated Press)

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 11—American Fifth Army forces, hurling back German armored units to expand their holdings around Naples in the heightening battle of Italy, have captured the port of Salerno, Allied headquarters announced today.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British assault troops drove steadily inland to widen the Naples wedge, and headquarters declared that the bridgehead was firmly established, with "steady progress" ever since the start of the campaign.

Crack Panzer Units Attack

Crack German armored units made several more fierce counter-attacks against General Clark's troops at Salerno, but these were beaten back by the Allies, who pushed inland with the assistance of aerial fleets and naval guns.

[A Berlin broadcast recorded in London said American troops had made a new landing on the Sorrento peninsula, south of Naples, which separates Salerno Bay from the Bay of Naples. Another German broadcast admitted the capture of Salerno and said the Americans landed north of Paestum, twenty-three miles below Salerno.]

Headquarters said several pockets of enemy resistance had been wiped out around Salerno, and that prisoners taken, all Germans, now total several hundred.

Americans Bear Brunt

American Fifth Army units were said officially to have borne the brunt of German resistance during the Salerno landings. British units, which landed with little opposition some distance away, were attacked later by German tanks, but these enemy forces were repulsed.

Official reports said the Allied aerial assaults have prevented "the enemy from getting reinforcements over badly battered highways and railroads" to the Naples area.

In addition to knocking out German reinforcement lines in a sixty-mile arc around Naples, the Allied air forces attacked Nazi land convoys moving northward toward the Naples-Salerno area, headquarters said. This would indicate that the Germans may be withdrawing from areas farther south.

Eighth Army Pace Speedy

The British Eighth Army in the south met scant opposition and plunged forward at a faster pace in spite of demolitions. General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces now hold virtually all the territory south of the bottleneck formed by the Gulf of Squillace and the Gulf of Sant' Eufemia—the entire lower section of the Italian toe.

In this area they reached a line through the town of Maida, seventy miles from Italy's southern tip and only about fifteen miles from the rail and road center of Catanzaro.

Nazi troops between this invasion area and Naples suffered very heavy losses under attacks by American dive bombers whose repeated bombing and strafing assaults pinned long motor convoys, northbound, to a virtual standstill throughout yesterday.

[An NBC correspondent said in a broadcast from North Africa that the Eighth Army had advanced thirty-five miles northward so fast that it was beginning to overtake the retreating Germans.]

Complete Occupying Toranto

At Taranto, inside the heel, British troops completed their occupation of the town and naval base.

A small Allied force landed on the island of Ventotene, off Naples, where the Germans surrendered after a stiff fight. Ninety-one Germans were captured. The Italians offered no opposition.

The air warfare continued over central and southern Italy, with the enemy offering little opposition to the Allied formations attacking communications routes and air fields. Much of the German air strength, however, was reported switching to offensive tactics, especially in the Naples area, where German planes attempted to bomb Fifth Army troops.

Dive Bombers Destroy Trucks

American Invader dive bombers attacking northbound enemy land convoys were credited officially with destroying at least 100 trucks and damaging 200 more on the road between Lagonegro and Auletta, north of Sapri.

Allied planes of the North African air forces downed a total of eighteen enemy planes in twenty-four hours against a loss of ten of their own.

American Liberators from Middle East bases struck for the second consecutive day at satellite airdromes at Foggia, a Cairo communique disclosed. They shot down one fighter and all returned safely to their base.

Fortresses Vary Targets

American Flying Fortresses from North Africa, splitting into small formations, pounded a dozen key road and rail centers near the Naples-Salerno battlefields and blasted the Ariano region astride the main rail line connecting two principal coastal systems fifty miles above Naples.

The Fortress crews reported that they encountered no enemy fighter opposition and little anti-aircraft fire.

The only Allied planes to run into enemy resistance were Mitchell medium bombers which were attacked by ten to twelve Messerschmitt 109s while bombing a truck convoy near Casanuova. The Mitchell gunners shot down five and the others fled.

Over the Salerno battle area, however, Allied pilots counted 127 enemy planes, only a small number of which gave fight. Allied Spitfires shot down eight of these.

Germans Put Up Stiff Air Battle In Salerno Gulf

Attacked Allied Convoys in Great Waves, but Failed to Inflict Severe Damage

By Paul Kern Lee
ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER

IN THE GULF OF SALERNO Sept. 9 (Delayed) (AP).—Against determined German opposition, strong British and American forces landed on the Italian mainland just south of Naples today.

German forces manned Italian coastal batteries with stubborn and accurate fire and German planes subjected the convoys and warships to continual attack.

The German troops put up a stern fight for the beachheads in several sectors, although in the main the Allies won the first footholds easily along a chosen front.

British and American naval and Army air forces were closely combined in this great landing operation aimed at driving the Nazis from Italy.

The great convoys had been at sea for twenty-four hours and more when the electrifying news came yesterday that Italy had accepted unconditional surrender and had been granted an armistice.

Tanker Blaze Light Sea

Before any relaxation was possible, however, Captain William Wellclose Davis, of Whitby, Yorkshire, made a general announcement to the ship's company, warning that Germans remained in Italy and a difficult struggle might be expected.

The warning was well put, for one of the convoys already had been under German attack periodically during the afternoon and at 8:15 p.m. we saw a gigantic fire on the horizon. The flames rose and fell, and then spread over more than a mile of sea. An Allied tanker was ablaze, apparently a submarine victim since no aircraft was about at the time.

At 9:09 this ship and the convoy she was helping to guard were subjected to a German air onslaught. The attack lasted for forty-eight minutes. The Germans used vast numbers of flares, lighting the sea and sky for miles, but the ships put up a deafening barrage and the Germans finally broke off the engagement.

Without further incident we moved into Salerno Gulf. On our left was the famed Isle of Capri and a little ahead was the mainland where we could make out the red rim of Mt. Vesuvius.

Finally, the moon set and the

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Commandos and Rangers led the way toward the beaches at 2 a. m., followed by 5th Army troops at 3:30 a. m.

Nazi Raiders Open Up

There was scarcely a sound as the landing craft went in. Naval forces including a Greek destroyer, Dutch gunboats, American destroyers and British and American cruisers, gunboats and monitors kept a close guard offshore.

At 4:06 a. m. the first troops signaled successful, unopposed landings, and similar reports followed quickly from other outfits.

At 5 o'clock, however, German planes roared in to the attack. Aircraft buzzed all around, scattering big and small bombs, but apparently hit nothing in the sharp, fifteen-minute raid.

By 6 o'clock the warships were well inshore and some coastal guns had opened up. Destroyers and landing craft answered and flashes lit the misty, mountainous shores. This conflict has been going on steadily ever since.

At 7:11 and 7:35 we were again subjected to German air attacks. Big bombs dropped fairly near some ships and our cruiser was ringed with smaller ones. None of the bombs found its mark, however.

Great numbers of fighters appeared overhead and have been maintaining a cover that has dampened the German Air Force's enthusiasm.

head onto which are pouring more troops, guns and armor from mighty Allied armada.

Although the message fror Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cur ningham, Commander in Chief o the Allied Mediterranean fleet saying the armistice with Ital had been declared, was receive shortly before midnight, fightin is bitter and destroyers are en gaging the coastal batteries. S either the Italians in this secto have not been advised of th armistice or else the guns ar manned by the Germans.

The storm broke shortly be fore midnight, after the invasio convoys had steamed across th placid sea with little to remin the troops and sailors that the were participating in a grea Allied amphibious invasion t crack Hitler's European fortress

Enemy planes dived in to drop bombs near our ship and ack-ack brought three of them plunging into the sea. The bombs fell harmlessly into the water and our great fleet steamed slowly into the Gulf of Salerno with the dark shadow of the Isle of Capri on our left.

Enemy Fights Back.

When we received the electrifying news of the armistice with Italy, there was speculation that perhaps the troops might get ashore without having to fight. Many officers aboard our ship foresaw the possibility of the Germans having to retreat quickly to northern Italy, with the Italians out of the war. Then there were three flashes from the shore and shells whined across the ship. Two more passed over and fell astern.

"Order the destroyers to return the fire," snapped the Rear Admiral in command of our force.

Our ship came to a halt and then began to lay a smoke screen. A great fire blazed up ahead and there were explosions in the city of Salerno. Our guns had not fired, so obviously the enemy was carrying out demolitions.

Flares Lit the Sky.

Flashes of gunfire rippled along the coast and sounds of explosions and gunfire rolled across the water. Our destroyers moved into position and began hammering the coastal batteries. A British monitor moved in and hurled steel at the enemy as red, green and white flares looped across the sky.

At 2:17 the rear admiral ordered his assault boats to go ahead with the landings as planned, and signal lamps flashed the word to the troop-carrying vessels.

Then the barrage on the beaches opened up.

Never have I witnessed anything like it either in Tunisia or on Sicily. And none of the British officers or American naval men on board had ever seen anything equal to the eruption of explosives on the beaches ahead. Rocket shells fell by the hundreds.

Landing Barrage at Salerno Shook Ships 5 Miles at Sea

British and American Naval Men Said That Bombardment Was the Most Severe They Had Ever Witnessed.

By DON WHITEHEAD.

With the United States Navy Invasion Task Force, Sept. 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—American and British troops fought their way onto the mainland of Italy south of Salerno before dawn today behind a barrage so heavy that ships five miles back at sea trembled and shook with the concussions.

As I write this in the first light of [illegible] the guns are still thundering [illegible] troops hold the bridgehead onto which are pouring more troops, guns and armor from mighty Allied armada.

Landing at Salerno Dwarfs Previous Amphibious Thrusts

How Intricate Operation Is Planned Is Explained by Marine Officer.

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U. S. NAVY OFF SALERNO, Italy, Sept. 9—(Delayed)—(AP) The invasion of Italy is one of the most brilliant triumphs in the history of the United States Navy.

Putting troops, guns, tanks, and supplies ashore on the beaches at the Gulf of Salerno climaxed perhaps the most intricate, complex, and delicate naval operation ever carried out by any naval power.

The massive scale of this amphibious landing—dwarfing anything yet attempted by the Allies—was enough alone to place a terrific responsibility on the Navy. It involved detailed planning, timing and teamwork of almost unbelievable proportions.

But besides transporting an army from North Africa and setting it ashore ready to do battle, the Navy also protected the cargo enroute to Italy and then helped it launch the invasion with support from guns of cruisers and destroyers.

Intricate Planning

The story of the Navy's part in the invasion of Italy is one principally of behind-the-scenes toil of officers and men working day and night, planning and executing thousands upon thousands of minute details leading to the spectacular job of getting an army across the Mediterranean onto enemy soil.

An army doesn't just march aboard transports and set sail for an objective. Actually, amphibious invasion begins on the enemy beach and works back to the point where the army loaded into ships for the move.

This is not the anachronism it sounds. The reason is simple:

First the army must decide where it wants to go, on what beach the troops are to be landed, and what objectives must be taken.

It must decide which troops are needed ashore first and what equipment is necessary for them to do the job. It must decide when guns, tanks, trucks and supplies are needed and where.

If the Army wants infantry assault waves to be followed by artillery, tanks, and trucks in that order, then the Navy organizes loading schedules to conform to beach needs. Thus, landing plans work back from the beach to the loading points.

There is a reason for every soldier, every gun, every box of ammunition, every tank being aboard a certain ship in a certain place. For beach landings are made on railroad time schedules even in face of heavy enemy fire. Once the operation begins, it must go on.

The beachmaster is the Navy's equivalent of the train master in a busy railway terminal, except the train master doesn't have people shooting at him as he handles traffic. There is a beachmaster for each of the beaches on which troops are landing.

Going ashore with the assault troops, naval beach parties set up shore-to-ship communications, make a quick hydrographic survey to determine the best landing points, set up navigation lights to mark the landing points, control beach traffic, assist in evacuating the wounded, and work with Army engineers.

Handling beach traffic is one of the most vital phases of the landing operations, for the beaches must not become clogged with ships and supplies, and at the same time the Navy must see that the Army gets what is needed at the proper time. Any serious breakdown on the beach could imperil the entire operation.

Lt.-Col. James H. Brower, Rochester, N. Y., Marine officer and liaison between the Army and Navy, was one of those who helped draft the Navy's loading plans.

Sicily Taught Much

"We learned one hell of a lot in the Sicilian operation," Colonel Brower said. "This time I think we've made a great many improvements."

One improvement Colonel Brower devised was a logistic chart for each vessel with a deck diagram on the reverse side showing the exact location and name of equipment and materiel with which the vessel was loaded.

With a copy of this chart, the beachmaster is able to tell at a glance what a ship is carrying, where it should be unloaded, and how.

In the ward room aboard the flagship, Colonel Brower has a large wall chart listing each vessel and its contents. He can tell at once which ships are unloading and what army has gone ashore. If there is an emergency call for any particular type of equipment or supplies he can select the proper ship and order it to the beach by radio.

But it took weeks of planning and long hours of work to solve the problems.

"We found the only solution was in daily conferences between Army and Navy men," Colonel Brower said. "You cannot do it by letters or telephone. You've got to sit down in the same room and talk things out. You cannot work any other way on amphibious operations."

For example, one of the many problems was the amount of water to be carried by each vessel. It was carefully estimated how much was needed for drinking purposes aboard ship, how much for bathing with enough left to give the men full canteens when they left for shore. And so it was with thousands of individual supplies.

After these many things finally had been agreed upon, it was relatively simple to carry out the loadings and assemble the great convoys for invasion.

Nazi Lines Consolidated In North Italy, Balkans

O'QUINN SEP 11 1943

Berlin Also Claims Position Secure in Southern France.

LONDON, Sept. 11 — (AP) The Germans claimed today to have consolidated their position in upper Italy, the Balkans and southern France, and they asserted that more than 200,000 men of the Italian army already had surrendered their arms to Nazi troops.

In official and special communiques datelined from Hitler's headquarters and subsequent broadcasts from the Berlin radio, the Germans admitted that they encountered resistance at some points from their erstwhile Italian allies but declared that Nazi troops are proceeding "in an energetic manner" to put down this opposition where it still is being offered. The German Transocean news agency claimed "the major part of the Italian peninsula" was under German control.

The Berlin broadcast fixing the number of Italians the Germans said they disarmed said the figure of 200,000 "does not, however, include garrisons at Rome and Milan, which, as previously reported, also capitulated."

In the face of the surrender of the bulk of the Italian fleet to the Allies and their own admission of resistance from some Italian army units, the Germans shrilly declared that since Italy's unconditional surrender there has been a daily increase in the number of Italian units which have "declared their readiness to continue the struggle within the ranks of the German armed forces."

Leaders in Sicily

The Germans reported that King Vittorio Emanuele, Premier Pietro Badoglio and Crown Prince Umberto had fled from captured Rome into Allied-held Sicily. The broadcast was worded in a way, however, to indicate the Germans were not positive where the three men were. It credited the report that the crown prince was in Sicily to Allied sources.

Dispatches from Allied headquarters, however, said that the Italian King still was in Rome and still was reigning.

Italy's King and Queen fled from Rome Wednesday by motor car, said a Berlin broadcast of a dispatch by the German news agency Transocean. The broadcast added that their flight came "shortly after the King had assured German charge d'affaires of Italy's loyalty towards his German ally."

Without further explanation the broadcast declared that "it is as yet uncertain" whether the King, Queen and Crown Prince "were able to save their lives."

Fascists in Italy, the broadcast asserted, "are in opposition not only to the King but also to the Crown Prince owing to the attitude adopted by the Royal house towards Mussolini and the Fascist party."

Duke Is Favored

Declaring that Fascist sympathies now are centered on the Duke of Spoleto, a cousin of King Vittorio Emanuele, the broadcast said that the Duke of Spoleto's designation as puppet king of Croatia was cancelled Thursday.

The special German communique credited forces under command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel with having consolidated the German positions in upper Italy "after a short struggle."

The Nazis said that they took undestroyed railway lines and roads leading from Carinthia and Tyrol to upper Italy, occupied the Ligurian coast froom Genoa to La Spezia, cleared the Etch valley and towns in the area of Bologna, Verona and Cremona and took Trieste after a short struggle. They claimed to have disarmed more than 90,000 Italians in the latter city alone.

Industrial Cities Seized

Nazi troops also stormed into Milan, Turin and Padua, northern Italian industrial cities, a Berlin broadcast said, but added that at divisions had been forced to fight "rioting by Communists."

The United Nations radio at Algiers declared that reports from

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all over Italy told of civilian resistance against the Germans.

Before the Germans captured Turin, the Algiers broadcast said, four companies of German shock troops were wiped out inside the city and civilians were said to have destroyed seven German planes. The radio reported in Italian that Italian troops continue to fight in the Turin district.

Referring to the situation in southern France, the German special communique said the Italian Fourth army had surrendered its weapons without incident to Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt. The Germans occupied the coast from Toulon to Menton, they said.

In the Balkans, the communique said, most of the Italian units in Athens and in the Albanian city of Tirana had put down their arms. It declared further that "Italian warships and merchantmen in the Aegean have been taken over by the German Navy" and that German units had occupied former Italian airfields and the most important harbors on the Adriatic coast.

Naval Base Seized

Consolidating their positions in the face of the southern invasion of the Allies, German troops were reported in a communique to have captured the Italian naval base of Pola on the Yugoslav side of the Adriatic and the island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese group.

In an obvious attempt to fix a behavior pattern on the German home front, the news agency DNB in a Berlin broadcast declared that

"the German people never wavered in their determination to stand up to this unheard of ordeal under all circumstances and at any price."

the city, the Madrid dispatches said.

The Germans said that Gen. Calvi di Bergolo, King Emmanuel's son-in-law, had been named Italian commander of Rome with a single division of Italian troops placed at his disposal to maintain order.

Nazis Stayed Out of City.

Swiss dispatches reported most of the German troops remained outside the city but had taken control of key radio and telephone centers.

[A broadcast by the Italian news agency Stefani, whose transmitter is believed to be in German hands, quoted a di Bergolo proclamation indicating the Germans were attempting to classify the capital as an open city. The broadcast recorded by OWI, quoted him as saying: "Troops of the garrison and police forces at my disposal for the protection of the open city of Rome will establish posts along the line of demarcation of the open city of Rome."]

Swiss reports said that German troops had occupied all principal posts along the Swiss-French frontier and that all railroad traffic had been suspended.

All Lombardy in Nazi Hands.

A Swiss dispatch from the Italian frontier said that all of Lombardy, in northern Italy, was in German hands except the cities of Varese and Como.

Another Berlin broadcast said that the number of Italians who have laid down their arms in Italy had risen to 200,000.

Stefani, the Italian news agency, in a broadcast heard in London by the Ministry of Information, declared lively engagements took place Friday afternoon on the outskirts of Rome and in several streets of the city between Italian and German troops.

Artillery Firing Heard.

The broadcast reported that intense artillery exchanges continued for several hours, and added:

"The artillery exchanges and engagements ceased at the announcement of the agreement concluded between the German and military authorities, according to which the German troops were to stop at the limits of the open town."

Nazis Say King and Prince Have Also Fled to Allied Base.

PALERMO SEEN NEW CAPITAL

Abdication of Victor Emmanuel in Favor of Humbert Reported in Berlin Broadcast.

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Pietro Badoglio and Crown Prince Humbert had escaped from captured Rome into Allied-held Sicily.

The broadcast quoted Foreign Office spokesmen as saying that the King, the head of the Italian Government and the heir to the throne, had fled Rome, presumably before the city capitulated to German forces yesterday.

The Swiss dispatch quoted unconfirmed reports that the King and Premier Badoglio had escaped to a southern Italian village held by the Allies.

Stockholm dispatches quoted the Svenska Dagbladet as also reporting that Badoglio was in Sicily and that Palermo would be the seat of the Italian Government, following Rome's capitulation to the Germans.

Berlin broadcasts insisted that Victor Emmanuel had abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Humbert. The Berlin correspondent of the Zurich newspaper Die Tat quoted Berlin officials as saying that not a single member of the Badoglio government or of the royal house were still in Rome.

May Name Duce's Son.

In Madrid, Italian travelers said it was likely that Hitler would get Vittorio Mussolini, son of Benito, to head their proposed puppet Italian fascist regime if they are unable to obtain the release of his father, reported to be a prisoner in Italian hands. In his speech yesterday Hitler professed undying admiration and affection for the fallen duce.

Reports on King Conflict

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Germans reported today that King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Pietro Badoglio and Crown Prince Humbert had fled from captured Rome into Allied-held Sicily. The broadcast was worded in a way, however, to indicate that the Germans were not positive where the three men were. It credited the report that the Crown Prince was in Sicily to Allied sources.

Swiss dispatches quoted unconfirmed reports that the King, the Crown Prince and Marshal Bad-

o were in a South Italian town cupied by Italian troops.

Nazis Fought Italians for Rome

SEP 11 1943

Madrid Says Shells Fell in Streets—Foe Reported Terming City Open.

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Madrid said today that Italian troops had fought the Germans in the suburbs of Rome for several hours yesterday before an agreement was reached whereby Nazi troops were to occupy the German embassy, the Rome radio station and the telephone exchange.

A number of shells fell within Rome itself during the fighting, including several which fell in Piazza di Espana in the heart of

Nazis May Recapture Allies Freed by Italy

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 11 (AP).—Dispatches from Chiasso, at the Italian frontier, said today that several thousand British, French and Greek prisoners who were released from an Italian concentration camp at Bergamo were in danger of being captured by the Germans.

The dispatch said the prisoners had arrived by every means possible at Como, not far from Milan, and that German forces were expected there shortly.

[A Swiss broadcast from Schwarzenburg recorded by monitors said that the Italians still hold Como and "thousands of British, French and Greek prisoners are in the streets."]

Desperate Nazi Moves Fail to Stem Disaster

Allies Press Relentless Campaign in Italy, Civilians Assist.

SEP 11 1943

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

LONDON, Sept. 11—(AP) The balance of the war in the Mediterranean was turning sharply against the Germans tonight at the end of a week of Allied victories just as it already had turned against them in the far, bleak reaches of Russia.

Adolf Hitler's most desperate improvisations—such as the attack on Rome and his claim to have forced the capitulation of almost the whole of Italy's land force at home and in the Balkans and France—had failed to put a better face on these days of his disaster.

One—Italy's greatest single weapon, her fleet, was beyond the possibility of doubt in Allied hands. The bulk of it—four battleships and seven cruisers—have arrived safely at British Malta.

Two—Italian troops are fighting a shooting war with the Nazis in various parts of Italy notwithstanding all Hitler's stories of Italian surrender. The German command had to admit this fact in a communique saying "wherever resistance still is offered locally our troops are taking vigorous steps." Even civilians, by the Germans' own account, were rioting in such cities as Turin and Milan.

Shabby Victory at Rome

Three—Hitler's shabby "victory" at Rome—he had sought by the ugly drama of that assault to soften in German and satellite minds the realization of the terrors of his position—was the emptiest of his career. His troops stood idly around the outskirts of the city that had no great military value in the first place and assessments after the event made to appear more and more that the force was really made up of not much beyond a division of men ringing a broken and spiritless Rome—a far cry from a panoplied and triumphant army he had sought to suggest.

Four—While Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces marched onward toward inevitable reduction of the whole of southern Italy — seizing Salerno in the most important of their unbroken advances and making a fresh American landing on the Sorrento peninsula south of Naples, according to the Germans themselves — the Nazis were about to write off everything below Rome and more probably everything below Leghorn. The inference that Hitler previously had left in some minds—that he was going to try to throw a line across Italy in the Rome area from Ostia on the Mediterranean to Pescara on the Adriatic—was seen here as invalid.

Delaying Action in Alps

Such a holding action, it was estimated, would require 15 well-formed and well supplied divisions in a relatively thick part of the Italian leg and could have been feasibly undertaken only farther south in Italy, where it patently now has been made impossible by the power and pace of Gen. Eisenhower's push. Some commentators here held that about the most the Nazis could attempt in the way of prolonged resistance would be to try to hold on to the passes and crags of the Alps, carrying on there such darting and harrassing thrusts as could be devised.

The German command itself strongly suggested some such intention in its communique stressing the occupation of the main points on a line stretching across the whole broad base of northern Italy from Turin on the west through Milan to Padua on the east.

The end of the week brought no easing, but rather a great resharpening of German fears of Allied invasions to overshadow the current Italian campaign.

Hitler was making the most urgent efforts to strengthen himself in the Balkans and particularly along his Adriatic flank. The Allied fleet had reportedly appeared in the Ionian sea off Greece and in Albanian waters and the Germans have been crying alarm about the report since yesterday.

Nazis Shuffle Forces

A great shifting and marshalling of German forces was going on in the Balkans, and Berlin military commentators, in interviews with neutral correspondents, declared they anticipated much bigger Allied offensives. They spoke of the Balkans, but spoke too of western France.

Reassignment of Nazi field leaders accompanied all this. The German radio announced that Field Marshal Gen. Baron Maximilian von Weichs, who "proved his extraordinary capabilities in the Serbian campaign," had been made commander in chief for the Balkans. "In the west," Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Runstedt had "taken over command." Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in north Italy was under Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's command.

SEES FIGHT AHEAD

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.) Britons were warned by the London Times today not to underrate the force of Adolf Hitler's appeal yesterday to the German soldiers and people.

The newspaper declared that the German leader's address, his first in six months, left no doubt that the Germans intend to fight strongly to maintain their hold on Italy and that the capture of Rome suggests they plan a defense line in that area.

"It was the most direct of Hitler's speeches," a correspondent wrote. "He lied about the origins of the war, but even then he did not indulge in spasms of self-pity. Almost his only promise was his assertion that Germany would be avenged for the air raid."

GREEKS AIDED ARMISTICE

LONDON, Sept. 11—(AP) Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos of the Greek government-in-exile said today that his government was consulted on terms for Italy's surrender and was represented at the signing of the pact. "Greek interests are protected," he said in a broadcast to Greece.

Samos Reported in Greek Hands

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Aegean island of Samos, occupied exclusively by the Italians since the first part of the Italian-Greek war, has been returned to Greek sovereignty, according to reports reaching maritime circles in Istanbul today. The report said the Italians voluntarily turned the administration of the island over to

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...rities.

[Italian pilots from the air base on Samos have flown their planes to join the British on Cyprus, said a Reuter dispatch from Istanbul.]

There were reports that the Italian forces stranded in Yugoslavia were in a tight spot. The Zagreb radio said that Croat Nazi puppet troops were fighting hard against Italians on the Dalmatian coast from Sibenik, a Yugoslav seacoast city across the Adriatic from the Italian port of Ancona, to Kotor, thirty-five miles north of the Yugoslav-Albanian border.

German and Croat troops occupied Split and the Italian garrison at Zara capitulated, the Zagreb radio added.

Reutef quoted a German transocean dispatch as declaring that Albania and Montenegro had proclaimed their "independence" from Italy.

Berlin Analyst Thinks Allies' Tactics Changed

SEP 1 1943

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, Transocean's military correspondent, said in a dispatch broadcast tonight by the Berlin radio that the "impression is growing" in Germany that the Allies have decided to drop their tactics of keeping forces in reserve and now are landing as many men in southern Italy as possible.

He declared that so far "only a fraction of the German forces available in Italy have contacted the Anglo-Saxons while the bulk of Kesselring's and Rommel's armies, for the time being, were busy disarming Italian forces."

Filov to Resign Governmental Post

SEP 1 1943

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press today, said that Premier Bogdan Filov and Gen. Michoff, Minister of War, would resign their positions with the Bulgarian Government because as members of the new regency council they cannot retain governmental posts.

FILOV

British Free Erland Echlin

U. S. Magazine Ex-Correspondent Was Held Under Defense Laws

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP).—Erland Echlin, Canadian-born former correspondent of the American magazines "Time" and "Newsweek," was released from custody today after having been held since March, 1941, under defense regulations.

Grounds for Echlin's detention were that he had violated censorship and that his personal attitude had not been satisfactory. Under terms of his release he will be required to remain in London.

At the time of his detention Echlin was not associated with either "Time" or "Newsweek."

AMBASSADOR'S SON WINS PROMOTION

LONDON, Sept. 11—(AP) Flying Fortress Pilot John G. Winant, Jr., 21-year-old son of the American ambassador to England, has been promoted to first lieutenant.

The former Princeton freshman has been on six raids, starting with the England-Africa shuttle bombing of Regensburg in Germany, Aug. 17, when his ship was holed 75 miles by anti-aircraft fire and his gunners shot down two German fighters.

U. S., RAF HAMMER FRENCH AIR BASES

Marauders Rake Nazi Field at Beaumont-le-Roger Again—Also Bomb Shipyards

TYPHOONS HIT BEAUVAIS

Polish Mosquito Unit Downs Five Germans Over Bay of Biscay Without a Loss

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—American Marauders and Royal Air Force medium bombers and fighter-bombers attacked targets in northern France today, a joint British and American communiqué said in addition to the RAF's night attack.

The Nazis' fighter airfield at Beaumont-le-Roger was bombed anew by a formation of the United States Eighth Air Force's Marauders and Mitchells of a Royal Netherland Squadron with the RAF. Another formation of Marauders bombed the shipbuilding yards at Le Trait.

RAF, Dominion and Allied Spitfires, which escorted and covered the bombing operations, had several combats with Nazi fighters, nine of which were destroyed.

Typhoon fighter-bombers, escorted by Typhoon fighters, bombed an airfield near Beauvais.

Reports showed the bombing results to be good on all targets. Four of the Allied fighters failed to return, the communiqué said.

Earlier, Spitfire and Typhoon planes attacked German vessels off the French coast, damaging one and setting fire to another.

Mosquito planes from a Polish squadron of the RAF Fighter Command shot down five enemy planes over the Bay of Biscay without a loss, the British Air Ministry said. It added that "further enemy airplanes were downed by Typhoons over France."

Troops to Send Voices Home

LONDON (AP)—The War Office is working on a scheme by which very light and extremely cheap gramophone records will be made available to troops overseas for messages to their families at home.

EIGHT-DAY BLITZ IS GREATEST IN AERIAL WARFARE

SEP 1 1943

Attacks Show Allies Posses Requisites for Victory in Britain.

...LL
(AP) The greatest demonstration of air power in history — a drive aimed to culminate in the collapse of Germany — was brought suddenly and unexpectedly closer by the swift succession of remarkable developments of the week now ending.

Chief among the developments from the standpoint of air warfare were the successful staging from British bases through eight solid days and nights the Allies' most intensive air drive yet, the capitulation of Italy, and indications of the establishment in England of an American key tactical air force for the final campaign.

The eight-day air blitz, which included the U. S. Eighth Air force's biggest day of operations, showed for the first time that on Britain, "the world's greatest aircraft carrier," the closest base for an air drive against the heart of Germany, the Allies had the planes, the facilities and the men to execute the protracted non-stop round-the-clock assault necessary to pave the way for and to support an invasion drive.

By comparison, all previous raids from Britain, while part of a long-range plan, have been only sporadic jabs, proving only that the Allied Air forces in the "big league" theater are capable of sporadic jabs. This eight-day assault was the real thing, proving they are capable of the real thing.

As impressive as the Allied Air force's performance were evidences of the German air force's weakness. In the R.A.F.'s three big night raids of the drive, on Berlin, Mannheim and Munich—on top of two other big ones in the preceding four days—the losses remained, as far as determinable, "normal," and the Germans apparently were floundering for an effective defense.

On the final night and day of the drive, Wednesday and Thursday, only negligible opposition met attacks on a score of targets in Nazi-held France and Belgium.

The capitulation of Italy strategically provided the Allies with another air front on which to assail Germany, and conversely it gave the Germans a third front to defend with a resultant thinning of her already-taxed air resources.

Many New Airfields

Tactically, it opened up a whole new set of air fields and advanced the Allies by 500 miles or more beyond their best previous bases in that direction.

It opened up great new possibilities for shuttle-bombing from England. American fliers on the recent England-Africa shuttle raid almost unanimously commented: "If we only had had some of those bases in northern Italy it would have been easy."

But the most important implication of the Italian development was that it opened the way for joining the Mediterranean and northern air operations into one integrated campaign instead of two independent ones, with corresponding ominous implications for the enemy.

The main base of the victory air drive probably will remain in England, because it would be a hundred miles closer to the heart of Germany and it would take a long time to establish operational facilities in northern Italy to compare with what has been built here in four years of development.

Pincers of Great Value

But establishment of a secondary base for an integrated drive only 800 miles away—a short flight for a heavy bomber—means that, instead of two separate spearheads pointing at the enemy, we now have pincers with a tremendous advantage in leverage.

One of the week's inconspicuous but significant developments was the appointment of Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, one of the Air force's top men, as chief of the Eighth Air force fighter command, superseding a one-star general, Brig. Gen. Frank Hunter, on the heels of Gen. H. H. Arnold's disclosure that a tactical air force such as led the North African and Sicilian victories was in development here to repeat the Mediterranean process.

A fighter command would be the logical nucleus of such a force as was the case in North Africa, and General Kepner's qualifications—he is a World War cavalry and infantry hero, an Air force veteran and former chief of the West coast air defenses — pointed to him as likely leader.

Since the end of the Allied concentrated air attack Thursday evening there has been a lull in air activity from Britain—probably due considerably to two nights of bad weather—but increasingly frequent large-scale attacks and harassment of enemy transport and communications and air resources will resume immediately.

Pattern Evident

The pattern is clear. Top officials make no secret of it. It is to hammer enemy war industry, transport and economic structure; to make increasing inroads on his air resources to make the hammering easier; to shatter civilian morale.

The aim is to do this until all three trends culminate in the collapse of the enemy and surrender before the guns of an invading army.

NAZIS REPORT BIG RED DRIVE IN CAUCASUS

An Attempted Large-scale Landing at Novorossisk Admitted by Enemy.

LONG

RETREAT TO DNIEPER A ROUT

Battered Germans Are Driven to Within 45 Miles of Their River Defense Line.

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The German High Command in a broadcast communique said today that the Red Army had made a large-scale landing attempt in the Novorossisk area where the Germans still hold a small bridgehead in the Caucasus and that fighting still was going on as German forces attempted to wipe out the landing parties.

The announcement admitted the loss of Mariupol, the port on the northern shore of the Sea of Azov which the Russians announced last night had fallen to their swiftly advancing southern army.

Intimating that the Russians may be preparing still another offensive—on the northern front in the Leningrad sector—another German broadcast said that shock troop and reconnaissance activity was on the increase there.

German Forces in Caucasus, Crimea Seek to Flee Trap,

NAVY BASE THREATENED

Russian Force Land Near Novorossisk on Black Sea, Says Berlin.

LONG

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 12 — (AP) The Red army, pursuing German troops "retreating in disorder" in southern Russia, overran nearly 200 villages yesterday and cut down 4,000 of the enemy in smashing gains that threatened to trap hundreds of thousands of Axis troops, including those in the Caucasus and Crimea, a Moscow communique disclosed early today.

The bulletin announced a 7 1-2 mile plunge toward Pavlograd, important junction on the Kharkov-Crimea railway, in the race for the Dnieper river, and said Soviet forces attacking on a 600-mile front were inflicting "decisive blows" on the enemy.

"The Hitlerites are retreating in disorder," the bulletin said of the German flight out of the Donets basin.

New advances also were curled around Bryansk on the north and south, and a six-mile gain carried the Russians within striking distance of Nezhin, only 72 miles from the Ukraine capital at Kiev, the communique revealed.

Reds Land Near Seaport

Berlin added to the gloomy tidings for the German homeland by announcing a Russian sea-borne attack on Novorossisk in the western Caucasus.

The converging blows on Pavlograd on the last trunk railway east of the Dnieper river bend, and a powerful renewed drive southwest of Kharkov toward Poltava in which 14 German counter-attacks were beaten down threatened the early collapse of enemy resistance east of the Dnieper and the possible entrapment of huge enemy forces.

Hundreds of guns and tanks and other German equipment was either destroyed or captured in the Russian sweep. The communique

1943

said it...at one point 1,000 railway freight cars were seized, so swift was the advance.

Striking for the mile-wide Dnieper river the Red army entered the third month of its great summer offensive which already has gained from 80 to 150 miles along the 600-mile front and knocked out of action perhaps 2,000,000 German and Axis satellite troops.

It was apparent from the quickening Russian strides that the Red army already was benefitting by Italy's surrender and related American-British threats to the Germans in the Balkans and France.

May Yield Certain Points

The precipitate German withdrawal, now more and more acknowledged officially by Moscow, and indirectly by Berlin, suggested that the Germans might not even attempt to hold all points along the curving Dnieper once it is reached.

Reports reaching London said German generals were convinced that a retreat clear to the Dnieper river would be the best strategy in southern Russia because of Allied threats in the west and south even though this meant giving up a huge territory won at such frightful cost in men and equipment.

The tireless Russians, including Don Cossack cavalrymen who aided in overpowering Mariupol on the Sea of Azov, were reported within 25 miles of Pavlograd, which is only 35 miles from the Dnieper bend.

Berlin Hints Evacuation

Berlin apparently was preparing the homeland for another great reverse—the evacuation of the western Caucasus. A broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said Russian amphibious forces had stormed ashore "in the port of Novorossisk" on the Black sea coast of the western Caucasus where thousands of isolated German troops hold a 45-mile-wide fringe of the Taman peninsula east of the Crimea.

Russian front dispatches told of a virtual collapse of German resistance in southern Russia, indicating that the enemy had abandoned all hope of a stand short of the Dnieper river—and possibly would be able only to muster a delaying action at some points along that natural defense line.

The swift pace of the multiple Russian columns converging on the Kharkov-Crimea railway suggested that unless the Germans plan to evacuate the Caucasus and Crimea by sea, they are probably too late to succeed in doing so by land. Even a sea escape is questionable now because of the Soviet Black sea fleet surface and air forces waiting to pounce on the Germans.

The Moscow daily communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, did not even mention the Caucasian theater where Berlin said strong Russian forces had landed Friday "in the port." The Soviet marines were "smashed up to a large extent" and 11 landing boats and a Soviet gunboat were sunk or set afire off shore, the Germans said, then added ominously: "Fighting is now going on with the rest of the enemy forces which landed."

Under Steady Pressure

Germany's western Caucasus troops, thousands of them, must be fed and supplied across the Kerch strait above Novorossick, and they are under constant pressure by Soviet forces attacking frontally as well as along the coast.

Across the Sea of Azov the Russians are chasing other battered German divisions westward toward Melitopol, 100 miles beyond captured Mariupol, leaving the Axis Caucasian group in growing isolation as they cling to the swamps of the Taman peninsula and the hills around Novorossick.

The thousands of Germans in the Crimea and south of Kharkov also are imperiled by the westward Soviet sweep toward Pavlograd, Lozovaya, and Sinelnikovo on the Kharkov-Crimea railway. The cutting of that railway, now an early possibility, might trap huge segments of Germans in both areas.

110 Areas Overrun

The Russians took Petropavlovka yesterday and raced on toward Pavlograd, 25 miles away. More than 110 localities were overrun during the day by the powerful mobile forces that already have liberated the Donets basin. Gains ranged from six to nine miles.

Southwest of Kharkov in the drive on Poltava the Russians swept ahead five more miles with the usual tactics of cutting behind the enemy.

In the northern Ukraine in the race for the great prize of Kiev, the Russians were reported about 20 miles from Nezhin, junction on the last railway connecting the German central and southern fronts east of the middle Dnieper.

Nezhin is a junction on the Gomel-Odessa and Kursk-Kiev railways, and plunging toward it the Russians overran twenty localities in gains of four to six miles.

North of Bryansk, the Russians said, their troops advanced three to six miles, beating down enemy opposition and capturing more than sixty villages. Several villages south of that formidable bastion also were captured.

The Russians apparently intend to flank Bryansk on both sides, because the Desna River line southwest of the city already has been broken and the Russians are storming Novgorod-Severski on the west bank.

On the central front above Bryansk, where the Russians last were reported within forty miles of Smolensk, the communiqué said the Red Army still was attacking in an effort to improve its positions.

On Friday, the Russians said, they knocked out forty-six German tanks on all fronts and shot down forty-nine planes.

American Fortress Crews Fraternity of Gallantry

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

A U. S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND—(AP) This is a plain report on a fraternity of gallantry—on the American youngsters who are going out in our Flying Fortresses over Europe in daylight into a core of fire that burns redder for them than for any other group of Allied airmen in the world.

It is intended to tell their story as it is told on their flying fields and in their briefing rooms and barracks.

This is really big league action, especially over such valleys of violence as the Ruhr, or Happy Valley, as some of them call it. The story was collected in a trip around our bomber bases over there.

It divides itself roughly into the three phases of crisis in which these men live always—the period of the alert, the hours of waiting while nothing much is doing, and the hours just after the return from action.

Rank Makes No Difference

It is told without the use of names (but it gives what they actually said) for these words were not spoken for interview purposes. They came from officers and men alike—pilots, navigators, bombardiers, gunners—but the matter of rank makes no difference to this account anyhow.

Here it is, and perhaps it will suggest the simple heroism of a class of men that will make many people at home very proud.

1. The alert: The combat crews have been told to be ready for a certain hour; and the ground people are doing most of the sweating as often they do. The combat crews are the youngsters. They are sitting or lounging on bunks in barracks, a group of curiously still men, talking quietly and very little and doing a great deal of letter writing by the yellow little lights. While I am here nothing directly is said for a long time about what is going to happen tomorrow morning (that is when they are flying out), but a gunner of about 19 indirectly approaches the subject and says to a major of about 24:

"Sir, it looks to me like we get gypped plenty of times on these confirmeds (the official determination as to how many enemy planes one of our crews has shot down.) You can see them going down, a lot more than we get credit for."

The major was a big, rawboned fellow in a sweatshirt; he had just been playing softball and complaining that if it hadn't been for that one bad inning. . . .

He turned to the boy and said earnestly:

"Johnnie, the thing to do is to tell those intelligence officers when you get back from a mission everything that happened. Don't be holding back; they want to know. Keep throwing it at them until you've told them everything. You see, now, what has been happening is that you haven't been throwing it at them."

Said a young lieutenant from the depths of his bunk:

"You ain't wolfin' (kidding), major."

I had been asking the major about a captain recently lost and he returned to that as though there was nothing else at all to think about—for example nothing to think about in connection with tomorrow.

He explained carefully and at length that the captain probably had got down all right, although in German territory, and for the firts time mentioned what was being planned for the next few hours.

"I hope it isn't scrubbed (called off)," he said. "I'd like for you to see it while you are here."

"Well. . . ." it seemed hardly decent to cheerfully assent, for I wasn't going to the raid; the major was.

"No, no," he went on. "That's the only way we'll beat them—keep going at them. What we don't get tomorrow we've got to get another day."

A ground officer was sitting around with us and said with a rather bleak smile: "Oh, it's awful tough on me. All you Joes have to do is fly them." He was of course deprecating himself in the only way he knew, trying to say that he understood what they had to do and appreciated it, but they howled him down with some rich—and affectionate—stuff. One of them, a navigator, bellowed:

"What the hell! You know what the French call a pilot? A shofer, eh kid? shofer; truck driver."

The pilot: "What's a navigator? A lousy knob-turner. How's in command of the ship? Tell him that."

We left the barracks in the half-light of these late English dusks and the major, turning into his office for some night paper work, raised his hand and called out: Tomorrow—early."

2. The time of inaction and waiting: This time we are in an officers' club, in a minor choas of table tennis, conversation, cribbage and even a couple of chess players gamely and grimly going through with it amid the noise.

A thin younster is talking fast and almost endlessly, laughing and throwing his arms about, and a husky chaplain is denouncing the youngster's home town, Philadelphia as it happened.

"Padre," says the boy, "don't say that: don't say that. Philadelphia is a real city. In New York it's just a vertical place, going one way—up and down."

"Philadelphia," the chaplain persists solemnly, "is the place where nothing is always happening." He is insisting on this old and amiable libel as another lad breaks in:

"Padre, this guy does nothing but sleep, anyhow, so maybe you're rightabout Philadelphia."

"That's all right," the chaplain smiles, "That is, all right for every morning but Sunday."

I found out later that the thin boy was part of a crew that had been grounded for a while because their pilot, for whom they held an admiration and affection of astonishing depth, had been killed. What was happening here, in all this casual and seemingly purposeless banter, was an illustration of one of the jobs of a chaplain:

To help combat men—to help the flight surgeons in that connection—keep their nerves and emotions as level as possible after such a tragedy as had happened here.

3. The return from action:

We enter—a couple of correspondents—a very silent barracks where a crew is resting after an unusually bitter attack over the Ruhr. They are in all sorts of clothing, some with big, furry flying boots but no shirts entering this place and talking there was, I believe, one of the hardest jobs I'll ever have. These men were back from a place where German flak had made the sky a skeptical hell and, moreover, this particular crew had had the misfortune not to be able to drop bombs on the target.

They were all sorts of men in build and characteristics, but every one had a white look of utter fatigue and what seemed like an unbelievable air of relaxation, until the faces merged into something like one of those composite photographs where one man's eyes, another man's nose, and so forth, are put together to make a common face.

They met us with much ribbing—"comb your hair for the press. . . have you got any connections in Indianapolis . . don't forget the Sacramento paper; that's me." Then they fell to accusing each other as publicity hunters.

Soon they were working around to the raid itself, needling each other about the thing from which they had just returned: "I had to grab old Joe by the seat of the pants nine times to keep him from leaving that plane. . . 40 below up there and that so-and-so leaves his gloves on the ground . . . anyhow (this from the pilot) I told you and told you there must be easier ways of making a living."

We let all this run out, going along with it as carefully as we could, and suddenly they began to tell us calmly—and a little bitterly, for their own part of this action was not fully successful—of what had happened.

As always, there was a rush to cover against taking any personal credit: the pilot had never seen such work as the navigator did; the navigator was terrible, so he himself insisted; but boy, that Les, the bombardier. The bombardier wtih calm determination called to mind, many times and in detail, the excellence of the gunners, although as it happened they didn't get a chance to really show what they could do this time because it was mostly flak and not fighters against them.

Their report of the raid ran out as quickly as it had begun and restlessly and with sarcasm they fell to complaining about the mess situation.

"We burn thousands of gallons of gas up there," said one, "and what happens? We get back down and they won't let us go to mess in a jeep.

"You could take above 35 men to mess" — and here he reached down and produced the pencilled sheet on which he had been working — "for, I figure, half a gallon. Where's the economy in that?"

The talk turned at last, and again without preamble, to "back home" and the questions were now coming at us. They asked about the steak situation and was ice water still plentiful back there.

"How are the bands going?" one of them asked me.

"Well, is the music better or worse?"

I told him I was sorry but he had a bad source for that subject I had to confess, and for the first time I was sincerely sorry for my ignorance in the matter, that I had scarcely been able to tell one tune from another in the last ten years.

He sighed, and tried once more:

"Well, are they getting big crowds — lots of dancing?"

"Yes, yes, you bet," hurriedly.

"What you think of the chances of getting into the advertising business after the war?"

"I'm sorry, I don't know much . . .sure, I see no reason why not."

"What's the best thing in that lineup?"

"Well, I've always heard the account executives do all right."

"Ah," he stretched and yawned — and Cologne was just two hours behind him — "that's dough; that's for me."

NEW U-BOAT DRIVE MAPPED BY NAZIS

COLOGNE

Extensive Maneuvers, Using Secret Devices, Reported in Baltic.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11 — (AP) Germany was believed tonight to be preparing for a vigorous renewal

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her U-boat campaign and competent naval authorities here expressed the opinion a strong portion of her battle fleet lies in northern Norway fjords ready for action in defense of northern Europe against an Allied invasion.

In the Baltic sea there have been extensive German naval training activities all summer at the ports of Danzig and Gdynia with new submarine crews being trained. As the nights grow longer, naval men believe, submarine activity will be intensified.

What success the Germans have had developing new weapons to combat Allied anti-submarine devices, which drove the U-boats from the Atlantic in June, are still military secrets, but there are indications new devices have been perfected — such as new methods of spotting Allied planes before they see the U-boat, and improvements on the electrically driven torpedo.

Mighty Warships Hidden

Skilfully camouflaged and heavily protected against both air and sea attack, Hitler's mightiest warships, the 35,000-ton Tirpitz and the battleship Scharnhorst, are reported to be hidden in the Alt fjord, which is sheltered by a series of heavily fortified islands at the northern tip of Norway. The Germans also have numerous destroyers and other warships in this area. Norwegian reports yesterday said some of this flotilla participated in the raid Wednesday on the polar island of Spitzbergen.

The narrow fjords in which the ships are anchored make it almost impossible for torpedo bombers to come in from more than one direction. The rugged coastal hills in the vicinity are dotted with heavy concentrations of anti-aircraft guns which could lay a blanket of fire across any approach by either carrier based torpedo or dive bombers. Elaborate anti-submarine nets blockade all inlets to the fjords.

The concentration of the German fleet in northern waters ties up a large part of the British Home fleet at Scapa Flow. Any move by the Tirpitz and her satellites will bring British battleships steaming into the North sea to give battle in an effort to remove the trump card which the Germans still hold from the sea against any northern invasion.

Advantage in Carriers

The British would have the advantage of numerous aircraft carriers as the Germans are known to have only one—the new Graf Zeppelin, which is reported to have been on trial cruises in the Baltic recently. With the Graf Zeppelin in the Baltic are three of Germany's first line cruisers—the Prince Eugen, the Admiral Scheer and the Koeln.

Surrender of much of the Italian fleet to the Allies removed further Axis threats from the Mediterranean and was expected to eliminate all necessity for using the Murmansk route to supply Russia.

Much of the Nazi submarine fleet, which naval observers here agree is still formidable, is expected to be used close to the European coast as an anti-invasion weapon for attacking landing fleets. The German battle fleet naval experts say, will be thrown into the fight only when the all-out invasion starts.

Reports here say German military authorities insist they anticipate soon a bigger Allied offensive than the Italian campaign. Swedish correspondents reporting from Berlin say the Germans view western France, which has been under a ceaseless Allied bombing, as the most likely invasion point, but they say the Germans declare they are prepared there and in the Balkans.

GERMANS EXPECT GREAT INVASION

COLBURN

Stockholm, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—New Allied offensives overshadowing the Italian invasion in scope are expected by German military experts to be launched soon, dispatches from Berlin said today. They view western France, target of ceaseless Allied aerial softening-up blows, as the most likely point for the next Allied blow, but said they are prepared there as well as in the Balkans for any attack.

Nazi military commentators declared that their forces control most of middle and northern Italy, but admitted that Italian troops continued to offer resistance in some of those areas yesterday.

Italian resistance also was encountered by the German forces which regained control of the Brenner Pass, the dispatches reported, and added that opposition also had to be overcome at Trieste, Bolzano, Verona, Cremona, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Mantua and Reggio Emilia.

TIRPITZ IN FJORD

Stockholm, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The German battleships Tirpitz and Scharnhorst are reported here to be at anchor far above the Arctic Circle in the heavily fortified Alt Fjord near the Norwegian town of Hammerfest.

Except for one short excursion to the island of Bjornoeya, neither of the ships was believed to have been outside the Norwegian coast waters since being moved from Trondheim Fjord six months ago.

Three crack German cruisers, the Prinz Eugen, Admiral Scheer and Koeln, were reported recently in the Baltic Sea.

Nazi-Bulgarian Deal Reported

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 11 (AP)—Germany has offered Albania to Bulgaria in exchange for fuller collaboration and the services of the Bulgarian Army in the Balkans and Bulgarian troops are already crossing the Albanian border, a Sofia dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said today.

[Bulgarian troops were also moving into central and southern Yugoslavia to replace Italians as Axis garrison forces, said a British broadcast reported by the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

German troops were reported fighting and disarming Italian garrisons in Albania, which Italy seized in 1939.

The Sofia dispatch said that Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philoff's announcement of the Nazi offer to the National Assembly on Thursday provoked a stormy session in which the opposition accused Philoff's party of ignoring the wishes of the people.

A Budapest dispatch to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung said that Croatia was drawing closer to Germany.

Rightist Chetniks in Northern Dalmatia as well as leftist Partisans, who always were anti-Italian, participated in action in the Yugoslavian coastal areas against the Italians, the Budapest report said. About 7,000 Italian troops in and near Karlovac were disarmed. A Zagreb a Croatian legion was being formed to try to seize the Croatians' Dalmatian area formerly held by Italy.

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Italians Release Allied Prisoners

Italian Frontier, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The Italians have released British and American prisoners from Camp Erba near Milan, it was reported today. Sixty prisoners were said to have crossed Ponte Chiasso at the Swiss frontier, and many others were reported moving toward the border at various points.

Report Sardinia Landings.

Madrid, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Italian sources in Madrid reported today that additional Allied landings have been made on the island of Sardinia. These sources said also that Italian forces on Corsica were expecting Allied planes to make at least "token" landings on the island's airfields, which are said to be in complete possession of the Italians.

AXIS LAND CONVOYS BLASTED IN ITALY

Allied Airmen Meet Little Opposition, Smash 100 Trucks.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 11—(AP) Allied air formations continued to attack communication routes and air fields in central and southern Italy, with little opposition from the enemy, Allied headquarters said today.

American A-36 dive bombers attacking north-bound enemy land convoys yesterday were officially credited with destroying at least 100 trucks and damaging more than 200 more on the highway between Lagonegro and Auletta, north of Sapri.

Allied planes from the North African Air force downed a total of 18 enemy planes in 24 hours against a loss of ten of their own.

American Liberators from the Middle East command struck for the second consecutive day at Satellite airdromes at Foggia, across the Italian peninsula from Naples, a Cairo communique said. The four-engined bombers shot down one of several enemy fighters which attacked them and all returned to their base safely.

American Flying Fortresses from North Arfica pounded a dozen key roads and rail centers near the Naples-Salerno battlefields and blasted the Ariano region astride the main rail line connecting two principal coastal systems 50 miles above Naples.

Other Fortresses blasted highways in the area east of Benevento, Rochetta San Antonio, Montelcone di Puglia and between Grottaminardo and Ariano Irpino. Hits also were scored on a railway bridge near Concello and on bridges at Boiano and one over the Tiber. At Isernia, 55 miles north of Naples, important railways and roads were destroyed.

Italian Troops Transported

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 11 (AP)—A broadcast German press dispatch intercepted here today indicated that the Germans not only were disarming Italian soldiers, but were transporting them to Germany, presumably for forced labor.

The dispatch, from a correspondent of the German Transocean Agency in the Brenner Pass area between Italy and Germany, said he saw "long columns of disarmed Italian soldiers marching northward toward Germany.

Official information was lacking here on conditions in all parts of Italy outside of those occupied by the Allies. Broadcasts from Germany and other points in Europe, however, pictured the country as in utter confusion.

According to these accounts the Nazis held control of northern and central Italy, with Rome and Milan having been surrendered to them after bitter battles with Italian troops. In Turin, according to latest reports, the Italians still were resisting the Nazis after having wiped out four companies of German shock troops.

NAZIS IN GREECE SUPPRESS ITALIANS

Take Over Country, Disarming Former Allies—Use Bombers to Seize Rhodes

BATTLES IN YUGOSLAVIA

Patriots Join With Italians in Fighting Germans and Croat Puppet Forces, Reports Say

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 11 (AP)—German troops have taken over all of Greece including zones formerly occupied by Italian forces, the Hellenic news agency reported today.

The agency, quoting what it said were secret sources in Greece, said the German military governor of Athens had issued a proclamation assuming command for the Germans after his return to Athens from conferences with Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel at Salonika.

Italian troops were ordered to gather in coastal towns and await orders, the agency said. Their heavy equipment was taken from them by force.

The Greek population was warned that violation of the Nazi military governor's orders would result in severe penalties.

Actually, the Germans began disarming Italian soldiers Tuesday, the day before Italy's surrender was announced, the news agency reported. It said that the German military commander asked Italian General Areana what attitude he would take in the event of a surrender by Italy.

"I can promise nothing," the Italian is reported to have replied.

A German guard was then thrown about Italian barracks.

NAZIS CLEVER FOE, SAYS ALLIED ACE

Severe Fighting in Italy Forecast by General Montgomery.

By DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 11—(AP) Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British Eighth army, in an interview today warned that the Germans must not be underestimated and said that it was a great mistake for anyone to do so.

Gen. Montgomery, whose Eighth army marched approximately 100 miles in the first seven days of the invasion of Italy, cautioned against attaching decisive importance to the Italian armistice in considering the factors in the present Allied campaign on this peninsula.

"The Italians ceased to be a fighting factor by the end of July when we were still engaged in Sicily," he said.

Gen. Montgomery said the Germans are conducting a skilful withdrawal from the southern extremity of Italy, making continual use of demolitions and mines, and that the Eighth army had been hiking on foot in pursuit.

Experienced Foe

"The Germans facing the Eighth army are experienced, well-trained troops and have been conducting a fighting retreat. The German can't be underestimated. It's a great mistake to do so," he declared.

Gen. Montgomery paid hearty tribute to the Canadian and American forces for their roles in the Sicilian victory.

"I'm sorry the Australians, who played a great part in knocking Italy out of the war when Africa was the battlefield, aren't here to see its final phases. But the Canadians are with me now and they're first class—excellent."

The British commander, who stopped German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Egypt, said "the Americans were a great help when I was hard-pressed on the Catania (Sicily) plain."

Severe Fighting Ahead

Gen. Montgomery indicated there would be much hard fighting before the German forces are expelled from Italy.

"But well-trained British, American and Canadian troops can fight under any conditions—desert or mountains, plains or swamps—for they readily adapt themselves. Training is very important. Even troops who have been in action must train while they are resting," he added.

Get Twenty-four Hours to Leave

LA PALMA DE MALLORCA Balearic Islands, Sept. 11 (AP).—Seven Italian warships which put into Balearic ports en route to surrender at Gibraltar were given twenty-four hours to leave the island harbor by Spanish authorities today.

The ships, which stopped to land wounded survivors from the battleship Roma, sunk by Germar

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air raiders off Corsica, may request an extension of time to remain in ports for necessary repairs or may submit to internment.

Some units of the same squadron, which sailed from La Spezia, were reported to have continued toward Gibraltar but this could not be confirmed.

Many of the wounded were treated at the naval hospital here and it was reported that a majority of the Roma's crew was lost. She carried a complement of 1,600 men.

[The dispatch did not name the vessels or give their types. The 35,000-ton Impero and the 24,000-ton Giulio Cesare have not yet been reported.]

Italians Return Aegean Island To Greek Rule

Yield Samos Voluntarily; Nazis Take Over Greece, Seize Albania Garrisons

ISTANBUL, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Aegean island of Samos, occupied by the Italians during the first part of their war on Greece, was returned to Greek sovereignty yesterday, it was reported here yesterday. The island, forty-two miles southwest of the Turkish city of Izmir (Smyrna), was returned voluntarily, following the Italian armistice, the report said.

Dispatches reaching here from the Balkans yesterday said the Germans are carrying out plans made in advance for capturing Italian garrisons in Albania and Greece.

The Germans were said to have thrown a guard around the Italian barracks at Athens a few hours before the armistice. Anti-Fascist officials in Albania were said to have been arrested.

[A German communique recorded by The Associated Press said that most of the Italian units in the Albanian city of Tirana had put down their arms. It declared further that "Italian warships and merchantmen in the Aegean had been taken over by the German navy" and that German units had occupied former Italian airfields and the most important harbors on the Adriatic coast.

[Consolidating thir positions in the face of the southern invasion of the Allies, German troops were reported in a communique to have captured the Italian naval base of Pola on the Yugoslav side of the Adriatic and the Island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese group.]

Down To Earth In Iran

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

KARAJ, Iran — Surja Dawa, the Nono or Tibetan prince, and Dr. Walter N. Koelz, the eminent Michigan-born naturalist, were on their knees weeding onions when I first saw them —not just ordinary onions, but rare Asiatic strains.

They were both barefooted. The Nono had a sun helmet but the scientist wore only a knotted white handkerchief to shield his scholarly pate from the beating sun.

I had come to Karaj looking for Koelz, and wondering at the stories I had heard of his way of life. When I left, I was still wondering, but I was convinced that I had met one of the world's happiest men.

Koelz, 48, one-time professor at the University of Michigan, and naturalist with the first Byrd-MacMillan Arctic expedition, has been roving the Asiatic hinterland almost continuously for the past 13 years, shunning the foreign colonies, living a humble life among the people. He had been working as agricultural explorer, employed by the United States Department of Agriculture until after the outbreak of war.

The war, somewhat against the doctor's wishes, has planted him at Karaj, village site of the Iranian Agricultural College, 30 miles west of Teheran. The college has given Koelz and the Nono quarters, and a plot of experimental earth to do with as they wish.

Koelz and I sat in the shade of a little mulberry tree, and talked about such things as Afghan eggplant, wild Iranian potatoes, a Kurdish strain of sugar peas, and of an ugly duckling sort of Indian muskmelon which once saved the Imperial valley's melon industry. It seems that the seeds from this melon, furnished by Koelz, provided a strain of resistance to a disease which was threatening to bankrupt the California growers.

Somehow, the talk got around to animal life in general and a wild boar named Piggy in particular. Piggy, as a piglet, had been given to Koelz by a farmer when the doctor was camping out two years ago in the mountains of Louristan province.

"Piggy grew up to be 300 pounds," Koelz said. "He was like a puppy, always following me about, the smartest beast I have ever known. But other wild boars would smell him and come rooting into camp at night. Finally, we had to shoot him, poor thing."

Allied Fliers Raid Burma

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 11 (AP) —American fighters and medium bombers dealt a series of punishing blows to Japanese installations in northern Burma Wednesday and Thursday, a Tenth United States Air Force communiqué said today. Not a plane was lost in the widespread operations.

Mitchell mediums opened the two-day assault when they attacked enemy barracks and other buildings at Lashio and Shwebo, leaving several big fires burning.

P-40 fighters hit a Japanese supply base at Taringga with fragmentation bombs the next day, while Mitchells dumped high explosives on Kamaing in the same area, demolishing three barracks and leaving fires that rose to 600 feet, the communiqué said.

Royal Air Force bombers and fighting planes, taking advantage of a lull in the heavy rains, blasted river shipping and port installations in the Akyab region of Burma yesterday, a British communiqué said.

Vengeance dive bombers escorted by fighters bombed and machine-gunned an oil jetty at Satyogya Creek, near Akyab. Bomb hits were scored on buildings south of the jetty and the target area was strafed. Ten large motor boats, a heavily laden cargo boat and three loaded sampans were put out of commission.

On an offensive patrol along the Arakan coast, Beaufighters damaged a number of sampans near Ramree. Others making a run along the Irrawaddy River scored hits on two oil tanks, an oil barge, various river craft and a pipe line.

Hurricanes swept up behind the Beaufighters to blast a convoy of 100 sampans heading north at Yenangyuang, and they also scored hits on four barges and a double-decked river steamer.

Despite heavy rains and cloud formations on the previous three days, RAF planes attacked enemy troop positions near Maungdaw, putting several gun posts out of action. On the lower Chindwin River the British planes sighted a group of sampans and more than thirty of these were sunk or damaged.

One British aircraft was listed as missing.

Reds Batter Fleeing Nazis.

Moscow, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Battering the fleeing German legions along a 400-mile front from the Sea of Azov to Bryansk at the northern end of the Ukraine, Red Army troops have imperiled the entire Nazi defense system east of the Dnieper River and are threatening the sole remaining escape corridor of the Crimean garrisons.

Russian blows reported today turned the German retreat in many places into a rout.

[The British radio said today that dispatches from Moscow report fighting only forty-five miles east of the Dnieper. Nazi abandonment of Pavlograd, forty miles from the vitally important industrial center of Dniepropetrovsk was announced. CBS picked up the broadcast.]

Volnovakha, on the Stalino-Mariupol railway and Barvenkovo, midway between Stalino and Kharkov, also were captured in the day's advance. Fall of Chaplino posed an immediate threat to Zaporzhe, capture of which would in turn endanger the whole German southern line.

TURKISH NEUTRALITY HIT IN SOVIET PRESS

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.—(AP) The government newspaper Izvestia today published a denunciation of Turkish neutrality as "aid to Germany."

Izvestia's article was a reprint of one which had appeared in the magazine "War and the Working Class," which declared that the "Turkish policy of neutrality from the very beginning was advantageous to Germany" in covering the German flank in the Balkans.

The Soviet Union was said to be watching Turkey's policy closely for determination of its own attitude [illegible] the Turks

raids Thursday against Japanese objectives in Canton and other points, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

P-38 Lightnings dive-bombed wharves and near-by warehouse areas in Canton, starting fires visible fifty miles away.

Railroad installations and shipping near the Yangtze port of Kiukiang also were attacked. All American planes returned to their bases.

[A Japanese broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said United States bombers and fighters attacked in two waves at Hankow today and yesterday but announced negligible damage. It is said two American planes were downed.]

The Chinese High Command communiqué today reported that a Japanese motor column had been ambushed and repelled in northern Kiangsu Province.

General Stilwell's communiqué said B-25 Mitchells escorted by P-40 Warhawks attacked the White Cloud airdrome near Canton Thursday, scoring direct hits on hangars, shops and fuel dumps and setting huge fires. Five Zeros and probably four more were shot down.

Boats, a bridge and radio stations were the targets in sweeps over western Hupeh Province.

Meanwhile, a Chinese witness reported that vital military establishments were wrecked and hundreds of Japanese military personnel killed in the Fourteenth Air Force's raid on Hankow Aug. 24. Some 300 enemy marines were killed around a customs house on the waterfront, he said.

Flying Cross Awarded To Gen. Chennault

Kunming, Sept. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—In recognition of his services as commander of the former Flying Tigers and as commander of the 14th United States Air Force in China, Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross today.

The medal, "for extraordinary achievement in aerial flight," was pinned on the 53-year-old air tactician by Major-Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commander of American Air Forces in India and Burma.

CAPTURE OF LAE EXPECTED SOON

Jap Position Desperate as Allies Close In.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The imminent fall of the Japanese air base of Lae, New Guinea, into Allied hands was indicated strongly today by a communique which said the enemy's position now is desperate.

Whether the Japanese, who have held the Huon Gulf town since January 25, 1942, propose to make a fight of it should become apparent soon. So far, only minor skirmishes have been reported by two Allied forces pinching in on Lae from the northeast and northwest.

From the northeast, Australians, who have battled the Germans in North Africa and are openly contemptuous of their present foe's abilit yto fight, have crossed the Busu River only two miles from the Malahang airdrome on Lae's outskirts.

These Australians, slowed up principally by swamp and jungle, now have 25-pounders shelling Lae.

Up the Markham Valley to the northwest of Lae, a large force of Americans and Australians, which has been flown in by air transports, has reached Narakapor, twelve miles from the enemy base.

"Our forces from both sides are rapidly closing in on the main citadel of defenses," today's communique said.

JAPS FLEE RIDGES NEAR SALAMAUA

Panicky Foe Races Toward Lae as Allied Troops Break Lines.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, Sept. 12—(AP) American and Australian jungle fighters, covered by a heavy artillery barrage, drove the Japanese from ridge positions along the coast below Salamaua, New Guinea, into panicky flight Saturday, bringing close the fateful hour for an enemy army trapped there and at Lae.

The Salamaua Japanese, who broke so abruptly from defenses southeast of the Francisco river that they left behind artillery and hundreds of dead, can retreat north along a trail to Lae. But Lae's peril appears ever greater with Australians throwing back Japanese counter-attacks at a newly-won river bridgehead only two miles from an airdrome on its northeastern outskirts and another Allied force surging down the Markham valley from the northwest.

Early Capture Seen

The breaking of the Japanese lines below Salamaua apparently augurs early capture of the large airdrome which is between the Francisco river and the town, built out on an isthmus in the Huon gulf.

The Allies are bidding for two other airdromes at Lae. Near the Malahang airdrome, Australians who crossed the rainswollen Busu river for the first time came under the fire of medium Japanese artillery Saturday. The Australians have the support of 25-pounders wheeled into action with great difficulty over jungle and swamp.

Advanced guards of the Australians inflicted losses on the enemy which tried to dislodge the bridgehead yesterday.

A few soldiers of the encircled Lae-Salamaua army, which some estimates have placed as high as 20,000, may be able to run the Allied sea and air gauntlet by sneaking from Lae in barges. But the

American Fliers Attack Canton; Yangtze Ships Also Are Bombed

Allied Planes Make Widespread Forays Over Burma Against Japanese River Craft, Pipeline and Other Targets

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 1 (AP)—United States Fourteenth A Force planes struck in, damagi

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greater portion appears doomed.

The other force moving on Lae from the Markham valley is growing by the hour as more men and equipment are flown in by big air transports.

Allied Losses Low

Allied losses around Salamaua, in yesterday's line-smashing attack and throughout previous operations have been only a fraction of those inflicted on the Japanese, headquarters said.

Americans and Australians have been within firing range of the airdrome for many weeks, one group even advancing to the field's southwestern edge.

While other forces have been closing in fast on Lae, 18 miles northwest of Salamaua, the reports from Salamaua heretofore have been briefly to the effect that pressure was being increased there.

The plight of the Japanese at Lae has been described as desperate.

In the Solomons sector, American bombers have made a new violent raid on the isolated Japanese garrison of Vila, on Kolombangara island.

Today's communique said the paratroop-led forces which are moving down the Markham valley behind Lae and the seaborne forces which landed above it now are developing contact with main enemy defense positions. Previously, the reports have made only scant mention of opposition.

Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive bombers, escorted by fighters, delivered two heavy attacks on supplies and defenses at Vila in the Solomons.

Three Japanese coastal guns were destroyed and many of the gun crews killed. Heavy damage was caused to Vila's airdrome, one of five still in Japanese hands in the Solomons.

At the biggest enemy airdrome in that section, Kahili on Bougainville, today's communiqué reported that four-engined bombers set fuel dumps ablaze and started fires among grounded aircraft, while escorting fighters drove off thirty intercepting Japanese planes. Three of the interceptors were shot down, and the Americans also lost three, but two pilots were saved.

Below Vila, within artillery range of that enemy garrison, the Japanese tried to check American occupation of Arundel Island by landing a force from barges at night, but they were driven off.

Bayonne Flyer Honored

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific Area, Sept. 2 (Delayed) (AP).—An Air Medal has been presented to Staff Sergeant John K. Flockhard, of Bayonne, N. J., for meritorious achievement while participating in 100 hours of operational flights.

Yanks Play Football On Bloody Beach

With Allied Troops Outside Lae, New Guinea, Sept. 9 (Delayed, AP)—Now that the football season is starting in the States, here is the way a couple of Yanks are playing the game on Bloody Beach, where American and Australian troops have been landing since last Saturday:

Sergt. C. S. Dodson, of Texas, and a private they call "Mary" station themselves near the spot where the incoming troops land. Now and then during a Jap air raid, a frightened soldier jumps to his feet and starts to run for cover. If there is only one of them, Dodson makes a flying tackle and sits on him until the raid is over. If there are two of them, "Mary" tackles the second one and sits on him.

They have been doing this for days now, and apparently they like it.

PRACTICE INVASION THRILLS FIRST LADY

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Sept. 11.—(AP) Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt watched practice landing operations today as American soldiers put on the final touches in the art of killing Japanese.

Grim-faced youngsters from Iowa, Minnesota and other states drove onto the beach in waves from box-like landing boats and raced past the wife of their Commander-in-Chief.

Some carried rifles and bayonets, others were dragging steel wire matting for roadways, and still others were splashing through the water in jeeps and bulldozers. There also were the ever-present litters.

Mrs. Roosevelt was so interested she asked to see the actual positions as ultimately established by the men who raced inland from the beach.

The First Lady's itinerary included visits to practically every building bearing hospital or Red Cross signs.

FIRST LADY IS NEAR NEW GUINEA FRONT

Cairns, Queensland, Australia, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt arrived in this North Australia seacoast town today, and now is a few hours by air from the fighting front in New Guinea.

Although this settlement never has been bombed, Japanese Mitsubishis have passed over on their way to attack Townsville, 175 miles to the south.

The First Lady began the ninth day of her Australian tour by flying here from Rockhampton, where she addressed 2,500 women at a town hall meeting last night. Before leaving Rockhampton today Mrs. Roosevelt called at three hospital wards to visit sick or wounded American soldiers, many of whom have seen action in New Guinea.

She also talked with Army nurses and posed for amateur photographers around the camp hospital. Those who talked with Mrs. Roosevelt included Second Lieuts. Kay Cosgrove of Maroneck, N. Y. ,and Ruby Bartholomew of 710 West 173d street, New York.

News of Italy's Surrender Is Sped to Pacific Troops

Parachutists Dropped Near Lae Get Word by Radio

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 11 (AP).—Airplanes, radios and telephones were used in getting the news of Italy's surrender to the fighting men on the battle fronts of New Guinea.

The news was radioed to American and Australian parachutists who were recently dropped in the Markham Valley northwest of Lae, and to Australians in the Huon Gulf area.

Copies of "Guinea Gold," the Australian front-line Army newspaper, were dropped over the battlefronts from planes, after army trucks had brought the papers to various airfields.

Orange Flyer Pilots Hellcat

GUADALCANAL, Sept. 7 (Delayed) (AP).—New Grumman Hellcat fighter planes are now battling the Japanese in this area, and among the pilots of the speedy ships is Theodore C. Corwin jr., of South Orange, N. J.

Another Ragged Japanese Is Captured on Attu

U. S. Soldiers Chase Starving Survivor Into Foxhole

ATTU ISLAND, The Aleutians, Sept. 8 (Delayed) (AP).—Another ragged and almost starved survivor of Japan's Aleutian invading force fell into the hands of United States Army troops today on this farthermost Pacific outpost of North America.

The prisoner, the first taken since Aug 24, surrendered after soldiers had chased him into a foxhole. He had been living like an animal in the rugged, treeless hills for more than three months.

All but a handful of the Attu Japanese were destroyed by the American amphibious force which regained the island in May.

Hunted Ex-Deputy Reported Safe

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 11 (AP)—Foreign Office reports said today that the former Argentine Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda had taken refuge in the Uruguayan Embassy at Buenos Aires after police were ordered to arrest him.

Señor Damonte was the first chairman of the Congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

ACTING MINISTER REPLACES STORNI

Buenos Aires, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Minister of the Interior Alberto Gilbert has been assigned to the post of Acting Foreign Minister in place of Admiral Segundo Storni, who resigned after his failure to obtain lease-lend aid from the United States, it was announced last night.

It was indicated, however, that Gilbert's assignment was temporary and that he also would continue his duties as head of the Interior Department until a permanent Foreign Minister is chosen.

Admiral Storni's resignation was followed by the removal of Roberto Gache, Under-Secretary, and Richardo Bunge, head of the Division of Political Affairs. This action caused considerable surprise in diplomatic circles, since both were career men.

The decrees removing them did not give any reasons, but it seemed likely that, as the Foreign Minister's principal advisers, they were considered to share the responsibility for the difficulties with the United States State Department.

A semi-official hint said that the Military Cabinet would meet in extraordinary session today.

MEXICO PREPARED TO PAY ITS DEBTS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11.—(AP) Payments on Mexico's foreign debt are not likely to be jeopardized by any post-war deflation or money stringency because the annual payments are well within the capacity of the country's normal budget, according to Eduardo Villasenor, head of the government's own bank of Mexico.

The chief government banker pointed out that payments on the foreign debt, under a 1942 agreement providing for scaling it down, amounted to only about $2,000,000 a year. On the other hand, he said, Mexico's normal budget runs better than $100,000,000 a year, so that only 2 per cent or less of the country's income is pledged to paying off back debts.

PANAMA'S INDIANS OPEN WAR ON AXIS

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 11—(AP) Panama's most remote tribe of Indians—the fierce Cunas—has declared war against the Axis and gone to work for Uncle Sam.

In the uncharted mountain fastness of the Bayano region, hundreds of able-bodied bucks are at the vital task of producing rubber from a heretofore virgin source.

They are doing it without outside aid because they want no white men in their domain.

It all came about at a pow-wow held recently in the small village of Chepo, where white men met with the Indian leaders to discuss conditions under which the Indians would permit the exploitation of an unknown but potentially great source of rubber. One immediate result of the conference was a declaration of war by the Indians on the Axis, including Japan.

Chief from four villages, headed by the big chief, came down the Bayano river in their long dug-outs to attend the pow-wow. One of them was the first member of his clan to visit a civilized town.

For many weeks Panamanian authorities cooperating with representatives in Panama of Chicle Development Co., Inc., of New York, had been trying to make arrangements to tap the rubber sources in the Bayano area. But they ran against the determined opposition of the Indians, who wanted no white man's invasion of their lands. They were willing to have the rubber be tapped and hauled out to the nearest civilized point but, they said, they feared any white penetration would be permanent.

To iron out the differences, the conference was called.

Great Neck Man Killed In Canadian Air Force

Ottawa, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The name of one American, killed on active service, appeared in the Royal Canadian Air Force's casualty list issued today. He was Pilot Officer William Ivan St. Johns of 5 Spruce street, Great Neck, L. I.

Virile Decisions Urged by Badoglio

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 — (AP) In a gesture possibly foreshadowing an Italian declaration of war upon Germany, Premier Pietro Badoglio and King Vitiorio Emanuele tonight called upon the Italian people to abide by the terms of the armistice and not to resist United Nations' forces but to defend the nation against "German aggression."

"The armed forces of the government should not carry out any hostile act against the Anglo-American troops," said Premier Badoglio's proclamation, "but they should be ready to act against attacks from any other direction.

"The German armed forces immediately after the armistice x x x carried out acts of aggression against us. Italians! The moment is very grave and only virile decisions can save Italy."

The twin appeals were made in proclamations, dated today, read over an unidentified radio station, and reported by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence service.

They indicated that the Monarch and the Premier, whose whereabouts were unknown since announcement of Italy's capitulation made a battleground of the country, had reached an Allied haven.

King's Proclamation

The King's proclamation was as follows:

"Italians! For the supreme good of the fatherland, which always was my first thought and the aim of my life, with the intention to avoid even graver suffering and greater sacrifices, I authorized the request for the armistice.

"For the safety of the capital, so as fully to be able to do my duties as King, I have moved with the government and high military authorities to another point of the national territory.

"Italians I am counting on you in all circumstances just as you can count on the utmost sacrifice by your King. May God help Italy in this grave hour of her history."

JAP EARTHQUAKE MINIMIZED ON AIR

Early Reports of 1,400 Killed Contradicted by Tokyo Radio.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 — (AP) The Tokyo radio in a broadcast heard tonight by N.B.C. described the earthquake in the city of Tottori in southwestern Japan last night as having caused "slight" damage and "minor casualties."

This latest account was in direct conflict with an earlier report by the Domei news agency which said that 1,400 persons were killed or seriously injured at Tottori by Japan's most severe earthquake in 10 years. The Domei broadcast was heard in London and recorded by N.B.C. from a British radio report.

Tottori, the capital of Inaba province, is nearly 400 miles west of Tokyo. It had a population in 1930

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of 32,600.

The city experienced five separate shocks, Domei said, adding that the seismic center of the disturbance was believed to be in the Tottori prefecture. Many houses collapsed and rescue parties were digging into the ruins of the demolished homes for possible victims, Domei reported.

An earlier Tokyo broadcast said that houses were rocked on their foundations in the cities of Kobe, Osaka, and Hiroshima and people fled into the open. There was little damage in these three cities, Tokyo reported.

ALLIES CAN USE ITALY'S WARSHIPS

SEP 1 1943

'You Bet We Can,' Says Gen. Eisenhower; Ships in Good Shape.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, disclosed yesterday that under the terms of the Italian armistice the Allies may use the surrendered Italian naval vessels.

"You bet we can," General Eisenhower replied to a question by Clark Lee, writing for the combined American press, as to whether the Allies could use the Italian ships.

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, head of the Mediterranean fleet, also told Mr. Lee that "the Italian ships are in good order, absolutely first class, especially the battleships and new cruisers."

However, James Wellard, also representing the combined American press, said without amplification, in a dispatch from Malta, that "this war for those 17 (surrendered) ships—the pride of the Italian Navy—is over."

Admiral Cunningham told Mr. Lee that acquisition of the Italian Navy would allow the Allies to turn a large portion of their heavy ships against the Japanese.

Admiral Cunningham also disclosed that in addition to surface craft Italian submarines were "popping up all over the place to surrender."

Argentina Revolt Reports Denied in Buenos Aires

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Buenos Aires radio denied tonight reports "circulating abroad" that the regime of Gen. Pedro Ramirez was threatened by a military coup. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

The Federal Communications commission, apparently reporting the same broadcast, quoted Lt. Col. Alvo Castro, press spokesman for President Ramirez, as saying that there was no truth to the report but on the contrary the Argentine armed forces "have reiterated of their own free will their absolute solidarity with the national government."

Radio Agricultura at Santiago, Chile, said tonight in a domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications commission that "the best sources of information in Santiago report that there is a new military revolutionary movement in Argentina."

The broadcast said that Gen. Arturo Rawson "has dismissed" Gen. Pedro Ramirez, head of the military regime established after the overthrow of President Ramon Castillo's government last June 4. Gen. Rawson had aided President Ramirez in that coup d'etat.

Chile's radio quoted a Buenos Aires report via Montevideo that Gen. Edelmiro Farrell, Argentine minister of war, had been named vice-president.

Telephone communication between Santiago and Buenos Aires was reported normal, but when efforts were made to get information about the political situation "the censor interrupted, cutting the communications," the broadcast said.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—(AP) The London radio reported tonight that 53 Italian warships now are in Allied Mediterranean ports—"the greater part of Italy's battle fleet," CBS recorded the broadcast.

Berlin Says Allied Raids Killed 200 More French

The Berlin radio said today that more than 200 civilians were killed Thursday during the heavy American and British bomber raids on an airplane engine factory at Paris and on Boulogne. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said that 900 persons were injured seriously.

THAILAND HOLDS ITALIANS

All Italians in Japanese-dominated Thailand have been placed under protective arrest in their homes and their telephones and radio sets confiscated, the Berlin radio said today quoting a dispatch from Bangkok. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

What Do Soldiers Want for Christmas?
AP Survey Shows Some Unusual Requests

SEP 1 1943

Cigarette Lighters Rank High with Boys—Soldiers in India Want Blonde Date—All Want Letters, One Will Even Accept Old Bills.

(The Associated Press asked its foreign correspondents to learn what the soldiers and sailors, the nurses and WACS, want from home for Christmas. They kid a lot about whiskey and women, but there are some things really needed).

By SIGRID ARNE

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—(AP) There are 35 Jersey boys in India who want the mayor of Bayonne to send them a keg of beer for Christmas. It's hot out there.

They would also appreciate a five-foot-two blonde.—Others throughout the world want brunettes and redheads. There's more than a little indication that just any white girls would get a big reception.

In Australia an army MP just said wearily he wants some fur-lined house slippers and permission to sit down for two solid months.

In the Solomons Sgt. William A. Chester, of Cincinnati, must be in small troubles. He wants a book on how to play poker.

It's still some four months to the sleigh bell season, but, what with mailing troubles, it's time to think of the soldiers and sailors' Christmas. They have been polled in the various theaters of war by Associated Press men on what they'd like to find in theid holiday box.

Their wishes show up some pretty general needs that we've evidently failed to imagine when we sent off gift boxes.

For instance: There must be plenty of spots where you can't reach up for the kitchen matches. The boys want cigarette lighters (the kind with wind shields) in India, through North Africa and England, and back out to the Solomons. About that, a lad told me yesterday that when you move up front, matches don't follow.

The South Pacific contingent has a specific need that's easy to understand. They want hunting knives, eight inches long with a good handle.

Curiously, from North Africa, come the most requests for magazines, newspapers and serious books. The lad with whom I talked yesterday told me there were times in North Africa when they had no idea how the Pacific war was progressing.

The Navy lads, East or West, turn thumbs down on serious reading. They want thrillers and westerns. They have to pick it up and lay it down too often to concentrate.

Girls Want Stockings

The nurses, WACS, etc? Easy Same old thing. Something that smells pretty (perfume, soap, powder, lipstick, rouge) and unmentionables. Also, stockings and more stockings.

Here are special requests from the different war theaters—in each case, requests which were repeated by many lads.

Take Africa and Sicily first.

They really want chocolate. They dream of chocolate cakes. And chocolate bars. Too many is no enough.

They very blank well don't want anything that will add weight to their knapsacks, because they're on the move. Except the cigaretti lighter and pictures of the family and the girl.

Thumbs are down on "goodies" that don't stand the trip. Don't send anything wearable either, except pajamas.

And here's something to tuc away with "I love him"—from a over the world the boys have wished they could have just one gallon of good old American milk.

One lad who brought me a chuckle was Sgt. Bert Duchau, of Rochester, N. Y. He wants chocolate bars, chocolate creams, chocolate cake, and pictures of everyone. In other words, he'd like chocolate.

There are several in the African theater who want razor blades.

The AP man caught up with several sailors there. They all said "beer." It's hot there, and besides, parson, they may suspect bugs in the water.

In the European theater, which means England at this writing, there are differences.

The soldiers want watches, cigarette lighters (again) some cigarettes and some clothing.

The sailors want watches, fruit juice and camera film, if they have cameras.

The girls want make-up, stockings, unmentionables.

Watches High on List

Watches are tremendously expensive in England, and somehow, it would be nice to know the exact hour when they shove off.

Also the men there aren't getting enough lightweight khaki shirts, some say.

Please don't send reading matter to England. Remember England? Dickens, Shakespeare, and all that? It's still like that.

Some lads would like "pin up girls." Mom, ask sis about that. They want plenty of fruit juice, but tomato juice will do.

Sgt. John Astyk, of Waterbury, Conn., confused me with a non sequitur. He wants a nice American blonde and a pair of swimming trunks.

Helen Donley, of Pine Bluff, Ark., posed a nice shipping problem when she announced, as though we're stupid, that "of course, what we want is coconut cream pie."

And don't send writing paper to the European continent.

New Delhi seems to be something else again. Think about India. Brunettes and a-plenty out there.

—And a Blonde Date

This is what Preston Grover, the AP chief there, found out. The boys want, he says, "wrist watch, white Christmas, a blonde date, beer, a blonde date, cigarette lighters, a blonde date, American candy bars, a blonde date, mystery stories, and a blonde date."

He says the lads need no sweaters. It's 90 in the shade. But they do want lots of light underwear. They don't get enough for the temperature.

He ran across a surprising soldier, Ira J. Beeson, of Buckhannon, W. Va., who wants a book, "Stalin, Man of Steel." And Sgt. Robert Lond, of Arlington, Mass., who'd like a coca-cola machine and stuff to put in it.

The Spokane folks will have to figure out Sgt. Gordon Steidle's request. It is, so help me, "go home, have WAC camp, Spokane, for convenience."

Sgt. Richard Kelley, Hartford, Mich., produces a plaintive note. All he wants, in India, is snow and a quick cure for diarrhea.

The men in the south Pacific have requests that vary with their assignments.

They all want those hunting knives. In addition, white cotton socks, cigars (but the good ones, 25 cents and up), the home town newspaper, shaving lotion and brushes.

They do not want candy, cigarettes, packaged fruits, razors, tooth paste, soap or highbrow books.

There are plenty of thoughtful men who tug at the heart strings. Like Lieut. Commander Lloyd S. Hindman, of Washington, Pa., who, when asked what he wanted from Santa Claus, said "just Christmas dinner with my wife, Bertha."

Lieut. Cliff Binder, a ship's doctor, told Burgess he wants books, detective stories preferred, for the ship's ward rooms.

The Marines at Guadalcanal are special, and who wants to argue? First, if their wives send pictures, please pose in bathing suits, say the marines. And, certainly, why not be the lad's pin-up girl?

They want watches so badly they'll take the dollar kind. Also razor blades, razors (sounds like a clean army) wallets, knives and magazines. There's one fabulous Marine, Sgt. Johnny Moody, of Paducah, Ky., (it must be the Irvin Cobb in him) who wants a dictionary—at Guadalcanal!

At another Pacific base Pvt. Jack Roberts, of Camp Wood, Tex., says he wants mail so badly, please forward old bills.

AP-er Burgess listed these requests formally, and then just broke down in a note to the New York desk with this addenda, "if you really want to be frank the boys want nothing more than (1) leave home, (2) white women and (3) whiskey."

He says don't send cigarettes or candy to the south Pacific. There's plenty.

What's Behind The War News

By JOHN H. WIGGINS

Despite Adolf Hitler's declamation that "the ring of steel forged by the German home front will never break," the Fuehrer must know with certainty now that the events of the last few days have hastened immeasurably the complete corrosion of Axis metal.

Within the week, Allied forces have knocked out one of his partners, taken over a major portion of Italy's fleet and presently are menacing his bomb-battered European fortress from the Italian peninsula, Russia and across the channel in Britain.

To the south, British and American forces are swarming up Italy's mainland.

To the north, triumphant Russian armies finished cleansing the rich Donets basin of Nazi troops and are sweeping on after fleeing German legions to threaten the

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whole German defense line east of the Dnieper river.

In the South Pacific, Americans and Australians virtually assured the fall of the Japanese air base of Lae, New Guinea, which the now wavering Nipponese have held since January, 1942.

And in western and central Europe, Allied planes continued throughout most of the week their furious bombing to impair Nazi war production further, ruin military targets and bring near the hour when Hitler's inner fortress is invaded.

This week just starting perhaps will show up Herr Hitler's evaluation of Italy's surrender as being only of slight importance.

As British forces climb the southern part of the peninsula to contact German troops, a major battle is shaping up near Naples where the American Fifth army is progressively strengthening its grip.

The fall of Italy brought the major portion of the Italian war fleet into Allied hands—an event that undoubtedly will have repercussions on both Hitler and Tojo.

Escape of most of the Italian ships from Nazi-dominated ports and their safe arrival in Malta greatly enhances the probability of additional Allied naval strength being diverted to the South Pacific war theater.

Nazi Strength Strained

Russian forces, meanwhile, have occasion for plenty of optimism because German military strength appears to be severely strained.

For one thing, Allied offensives in Italy forced German military leaders to rush reinforcements not only to the peninsula but into the neighboring Balkans to be ready for an Allied invasion there and to forestall eruption in the satellite states.

Continuing an amazing sweep along a 400-mile front, the Red troops threatened to slam shut the only door of escape for Germany's Crimean garrisons. The broad Russian action from the Azov sea to the northern end of the Ukraine is turning the German retreat into something resembling a rout in many sectors.

Perhaps Hitler also may regard the Russian front as of slight importance—he failed to mention it in his "victory" broadcast to the German people.

ALLIED CHIEFS URGE ITALIANS TO FIGHT NAZIS

SEP 11 1943

Roosevelt and Churchill Issue a Joint Message Ignoring Monarch.

PEOPLE ADDRESSED DIRECTLY

Pledge Is Made That Germans Will Be Extirpated by Allied Liberating Armies.

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The Allies pledged today to oust Germans from Italian soil and, by directing that promise to Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the Italian people, immediately raised the question of what was to happen to the ancient House of Savoy.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, in a joint statement, urged every Italian "to strike his blow" now and demonstrate that, rid of Mussolini and Fascism, he desires next to be rid of Hitler and Nazis.

They addressed the message to Marshal Badoglio, who succeeded Mussolini, and to the people, utterly ignoring King Victor Emmanuel III, head of Italy's ruling dynasty.

Rome radio has denied persistent reports that the King has abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Humbert, represented as opposed to Mussolini's Fascism.

The ignoring of the King was pointed, to say the least. The statements of the President and the Prime Minister never have been hasty, nor anything but well thought out."

Broadcast to Italy.

Whether it could be concluded that the United Nations intend to deal only with Marshal Badoglio, on the day of Italy's liberation, was pure conjecture, however.

The message was more than a mere statement—it was beamed by short wave radio directly to the Italian mainland where the British - American forces are at grips with the Germans. Following is the text:

"It has fallen to you in the hour of your country's agony to take the first decisive steps to win peace and freedom for the Italian people and to win back for Italy an honorable place in the civilization of Europe.

"You have already freed your country from Fascist servitude. There remains the even more important task of clearing the Italian soil from the Germans invaders. Hitler, through his accomplice, Mussolini, has brought Italy to the verge of ruin. He has driven the Italians into disastrous campaigns in the sands of Egypt and the snows of Russia. The Germans have always deserted the Italian troops on the battlefield, sacrificing them contemptuously in order to cover their own retreats. Now Hitler threatens to subject you to all the cruelties he is perpetrating in so many lands.

Time to Strike.

"Now is the time for every Italian to strike his blow. The liberating armies of the western world are coming to your rescue. We have very strong forces and are entering at many points. The German terror in Italy will not last long. They will be extirpated from your land and you, by helping in this great surge of liberation, will place yourselves once more among the true and long-proved friends of your country from whom you have been so wrongfully estranged.

"Take every chance you can. Strike hard and strike home. Have faith in your future. All will come well. March forward with your American and British friends in the great world movement towards freedom, justice and peace."

HULL TO TALK ON U. S. POLICY

Will Discuss Framework Of Our Interests In Broadcast Tonight

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 11—Secretary of State Hull, whose formal speeches are few and far between, will broadcast tomorrow night a foreign policy address which the State Department describes as "very important."

The guardian of the nation's interests abroad, under recent fire by critics recently bot as to foreign policy and internal administration of his department, will speak at 9 P. M. over the NBC network. His subject will be "Our Foreign Policy in the Framework of Our National Interests."

The department let it be known that he would review the foreign situation, past and present, and would speak particularly on present and post-war objectives.

Once Since Pearl Harbor

Secretary Hull has made but one major broadcast since Pearl Harbor, when, on July 23, 1942, he spoke on "The War and Human Freedom."

Prior to that he had gone on the air in April, 1941, to discuss "The United States and World Situation" and in October, 1940, in a broadcast address before the National Press Club.

On both occasions he called the attention of the American people to the seriousness of the international situation.

May Reply To Charges

It is expected that his thirty-minute speech tomorrow would:

Reply to charges that the department has exercised little or no foreign policy in recent decades.

Explain present policy in the light of our national interests in the world today.

In so far as it can be provided at this time, submit an answer to the question "What are we fighting for?" in a possible outline of war and post-war objectives, the implementation of which the State Department naturally will have a large share in planning.

It is hardly expected that Secretary Hull will elaborate on alleged internal policy differences with which his department has recently been charged.

Differences Never Admitted

The State Department has never admitted that such existed.

Nor is it thought that he will refer openly to the reported resignation of Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, after talk of sharp disagreement with Mr. Hull. Welles is a Presidential appointee, and any change in his status presumably would be announced by the White House.

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STATE OFFICIALS MEET OCT. 19 ON SOLDIER VOTING

SEP 11 1943

Session of Secretaries of State to Throw Light on Problems for '44.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—(AP) The prickly question of soldier voting will get an ironing out Oct. 19-21 when the National Association of Secretaries of State meet in St. Louis.

The war, Navy and Justice departments are expected to have representatives there to help the secretaries smooth out the burrs.

Leo Seybold, director of the Washington office of the Council of State Governments, said state secretaries have expressed willingness to help men and women in the armed services vote in 1944's Presidential election.

But the voting requirements of the various states differ and some attorneys general have given their state secretaries varying opinions on the law passed last September.

That law would permit men and women of the armed services—within the United States and overseas—to vote in elections for President, vise president and United States senators and representatives.

Bottlenecks already have bobbed up in the law and its authors, Democratic Senators Lucas of Illinois and Green of Rhode Island, now have in Congress a bill to amend it.

Further Action Likely

Even that bill may undergo further tailoring but it is likely Congress will withhold action until after the St. Louis meeting.

A political commentator recently raised questions about soldier voting. One is a stickler and some of the others are answered in the law or bill. But if he was puzzled, perhaps others are, too. Here are some questions and answers:

Q. Is every man in uniform to be allowed to vote or only those over 21 years old?

A. The law and amending bill say any service man—or woman—is entitled to vote in the national elections if he or she is or was eligible to register for and is qualified to vote at any election under the law of the state of his residence.

Georgia alone among the states has reduced the voting age from 21 to 18. But since that is state law then presumably any Georgia man or woman in or out of service would come within the provisions of the law and bill.

Q. Will the ballots be sent to the secretaries of state in the various states and by them to the precinct election boards?

A. That's correct.

Q. Who will count the ballots?

A. Presumably the precinct election boards since no other provision is made for counting them. The amending bill merely provides for returning the ballots from overseas by V-mail.

Q. Is the vote to be extended to the thousands of women in uniform, Red Cross workers and Army nurses.

Red Cross Workers Out

A. Voting by Army nurses and all members of the armed services auxiliaries is provided for in the law but not the Red Cross. However the amending bill would allow all civilians abroad to vote.

Q. Will those qualified by age to vote be required to meet the other qualifications of the states from which they come?

A. This probably is the toughest of all questions in the problem. The law and amending bill say:

"In time of war, notwithstanding any provisions of state law relating to the registration of qualified voters, every individual absent from the place of his residence and serving in the land or naval forces of the United States is entitled to vote" if he is or was elibible to register for and is qualified to vote in any election under the law of his state of residence.

This seemingly leaves wide open the whole problem of equalification.

While a person who might be qualified to vote in his state doesn't have to register to vote, yet the bill does not determine who is qualified and who is not. That is still a state's job and would have to be handled on an individual basis. Some job.

ROME PILLAGED TWICE IN PAST

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—There has been no indication yet of what fate Rome will suffer in the hands of the Germans, but twice before invaders from the north sacked or looted it.

Alaric the Visigoth, chief of a Germanic tribe, captured Rome in 410 A. D.

In 452 Attilla, King of the Huns, an Asiatic tribe, drove into northern Italy, but was dissuaded by Pope Leo I from leading his hordes into Rome. Three years later, however, Gaiseric's vandals came in from the northwest and sacked the city.

SHIPPING IMMUNE DURING AUGUST

SEP 11 1943

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Germany's battered U-boat fleet made virtually no effort to attack Allied shipping in the North Atlantic during August. Moreover, more U-boats have been sunk than merchant ships.

This report by the joint British-American-Canadian sea command was made public last night by the OWI, which rated August as another successful month in the anti-submarine campaign.

Opportunities were relatively few for attacking U-boats, the OWI said, perhaps because many were recalled for rearmament.

"A heavy toll has been taken of the enemy," the announcement added, without giving any figures. In May, June and July, ninety U-boats were destroyed in the battle of the Atlantic.

SHIPS BOOTY HERE TO SPUR BOND SALE

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower advised Secretary Morgenthau today that he has shipped 13,000 tons of equipment captured in Sicily to this country for display during the $15,000,000,000 third war loan.

Addressed to War Bonds, U. S. A., the booty will be exhibited in a number of cities, as yet undesignated, to give Americans an idea of the kind of Axis weapons their money is helping destroy.

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VICTORY IN SIX MONTHS SEEN BY SEN. M'KELLAR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—(AP) Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.) said today he wouldn't be surprised to see the European fighting end within six months, "because when one side begins to crack up it isn't long before it bursts wide open."

The Tennessean, now in his 27th year of continuous service in the Senate, returned from a visit home optimistic both for the success of American arms and for democratic victory in next year's Presidential election—"provided Mr. Roosevelt decides to be a candidate."

Also returning to the capital today, Senator Wiley (R-Wis.), declared that "dunderheads" and "ill-advised ignoramuses" are behind charges that the Midwest is complacent about the war.

Reporting he had seen 80-year-old men working alongside boys of eight in the fields, Sen. Wiley said Midwesterners are willing to make any sacrifice necessary for victory.

Puerto Rico Won't Close Rum Industry

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Everett B. Wilson, director of the Puerto Rican Trade Council, said today that Government plans to purchase Puerto Rican molasses would not mean closing down the island's rum industry.

The Defense Supplies Corporation is planning the molasses purchase, he said, to relieve a storage situation in Puerto Rico, where most of its molasses tanks are filled and should be emptied to provide space needed for the new sugar crop.

RADIO EXPERT ARRIVES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—(AP) Sir Edward Appleton, British authority on the application of radio to warfare, has arrived for what the British Information service calls "a discussion of scientific matters affecting the war."

PATMAN DRAFTS BILL FOR AID TO VETERANS

Wants War Material Given to Them as One Phase

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Chairman Patman of the House Small Business Committee wants veterans of this war to have first chance to obtain surplus war materials to set them up in business.

The Texas Democrat, who was author of the First World War Veteran's Bonus Bill, which was passed over President Roosevelt's veto, said today that the idea of distributing war material is incorporated in legislation which he plans to introduce when Congress reconvenes Tuesday.

The primary idea, Mr. Patman said, is "to help discharged servicemen get back on their feet and into business in their own communities." Here are some of the provisions which he will put in the bill:

Following their discharge, veterans would receive three months' full pay, including allotments and allowances for dependents, regardless of whether they returned immediately to private employment.

At the end of the three months a veteran would be entitled to unemployment insurance for twenty-six weeks, based on annual earnings of $1,700 for the time he was in service; if unemployed at the end of the twenty-six weeks, he would receive unemployment compensation.

All employers with 100 or more employes would be required to employ disabled veterans to the extent of 1 per cent of their total personnel.

Surplus war property would be disposed of in accordance with recommendations of the Smaller War Plants Corporation with a view to encouraging the establishment of small business enterprises by veterans.

To encourage the acquisition of small farms by veterans, $100,000,000 annually would be appropriated until the end of the war and $1,000,000,000 annually thereafter for five years, for loans to veterans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

War bonds bought by members of the armed forces would be increased in redemption value by 10 per cent when used to buy farm lands.

Fathers Draft Is Supported by Mrs. Caraway

Senator With Two Sons in Army Sees No Reason for Congress to Protest

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—A Senator first—a mother second—Mrs. Hattie Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas, spoke out today against efforts of some Congress members to restrict or prohibit drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

"I think if the Army and Navy needs fathers, there's nothing to do but take them," said the only woman member of the United States Senate. She has two sons in the armed forces and contended that her constituents in Arkansas feel about the father draft as she does.

"I've talked a good deal about it with the people down home and they all seem to feel that Congress shouldn't interefere," Mrs. Caraway added. "I can't see how Congress can permit sending eighteen and nineteen-year-olds into the services and not allow fathers to go."

Mrs. Caraway told an interviewer she anticipates considerable debate on the question of sending fathers to the battlefronts. As for her, she has faith in the judgment of Army and Navy officials about the required size of the armed forces, now estimated at around 10,000,000, and said she would not question their views.

Her sons are lieutenant colonels in the infantry, Paul Caraway being stationed here and Forrest at Camp Pickett, Va.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, has a bill pending to postpone the drafting of fathers until Jan. 1, and Chairman Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, of the House Military Affairs Committee, said that when Congress reconvenes Tuesday he will introduce legislation to bar such inductions entirely.

Home Front Issues, Draft And Taxes Claim Attention

Development of Post-War Policies Expected with '44 Election Approaching.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—(AP) Its confidence in complete victory strengthened by Italy's capitulation, the 78th Congress will return on Tuesday with the difficult and double task of helping blueprint a future peace in the midst of war while guiding domestic economy with a national election impending.

From the deliberations and actions of the nation's lawmakers in the months ahead may come the pattern of American post-war policy abroad and of the dominant governmental philosophy at home; from their controversies probably will come the issues of the 1944 presidential campaign.

The "Victory Congress"—so dubbed by Speaker Sam Rayburn—will resume its work after the first long legislative holiday since 1939 with a record of unity in mustering the country's resources for war, but one of hectic conflict with the administration on domestic affairs.

There was no advance indication of a change in the double-role attitude of Congress. Returning congressmen, fresh from cracker barrel and back porch conferences with their constituents, spoke as one in saying "the people" will back at nothing necessary to win the war—and as soon as possible.

At that point their unanimity ended.

Draft Controversy Likely

Even in advance of the opening session, their reports set the stage for hot controversies over the move to draft fathers after Oct. 1, the necessity for new taxes, the wisdom of some Office of Price Administration ration rulings, the continuing price vs. cost tug of war between producer and consumer.

Unconditional surrender of Italy's army and approach of the Oct. 1 deadline focused immediate congressional attention on the issue of drafting fathers, with a strong possibility that the lawmakers may countermand an important decision of the nation's military bosses for the first time since Pearl Harbor.

A quick test of strength on the question seemed certain. Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) has said he would seek immediate action on his stop-gap bill to defer the father draft until Jan. 1. Meanwhile, Chairman May (D-Ky) of the House Military committee was rushing work on legislation to exempt fathers permanently.

The outcome apparently will rest on the effect the Italian developments have on the military's manpower requirements and upon the ability of army chiefs to furnish bedrock proof that they need—and can supply and train—more men than they now have.

Manpower Issues

Wrapped up closely with that issue is the whole subject of available manpower and womanpower for civilian and war production. That, in turn, brings in the question of supplies on hand and materials for more supplies.

There has been talk already on Capitol Hill of ordering a general congressional study of the manpower-production-materials problem. Upon this may depend the question of whether a move for national service legislation will be revived.

The House Ways and Means committee has turned from the subject of pay-as-you-go taxation, with which it wrestled for months earlier in the year, to the task of determining the possibility of finding $12,000,000,000 in new revenue sought by the administration.

Hot as was the now historic fight over tax "forgiveness," the committee's quest for fresh revenue sources was expected to precipitate just as tense a struggle, with some observers predicting it would end in a deadlock—and no new taxes.

Study Tax Sources

In coming weeks, the committee still lacking recommendations from the Treasury—will study such possible sources of revenue as a general sales tax, a manufacturers' sales tax, increased corporate and individual levies, compulsory savings, a national lottery, and a spending tax.

But—as Rep. Knutson (R-Minn), the Republican's tax strategist, put it—the committee "will take some convincing." It expects, before recommending new levies, to determine how much of the billions appropriated thus far by Congress remains unspent; where economies can be made within the government.

The problem of planning for peace poses for Congress numerous other issues to be threshed out in committee rooms and on the floor of the House and Senate.

They constitute long range, policy-making legislation—for example, a stand on post-war collaboration with other nations to enforce world peace. Congressional action now on that question may provide a clue to what this nation's position will be at the peace table.

One subject sure to command increasing attention is that of broadening and liberalizing veterans' benefits. Both President Roosevelt and influential congressional leaders want to lay down a concrete program before demobilization.

Preliminary discussion has produced proposals for gradual demobilization, mustering-out pay to tide soldiers over until they can find employment, opportunities for education or trade training at government expense, unemployment and special social security benefits, higher pensions for disabled veterans and liberalized hospitalization.

Business Problems Ahead

War's impact on the nation's business, both large and small, was reported by the returning lawmakers to be one of the chief subjects under discussion in their home districts. Several brought back suggestions for economic aid.

These range from plans to permit industries to set up post-war reconversion funds out of their wartime earnings, to proposals for government guarantees of private banking loans to revive business casualties of the war and to encourage development of new industries.

YANKS USE GAS MASKS FOR SHALLOW DIVING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—(AP) The ingenuity of American fighting men turned gas masks into diving masks in distant areas of the Pacific when regulation shallow water diving outfits proved unavailable.

The Navy reported this unusual use of its regular face mask for protection against gas today and said that word of the application had been sent throughout the service so that those who had not discovered it for themselves could make use of it in future.

AWARDS TO NAVY MEN

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—For his outstanding success in training the American airmen who bombed Tokio in April of last year, Lieut.-Commander Henry Louis Miller has been awarded the Legion of Merit by President Roosevelt.

The Navy officer now has his home in Fairbanks, Alaska, but his wife, Mrs. Lucille D. Miller, lives at Opp, Ala.

The citation did not say what particular training Lieut.-Commander Miller gave the Tokio flyers, but one of their tasks was to master the technic of taking off their big twin-engine bombers from the flight deck of a Navy aircraft carrier.

Vice Admiral Charles S. Freeman, retired, also was awarded the Legion of Merit by the President. He was cited for exceptionally meritorious duty as commander of the northwest sea frontier, including Alaska, during the period from soon after the war began until December 1, 1942. Admiral Freeman was retired and placed on inactive status after reaching the service age limit of 64 on December 1. He lives at 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

COMMDR. GRAF DEAD

Navy's List of 25 Casualties Includes New York Man

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Navy announced today twenty-five casualties, including four dead, one wounded and twenty missing.

In addition, the names of five casualties are moved from the list of missing to dead.

This brings to 29,325 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 10,126 dead, 5,167 wounded, 9,871 missing and 4,161 prisoners of war.

The list of dead announced today included Lieut. Commdr. Warren F. Graf, previously reported missing. His wife, Mrs. Janet R. Graf, lives at 21 East Ninetieth Street, New York City.

Gets Decoration, Will Soon Wed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Second Mate Edward M. Fetherston of Norfolk, Va., was decorated by his Government today for heroism, and he announced that he also had won a bride. He will be married, within the week, to Miss Rosemary Griebel of 680 Riverside Drive, New York City.

General Johnson in New Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Appointment of Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, a bombing expert, as commanding general of the Eleventh Air Force in the Alaskan heatre was announced today by he War Department. He succeeds Maj. Gen. William O. Butler, transferred to Washington.

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STAFFORD MAJOR PRISONER OF JAPS

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Sept. 11 —(AP) Mrs. Stanley Holmes was notified by the War department today that her husband, Major Stanley Holmes, was reported by the Red Cross to be a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines.

Mrs. Holmes, an industrial nurse in a local war plant, heard in June, 1942, that her husband was "missing in action." She later had a letter from him, but it had been written in March, 1942, before the fall of Corregidor.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today names of 318 United States soldiers wounded in action, including these with next of kin.

WOUNDED

North African Area.

NEW YORK.

KAM, WILLIAM, private; mother, Mrs. Ida Kam, 1265 Morrison avenue, New York.

MANCINI, ALFRED L., private; mother-in-law, Mrs. Emma McGowan, 1911 Himrod street, Brooklyn.

MARKOWITZ, WALTER J., private; father, Frank Markowitz, 668 Eagle avenue, Bronx.

MARTINSON, EDWARD, private first class; mother, Mrs. Bertha Martinson, 60 West 68th street, New York.

MARTORANA, JOSEPH D., private; mother, Mrs. Jennie Martorana, 302 Adelphi street, Brooklyn.

MOFFETT, WILLIAM J., corporal; wife, Mrs. Doris L. Moffett, 92 Russell street, Franklin Square.

MULLIGAN, WALTER V., private; brother, Frank Lawrence Mulligan, 4401 Avenue D, Brooklyn.

MUSUMECI, GAETANO, sergeant; father, Anthony Musumeci, 633 Hendrix street, Brooklyn.

O'CONNOR, RICHARD E., lieut.-colonel; father Richard O'Connor, 366 West Olive street, Long Beach.

PFINGST, JOHN J., private; father, John J. Pfingst, 225-33 105th avenue, Queens Village.

ROSE, HARRY, private first class; father, Isadore Rosen, 1105 Jerome avenue, New York.

TRAVAGLINO, FRANK, corporal; father, Rocco Travaglino, 3034 Holland avenue, Bronx.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES E., private first class; mother, Mrs. Matilda Williams, Route 1, McGraw.

Southwest Pacific Area.

ROODNER, IRVING I., corporal; brother, Dr. Haywood Roodner, 2315 Walton avenue, New York.

RYAN, JOHN J., private first class; wife, Mrs. Mildred V. Ryan, 173-19 Fairchild avenue, Flushing.

SALSBERG, IRVING B., private; father, Saul Salsberg, 265 West 81st street, New York.

North African Area.

NEW JERSEY.

BURRIS, JOHN W., private; mother, Mrs. Alice Burris, 432 Fiftieth street, West New York.

DEMAIO, ENZO C., corporal; mother, Mrs. Christina Demaio, 103 Third avenue, Newark.

O'BREMBALSKY, RUDOLPH, private first class; father, Michael O'Brembalsky, 276 North Tenth street, Newark.

AYO, GAETANO, private; mother, s. Concetta Demayo, 94 State street ewark.

Southwest Pacific Area.

CONNECTICUT.

WOODWARD, WILLIAM B., private; father, George L. Woodward, 15 Belden avenue, Norwalk.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today twenty-five casualties, including four dead, one wounded and twenty missing. In addition, the names of five casualties are moved from the list of missing to dead. This brings to 29,325 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 10,126 dead, 5,167 wounded, 9,871 missing and 4,161 prisoners of war. The casualties announced today included:

DEAD

NEW YORK.

GRAF, WARREN FREDERICK, Lieutenant - Commander (previously reported missing); wife, Mrs. Janet Rodney Graf, 21 East 90th street.

PROMOTIONS.

Major to Lieutenant-Colonel.

ATWOOD, ROY FRANKLIN, 10 Gracie Square, New York.

Captain to Major.

HENRY RAYMOND, 6 E. 45th street, New York.

PIZZIRANI, DOMINICK ALFRED, 87-84 165th street, Jamaica.

COBB, AMOS HUBBELL, 24 Fifth avenue, New York.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

SCHWARTZ, WILLIAM BELL, 1 Pondfield Road, Bronxville.

SUFFERN, MAURICE GRAYLE, 101 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

BARKHUFF, HAROLD CROMWELL, 15 Burnans place, Elsmere.

GRAVES, MYRON WINSLOW, 151 Allen street, Hempstead.

WEXLER, ADOLPH, 707 East 42d street, New York.

GLOWA, LATIMER WILLIAM, 84-41 Elmhurst avenue ,New York.

DETJENS, HERBERT PHILIP, 107 Marion avenue Stapleton, S. I.

Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant.

BOTTFELD, PHILIP MARK, 3017 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

HORTON, RICHARD ISAAC, 1670 71st street, Brooklyn.

BLOOM, JACK, 1615 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

CREEM, MAURICE FRANCIS, 203 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

HOLLOWELL, LAWRENCE THOMAS 3650 Bronx Boulevard, New York.

ADRIAN, HOWARD, 1530 Metropolitan avenue, the Bronx.

LEWIN, JEROME JULES, 1779 Clay avenuel, the Bronx.

KOCH, WALTER THEODORE, 2228 Strang avenue, New York.

BRUNING, FRED HERMAN, Jr., 142 81st street, New York.

TOERPER, ROBERT WILLIAM, 2 Poplar avenue, New York.

SLOCUM, JOHN JERMAIN, care of Hurd, Hanlin & Hubbell, 60 Broadway, New York.

LOFFREDO, MARCO, 14-31 154th street, Beechurst.

HUMMEL, FREDERICK GEORGE, 99-16 62d Road, Forest Hills.

SALZBERG, MURRAY MANNING, 565 West End avenue, New York.

LEWIS, ROBERT ALEXANDER, 150 Maine avenue, Westerleigh, S. I.

EDER, LLOYD GEORGE, 11 Huntington Drive, Yonkers.

WALSH, THOMAS HENRY, Jr., 701 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers.

Ordered to Active Duty.

KAISER, FREDERICK MAXWELL, major, Brooklyn.

KLATELL, JACK SEYMOUR, first lieutenant, Brooklyn.

BARBERA, STEPHEN WILLIAM, first lieutenant, Brooklyn.

CHALMERS, JOHN JOSEPH, second lieutenant, Lynbrook, L. I.

KALLORS, ANDREW, first lieutenant, the Bronx.

SHERMAN, SEYMOUR, first lieutenant, Great Kills, S. I.

MULLIGAN, FRANCIS, first lieutenant, Woodside, L. I.

MORE EFFICIENT OUTPUT NEEDED, SAYS BARUCH

SEP 11 1943

Alternative Is to Cut Back War Production, Manpower Report Says.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. — (AP) Bernard M. Baruch has prepared an analysis of the manpower situation, concluding that the nation must produce more efficiently or else cut back war production and trim still further the output of non-essential civilian goods.

As one step toward more efficient use of manpower, he suggests in a memorandum disclosed today, that farm draft deferments be reviewed regularly, to assure that farms are not becoming havens for draft dodgers. This brought a prompt reaction from Capitol Hill.

Chairman Fulmer (D-S.C.) of the House Agriculture committee heatedly declared that the Federal government "is sheltering twice as many draft dodgers as the farms."

Found None in Survey

If there are any draft dodgers or surplus workers on the farms, Rep. Fulmer told reporters, he was unable to find them during a recent survey in the South.

"Crops are lying unharvested in the fields because there aren't enough men to gather them in," he declared, "and from what I hear that situation prevails throughout the land."

Mr. Baruch did not spare the government in his memorandum which was prepared for War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes to whom the financier and war production head in 1917-18 is an advisor.

The government ought to set an example for private industry, he said, by "cleaning out unnecessary employes."

Inferentially, the report backs up the decision to draft fathers by saying that Selective Service should give more regard to occupation and less to dependency in granting deferments from the draft.

Oversupply of Some Goods

Among other of Mr. Baruch's conclusions:

1. There are indications that an over-supply of some types of war materials is being built up.

2. The practice of ordering war goods on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis should be discontinued in favor of fixed price contracting. Cost-plus-fixed-fee encourages labor hoarding, he said, since the manufacturer knows the government will foot the bill no matter how many employes he keeps on his payroll whereas fixed-price contracting rewards the more efficient producer.

3. The recent labor program worked out for the West coast should be made the pattern for controls in other areas whenever manpower troubles arise. The West coast program provides for interagency committees to determine labor priorities, and when necessary to withdraw war contracts and curtail civilian output to align the demand for labor more closely with the supply.

Offer Post-War Inducement

4. Employers should promise first chance on the post-war choice jobs to workers who stick to their jobs.

The country was described in the memorandum as suffering from an attack of "peace jitters" arising from optimistic war news. To counteract post-war thinking by management, it said that efficient employers should be assured post war priorities on conversion materials and tools.

Mr. Byrnes' office said that since the memorandum was prepared only for guidance, it would not be made public.

AUGUST LABOR FORCE 88,000 BELOW JULY

SEP 11 1943

Miss Perkins Reports Total Has About Reached Wartime Peak

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Employment has just about reached a wartime peak, Secretary Perkins said today in reporting that the total of non-farm workers in August was 38,295,000 a drop of 88,000 from July.

The labor force may increase another million or two, she said, but she also expressed the opinion that during the next few months new workers would no more than replace the number of men and women going into the armed services and their auxiliaries. This does not mean, the Secretary explained, that employment on war production cannot be increased since many workers can yet be shifted from non-essential civilian services.

Among the industries in which employment declined in August was shipbuilding. It was the first month since the wartime shipbuilding program was started that employment in this field has declined.

The drop of 88,000 in total employment was due chiefly to declines on construction and in service industries. The number of workers in manufacturing increased by 20,000 with an increase of 29,000 in the durable goods group—war production—offsetting a decline of 9,000 in the non-durable group.

In the Labor Department's monthly report on employment, shipbuilding and aircraft construction are classified together with railroad equipment construction. For this entire group there was an August increase of 9,000 which Miss Perkins said was due to "a considerable expansion" in the aircraft industry. There was also an increase of 24,000 in the automobile industry.

The report showed a drop of 57,000 in the number of soft coal miners during the year ending Aug. 30, with the total now standing at 378,000. Miss Perkins said the decrease was due in part to mechanization and migration to other work, but chiefly to miners entering the armed services.

100 Millions Homeless Through Axis Invasions

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—(AP) Invading armies have driven almost 100,000,000 United Nations people from their homes, and 68,000,000 of them "are dependent upon outside aid for their very existence," the New York committee of the National War Fund said today in a statement.

The committee said reports received by war fund member agencies from representatives on the scene in the various countries showed that 50,000,000 Chinese were homeless and that 38,000,000 Russians had been "driven from one part of the country to another as the invaders advanced."

Poland was estimated to have 8,000,000 homeless; Czechoslovakia, 775,000; Yugoslavia, 600,000; Belgium, 450,000; Holland, 400,000; Greece, 150,000, and Luxembourg, 40,000.

"These millions of people include both civilians who were ousted from their homes and those who were removed to other places and forced to work in German war industries," the committee statement said.

Pilot Of Willkie Plane Is Awarded Air Medal

SEP 11

New York, Sept. 11 (AP)—Technical Sergeant Victor P. Minkoff, 23, of the Air Transport Command, who was flight engineer on Wendell Willkie's 28,000-mile world flight last year and Russian interpreter for Willkie and the crew, was decorated with an air medal today at ceremonies at the Academy of Aeronautics at LaGuardia field.

Willkie, present for the ceremony, said of Minkoff:

"We were over some dangerous territory on that flight and this Sergeant Minkoff is really good. He acted as my interpreter and did a good job all around."

The medal was presented by Col. Harold R. Harris, commander of the domestic transportation division of the Air Transport Command.

Ask Roosevelt Aid for Jews

FERNDALE, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP). —Members of Agudas Israel of America appealed tonight to President Roosevelt for vigorous action against abandonment of the Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe. The resolution was adopted at the fourth annual convention after Max Stein, of Brooklyn, chairman, said underground reports to Agudas Israel revealed three widely known leaders of Polish orthodox Jewry recently were murdered by the Gstapo.

Four Warships Are Launched In New England

Liberty Ship, Destroyer, Two Destroyer Escorts Built at Four Yards

BOSTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — Four warships — a Liberty vessel, a destroyer and two destroyer escorts, one for British registry — were launched today at New England shipyards.

The vessels, named for American and British naval heroes and a Colonial statesman, were the destroyer Mertz, the destroyer escorts Loeser and H. M. S. Cubitt, and the Liberty ship Tobias Lear.

Mrs. Selma M. Allen, of Hillside Road, Greenwich, Conn., sponsored the destroyer, launched at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Me., in honor of her father, the late Rear Admiral Albert Mertz, former commandant of the naval station at Cavite and Olongapo, Philippine Islands, and onetime governor of the Naval Home in Philadelphia.

The destroyer escort Loeser launched at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was named by Mrs. Major Loeser, of Bath, Me., widow of Lieutenant Commander Alexander Edward Loeser, U. S. N., who was killed in the battle of Guadalcanal Nov. 13, 1942.

The second destroyer escort H. M. S. Cubitt, named for a British naval hero and built for the British under the Lend-Lease program at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, was sponsored by Mrs. Henry Burris, wife of Commander Burris, U. S. N., of Washington.

Mrs. Joseph L. Veniza, of Portland, Me., wife of a plate shop employee at the New England Shipbuilding Yard in South Portland, Me., sponsored the Liberty ship Tobias Lear, at that yard. The vessel was named for the Colonial statesman who was George Washington's secretary and who also

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served as consul to Santo Domingo and Consul General to Algiers.

Mother of Flyers Is Sponsor

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11 (AP).—Mrs. Hugh Gallagher, mother of two Army airmen who gave their lives for their nation, launched the 303-foot frigate U. S. S. Bayonne at the American Shipbuilding Company yards here today.

Smashing the champagne bottle on her second attempt, the Bayonne, N. J., resident whispered "May God bless her, the U. S. S. Bayonne, and bring her always safely back to port."

Her son, Lieutenant John Vincent Gallagher, was killed in a Wyoming plane crash, while Lieutenant Bernard Francis Gallagher met death in a Texas crack-up. Their father, and Bayonne's Deputy Mayor, Edward F. Green, and its Public Works Commissioner, Edward F. Clark, also attended the launching.

The steam-driven Bayonne will be used in convoy and patrol duty. Its armament and speed are secret. The ship will be sent to sea via the Illinois waterway.

200th Bethlehem Launching

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11 (AP).—Bethlehem-Fairfield's 200th Liberty ship—the S. S. Hawkins Fudske—was launched today to mark a milestone in the shipyard's production schedule.

J. M. Willis, vice-president and general manager of the yard, said the launching was "the high point in a steady climb in the output of ships in this yard."

Amid cheers from enthusiastic workers and 200 merchant seaman trainees, the widow of the Norwegian-born seaman who lost his life on a torpedoed tanker cracked the champagne bottle against the bow of the vessel named for her husband.

The S. S. Hawkins Fudske had scarcely been launched when Bethlehem-Fairfield officials announced plans for the launching tomorrow of the 201st Liberty ship, the S. S. Arthur P. Gorman.

Pittsburgh Launches D-E Boat

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Navy's first destroyer-escort vessel to be launched at this inland "seaport," the U. S. S. Jenks, slid down the ways into the Ohio River today.

Thousands lined the banks at the Dravo shipyard near here while Mrs. Maurice L. Jenks christened the vessel, named for her son, Lieutenant Henry Pease Jenks, of White Plains, N. Y., who died aboard the cruiser Atlanta when it was sunk in the battle of the Solomons in 1942.

After being outfitted, the small ship will make the 2,000-mile journey down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the sea.

Jersey Reformatory Inmates Win Pennant

Rahway, N. J., Sept. 11 (A. P.).—A national service pennant, awarded for eighteen months of war effort, was the possession today of 635 inmates of the New Jersey State Reformatory for boys. The pennant was presented yesterday by Thomas B. Bergan, first assistant of the Department of Correction of the State of New York.

Clothing, stretchers and splints have been made by the boys for the armed forces, said William E. Kulp, superintendent, and 100 first aid kits were manufactured for Rahway first aid units. He said they "responded to all requests from the Red Cross for blood donations" and that some of the inmates tested Atabrine for malaria and made tests for a cure for encephalitis.

War Will Take More Doctors From Hospitals

50,000 in Armed Forces; 35,000 More Nurses Are Needed by July, 1944

BUFFALO, Sept. 11 (AP).—Civilian hospitals must give up more doctors and nurses to the armed forces, Commander Maxwell E. Lapham, representing the War Man-Power Commission, told the American Protestant Hospital Association today.

Commander Lapham, executive officer of the procurement and assignment service of the W. M. C., addressing the association's twenty-third annual convention, said plans are being made to distribute interns and resident doctors in civilian hospitals as equitably as possible in accord with patient-loads.

"The Army and Navy have approved a plan to defer a limited number of interns who are commissioned in the Medical Corps to serve as residents in civilian hospitals," he said. "It will, however, be necessary for hospitals to use physically disqualified interns to maintain minimum adequate resident staffs.

"Since nurses are so badly needed for the armed forces, plans are under way to allocate them as well as possible to civilian hospitals, but hospitals will have to meet the situation by using nurses only for professional work and not for work that aids can do."

Nearly 50,000 doctors have gone into the armed forces, representing about one-third of those in full-time active practice, he said. With about 35,000 nurses in service the Army and Navy will need as many more by July, 1944, he added.

The Protestant hospital officials and the American College of Hospital Administrators met in advance of the war-time conference of the American Hospital Association, which will start Monday.

The hospital administrators received a report on a five-year study on educational possibilities for administrators. It said that in general administrators need more formal training and proposed that colleges and universities be encouraged to establish undergraduate courses and short-term institutes for administrators.

6 WAR CONTRACTORS SUED

Government Wants the Amounts It Says It Lost in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Federal Government filed civil suits in Federal District Court today against six war contractors who were indicted by a Federal grand jury Wednesday on charges of fraud through bribery of six civilian employes of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

The suits are to recover the amounts of which the Government asserts it was defrauded, although the amounts were not specified.

Nathan Zuckerman and Max Newmark, partners in a New York concern, were named in one suit. Other suits named Harry Hanchrow of New York, Harry Milberg of Asbury Park, Samuel Weiner of Littlestown, Pa., and Sidney L. Quitman of Philadelphia.

The Government seeks a penalty of $2,000 from each of the defendants for "acts and transactions which constituted fraud," plus the amount the Government says it lost in the transactions.

The contractors, in the indictments returned Wednesday, were charged with paying the civilian employes for "using their influence" and their official positions in obtaining contracts for Army material.

Gets Induction Notice at 60.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Celebrating his 60th birthday anniversary, William Deitz, a railroad brakeman, received a notice from his draft board to report for induction. A second letter asked him to return the notice, which was meant for a nephew of the same name.

SUPPORT OF ZIONISTS PROMISED BY F.D.R.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 11 — (AP) President Roosevelt told the Zionist Organization of America today that "all feasible measures" were being adopted to lessen the sufferings of the persecuted Jews of Europe.

In a message to the organization's 46th annual convention, Mr. Roosevelt said, "I cannot but express my horror at the cruelties visited upon innocent peoples by the Axis authorities in the territories they occupy."

"The attitude of this government in regard to these atrocities was ably expressed by the Secretary of State in the statement he issued on Oct. 30, 1942," the message continued, "and I wish to emphasize that all feasible measures are being adopted to lessen the sufferings of the persecuted Jews of Europe.

"I am confident that the helpful contribution made by American citizens toward the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine will be continued."

WILLKIE ASKED WORLD VIEWS

Missouri GOP Wants Specific Ideas On Nine Post-War Problems

[By the Associated Press]

St. Louis, Sept. 11—Nine questions, asking Wendell Willkie for his specific views of post-war problems, have been addressed to the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee in a letter signed by Missouri State and national party officers, and Willkie promised to give his answers "off the record" before the end of the month.

Grover Dalton, chairman of the State committee, said Willkie promised in a telephone conversation to meet the group in St. Louis some time in September to answer the nine questions and any others on international or domestic issues.

The letter recalled that the Missouri delegation gave Willkie a large vote for nomination at the 1940 convention and declared, "We are not unfriendly now."

For "Best Interest"

"We are unanimously of the opinion that in the post-war world America should seek whatever arrangement of world affairs are in the best interest of America," the letter said.

"We seek enlightenment on method. We should like to have your considered views about this world when it is again at rest."

The questions:

1. Do you believe that the United States should become a member of a world supernational state? Would it place United States armed forces under control of the world state?

2. If you favor a world state, what would you do about nations that refuse to come in? Would you force them in by military means?

3. Do you believe in absolute freedom of international trade without restrictions to protect American standards of living?

4. Do you believe a world monetary system should be established, and if so, what relationship would it have to the American dollar?

5. Do you believe in the free and unrestricted movement of peoples? If so, how do you propose to prevent peoples from Asia . . . overrunning the United States?

What About Aliens?

6. Do you believe that it is desirable for America to permit flooding our country with alien individuals and alien ideas?

7. In what other respect do you envision the political and economic organization of "one world"?

8. Newspapers report you to have said that if the Republicans adopt a liberal platform they can win. What do you mean by a "liberal platform"? Be specific, please.

9. If you are not the Presidential nominee of the Republican party in 1944, will you actively support the nominee chosen by the Republican convention?

In New York, Willkie said that "most of the questions bear no relationship to reality but I'd be delighted to sit down with Chairman Dalton and his group to discuss them. My views on some of the questions are already very widely known."

'Democracy First' As Slogan Is Recommended By Wallace

Vice-President, Backing Ball Resolution, Expands Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" Into Seven

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 11—Vice-President Wallace submitted to the nation tonight the slogan, "Democracy First" in the peace to come.

"The battle cry, 'America First,' means that sooner or later we shall find ourselves alone, encircled and fighting against a hostile combination," he said.

"But the slogan 'Democracy First', intelligently followed up and vigorously applied, can lead to peace. As a matter of fact, it is only by applying the principlees of 'Democracy First' that we can have any change of lasting peace."

Rally For Ball Resolution

The Vice-President's speech was prepared for a Chicago Stadium rally sponsored by the Chicago United Nations Committee to Win the Peace, supporting the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill Senate Resolution for international post-war collaboration to preserve the peace.

He asserted that "freedom from want"—President Roosevelt enunciated four freedoms, of speech, of religion, from fear and from want—"must be the essence of the new declaration of freedom."

Wallace, however, expanded "freedom from want" into seven freedoms and said the first step toward getting them was for the Senate to pass the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution.

"Doesn't Go Far Enough"

"I am for the resolution (for a board to hear international disputes, a military force to prevent military aggression and other machinery) as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough," he said.

"There should be provision for joint action on the problem of unemployment and over-production due to international causes. There must be power to deal with those international cartels which are strangling production, competing unfairly or using methods which lead to war."

The Vice-President asserted that "isolationism is the screen behind which special privilege seeks to entrench its control," devoted a considerable part of his address to a denunciation of "monopolistic cartels" and said that "a people's peace is the gateway on the path to the century of the common man."

Wallace's "Seven Freedoms"

Wallace said he would "spell out" freedom from want this way:

1. Freedom from worry about a job.

2. Freedom from worry about a dependent and poverty-pinched old age.

3. Freedom from unnecessary worry about sickness and hunger.

4. Freedom from strife between workers and businessmen, between farmers and businessmen, and between workers and farmers.

5. Freedom from strife between the races and creeds.

6. Freedom from fear of bankruptcy caused by over-production of necessary materials.

7. Freedom for venture capital and for inventors of new ideas to expand production of needed goods without fear of repressive cartels, excessive taxation or excessive Government regulation.

"Above everything, we are fighting for peace," he said. "But the peace will not last long if it doesn't bring to the common man everywhere these seven freedoms."

"Common Man's" Objectives

The Vice-President listed "the immediate objectives of the common man" as follows:

"Hitler, Mussolini, and what they

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stand for must be wiped out as soon as possible. The time to dictate peace terms is when our armies are in Berlin and Tokyo.

"The international monopolists should be conspicuous by their absence at the peace table.

"The air space above this earth must be used to serve the needs of trade and travel for the common man.

". . . International organization can build permanent peace only by serving continually the needs of the common man everywhere for jobs, opportunity, health and security.

"Isolationism whether it be by stifled patents, cartel understandings. high tariffs, or any other method of restrictive greed, must continually be fought.

For "More Free Moving"

"Arrangements made by international cartels should be publicly recorded. . . . Free enterprise demands freer travel between the nations and less passport visa and custom foolishness. We need more free moving, enterprising businessmen and fewer secret agents and monopolists. Backward peoples everywhere must be educated by example for full production. . . ."

Wallace concluded with: "May wisdom and understanding guide our President and the ninety-six Senators as they try to make the dream of universal peace a reality."

Sidney Hillman's Proposal

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and chairman of the CIO committee on political action, declared only an economy of abundance "available to all men everywhere" can guarantee permanent peace.

He proposed that each free people must be permitted to fashion the form of government and economy best suited to its needs, and said there must be close and continued collaboration among the United Nations after victory.

America must oppose at home various grandiose plans for a new American imperialism, Hillman emphasized.

In an address prepared for the same rally, Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) said the United States "cannot afford another world war," declaring the nation's vital natural resources are beginning to run out and "there won't be enough left for another great war."

Text of Mr. Wallace's Main Points

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CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—An abbreviated text of Vice President Wallace's address before a meeting under the auspices of the Chicago United Nations Committee to Win the Peace follows:

Those of you who must read the McCormick press know the inevitable conflict is here. Now—not tomorrow. We shall soon know whether the common man shall have "democracy first," or whether under the smooth phrase "America first," the common man shall be robbed. Beautiful advertisements and slick editorials say "Let our soldiers come home to America as it used to be." What they are really saying is "Let us go back to normalcy, depressions, cartels and a war every twenty-five years."

In World War One, we fought to make the world safe for democracy. We failed, Hitler rose, and the Second World War came on because we were not sufficiently concerned with the plight of the common man the world over. We did not realize that economic democracy must be combined with political democracy or political democracy would die. Hitler exploited our failure to establish an economic democracy by starting World War Two. If we are to prevent a second Hitler and World War Three, we must be more daring than we were twenty-five years ago. We must fight not merely to make the world safe for democracy but to give democracy first place in the world. Some people say "America first." Under that slogan we can have only war, because under it envious, hungry peoples, the have-not nations with per capita resources less than one-fifth our own, will inevitably rise up to tear us down. The battle cry, "America first," means that sooner or later we shall find ourselves alone, encircled by and fighting against a hostile combination. But the slogan "democracy first," intelligently followed up and vigorously applied, can lead to peace. As a matter of fact, it is only by applying the principles of "democracy first" that we can have any chance of lasting peace.

Defines the Slogan

The slogan "democracy first" means the supremacy of freedom in both the economic and the political world. Freedom means respect for the dignity of the individual. No man should be free to take another man's freedom away from him. God gave every one of us certain rights. He gave all of us a world rich in soil and minerals. And to many of us he gave such scientific understanding that we know it is now possible to build health, comfort and happiness for everyone. If we plan right, there can be freedom from hunger and freedom from the fear of a poverty-stricken old age. The farmer can be free of his fear of impossibly low prices for what he sells and outrageously high prices for what he buys. The businessman can be free from the fear of those monopolies and international cartels which use unfair practices in buying from him, selling to him or competing with him.

In the world of modern technology the possibilities of abundant production are so great that it is only a question of time until we can bring the blessing of freedom from want to every one. Two hundred years ago freedom of discussion and freedom of religion meant more to people than freedom from want. Those were the days when men on the farm and in the workshop were only about one-tenth as efficient as they are today. There was little talk about freedom from want in those days because nearly every one thought scarcity was the will of God. Therefore, attention was centered on political freedom, on freedom of expression and freedom of religion, on the right to be secure in one's own home. With the old line Tories having things their own way in England and France, it was necessary to have a people's revolution to launch the idea of political freedom. We in the United States told the world what we were fighting for in the Declaration of Independence. Our first action after adopting the Constitution was to improve that Constitution by adding to it the Bill of Rights so as to make it certain that political democracy would always be the fundamental law of the United States. We shall never give up the freedom embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. But that freedom is not enough. Each age demands a new freedom. The time has come for a new declaration of freedom which adds to, and makes secure, in an age of airplanes, radio and abundance, the freedoms for which our fathers fought. Our new declaration must go on to cover freedoms we haven't got now but which we must have.

Seven Parts to Fourth Freedom

Three of the President's famous Four Freedoms deal with freedoms which we in the United States have long enjoyed. The Fourth Freedom which must be the essence of the new declaration of freedom is freedom from want, which I would spell out as follows:

1. Freedom from worry about a job.
2. Freedom from worry about a dependent and poverty-pinched old age.
3. Freedom from unnecessary worry about sickness and hunger.
4. Freedom from strife between workers and business men, between farmers and business men, and between workers and farmers.
5. Freedom from strife between the races and creeds.
6. Freedom from fear of bankruptcy caused by overproduction of necessary materials.
7. Freedom for venture capital and for inventors of new ideas to expand production of needed goods without fear of repressive cartels, excessive taxation or excessive Government regulation.

The first step toward getting the seven new freedoms is to pass through the Senate of the United States some such resolution as No. 114, which provides for the United States taking the initiative in calling meetings of the United Nations. This resolution looks toward a court or board to listen to international disputes, a military force to prevent military aggression, and the gradual addition of such other machinery as may be necessary. I am for the resolution as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. There should be provision for joint action on the problem of unemployment and overproduction due to international causes. There must be power to deal with those international cartels which are strangling production, competing unfairly or using methods which lead to war.

During the past two months Senators and Congressmen speaking on behalf of Resolution 114 have received a marvelous reception wherever they have gone. Next Tuesday Congress again takes up its duties. Ninety-six Senators and our President will determine what we are going to do about peace. Their action will largely depend on what they think you and millions like you are willing to do to get peace.

Timing Called Important

There is no time to be lost. Now is the time to strike while the war irons are hot. The war is costing us ten times what it should because the democracies were not prepared. The peace also will cost us ten times what it should if we do not begin preparing now. We can arrive at understandings now which we can't get next year. The memory of the airplanes, tanks, food and men from the United States is so recent and means so much to England, Russia and China that they can't help being grateful. In like manner we are impressed today by the skill of the British airmen, the tremendous drive of the Russian armies and the patience of the Chinese after six years of fighting a treacherous foe. Today we all face reality and are grateful for the help of friends. But tomorrow millions of us may forget, and curse Europe and Asia as the cause of our woes. All nations tomorrow will too easily slump back into the selfishness which makes peace merely an interlude to war.

Isolationism is the screen behind which special privilege seeks to entrench its control. When I say this, I am not talking about people who honestly believe the United States could isolate itself from the problems of the rest of the world. Certain of the people whom I have known personally have devoted their lives to the elimination of special privilege. Senator Norris, who fought more vigorously against special privilege than any man of his generation, was at one time an isolationist. But men of Senator Norris' insight and motivation sooner or later realize that not only are isolationism and special privilege theoretically the same thing but that the men who back isolationism in the economic world have a very keen interest in special privilege. Isolationism and special privilege spoke with equal force to produce the peace of Munich. Wherever isolationism is being pushed most vigorously, there in the background can usually be found, furnishing money and power, monopolistic cartels. These cartels are customarily seeking tariffs, quotas, subsidies or other governmental favors which are the breeding ground of isolationism.

Senator Ball, who is with me on this program here tonight, and who, as far as I am able to discover, has the same ideas on international monopoly as I, is a Republican. The difference between us is that he thinks the forces of monopoly are more likely to dominate the Democratic party, and I am sure that the same evil forces are in much greater danger of dominating the Republican party. Wherever these forces are found, our job is to fight them. Those groups which rule over economic empires have usurped the sovereignty of the people in international relations. We talk about a foreign policy based on reciprocal trade treaties and on open covenants openly arrived at with the advice of the Senate responsible to the people. This is good as far as it goes but the facts have not squared with the principle.

Tells of World "Freebooters"

In reality, much of our economic relationship with the rest of the world has been governed by a small group seeking to parcel out the resources and markets of the world so as to control production, prices, distribution and the very life blood of world industry. These cliques have their own international government by which they arrive at private quotas. Their emissaries are found in the foreign offices of many of the important nations of the world. They create their own system of tariffs and determine who will be given permission to produce, to buy and to sell. When I attack these monopolists, these creators of secret, super-government, I am not attacking business. I am speaking for business because the overwhelming majority of businessmen as well as practically all consumers are forced to pay tribute to these international freebooters. They talk about freer trade, but by dividing up world markets, restricting production, stifling investment, playing one nation against another, they have unwittingly fostered world depression and maintained economic feudalism. By eliminating competition, they have replaced true capitalism with the dead hand of monopoly. Pope Pius XI, thirteen years ago, spoke truly about these men when he said: "This concentration of power has led to a threefold struggle for domination. First, there is the struggle for dictatorship in the economic sphere itself; then, the fierce battle to acquire control of the State, so that its resources and authority may be abused in the economic struggles; finally, the clash between States themselves."

Let us not be deceived into thinking that attacks on cartels are attacks on American business. On the contrary, cartels are the greatest menace to the American business principles of free private enterprise and equal opportunity. Ask the American businessman who has felt the weight of monopoly, patent control and cartel oppression.

This whole matter takes on great practical importance as we consider the terms under which monopolists will obtain United States Government constructed war plants. These plants can be used to produce post-war abundance for the common man. The problem is whether the small businessmen are going to be elbowed to one side—whether free enterprise is to be smothered by monopolistic controls worked out by big businessmen holding Government ringside seats. Planning to give small business its full, practicable post-war share of war plant facilities and equal access to raw materials must begin at once. Otherwise there can be neither free enterprise nor full employment in the peace to come.

Common Man's Objectives

And now let us focus on the immediate objectives of the common man:

1. Hitler, Mussolini, and what they stand for, must be wiped out as soon as possible.
2. The time to dictate peace terms is when our armies are in Berlin and Tokyo.
3. The international monopolists should be conspicuous by their absence at the peace table.
4. The air space above this earth must be used to serve the needs of trade and travel for the common man. A proper degree of competition will insure the best service at the lowest cost. Government subsidies, if any, must be used to promote the common man's interest in trade and peace and not to preserve monopolies or to promote destructive international rivalries. If the airplane is to be an instrument of peace rather than an endless threat of war, there must be international cooperation.
5. International organization can build permanent peace only by serving continually the needs of the common man everywhere for jobs, opportunity, health and security.
6. Isolationism, whether it be by stifled patents, cartel understandings, high tariffs, or any other method of restrictive greed, must continually be fought.
7. Arrangements made by international cartels should be publicly recorded. The Department of State and Justice and the Patent Office must be continually alert to the possibility of secret agreements in addition to the written ones which should be on file.
8. Free enterprise demands freer travel between the nations and less passport, visa, and custom foolishness. We need more free moving, enterprising business men and fewer secret agents and monopolists.
9. Backward peoples everywhere must be educated by examples for full production. Free enterprise thoughtfully planned will result in power projects on the Danube, irrigation works in India, flood control in China, and as a result of it all, the common man in every country will prosper, jobs will be created in Chicago and Detroit, and there will be a better market for the Iowa farmer right here at

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home. Such self-liquidating projects will not be gifts of the United States, but we can furnish engineering services and finance sales of machinery.

Senate Resolution 114 is a step toward a people's peace. A people's peace is the gateway on the path to the century of the common man. In the century of the common man Rule No. 1 is the full use of all natural resources on a sustained basis. Rule No. 2 is full use of all technologies. Rule No. 3 is to use these resources and technologies so that everyone working in hope can come every night to a peaceful rest in the expectation of another day of hopeful work tomorrow.

How to Keep Standard of Living

The common man will not let the Governments, corporations and cartels of the world rest until these three rules are fulfilled. America cannot do this job by herself, because in such case her standard of living, so far above the rest of the world, may bring on envy and finally war. America's only safety and guarantee of high living standards is in world-wide full use of natural resources, and a world-wide rise in living standards as rapid as her own.

There is certain to be revolution until the seven freedoms are obtained and the three rules are fulfilled. The only question is the speed of the revolution and whether it will be peaceful or violent. The returning soldiers and war workers will not tolerate bread lines, closed factories and bursting grain elevators after the style of 1930-32. Leadership will arise. If it be of the thoughtless or demagogic Nazi type, there are troubled days ahead. Monopolies which finance demagogues to cut the throat of progress and to despoil labor are playing with a fire which will burn down their own houses.

And so I ask all the potential leaders of agriculture, business and labor to take counsel with themselves and with the politicians. Time will not wait. The breath of the future is on us as it has never been before. We cannot escape. The day about which the prophets and seers of many nations have dreamed for 3,000 years is rapidly approaching. May wisdom and understanding guide our President and the ninety-six Senators as they try to make the dream of universal peace a reality.

PRESS CUTS WORDS TO SAVE NEWSPRINT

Dwight Perrin Tells of Wide Reduction in Use of Comics,

Society and Financial News

PRICE HAILS NEWSPAPERS

SEP 11 1943

He Tells The Associated Press Group Present Voluntary Code Has Proved 'Virile'

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Methods used by many newspapers to save newsprint paper were detailed today at the wartime conference of The Associated Press Managing Editors Association.

Dwight Perrin of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin reported that there had been widespread reductions in the space or wordage given comic strips and society, financial and sports news.

There had been a "firm pruning" of the news report, he added, but "a commendable effort has been made everywhere to save the important general news and local space at the expense of somewhat less necessary departments." He also stated that "every paper seems wide open to generous treatment" of news concerning men and women in the armed services.

Mr. Perrin's report was based on information he received from managing editors of thirty-nine newspapers of more than 50,000 circulation.

Arthur Moore of the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph told of similar changes disclosed in questionnaires filled out by executives of sixty newspapers of less than 50,000 circulation.

He reported that the majority had reduced space accorded to church news, "handouts" from Government agencies, and general suburban and county news, while fourteen were stressing sharp editing and terse writing.

He also related that many had reduced society, sports and market stories and had cut or eliminated such features as menus and serial fiction and such specialized copy as radio logs and automobile and real estate sections. He said forty-five papers had reduced the size of their comic strips.

The space saving steps were taken after the Government cut down the supply of newsprint to the newspapers.

George W. Healy Jr., of The New Orleans Times-Picayune, was elected chairman of The Associated Press Managing Editor's Association succeeding Basil Walters of The Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribue. W. R. Arnold of The Milwaukee Journal was chosen vice-chairman. The association, at its closing session, also adopted by a rising unanimous vote a resolution which said:

a resolution which said:

"The Associated Press Managing Editors' Association hereby resolves that Associated Press staff men overseas have done a magnificent job in giving newspapers the finest news coverage of any war in history, exemplifying the highest quality of initiative, courage and devotion."

Message to War Writers

The resolution asked that the management forward a message of appreciation, admiration and best wishes to the war correspondents.

Elected members of the association's executive committee were Messrs. Healy and Arnold, Russ Stewart of The Chicago Times; W. T. Christian of The Richmond (Va.) News-Leader, Ben Reese of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Edward Lindsay of The Decatur (Ill.) Herald-Review, H. D. Paulson of The Fargo (N. D.) Forum, John O'Connell Jr. of The Bangor (Me.) Daily News, C. Walter McCarty of The Indianapolis News, R. H. McCaw of THE NEW YORK TIMES, R. W. Simpson of The Tampa (Fla.) Tribune, Stanley P. Barnett of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, Paul S. Walcott of The Greenfield (Mass.) Recorder-Gazette, John H. Carter of The Lancaster (Pa.) New Era, L. D. Hotchkiss of The Los Angeles Times, B. M. McKelway of The Washington Star, William Steven of The Tulsa Tribune, Fred Gaertner Jr. of The Detroit News, Charles B. Welch of The Tacoma News-Tribune, J. P. Miller of The Savannah (Ga.) News and Press, and A. Y. Aronson of The Louisville Times.

Price Addresses Editors

Meanwhile, Byron Price, director of censorhsip, expressed to the managing editors' meeting today "the appreciation and commendation of the Government for this great service" which they had rendered in voluntary cooperation under the wartime censorship code.

"As for the future," he said, "I cannot help feeling that your patriotic solicitude will continue to safeguard voluntary censorship.

"By carrying to a conclusion what you have so well begun, you will hasten the day when all censorship will come to its unlamented end."

"Of the many conflicts of interest which arise inevitably in wartime," Mr. Price went on, "one of the most troublesome is in the field of public information. On the one hand is the military, schooled in the strategic value of secrecy and inclined to subordinate all else to the prosecution of armed combat. On the other hand are those agencies, including the press, which are dedicated to the preservation of certain civil rights, among them the right of free citizens to be informed.

"It is not difficult to justify either of these positions, when they are considered separately. The military has, in a certain sense, a directive which supersedes all other directives, namely, to win the war and preserve the life of the nation. The press, on its part, has a traditional obligation to keep national life on a plane which will make it worth preserving.

"Thus sound public policy, in wartime, cannot escape certain major readjustments which will bring together, under a working arrangement, conflicting viewpoints."

The voluntary censorship code represented such an adjustment, Mr. Price said, and as such was a "virile, aggressive force for victory."

NEW HAVEN SOLDIER KILLED

SEP 11 1943

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11—(AP) Pvt. Ralph S. Nargi of 44 Olive street, New Haven, Conn., was injured fatally yesterday at Ft. Knox, the public relations officer announced, in a collision of a half track and an Army truck. The accident occurred during routine training maneuvers.

22 LOST IN CRASH OF 2 FORTS IN GULF

SEP 11 1943

ALEXANDRIA, La., Sept. 11 —(AP) Twenty-two members of the crews of two Flying Fortresses from the Alexandria air base, which crashed over the Gulf of Mexico late yesterday, are presumed lost, the base public relations officer said today.

The two giant planes plunged into the gulf about 40 miles southeast of Galveston, Tex., after colliding in the air, the announcement said. Navy craft and Army planes searching the area failed to find any survivors.

Yank Fiddles as Rome Burns

OMAHA, Sept. 11 (AP).—One Yank really fiddled while Rome burned during the first bombing assault on the Italian capital, Captain Harry R. Burrell, of Omaha, pilot of a bomber in the raid, wrote his parents. "After bombs were on their way down into Rome, one of the boys left his waist gun long enough to pick up a violin he had borrowed from the Red Cross and offered a rendition of 'Yankee Doodle.' So history repeated itself —and he fiddled while Rome burned," Captain Burrell said.

L.I.Flyer,4 Others Dies inCrash

SAN MARCOS, Tex., Sept. 11 (UP).—Authorities at the San Marcos Army Air Forces Navigation School announced today that five men had been killed in the crash of a twin-engined training plane near Ashland, Kan. The dead included Second Lieutenant Gordon W. Scott, twenty-six-year-old navigation instructor, of 248-29 Eighty-eighth Road, Bellerose, L. I.

Archbishop Deplores Nazi Power In Rome

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 11 (AP). The news that German armed forces have occupied Rome and taken the Vatican "under their 'protection' fills every honest citizen with a sense of fear and foreboding," the Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey, Archbishop of the San Antonio archdiocese, said today.

"Neither neutrality nor religion means anything to Nazi leaders," he said. "The fate of the Vatican and of the world rests as never before on the courage and strength of our armed forces. May God be with us."

FOUR KILLED IN CRASH

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif., Sept. 11.—(AP) Capt James F. Downing, 25, Arlington, Mass., and three other Army fliers were killed yesterday in the crash of their advanced training plane near La Jolla, Calif., Hamilton Field reported today. The twin-engined plane plunged to earth after striking a sleeve target cable attached to another plane.

ADD LONDON-ITALIAN RAIDS

SEP 11 1943

HITLER TOLD THE GERMAN NATION THAT THE ITALIAN SURRENDER WAS OF SLIGHT IMPORTANCE AND THAT THE "RING OF STEEL FORGED BY THE GERMAN HOME FRONT WILL NEVER BREAK."

"WE MAY HAVE TO CEDE SOME TERRITORY," HITLER CONCEDED, THEN DECLARED THE GERMAN ARMY WOULD BE ABLE TO GUARD THE NATION FROM ALL ASSAULTS EXCEPT THE BRITISH-AMERICAN BOMBING ATTACKS.

"BUT," HE SAID, "TECHNICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL MEANS ARE GROWING WHICH WILL NOT ONLY BREAK THE ENEMY'S AIR ATTACKS FOREVER, BUT WILL RETALIATE WITH OTHER AND MORE EFFECTIVE MEANS."

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HITLER SWORE THAT THE "TREACHERY" OF PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO'S GOVERNMENT IN DESERTING ITS AXIS PARTNER TO MAKE PEACE WITH THE ALLIES WOULD BE AVENGED BY "HARD MEASURES", AND HE DENOUNCED PREMIER BADOGLIO AND KING VITTORIO EMANUEL EQUALLY FOR THEIR ACTION. UP UNTIL A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED, BOTH HAD GIVEN ASSURANCES OF CONTINUED ITALIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR, HE INSISTED. SEP 11 1943

WHEREABOUTS OF BADOGLIO AND THE KING WERE A MYSTERY TODAY. STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES QUOTED THE SVENSKA DAGBLADET AS REPORTING THAT BADOGLIO WAS IN SICILY AND THAT PALERMO WOULD BE THE SEAT OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, FOLLOWING ROME'S CAPITULATION TO THE GERMANS.

BERLIN BROADCASTS INSISTED THAT VITTORIO HAD ABDICATED IN FAVOR OF CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO. THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE ZURICH NEWSPAPER DIE TAT QUOTED BERLIN OFFICIALS AS SAYING THAT NOT A SINGLE MEMBER OF THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT OR OF THE ROYAL HOUSE WERE STILL IN ROME.

IN MADRID, ITALIAN TRAVELERS SAID IT WAS LIKELY THAT HITLER WOULD GET VITTORIO MUSSOLINI, SON OF BENITO, TO HEAD THEIR PROPOSED PUPPET ITALIAN FASCIST REGIME IF THEY ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF HIS FATHER, REPORTED TO BE A PRISONER IN ITALIAN HANDS. IN HIS SPEECH YESTERDAY HITLER PROFESSED UNDYING ADMIRATION AND AFFECTION FOR THE FALLEN DUCE.

IN SEIZING ROME, THE GERMANS, ACCORDING TO A BERLIN BROADCAST, ALSO HAVE "ASSUMED PROTECTION OF VATICAN CITY."

(APPARENTLY THE GERMANS HAD NOT INTERFERED WITH THE VATICAN RADIO STATION, AS IT BROADCAST A STATEMENT LAST NIGHT IN WHICH GERMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS ASSERTED THAT THE NAZI GOVERNMENT WAS ATTEMPTING TO "DE-CHRISTIANIZE" THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THAT "CHURCH SERVICES ARE BEING MADE MORE DIFFICULT AND ARE STILL BEING OBSTRUCTED IN MANY PLACES.")

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ADD LONDON - ITALY (O'QUINN) XXX PRICE

REUTERS QUOTED A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH AS DECLARING THAT ALBANIA AND MONTENEGRO HAD PROCLAIMED THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM ITALY.

A REPORT REACHING ISTANBUL INDICATED THAT THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE DID NOT CATCH GERMAN TROOPS IN THE BALKANS COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE. A NEUTRAL SOURCE THERE SAID THAT THE GERMANS THREW A GUARD AROUND THE ITALIAN BARRACKS AT ATHENS A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE ARMISTICE WAS ANNOUNCED.

DISPATCHES FROM MADRID SAID THAT ITALIAN TROOPS HAD FOUGHT THE GERMANS IN THE SUBURBS OF ROME FOR SEVERAL HOURS YESTERDAY BEFORE AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED WHEREBY NAZI TROOPS WERE TO OCCUPY THE GERMAN EMBASSY, THE ROME RADIO STATION AND THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

GEN.CALVI DI BERGOLO, THE ITALIAN KING'S SON-IN-LAW, HAS BEEN NAMED ITALIAN COMMANDER OF ROME WITH A SINGLE DIVISION OF ITALIAN TROOPS PLACED AT HIS DISPOSAL TO MAINTAIN ORDER, THE GERMANS SAID.

A SWISS DISPATCH FROM THE ITALIAN FRONTIER SAID THAT ALL OF LOMBARDY, IN NORTHERN ITALY, WAS IN GERMAN HANDS EXCEPT THE CITIES OF VARESE AND COMO. SWISS REPORTS ALSO DECLARED THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAD OCCUPIED ALL PRINCIPAL POSTS ALONG THE SWISS-FRENCH FRONTIER AND THAT ALL RAILROAD TRAFFIC HAD BEEN SUSPENDED.

THE AEGEAN ISLAND OF SAMOS, OCCUPIED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE ITALIANS SINCE THE FIRST PART OF THE ITALIAN-GREEK WAR, HAS BEEN RETURNED TO GREEK SOVEREIGNTY, ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING MARITIME CIRCLES

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IN ISTANBUL. THE REPORT SAID THE ITALIANS VOLUNTARILY TURNED THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ISLAND OVER TO GREEK AUTHORITIES FOLLOWING THE ARMISTICE.

THE BEST MILITARY OPINION IN LONDON WAS THAT HITLER HAD ONLY NINE DIVISIONS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ITALY, INCLUDING THE 16TH PANZER DIVISION, A NEW EDITION OF THE OLD 16TH WHICH FELL BEFORE THE RUSSIANS SS STALINGRAD. THE NEW ONE IS BELIEVED TO BE ONLY PARTLY ARMORED.

RADIO FRANCE IN ALGIERS SAID THE ALLIED FLEET HAD APPEARED IN THE IONIAN SEA. MADRID DISPATCHES REPORTED ADDITIONAL ALLIED LANDINGS IN SARDINIA AND SAID CORSICA, NOW IN ITALIAN HANDS, IS WAITING FOR THE ALLIES TO COME.

THERE WERE REPORTS THAT THE ITALIAN FORCES STRANDED IN YUGOSLAVIA WERE IN A TIGHT SPOT. THE ZAGREB RADIO SAID THAT CROAT TROOPS ARE FIGHTING HARD AGAINST ITALIANS ON THE DALMATIAN COAST FROM SIBENIK, A YUGOSLAV SEACOAST CITY ACROSS THE ADRIATIC FROM THE ITALIAN PORT OF ANCONA, TO KOTOR, 35 MILES NORTH OF THE YUGOSLAV-ALBANIAN BORDER.

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GERMAN AND CROAT TROOPS OCCUPIED SPLIT AND THE ITALIAN GARRISON AT ZARA CAPITULATED, THE ZAGREB RADIO ADDED.

THE POPULATION IN MANY CENTERS DESTROYED MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND TURNED AGAINST THE ITALIANS BEFORE THE NAZI TROOPS ARRIVED AND LEAFLETS WERE DISTRIBUTED ALONG THE WHOLE COAST BY PLANES TELLING THE PEOPLE TO RESIST AND HARASS THE ITALIANS, THE BROADCAST WHICH WAS HEARD IN SWITZERLAND DECLARED.

(THE BRITISH RADIO RECORDED BY CBS SAID THAT YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS HAD JOINED ITALIAN TROOPS IN "BITTER FIGHTING" AGAINST GERMAN TROOPS IN THE VICINITY OF KOTOR. THE BROADCAST DECLARED THAT SOME OF THE ITALIANS HAD WITHDRAWN TO THE MOUNTAINS OF MONTENEGRO AND REPORTED THAT "BULGARIAN RESERVES HAVE BEEN SENT TO CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN YUGOSLAVIA TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE ITALIAN FORCES.")

EZ725PEW

ADD LONDON - AERIAL XXX FRANCE

BOMBING RESULTS WERE GOOD ON ALL TARGETS, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

RETURNING FLIERS REPORTED THAT THE BEAUMONT AIRFIELD, WHICH TODAY RECEIVED ITS FOURTH BLASTING FROM MEDIUM BOMBERS, WAS NOW VIRTUALLY USELESS TO THE ENEMY.

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CREWMEN ON THE LE TRAIT MISSION REPORTED THEY ADDED MUCH DAMAGE TO THAT INFLICTED IN THE RAID OF AUG.4, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED THEN AS THE "MOST PERFECT PRECISION BOMBING TO DATE."

LIEUT. WARREN C.LOWE OF BROOKFIELD,MO., CO-PILOT OF A SHIP ON THE LE TRAIT RAID, GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF HOW TWO NAZI FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED:

"SEVENTEEN OF THEM FLEW AHEAD AND ABOVE OUR FORMATION, BUT BEFORE THEY COULD GET DOWN ON US SPITFIRES TORE INTO THEM AND STOPPED THEM FROM MAKING A PASS AT US. I SAW ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 GO DOWN SPINNING, BURNING THREE MINUTES LATER. ANOTHER WENT SPINNING DOWN OUT OF CONTROL."

RETURNING CREWS SAID THEY NOTED MANY GUTTED BUILDINGS AROUND THE SHIPYARDS. LIEUTENANT H.H.HEATH OF LODGE POLE,NEB., NAVIGATOR-BOMBER ON THE "MURDER INC." SAID "WE GOT A FEW BUILDINGS WE MISSED LAST TIME." " " "

"THE BOMBS I SAW HIT A LONG LINE OF BUILDINGS AND THE WHOLE AREA

30.24-8315

SEEMED TO BE DEMOLISHED QUICKLY," SAID LT.RICHARD B.CURTIS OF PITTSBURG,TEX., BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR ON ANOTHER MARAUDER AND SGT. JOSEPH B.MAUEL (199 NORTH RITCHARD ST) NEW YORK, WAIST-GUNNER ON THE "FLAK BAIT" SAID HE SAW A BIG POWER HOUSE HIT.

LT.CHARLES E.CRANE (2122 EUSTION ST) SAN ANTONIO,TEX., PILOT OF THE "SAN ANTONIO ROSE" ON HIS 12TH MISSION OVER ENEMY TERRITORY SAID THE BEAUMONT ATTACK "WAS THE MOST PERFECT I'VE FLOWN."

"NOT A SINGLE BOMB LANDED OUTSIDE THE TARGET," DECLARED SGT. JO HAVRILLA, HUNHALL, PA., TURRET-GUNNER ON THE "HAKANLEA 11."

LT.M.E.PARKITSON (429 ASHLEY ST.) TAFT,CAL., PILOT OF THE "SKY FLOOZIE" EXPLAINED THAT SEVERAL NAZI FIGHTERS, WERE CAUGHT IN THE PROCESS OF LANDING JUST AS THE BOMBS POURED DOWN ON THE FIELD.

"WHAT A MESS WAS LEFT," HE COMMENTED.

SPITFIRE AND TYPHOON PLANES, ETC., PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

EZ1135PEW

LONDON, SEPT.11-(AP)-SPITFIRE AND TYPHOON PLANES ATTACKED GERMAN VESSELS OFF THE FRENCH COAST TODAY, DAMAGING ONE AND SETTING FIRE TO ANOTHER, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TONIGHT.

MOSQUITO FIGHTERS, FROM A POLISH SQUADRON, SHOT DOWN FIVE ENEMY PLANES OVER THE BAY OF BISCAY WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A PLANE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, ADDING THAT "FURTHER ENEMY AIRPLANES WERE DOWNED BY TYPHOONS OVER FRANCE."

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ONE ALLIED FIGHTER WAS REPORTED MISSING.

B524PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE VATICAN RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION THAT ANCIENT ST. PETER'S HAD BEEN CLOSED FOR THE LAST THREE DAYS AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT THE APPROACHES TO VATICAN CITY HAD "FOR CERTAIN" REASONS ALSO BEEN STRICTLY CONTROLLED TO PREVENT PEOPLE ENTERING VATICAN TERRITORY, BUT THAT POPE PIUS XII HAS CKCPTINUED AUDIENCES "OF GREAT IMPORTANCE."

CH1043AEW

LONDON, SEPT 11-(AP)-THE GERMANS DECLARED IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TODAY THAT THE ITALIAN NAVAL BASE OF POLA ON THE YUGOSLAV SIDE OF THE ADRIATIC AND THE ISLAND OF RHODES IN THE DODECANESE HAD SURRENDERED TO THE NAZIS.

THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN IN A BROADCAST ADDED THAT "THE MAJOR PART OF THE ITALIAN PENINSULA IS UNDER THE CONTROL OF GERMAN ARMED FORCES."

"OUR TROOPS HAVE MARCHED INTO MILAN, TURIN AND PADUA," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

GRIM FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS AGAINST AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES IN THE SALERNO AREA, IT ADDED. IT CLAIMED A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK HAD REGAINED SOME TERRITORY.

A HEAVY CRUISER, A 9,000-TON TRANSPORT AND SIX LARGE LANDING BOATS WERE SUNK BY NAZI DIVE BOMBERS DURING THE INITIAL SALERNO LANDINGS, THE GERMANS CLAIMED, AND ADDED THAT MANY OTHER VESSELS WERE DAMAGED.

RN1026AEW

LONDON,SEPT.11-(AP)-A DNB BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TODAY SAID AMERICAN TROOPS HAD MADE A NEW LANDING ON THE SORRENTO PENINSULA SOUTH OF NAPLES.

MJ1040AEW

1943

BY E.C.DANIEL

LONDON, SEPT.11-(AP)-EUROPE, WHOSE VERY FATE ONCE VIRTUALLY REVOLVED ON ADOLF HITLER'S WORD, GENERALLY RECEIVED THE DEFLATED FUEHRER'S LATEST SPEECH YESTERDAY IN SIGNIFICANT SILENCE, BUT THE LONDON TIMES TODAY WARNED BRITONS NOT TO UNDERRATE THE FORCE OF HIS APPEAL TO THE GERMAN SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE.

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EVEN THE SENSITIVE EARS OF THE CONTINENT'S NEUTRALS SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN TUNED, NOT TO THE UTTERANCES OF THE GERMAN LEADER, BUT TO THE THUNDER OF DOOM ROLLING OVER HITLER'S EUROPEAN FORTRESS FROM SO MANY QUARTERS.

BY TONIGHT NOT A SINGLE LINE OF NOTABLE COMMENT ON HITLER'S 16-MINUTE, HASTILY-SPOKEN DENUNCIATION OF CAPITULATED ITALY'S "TREACHERY" HAD REACHED LONDON FROM THE CONTINENT. THERE WAS NO POLITE APPLAUSE FROM SPAIN; NO CAREFULLY NEUTRAL ANALYSIS FROM SWITZERLAND; NO QUAVERINGS FROM ANY QUARTERS--AS IN THE PAST.

NONE WAS QUIETER THAN HIS SATELLITES OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, WHOSE SPINES THE SPEECH WAS INTENDED TO STIFFEN.

THE BUDAPEST RADIO BROADCAST A PREPARED TEXT OF THE REACTION IN HUNGARY, WHICH CAREFULLY SPECIFIED THAT IT WAS AS "GIVEN THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB."

THE BUDAPEST ANNOUNCER, READING QUICKLY, SAID, "HUNGARIAN PUBLIC OPINION RECEIVED THE FUEHRER'S SPEECH WITH RESPECT AND ADMIRED ITS INTERESTING PARTS. HUNGARY VIEWS THE EVENTS CALMLY AND PURSUES HER NATIONAL POLICY."

PREMIER NICHOLAS KALLAY HAS OUTLINED THAT POLICY AS NON-BELLIGERENCY. THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, FURTHERMORE, HAS FOR A LONG TIME WORKED TO KEEP THE BEST OF RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

BRITISH COMMENTATORS, EXCEPT FOR THE TIMES MADE THEIR REMARKS BRIEF AND CONTEMPTUOUSLY TO THE POINT.

"TIRED, HELPLESS, EXHAUSTED," WAS THE WAY THE LONDON SKETCH DESCRIBED HITLER. "THE BITTEREST SPEECH OF HIS CAREER," SAID THE DAILY EXPRESS. "I WAS TRICKED," THE LONDON TELEGRAPH PARAPHRASED HITLER AS SAYING.

THE TIMES, IN AN EDITORIAL, DECLARED THE GERMAN LEADER'S ADDRESS HIS FIRST IN SIX MONTHS, LEFT NO DOUBT THAT THE GERMANS INTEND TO FIGHT STRONGLY TO MAINTAIN THEIR HOLD ON ITALY AND THAT THE CAPTURE OF ROME SUGGESTS THEY PLAN A DEFENSE IN THAT AREA.

"IT WAS THE MOST DIRECT OF HITLER'S SPEECHES," THE TIMES WROTE. "HE LIED ABOUT THE ORIGINS OF THE WAR, BUT EVEN THEN HE DID NOT INDULGE IN SPASMS OF SELF-PITY XXX ALMOST HIS ONLY PROMISE WAS HIS ASSERTION THAT GERMANY WOULD BE AVENGED FOR THE AIR RAIDS XXX. SO FAR AS WORDS CAN SPUR THE GERMANS TO FRESH EFFORTS IT CANNOT BE IGNORED.

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GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS SPENT THE DAY EMBROIDERING THE FUEHRER'S THEME OF THE "TREACHERY" OF ITALY. THEY OBVIOUSLY WERE AWARE THAT HITLER'S DISPIRITED TONE HAD CARRIED TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. DNB ANNOUNCED THAT HITLER WAS SURROUNDED BY "THE GENTLEMEN OF HIS STAFF" AND THAT HE LOOKED "EXTREMELY HEALTHY" AND THAT "HIS ELAN AND VITALITY WERE VERY MARKED" AS HE SPOKE.

PERSONS IN STOCKHOLM, WHO HAVE BEEN LISTENING TO HITLER'S SPEECHES FOR YEARS, COMMENTED THAT YESTERDAY'S SPEECH WAS OBVIOUSLY INTENDED

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30.24-8317

TO INSPIRE GERMAN CONFIDENCE BUT THAT IT TURNED OUT TO BE THE WEAKEST ORATORICAL EFFORT OS HIS CAREER. IT WAS EVEN WEAKER, IN THEIR ESTIMATION, THAN HIS HEROS DAY SPEECH LAST FEBRUARY.

EZ1141PEW

AT A U.S. AIR FORCE BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT.11-(AP)-MAJ.GEN. IRA C.EAKER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY AIR FORCE, AND FIVE OTHER ARMY AIR FORCE OFFICERS WERE PRESENTED WITH THE LEGION OF MERIT IN A DECORATION CEREMONY TODAY. TEN OTHER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE COMMANDS AND THE RAF RECEIVED AWARDS.

EAKER AND BRIG.GEN.FRED L.ANDERSON, CHIEF OF THE EIGHTH BOMBER COMMAND, WERE CITED FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES."

OTHERS WHO RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT WERE COL.WALDINE W. MESSMORE OF SHREVEPORT,LA., COL.L.V.SWEETSER OF WAKEFIELD,MASS., LIEUT.COL. ALFRED H.VONLOHNITZ OF MOUNT PLEASANT, S.C., CAPT.H.B. WESLEY OF 16526 SHERMAN WAY, VAN NUYS,CALIF., AND LIEUT. ROBERT H.SHAFER OF 125 MILLER ST., MT.CLEMENS,MICH.

PRESENTED WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES WERE COL.JACK WOOD, LIEUT.COL.WILLIAM E.BUCK OF SAN ANTONIO,TEX., SGT.MICHAEL AROOTH OF SPRINGFIELD,MASS., SGT.ROY L.SCHELLIN OF BRAINERD, MINN., AND LIEUT. AUGUST V.GEGENARO OF HAMDEN,CONN.

BRIG.GEN.ORVILLE ANDERSON OF ALEXANDRIA,VA., OF THE EIGHTH BOMBER COMMAND AND COL.C.B.BUBB OF LEAVENWORTH,KAN., ON THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS STAFF RECEIVED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE RAF WERE DECORATED WITH AMERICAN MEDALS.

EZ1141PEW

(NR) AT A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLA[illegible]EPT 10-(AP)-LIEUTENANT FRANK A.VISUALL OF BOONTON,N.J., WAS B[illegible]RDIER OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "SHORT STRIDE, III" WHICH TOOK PART YESTERDAY IN A RAID ON BEAUMONT, FRANCE.

HE SAID HE THOUGHT HIS BOMBS HIT THE TARGET AND ADDED, "THE DARNED GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE VERY EAGER--AND THEY CAME THROUGH THEIR OWN FLAK AND OUR P47 ESCORT IN AN EFFORT TO GET US, BUT TO NO AVAIL."

Q746AEW

ADD STOCKHOLM (COLBURN) xxxEMILIA

EVERYTHING NORTH OF A LINE EXTENDING FROM THE FRENCH RIVIERA TO THE ADRIATIC SEA IS FULLY UNDER GERMAN CONTROL ALTHOUGH ITALIAN GARRISONS STILL HOLD SOME POSITIONS IN THE ALPS AND SOME TOWNS, THE GERMANS TOLD THE CORRESPONDENTS.

THE SPOKESMEN DECLARED THAT GERMANY WOULD CONTINUE HER "ELASTIC DEFENSE" OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT WHILE FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL CONSOLIDATES HIS POSITIONS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

THE DISPATCHES SAID THAT POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY WAS MOUNTING IN THE BALKANS AS THE RESULT OF ITALY'S SURRENDER AND THAT NAZI COMMANDERS HAD SHIFTED THEIR FORCES THERE AND WERE CONTINUING TO TAKE OVER ITALIAN MANNED GARRISONS.

A BUDAPEST DISPATCH SAID THE REGENT NICHOLAS HORTHY CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH FORMER PRIME MINISTER STEFAN BETHLEN AND OTHER FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. DETAILS OF THE DISCUSSIONS WERE NOT DISCLOSED, BUT THE CONFERENCE CAME IN THE MIDST OF NEW ATTEMPTS TO PERSUADE THE

1943

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO BREAK WITH THE AXIS.

ANOTHER BUDAPEST DISPATCH STATED THAT BULGARIA HAD EXPERIENCED NEW DISORDERS AND EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT BULGARIAN TROOPS WOULD REFUSE TO FIGHT THE ITALIANS IF GERMANY SHOULD SEEK THEIR ASSISTANCE IN ITALY.

KN1204AEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT.11-(AP)-THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT FORMALLY REJECTED GERMANY'S CONTENTION THAT SWEDISH FISHERMEN WERE AT FAULT WHEN NAZI MINESWEEPERS SANK TWO FISHING BOATS OFF THE DANISH COAST AUG.25, CAUSING THE DEATH OF A DOZEN SWEDES.

THE GERMAN REPLY TO THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE'S PROTEST HAD CHARGED THAT THE FISHERMEN WERE OPERATING IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS WHICH THE NAZIS HAD DECLARED BLOCKADED AND THAT THE PRESENCE OF THE FISHING BOATS IN THOSE WATERS CONSTITUTED AN ACT OF "SUPPORT FOR GERMANY'S ENEMIES."

SWEDEN'S FORMAL REBUTTAL MADE A GENERAL DENIAL OF THE GERMAN ALLEGATIONS. THE FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSED, HOWEVER, THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDERWAY WITH BERLIN TO SAFEGUARD FISHING RIGHTS AND PREVENT REPETITION OF THE INCIDENT.

EZ1203AEW

SEP 11 1943

A86

BERN, SEPT 11-(AP)-A CHIASSO, Switzerland, DISPATCH TO THE LUGANO NEWSPAPER, LIBRA STAMPA, IN AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO HAD BEEN KILLED SEPT. 9.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES WERE NOT KNOWN BUT ADDED THAT ON THE SAME DAY THERE WAS FIGHTING IN ROME BETWEEN ITALIAN AND GERMAN SOLDIERS.

ME753AEW

MADRID, SEPT.11-(AP)-SPANISH NAVAL AUTHORITIES RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM THE BALEARIC ISLANDS TODAY THAT IT WAS THE ITALIAN BATTLESHIP ROMA WHICH WAS SUNK BY GERMAN BOMBERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE AUTHORITIES SAID 25 WOUNDED SAILORS FROM THE ROMA WERE HOSPITALIZED IN MALLORCA.

WM243PEW

BARCELONA, SPAIN, SEPT 11-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM PALMA DE MALLORCA, IN SPAIN'S BALEARIC ISLANDS, SAID TODAY THAT 12 UNITS OF THE ITALIAN FLEET HAD ARRIVED THERE.

SEP 11 1943 BZ812AEW

LA LIMEA, SPAIN, SEPT 11-(AP)-A CHECK OF GIBRALTAR RESIDENTS AVAILABLE ON THIS SIDE OF THE BORDER TODAY INDICATED THAT LAST NIGHT'S REPORT THAT SIX ITALIAN WARSHIPS HAD ENTERED GIBRALTAR BAY YESTERDAY WAS NOT CORRECT.

THE ONLY SHIPS VISIBLE IN THE BAY TODAY WERE THE U.S. BATTLESHIP TEXAS, A NUMBER OF SMALLER ALLIED CRAFT AND 25 ALLIED MERCHANTMEN.

G1119AEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY ASHORE NEAR SALERNO (NO DATE GIVEN) --BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES BELONGING TO GENERAL MARK W. CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY WERE DIGGING IN TONIGHT WITH THE SITUATION WELL IN CONTROL AFTER A RATHER ROUGH LANDING IN THE EARLY MORNING.

THE DISEMBARKING PARTIES FOUND GERMANS AWAITING THEM IN THE ITALIAN POSITIONS TO WHICH THE NAZIS HAD MOVED FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PREMIER BADOGLIO HAD SURRENDERED.

THE ITALIANS HAVE ALREADY STARTED FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN SOME

30.24-8319

SECTORS AND THE GERMANS HAVE TAKEN A NUMBER OF ITALIAN PRISONERS.

I ARRIVED ON THE BEACH THIS MORNING AND SAW HOW WELL THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES HAD FOUGHT AND PUSHED INWARD.

I CAME ASHORE WITH MEMBERS OF THE LIASON MISSION OF GENERAL CLARK'S HEADQUARTERS AND WITH THEM TOURED MANY BEACHES AND WENT AS FAR INLAND AS POSSIBLE.

WHEN I ARRIVED AT THE BEACHES I FOUND ROADS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED THROUGH THE SANDS WITH THE AID OF CHICKEN-COOP LIKE WIRE AND BURLAP BAG MATERIAL. THE BEACHES WERE FILLED WITH SOLDIERS WORKING WAIST DEEP IN WATERS OF THE BAY UNLOADING SUPPLIES AND WAR EQUIPMENT.

THROUGHOUT THE AFTERNOON THE NAVY CONTINUED TO GIVE THE LAND FORCES GOOD ARTILLERY SUPPORT AND LOBBED SHELLS OVER OUR HEAD AGAINST THE NEW GERMAN POSITIONS BACK IN THE HILLS.

I SAW SOLDIERS DIGGING IN WITH EVERY CONCEIVABLE IMPLEMENT FROM SHOVELS AND STICKS TO THEIR OWN HELMETS.

THE GERMANS TRIED THROUGHOUT THE DAY TO SLIP THROUGH AN EFFECTIVE ALLIED AIR UMBRELLA AND SEVERAL TIMES DIVEBOMBED OUR POSITIONS ON THE BEACHES BUT ALWAYS WERE SOON DRIVEN OFF.

MANY AMERICANS ARE CAMPING TONIGHT IN TOMATO PATCHES WHERE THEY HAVE MADE FOXHOLES WITH THEIR OWN HELMETS.

BEACHES ARE PILED WITH LIFE PRESERVERS WHICH THE SOLDIERS TOOK OFF AS THEY LEAPED ASHORE.

SEP 11 1943

TONIGHT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH HAVE ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES BEYOND THE BEACHES AND INTO THE RISES OF THE MOUNTAINS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY ALREADY HAS BEEN LANDED AND ONE BATTLE AGAINST TANKS OCCURRED EARLY THIS AFTERNOON OUTSIDE A SMALL VILLAGE IN WHICH TWO GERMAN TANKS WERE SMASHED TO BITS AND THE CREWS KILLED BY DIRECT SHELL HITS.

AS I WRITE THE ENEMY IS FIRING DOWN ON US AND TRYING ANOTHER AIR RAID.

SEP 11 1943

ADD U.S. NAVY INVASION TASK FORCE (WHITEHEAD) xx HUNDREDS

LT.ROBERT M.WILEY OF BALLSTON SPA, N.Y., GAZED AT THE DISPLAY IN AWE. "THEY UNLOADED HELL, DEATH AND DESTRUCTION," HE SAID, AND THAT IS WHAT IT WAS--HELL, DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

AT FIRST IT FELL ON THE BEACH NEAR SALERNO, AND THEN IT FELL ON THE BEACH TO THE SOUTH. ROCKET SHELLS FELL BY THE HUNDREDS.

NOTHING COULD HAVE LIVED THROUGH THAT BARRAGE AND AT 3:40 A.M., THE FIRST WAVE OF BRITISH TROOPS LANDED ON THE NORTHERNMOST BEACH AND WAVES PILED INTO OTHER BARGES TO THE SOUTH.

THE ENEMY HAD LEFT ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES ON SOME OF THE BEACHES, AND MACHINEGUNS AND BATTERIES NOT CAUGHT IN THE BARRAGE ALSO OPENED FIRE.

THE BATTLE OF THE MAINLAND WAS UNDER WAY.

BRITISH COMMANDOS AND AMERICAN RANGERS UNDER LIEUT.-COL.BILL DARBY OF FORT SMITH, ARK., SWARMED ASHORE AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THEIR OBJECTIVES.

WE MOVED OUT OF THE NORTH AFRICAN PORT TWO DAYS AGO AND ASSEMBLED IN CONVOY, AND EARLY THE NEXT MORNING WE WERE UNDER WAY.

SINCE THIS AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY UNDER LIEUT.-GEN.MARK W.CLARK IS

1943

A MIXTURE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS--MOST OF THEM BEING CARRIED ON AMERICAN SHIPS--THERE WERE ABOUT AS MANY BRITISH ABOARD OUR SHIP AS AMERICANS.

ALTHOUGH OUR VESSEL WAS CROWDED WE HAD LUXURIES WE HADN'T ANTICIPATED. THERE WAS EVEN HOT AND COLD FRESH WATER FOR SHOWER BATHS.

FOR BETWEEN-MEALS ENTERTAINMENT THERE WAS AN EXCELLENT LIBRARY OF SEVERAL HUNDRED VOLUMES AND A MOVIE EVERY NIGHT.

WE SAW HARRIET HILLIARD IN "JUKE BOX JENNIE" THE OTHER NIGHT. HARRIET WOULD NO SOONER GET A GOOD START ON ONE OF HER SWING NUMBERS THAN AN ALARM WOULD COME OVER THE LOUD SPEAKER. BUT SOON THE MEN WOULD COME STRAGGLING BACK, THE PROJECTOR WOULD TAKE OFF HIS STEEL HELMET AND THE SHOW WOULD GO ON.

IT WAS MID-AFTERNOON WHEN WE SIGHTED THE DIM OUTLINE OF A MOUNTAINOUS ISLAND AND OUR SKIPPER, COMMANDER EDWARD H.ECKELMEYER OF PHILADELPHIA, IDENTIFIED IT AS THE ISLE OF CAPRI. AS DUSK FELL AND A HALF MOON ILLUMINATED THE SEA IT WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO REALIZE THAT THIS WARM, SERENE NIGHT WAS THE NIGHT FOR INVASION.

G152PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

SEP 1943

WITH U.S. NAVY INVASION TASK FORCE, SEPT 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRITISH-AMERICAN MILITARY COOPERATION TO SMASH THE AXIS REACHED ITS HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT TODAY WHEN AN ALLIED ARMY SWEPT OUT OF THE SEA BEFORE DAWN AND DISGORGED TROOPS, GUNS AND ARMOR ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND TO HAMMER ANOTHER WEDGE INTO THE WALL OF HITLER'S EUROPEAN FORTRESS.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL IS TALL, HAWKFACED LT. GEN. MARK WAYNE CLARK. AND THE TROOPS IN HIS FIFTH ARMY ARE A BALANCED ANGLO-AMERICAN COMBINATION.

UNLIKE THE SICILIAN INVASION, WHERE AMERICANS AND BRITISH OPERATED UNDER SEPARATE COMMANDS ON CLEARLY DEFINED FRONTS, CLARK'S ARMY IS POURING ASHORE ALONG THE SAME BEACHHEAD FROM WHICH THE BATTLE IS DEVELOPING TO DRIVE THE NAZIS OUT OF ITALY.

IN THE SICILIAN CONQUEST, LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR.'S SEVENTH ARMY HIT THE ISLAND'S SOUTHERN BEACHES IN A MOVE TIMED WITH GEN. BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY'S LANDINGS ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MOVE BEGAN DAYS BEFORE AMERICAN TROOPS DROVE THE LAST GERMANS OUT OF SICILY.

FRESH, NEWLY-EQUIPPED DIVISIONS WITH COMBAT EXPERIENCE AND FURTHER TRAINING IN NORTH AFRICA WERE RESTED AND READY. GREAT STORES OF FOOD, AMMUNITION, GASOLINE, OIL AND OTHER SUPPLIES WERE RUSHED TO LOADING POINTS.

THE PORT FROM WHICH OUR CONVOY SAILED LITERALLY BULGED WITH SHIPS LOADING BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS AND SUPPLIES. CREWS TOILED DAY AND NIGHT. LIGHTS BURNED IN OFFICES ALL NIGHT LONG AS PLANS MESHED.

SWEATING, SWEARING, OVER-WORKED, NAVY MEN SOMEHOW MANAGED TO BRING ORDER OUT OF SEEMING CHAOS. TRUCK CONVOYS ROLLED UP IN STREAMS AND CARGOES DISAPPEARED INTO THE BELLIES OF THE SHIPS. TANKS, TRUCKS AND GUNS RUMBLED ABOARD AND TROOPS MARCHED INTO THE HOT HOLDS. AS THE LAST TRUCK ROLLED INTO A LANDING BOAT, CAPT. WAYNE E.DAVIS, ADA, OKLA., COMMANDING A DESTROYER COMPANY,

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GRINNED WITH SATISFACTION.

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"THAT BUTTONS IT UP," HE SAID. "I WAS AFRAID WE WERE NOT GOING TO GET GOING ON THIS SHOW, AND WE'VE GOT THE BEST DAMNED OUTFIT IN THE ARMY."

BUT PFC. KENNETH BEATTY OF WHEELING, W.VA., AND PFC. CARL ANDERSON OF CERESCO, NEB., LOOKED UNHAPPILY AT THE FILLED SHIP. THERE WAS NO ROOM FOR THEIR TRUCKS.

"THAT'S OUR TOUGH LUCK," BEATTY GROWLED, "WE LOOK FORWARD TO THIS FOR WEEKS AND NOW THERE'S NO ROOM. WELL, ANYWAY, WE'LL BE ON THE NEXT BOAT IN."

MAJ. WALTER E.TARDY OF WICHITA FALLS, TEX., CHECKED OFF THE LAST PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND WENT UP TO THE SHIP'S WARDROOM TO RELAX WITH CAPT. WALTER WARDWELL OF GREENWOOD, MASS., 2ND LT. W.W.EMERSON OF O'BRIEN, TEX., AND ENSIGN LOWELL WHITEMAN, HAYDEN, COLO.

"WE FOUGHT THROUGH THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN AND GOT IN THE BIG SCRAP AT EL GUETAR," TARDY SAID. "WE KNOCKED OUT 30 TANKS IN THAT FIGHT AND WE ONLY HAD 75 MILLIMETER GUNS ON THREE HALF-TRACKS. NOW WE ARE RE-EQUIPPED WITH BETTER GUNS AND THE MORALE OF THE BATTALION HAS GONE UP 100 PERCENT.

"I HAVE A GREAT OUTFIT AND THEY ARE ALL READY."

ON THE DOCK, THE LAST OF THE TROOPS WERE FILING ABOARD GETTING A SEND-OFF FROM TWO PETTY RED CROSS DOUGHNUT GIRLS, MIMI SCOTT OF 2601 31ST ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., AND MARY T.COOK, PRINCETON, N.J. THEY WERE GIVING THE SOLDIERS DOUGHNUTS AND LEMONADE AND BANTERING GOOD-NATUREDLY WITH THEM.

"OKAY, SOLDIER, YOU CAN TAKE ONE MORE," MISS SCOTT LAUGHED, HOLDING OUT A BOX OF WARM, FRESH DOUGHNUTS TO SGT. MELVIN PEGORS, ROCHESTER, MINN.

"AT LEAST IT MAKES THE BOYS FEEL A LITTLE NEARER HOME TO GET DOUGHNUTS AND LEMONADE EVEN IF THEY ARE IN AFRICA," MARY SAID.

THAT EVENING ON OUR SHIP, THE CREW PREPARED TO GET UNDERWAY NEXT DAY. THEY WERE IN HIGH SPIRITS, MOST OF THEM LIKE SHIPFITTER FIRST CLASS RUSSELL BARRINGER OF SEYMOUR, TEX., AND MACHINIST MATE 2ND CLASS KENNETH LANDER, 1 HORNWAY APARTMENT, 275 JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., WHO HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE NORTH AFRICAN AND SICILIAN INVASIONS.

BARRINGER AND LANDER BOTH ARE MEMBERS OF A FIRE AND RESCUE PARTY WHICH RECEIVED A CITATION FROM THEIR CAPTAIN FOR BRAVERY IN BOARDING A BURNING SHIP AT LICATA O SVE WO WOUND

WHICH RECEIVED A CITATION FROM THEIR CAPTAIN FOR BRAVERY IN BOARDING A BURNING SHIP AT LICATA TO SAVE TWO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

BARRINGER WENT ABOARD WHILE SHELLS WERE EXPLODING ALL AROUND HIM, AND RETURNED WITH OTHERS LATER TO TRY TO PUT IT OUT WHEN DIESEL OIL EXPLODED.

"IT SOUNDED LIKE A BIG ANIMAL TAKING A DEEP BREATH WHEN THE OIL WENT UP," BARRINGER SAID. "THEN THERE WAS A TERRIFIC BANG AND BLACK SMOKE BOILED UP. THAT'S WHEN WE HAD TO SCRAM OFF THAT SHIP."

WITHOUT THE AMERICAN FLAG, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT TO TELL WHETHER OUR SHIP BELONGED TO THE U.S. NAVY OR BRITISH NAVY, FOR ONE HEARD AN ENGLISH MIDLANDS ACCENT AS OFTEN AS AN AMERICAN VOICE. AMONG THE RANKING OFFICERS THERE WERE AN AMERICAN REAR ADMIRAL AND CAPTAIN AND A BRITISH COMMODORE AND GENERAL.

KA309PEW

1943

BY PAUL KERN LEE

ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER PATROLLING THE NAPLES AND SALERNO GULFS, SEPT. 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE PUTTING UP A RUTHLESS BATTLE TO MAINTAIN A HOLD IN ITALY AS LONG AS POSSIBLE EVEN THOUGH THEY MUST REALIZE THEY CAN ONLY DELAY THEIR FINAL DEFEAT.

THE NAZIS ARE MAKING ONE OF THE HOTTEST FIGHTS IMAGINABLE FOR THE SALERNO AND NAPLES AREA, BUT THE ALLIES ARE DRIVING INLAND NEVERTHELESS.

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(SINCE THIS WAS WRITTEN THE CAPTURE OF SALERNO WAS ANNOUNCED BY GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS.)

DESPITE RESISTANCE THE ALLIES ARE CONTINUING TO PUT TROOPS, WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES ASHORE STEADILY WHILE FIGHTING OFF AIR ATTACKS, ANSWERING SHORE GUNS SHOT FOR SHOT AND FIGHTING CLOSELY ON THE BEACHES AND HILLS.

THE ITALIANS, HAVING SURRENDERED TO THE ALLIES, APPARENTLY ARE ENDEAVORING TO LIVE UP TO THE ARMISTICE TERMS. ON ONE OF THE AIRFIELDS I SAW A SCORE OR MORE OF ITALIAN PLANES LINED UP IN NEAT ROWS AS IF THE AIRMEN HAD NO INTENTION OF USING THEM AGAIN.

I SAW NO SIGNS OF ITALIANS PARTICIPATING IN THE WAR IN ANY MANNER.

BEFORE GOING ON NIGHT PATROL OUTSIDE THE HARBOR THIS CRUISER MAINTAINED A CLOSE INSHORE SUPPORT OF THE ALLIED LANDINGS AS DID OTHER BRITISH DESTROYERS AND CRUISERS WHILE THE AMERICAN NAVY DID THE SAME A LITTLE DISTANCE AWAY FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

HERE ARE SOME SAMPLES OF A HOT AND BUSY DAY;

WE REPEATEDLY FOUGHT OFF GERMAN HIT-AND-SKIP BOMBING ATTACKS WITH WELCOME ASSISTANCE FROM AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIGHTERS WHICH MAINTAINED CONSTANT PATROLS. A BRITISH CRUISER ENGAGED GERMAN TANKS NEAR THE BEACHES AND REPORTED GOOD SUCCESS. A DESTROYER DID CLOSE IN-SHORE SHELLING, DESTROYING GERMAN 88-MM.GUN BATTERIES WHICH WERE ATTACKING ALLIED LANDING CRAFT.

ANOTHER DESTROYER SHELLED AND SMASHED A FACTORY IN WHICH GERMAN TROOPS WERE CONCEALED. TWO DESTROYERS WENT ALMOST ONTO SAND TO SWAP SHOTS WITH GERMAN TANKS. THAT WAS ONE OF THE DAY'S HOTTEST SINGLE ENCOUNTERS, WITH THE DESTROYERS SETTING SOME LARGE FIRES AMONG GERMAN EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING AN AMMUNITION DUMP CONCEALED IN A FIELD, WHILE GERMAN SHELLS SCREECHED OVERHEAD TO LAND IN THE WATER BETWEEN THE DESTROYERS AND THIS CRUISER.

BRITISH DESTROYERS HAD ANOTHER GO DURING THE AFTERNOON AT A PERSISTENT AND DANGEROUS EIGHT-INCH BATTERY WHICH KEPT PLANTING SHELLS AMONG SUPPLY SHIPS FAR OUT IN THE GULF. THE ENEMY WAS WELL HIDDEN. FROM ANOTHER ANGLE, A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE AWAY, TWO UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN CRUISERS HURLED BIGGER EXPLOSIVES AT THE SAME TARGET OR A SIMILAR ONE NEARBY.

TWO "TRIBAL" CLASS DESTROYERS RANGED THE BAY, SHELLING A WIDE VARIETY OF ENEMY POSITIONS. THE CAPTAIN OF ONE, DE HOLLAND MARTIN, RECENTLY WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER FOR EXCELLENT WORK AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE SICILIAN NARROWS DURING THE CLOSING PHASES OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

THIS CRUISER DEVOTED ITSELF PRIMARILY TO KEEPING EVERYTHING IN SMOOTH-RUNNING ORDER, BUT GOT A CHANCE TO DO ITS STUFF DURING THE AFTERNOON. A BATTERY OF FOUR 88-MM.GUNS STARTED PLOPPING SHELLS INTO A DENSE CONCENTRATION OF FREIGHTERS AND LANDING CRAFT ON THE SEA-SIDE OF US. THESE SHELLS, FOUR AT A TIME, WENT OVER OUR HEADS TO PLUNK INTO THE SEA AND SEND SHOWERS ONTO THE DECKS OF THEIR TARGETS.

THE BATTERY WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO LOCATE EVEN APPROXIMATELY,

BUT THE ADMIRAL, WHIPPING GLASSES TO HIS EYES, CAUGHT A BRIEF FLASH AMONG THE FOLIAGE WELL BACK FROM THE BEACH.

NAVIGATING OFFICER LIEUT.COMMANDER PETER CHARLES OSWALK MOSELY, WHO WON THE DSC FOR HIS DUNKERQUE WORK AND FOR HELPING EVACUATE PRINCESS JULIANA OF NETHERLANDS, QUICKLY SWUNG THE SHIP INTO THE PROPER FIRING POSITION.

THIS WAS THE CHANCE THAT GUNNERY OFFICER LIEUT.COMMANDER L.P.J.THOMAS HAD BEEN AWAITING. HE GOT OFF 25 ROUNDS OF SIX-INCH SHELLS SO QUICKLY THAT NOBODY HAD TIME TO PLUG THEIR EARS. MUCH MORE SMOKE THAN OUR SHELLS WOULD HAVE RAISED PLUMED UP FROM THE SPOT THE ADMIRAL HAD INDICATED.

THE FOUR GERMAN GUNS DID NOT FIRE ANY MORE.

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KK119AEW

BY JOSEPH MORTON

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN SICILY SEPT 11-(AP)-USING WITH BRILLIANT SUCCESS THE TACTICS PERFECTED DURING THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS YESTERDAY DEALT A TELLING BLOW TO THE GERMAN EFFORT TO SWITCH REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES FROM THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY TO WHERE THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IS PUSHING INLAND AT NAPLES.

DURING THE DAY A GREAT CONVOY OF 200 TO 250 VEHICLES OF ALL TYPES, ESCORTED BY TANKS AND MOBILE ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES, WAS LITERALLY CUT IN HALF AS IT CRAWLED 50 PAINFUL MILES ALONG THE VALLEY OF THE TANAGRO RIVER SOUTHEAST OF NAPLES.

TRUCKS AND ARMORED CARS WERE ATTACKED DURING THE MORNING BY AMERICAN AIRMEN IN THE VICINITY OF LAGONEGRO, 10 MILES INLAND FROM THE COASTAL CITY OF SAPRI. AT DUSK THE REMNANTS WERE NO FARTHER NORTHWARD THAN AULETTA, NORMALLY A TWO-HOUR DRIVE DOWN THE VALLEY.

SO PERSISTENT WERE THE ATTACKERS THAT VEHICLES FREQUENTLY CONVERTED THEMSELVES INTO VERITABLE FORTRESSES AND ATTEMPTED TO AMBUSH STRAFING

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PLANES. WHEN THEY DID THIS THEY BROKE UP INTO GROUPS INTERSPERSED WITH TANKS AND ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES POISED FOR THE KILL. THEY WAITED IN SUCH FORMATIONS UNTIL THE COAST SEEMED CLEAR. THEN THEY STARTED UP AGAIN. IN ALMOST EVERY CASE, THEY HARDLY HAD GOTTEN UNDER WAY BEFORE THE YANK AIRMEN SWOOPED IN, AGAIN EXECUTING LIGHTNING HIT-RUN ASSAULTS.

THE BRUNT OF THIS DARING ACTION WAS CARRIED BY P-38S, A-36S AND SPITFIRE GROUPS PATROLLING THE ALLIES' BEACHHEADS AT LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH ALTITUDES TO SAFEGUARD THE LANDING OF ADDITIONAL MEN AND MATERIAL AGAINST GERMAN PLANES. THEY WERE IN CONSTANT RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONTROL CENTER WHICH WAS ABLE TO SWITCH THEM IN A FEW SECONDS AGAINST ENEMY TARGETS.

A GROUP OF 12 LIGHTNINGS DIVED ON A CONVOY WITHIN FIVE MINUTES AFTER IT GOT ORDERS TO ATTACK.

A DESCRIPTION OF ONE ASSAULT WAS GIVEN BY CAPT.DONALD L.PERRY, HAWTHORNE, CALIF., A GREAT-GREAT GRANDSON OF ADMIRAL OLIVER H.PERRY AND AN EXPERIENCED PILOT WHO TURNED DOWN AN APPOINTMENT TO ANNAPOLIS SEVERAL YEARS AGO TO JOIN THE ARMY AIR FORCES.

HE WAS IN A FORMATION OF 12 LIGHTNINGS WHICH CAUGHT A COLUMN STRUNG OUT SOUTH OF SALA CONSILINA SHORTLY BEFORE NOON.

"WE GOT THEM BY SURPRISE," THE 22-YEAR OLD AIRMAN SAID, "AND IT LOOKED LIKE EVERY PLANE HIT WHERE IT WAS AIMING. I GOT TWO HALF-TON TRUCKS AND COULD SEE MEN SCRAMBLING OUT. WE ALSO SHOT UP AN ARMORED TRUCK AND A RECONNAISSANCE CAR BEFORE WE FINISHED. I LOOKED BACK AND SAW A LARGE NUMBER BURNING. WE WERE VERY WELL SATISFIED WITH THE DAY'S WORK."

OTHER EFFECTIVE RAIDS WERE MADE ON A COLUMN IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BRIENZA AND AULETTA WHERE RUGGED TERRAIN, INTENSE MACHINE GUN AND SMALL ARMS FIRE MADE OPERATION UNUSUALLY DANGEROUS. AT THE DAY'S END, A COMPILATION OF REPORTS INDICATED THAT AT LEAST 100 VEHICLES HAD BEEN DEMOLISHED--A LOSS OF ALMOST 50 PER CENT.

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KK610PEW

1943

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN SICILY, SEPT 11-(AP)-PATROL ASSIGNMENTS SINCE THE AMERICAN LANDINGS IN ITALY HAVE BROUGHT TRIPS HOME TO TWO AMERICAN P-38 LIGHTNING PILOTS--FLIGHT OFFICER WEBER M.BUTLER, GARLAND, UTAH, AND LT. H.W.VISSCHER, ROUTE ONE, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

COMPLETING THE REQUIRED 50 MISSIONS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY YESTERDAY, BOTH ALREADY HAVE BEGUN THE LONG TRIP BACK TO THE STATES.

KA146PEW

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LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

- - -

YANKS AND TOMMIES
SWAP TUNES AMONG
THE OLIVE TREES

- - -

THEN CLIMB ABOARD
BOATS TO MEET
NAZIS AGAIN (800)

- - -

BY HAL BOYLE

(ADVANCE) AN ALLIED TROOP ASSEMBLY AREA IN SICILY, SEPT 4-(AP)-(DELAYED)-THESE BRITISH ARE THE SINGINGEST SOLDIERS.

AFTER FOUR SOLID YEARS OF WAR THEY CAN GET MORE FUN OUT OF AN EVENING'S SONGFEST THAN THEY COULD FROM A KEG OF BEER, ALTHOUGH YOU COULD NEVER GET A LIMEY LAD TO SAY SO.

BEFORE THE EMBARKING OF TROOPS ON INVASION SHIPS FOR ITALY I STAYED WITH A GROUP OF AMERICAN AIR GROUND FORCE WORKERS WITH WHOM I WAS TO LAND. THEY ARE THE BOYS WHO BRING UP THE GAS AND BAGS OF BULLETS WITH WHICH THE OTHER FELLOW MAKES THE HEADLINES, THEY ARE THE BOYS YOU REARELY HEAR OF IN COMBAT, BUT IF THEY FLOPPED IN THEIR JOBS THE BOYS IN THE BATTLE AHEAD WOULD BE PARALYZED IN THEIR POSITIONS.

OUR ASSEMBLY AREA WAS A DUSTY, STRAW LITTERED LITTLE OLIVE GROVE THROUGH WHOSE THIN LEAVES THE HOT SUN LEAPS BRIGHTLY. BESIDE IT STRETCH ACRES OF VINEYARDS. A MONTH AGO GERMAN TROOPS WERE IN THIS SAME AREA WATCHING THE TREASURED GRAPES RIPENING-BUT NOT RIPENING FOR THEM.

ACROSS A LITTLE DIRT ROAD FROM THE AMERICAN TROOPS WERE THE RAF GROUND SERVICE UNITS, BOTH WERE TO GO ON THE ITALIAN ADVENTURE IN THE SAME SHIP. AFTER THE EVENING MEAL TWO OF THE BRITISH BOYS PULLED OUT ACCORDIANS AND BEGAN WORKING OVER THE KEYS, THEY WERE GOOD, THEY SQUEEZED THEM OUT WITH RYTHM, THE GROUP ROUND HEM GRADUALLY GREW AND SO

THEY SQUEEZED THEM OUT WITH RYTHM, THE GROUP AROUND THEM GRADUALLY GREW AND SOON THE VOICES BEGAN TO SLIP IN ON THE CHORUS-HALF A DOZEN EMPIRE ACCENTS, IT WAS ALL CASUALLY DONE, WITH NONE OF THE PROFESSIONAL TOUCH. THESE BRITISH BOYS SANG BECAUSE THEY LIKE TO, AND BECAUSE THEIR WORK WAS DONE FOR THE DAY AND THEIR BELLIES WERE PLEASANTLY PACKED WITH FOOD.

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ACROSS THE WAY THE AMERICAN BOYS BEGAN TO TURN OFF THEIR RADIOS TO LISTEN, THEN THEY BEGAN TO GET UP AND SAUNTER OVER. DURING A PAUSE A SLIM LITTLE BRITISH SOLDIER WITH A HEAD OF HAIR LIKE A KANSAS WHEAT FIELD LET GO WITH "WHEN IRISH EYES ARE SMILING." HIS TENOR MELTED THE

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TWO ARMIES INTO ONE, AND LISTENING IN THE DARKNESS YOU FELT THAT THEIR COMMON MUSIC WAS AS DEEP AND STRONG A BOMD BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PEOPLES AS THEIR COMMON LANGUAGE.

THE IRISH TUNES, ALL THE WAY FROM "DANNY BOY" TO "MOTHER MACHREE LASTED FOR HALF AN HOUR, AND ENDED WITH A HUNDRED BRITISH AND AMERICA VOICES KICKING THE PETALS OFF "THE ROSE OF TRALEE."

"ARE THERE NO SCOTS, MEN?" A VOICE BURRED OUT IN THE DARK, EVERYONE LAUGHED, AND THE ACCORDION FLOWED INTO "LOCH LOMOND." WHEN THE SCOTCH TUNES RAN OUT THE BOYS TRADED THEIR ARMY SONGS BACK AND FORTH, AND ALL HANDS RANG IN OOGETHER IN THE SITRRING "MARINE HYMN."

"FROM THE HALLS OF MONTEZUMA TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI, WE WILL FIGHT OUR COUNTRY'S BATTLES ON THE LAND AND ON THE SEA."

THEY CHANTED IT IN THE NIGHT, IN THEIR DEEP THROATED VOICES UNDER THE OLIVE TREES, AS REVERENT AS IF IN CHURCH. SOLDIERS ARE USUALLY SELF-CONSCIOUS ABOUT SINGING PATRIOTIC AIRS. THEIR PATRIOTISM IS MANIFESTED IN DEEDS RATHER THAN MUSIC, BUT THEY SANG THIS SONG AT EASE, AND THE RING IN THEIR VOICES TOLD HOW THEY LOVED IT.

THAT OPENED A FLOOD OF POPULAR AND SENTIMENTAL SONGS FROM "YOURS" TO ZALEXANDERS RAGTIME BAND."

"WHAT ABOUT SOME OF THAT HILL BILLY MUSIC, YOU YANKEES?" A BRITISH SOLDIER CALLED OUT.

CAPT. ROBERT R.PIARCE, OF COLUMBIA, S.C., WHOSE FAMILY HAS OPERATED A PRODUCE BUSINESS IN THE CAROLINAS FOR THREE GENERATIONS, STEPPED OUT AND SAN "THE WRECK OF THE OLD 97." AFTER EXPLAINING THE HISTORY BEHIND THE OLD SONG HE MADE THE HIT OF THE EVENING, AND LIEUTENANT LOUIS C.HARRIS, A PONTIAC, MICH., NEWSPAPERMAN WHOSE VOICE BETRAYS HIS MONTGOMERY, ALA., ORIGIN, SCORED AGAIN WITH "DOWN BY THE OLD MILL STREAM.

THE BRITISH BOYS LIKED THEIR SOUTHERN DRAWL, SO FOR 15 MINUTES THE TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS PUT ON AN IMPROMPTU VAUDEVILLE ACT, TELLING JOKES ON EACH OTHER.

"YOU HAVE TO KNOW A LOT OF JOKES IN THE PRODUCE BUSINESS," PIARCE SAID.

THE BRITISH TOLD A FEW TOO, AND BOTH SIDES TOOK TURNS A FEW EARTHY SONGS OF THE TYPE SOLDIERS HAVE ALWAYS LIKED AND WHICH ONCE USED TO TICKLE ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WHO HAD A SUBSTANTIAL REPERTOIRE IN THAT BRANCH OF HUMOR HIMSELF.

IT CAME TIME TO BREAK UP AT 11 P.M. NO ONE SUGGESTED IT, BUT SUDDENLY EVERYONE WAS SINGING AULD LANG SYNE, AND IN THE NIGHT THE TENOR PRIVATE DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER THE BASS WAS THE CORPORAL OR A COLONEL, AND NOBODY CARED.

THE SONGFEST WAS OVER. LEAVING THE BRITISH AREA, LT.HARRIS REMARKED "YOU KNOW, THIS IS THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAY THEY WENT INTO THE WAR."

"PAUL," SAID ANOTHER OFFICER, "THOSE GUYS WILL STILL BE ABLE TO SING IF THE WAR LASTS ANOTHER FOUR YEARS AND FOUR MORE AFTER THAT."

FAR OFF FLASHES LIT THE BLACK SKY. FROM THIS DISTANCE THE SOUNDS OF GUNS COULD NOT BE HEARD. THE FLASHES SIGNALLED THE MARCH OF THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY UP THE ITALIAN MAINLAND.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, SEPT.11-SENT SEP.10)

DA/PS305AEW NM APS

1943

VALLETTA, MALTA, SEPT. 11-(AP)-CROWDS OF MALTESE WHO ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO WERE SCRAWLING "BOMB ROME" SIGNS ON WALLS AND FENCES LINED THE SHORES OF THIS ISLAND TODAY TO WATCH THE ARRIVAL OF ITALIAN WARSHIPS. SEVERAL UNITS OF THE ITALIAN FLEET ANCHORED OFFSHORE.

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ALLIED H-Q N AFRICA (KENNEDY) XAX SAFELY

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THE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THE BATTLESHIPS, SOME CRUISERS AND CERTAIN OTHER UNITS OF THE ITALIAN FLEET ARRIVED AT MALTA."

AFTER THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE, THE NAVAL VESSELS PUT TO SEA AND STEAMED SOUTHWARD AS THE ONLY MEANS OF PREVENTING SEIZURE BY THE GERMANS.

THE ESCAPE WAS NOT EASY, FOR THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE DETERMINED EITHER TO GET POSSESSION OF THE SHIPS OR DESTROY THEM.

A DISPATCH FROM LA LINEA, SPAIN, YESTERDAY SAID TWO ITALIAN LIGHT CRUISERS, TWO DESTROYERS AND TWO AUXILIARY CARRIERS HAD ENTERED GIBRALTER AND HAD SURRENDERED.

(THE GERMANS, IN A BROADCAST HEARD YESTERDAY IN LONDON, SAID AN ITALIAN BATTLESHIP HAD BEEN SUNK AND A CRUISER DAMAGED BY NAZI BOMBERS BETWEEN SARDINIA AND CORSICA. THE GERMANS ALSO SAID THAT OTHER PLANES HAD FORCED AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF OTHER ITALIAN SHIPS TO RETURN TO THE GREEK HARBOR OF PATRAS AFTER THEY HAD ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE.

(LONDON PAPERS SAID YESTERDAY THAT THREE 35,000 TON ITALIAN BATTLESHIPS AND A FLOTILLA OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS HAD FLED FROM LA SPEZIA, THE BIG ITALIAN NAVAL BASE ON THE LIGURIAN SEA BETWEEN GENOA AND LEGHORN.)

LOSSES TO THE ITALIAN FLEET DURING THE WAR INCLUDE FIVE HEAVY AND SEVEN LIGHT CRUISERS, 35 DESTROYERS AND LARGE TORPEDO BOATS, A LARGE NUMBER OF SUBMARINES AND LIGHT CRAFT.

ON ENTERING THE WAR, ITALY HAD A MERCHANT NAVY EXCEEDING TWO MILLION TONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. ACQUISITIONS FROM THE FRENCH AND NEW CONSTRUCTION ADDED A MILLION TONS TO THIS.

FERRY SERVICE TO AFRICA, HOWEVER, WAS HARD HIT BY ALLIED NAVAL AND AIR ATTACKS AND ABOUT HALF OF THE TOTAL IS BELIEVED TO BE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

ITALY AT THE PRESENT TIME IS BELIEVED TO HAVE ABOUT 370 MERCHANT SHIPS OF 1,500,000 TOTAL GROSS TONNAGE, INCLUDING 60 PASSENGER VESSELS, 250 FREIGHTERS AND 60 TANKERS.

TG459AEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q N AFRICA (KENNEDY) XX DOWN

A LARGE PART OF THE ITALIAN NAVY STEAMED INTO MALTA AND GAVE ITSELF UP TO THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY AS THE GERMANS TOOK OVER ITALY AFTER MUCH BLOODSHED WITH ITALIANS AND SET UP A PUPPET FASCIST GOVERNMENT.

THE GERMANS REPORTED BOMBING ITALIAN WARSHIPS AS THEY CROSSED THE MEDITERRANEAN AND CLAIMED THAT THEY HAD SUNK A BATTLESHIP AND A CRUISER.

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VITTORIO EMANUELE IS STILL IN ROME AND IS STILL REIGNING AS KING, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION HERE.

CHAOS IS RAMPANT THROUGHOUT ITALY WITH THE WAR WEARY ITALIANS IN MOST INSTANCES PUTTING DOWN THEIR ARMS RATHER THAN FIGHTING THE GERMANS, THOUGH IN SOME PLACES CLASHES BETWEEN GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMY UNITS CONTINUE.

CLASHES BETWEEN ITALIANS AND GERMANS OCCUPYING FORCES IN THE

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BALKANS ALSO TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED HERE FROM GERMAN SOURCES BUT THERE ALSO MOST ITALIANS TODAY HAD LAIN DOWN THEIR ARMS.

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FIERCE FIGHTING WAS TAKING PLACE BETWEEN AMERICAN AND GERMAN FORCES IN THE NAPLES AREA BUT ADDITIONAL TROOPS AND SUPPLIES WERE BEING LANDED ALTHOUGH EARLIER THE GERMANS HAD BOMBED AND SHELLED THE INVASION BRIDGEHEADS.

FROM TARANTO, THE ITALIAN NAVAL BASE AT THE HEEL OF THE ITALIAN PENINSULA, CAME WORD THAT ITALIAN UNITS STATIONED THERE HAD OVERPOWERED GERMAN TROOPS PRIOR TO THE LANDING BY THE BRITISH NAVY EARLY THURSDAY.

IN THE CALABRIA AREA THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WAS REPORTED TO BE PUSHING STEADILY AHEAD.

(IN A BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS REPORTED ITALIAN TROOPS CONTINUE TO FIGHT IN THE TURIN DISTRICT. NUMEROUS ACTS OF SABOTAGE WERE REPORTED FROM ALL PARTS OF ITALY.)

FROM TARANTO, FROM THE NAPLES AREA A THIRD OF THE WAY UP THE WEST COAST, AND FROM THE CALABRIAN TOE IN THE EXTREME SOUTH ALLIED FORCES NOW POINT INWARD TO THE HEART OF ITALY.

(IN ADDITION, A FRONTIER DISPATCH TO DIE TAT IN ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, SAID BRITISH TROOPS HAD LANDED AT OSTIA, SEAPORT FOR THE CITY OF ROME AT THE MOUTH OF THE TIBER, AND WAS FIGHTING GERMAN DIVISIONS NEAR THE CAPITAL. ALLIED SOURCES HAVE MADE NO MENTION OF SUCH AN ACTION, HOWEVER.)

THE STRONG GERMAN OCCUPYING FORCES MADE THEIR BOLDEST BLOW OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN YESTERDAY BY ATTACKING ROME, AND IN THE NORTH WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN OVER GENOA AND POSSIBLY OTHER MAJOR CITIES. BERLIN CLAIMED ROME HAD CAPITULATED.

(THE LONDON RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT THAT ONE OF THE TUNNELS AT THE BRENNER PASS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY HAD BEEN DAMAGED BY AN EXPLOSION. NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

(A DISPATCH FROM BERN SAID ITALIAN RESISTANCE IN LOMBARDY IN NORTHERN ITALY HAD CEASED. IT REPORTED THAT AN ITALIAN RADIO BROADCAST BY GEN.VITTORIO RUGGIERO, COMMANDER AT MILAN, ANNOUNCED SURRENDER OF THE CITY TO FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES IN THE NORTH AND ONE TIME LEADER OF THE AFRIKA CORPS WHICH WAS CHASED OUT OF NORTH AFRICA.)

AT NAPLES, 135 MILES BY RAIL FROM ROME, THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY UNDER LIEUT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK WAS MEETING STIFF GERMAN RESISTANCE, BUT THREW BACK FIVE NAZI COUNTERATTACKS AND WAS MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS TOWARD ENVELOPMENT OF THE CITY. ADDITIONAL MEN AND MATERIALS WERE POURING IN TO MEET GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS WHICH WERE BELIEVED TO BE SPEEDING DOWN FROM THE NORTH OF ITALY.

THERE WAS EVERY SIGN THAT THE GERMANS INTENDED TO WAGE A MAJOR BATTLE AT THIS POINT.

AT SALERNO, 20 MILES SOUTH OF NAPLES, A BITTER BATTLE DEVELOPED WITH THE GERMANS THROWING THE CRACK 16TH ARMORED DIVISION INTO THE FIGHT.

TO THE EXTREME SOUTH OF ITALY IN THE CALABRIAN TOE, THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY MOVED ALONG RAPIDLY UP BOTH THE WEST AND EAST COASTS.

ALLIED AIRFORCES CONTINUED TO HARASS THE NAZI WAR MACHINES AT

1943

WIDELY SCATTERED POINTS. THE DAY'S BAG OF NAZI PLANES REPORTED YESTERDAY TOTALLED 20, 11 OF WHICH WERE SHOT DOWN BY NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIRFORCE PLANES AND NINE BY MIDDLE EAST LIBERATORS ATTACKING FOGGIA.

DN359AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BY NORGAARD) XXX PLUMB SAID.

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--UNDER DASH--

ITALIAN NAVAL STRENGTH AT THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE INCLUDED SEVEN BATTLESHIPS. FOUR OF THESE WERE 35,000-TON MODERN SHIPS THE ITALIA (FORMERLY THE LITTORIO) AND THE VITTORIO VENETO, NOW IN MALTA, THE ROMA, SUNK BY GERMAN AIR ATTACK, AND THE IMPERO, WHICH IS STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR.

THE OTHER THREE, PRE-WORLD WAR I SHIPS WHICH WERE RECONSTRUCTED BEFORE 1940, ARE THE CAIO DUILIO AND THE ANDREA DORIA, NOW IN MALTA, AND THE GIULIO CESARE, STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR.

WHEN THIS WAR STARTED ITALY HAD THREE 10,000-TON HEAVY CRUISERS, ONE OF WHICH WAS REPORTED TORPEDOED BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE IN SEPTEMBER, 1941. THEY WERE THE BOLZANO, TRENTO AND TRIESTE, AND THERE HAS BEEN NO REPORT OF ANY OF THEM.

SHE HAD TEN LIGHT CRUISERS OF 8,000 TONS INCLUDING THE GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, THE LUIGI DI SAVOIA DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, THE EUGENIO DI SAVOIA, THE EMANUELE FILIBERTO DUCA D'AOSTA, THE RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI AND THE LUIGI CADORNA--ALL NOW AT MALTA.

THE OTHERS, ONE OF WHICH MAY MAKE THE SEVENTH AT MALTA, ARE THE MUZIO ATTENDOLO, THE GIOVANNI DELLE BANDE NERE, THE ALBERTO DI GIUSSANO AND THE ALBERICO DE BARBIANO.

ITALY ALSO HAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND TWO LIGHT CRUISERS OF 8,000 TONS, THE AMMIRAGLIO COSTANZO CIANO AND THE VENEZIA, ALONG WITH 12 OTHER CRUISERS OF ABOUT 5,400 TONS. THESE LATTER INCLUDED THE ATTILIO REGOLO, THE SCIPIONE AFRICANO, THE CAIO MARIO, THE CLAUDIO TIBERIO, THE PAOLO EMILIO, THE CORNELIO SILLA, THE OTTAVIANO AUGUSTO, THE POMPEO MAGNO, THE ULPIO TRAIANO, THE VIPSANIO AGRIPPA, THE CLAUDIO DRUSO AND THE GIULIO GERMANICO.

ITALY ALSO HAD ABOUT 25 DESTROYERS, ABOUT 60 SUBMARINES AND MANY SMALLER BOATS OF THE MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT CLASS WHICH SHE USED EXTENSIVELY.

DURING THE WAR SHE LOST AN ESTIMATED FIVE HEAVY AND SEVEN LIGHT CRUISERS, 35 DESTROYERS AND LARGE TORPEDO BOATS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF SUBMARINES AND LIGHT CRAFT.

UPON ENTERING THE WAR ITALY HAD A MERCHANT NAVY EXCEEDING 2,000,000 TONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. ACQUISITIONS FROM THE FRENCH AND NEW CONSTRUCTION ADDED 1,000,000 TONS TO THIS TOTAL. THE FERRY SERVICE TO AFRICA, HOWEVER, WAS HARD HIT BY ALLIED NAVAL AND AIR ATTACKS AND ABOUT HALF OF THE SUM TOTAL IS BELIEVED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

AT PRESENT, ITALY IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE ABOUT 300 MERCHANT SHIPS OF 1,300,000 GROSS TONNAGE, INCLUDING 60 PASSENGER VESSELS, 250 FREIGHTERS AND 60 TANKERS.

EZ&KK810PEW

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT. 11-(AP)-IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT WOULD LEAVE MONDAY NIGHT BY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON FOR STATE DEPARTMENT CONSULTATIONS WHICH IT WAS BELIEVED WOULD CONCERN THE BALKANS AND THE PROSPECTS FOR AN ALLIED INVASION THERE.

GH1254AEW

1943

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MOSCOW, SEPT.11-(AP)-JACOB KHAVINSON, FOREIGN EDITOR OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN PRAVDA, WROTE TODAY THAT THE CAPITULATION OF ITALY HAD OPENED THE WAY FOR THE SPEEDY COMPLETE DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

"THE FALL OF THE HITLERITE BLOC HAS BEGUN," HE WROTE. "THERE NOW IS EVERY POSSIBILITY TO EXTERMINATE IT COMPLETELY. BUT IT CANNOT FALL BY ITSELF. IT MUST BE BROKEN. THE ANTI-HITLERITE POWERS HAVE EVERY POSSIBILITY TO BRING THIS COALITION TO A QUICK END AND ACHIEVE THE COMPLETE DEFEAT OF HITLERITE GERMANY."

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"EZ1128PEW

MOSCOW, SEPT.11-(AP)-A PAINTING OF THE SIGNING OF THE BRITISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE HAS BEEN HUNG IN THE WHITE HALL OF THE SPIRIDONOVKA PALACE, RESIDENCE OF THE FOREIGN COMMISSARIAT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE PAINTING WAS PRESENTED TO THE RUSSIANS BY THE BRITISH IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PACT, WHICH WAS SIGNED MAY 26, 1942.

EZ1126PEW

RUSSIA NOW HAS
HISTORY'S BEST
FIGHTING FORCE

- - -

STRATEGY PROVES
TOO MUCH FOR
GERMANS (1,200)

- - -

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

(ADVANCE)...MOSCOW, SEPT 10-(AP)-THE RED ARMY, IN AN ASTOUNDINGLY SUCCESSFUL SUMMER OFFENSIVE, HAS SHOWN ITSELF PROBABLY THE FINEST ALL AROUND FIGHTING FORCE EVER DEVELOPED.

WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF NEW WEAPONS OR TACTICS, BUT WITH COMPLETE COOPERATION OF ALL ARMS, THIS FORCE HAS SHATTERED THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE GERMANS' TWO-YEAR-OLD TAGANROG-LENINGRAD LINE, CAPTURED ITS MAIN BASTIONS, OREL AND KHARKOV, AND THROWN THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT TOWARD THE DNIEPER AND THE DESNA RIVERS.

HOW FAR THE RED ARMY CAN OR WILL GO REMAINS TO BE SEEN, BUT ONE POINT ALREADY IS CLEAR: IT HAS ESTABLISHED CLEARCUT, GENERAL SUPERIORITY OVER THE WEHRMACHT, WHICH UNTIL THIS SUMMER WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE WORLD'S GREATEST MILITARY MACHINE.

I JUST HAD A CHANCE TO SEE SOMETHING OF THE 1943 MODEL OF THE RED ARMY IN TRIPS TO THE BRYANSK AND STEPPE FRONTS AND VISITS TO OREL AND KHARKOV.

THERE IS NOTHING RADICAL OR PARTICULARLY NEW ABOUT IT. IN FACT SOME OF IT LOOKS OLD FASHIONED AND MUCH OF IT RESEMBLES CLOSELY THE 1941 MODEL WHICH I SAW BEFORE AND DURING THE BATTLE OF MOSCOW.

IT REACHED ITS PEAK BY EXPANDING AND DEVELOPING EVERY BRANCH OF THE SERVICE TO THE UTMOST AND THROWING THEM ALL INTO ACTION IN A CLOSELY KNIT BODY.

THIS IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND RUSSIAN TACTICS WHICH TURNED THE SCALES IN FAVOR OF THE RED ARMY. THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO BREAK THE RED ARMY LINE WITH TANKS, BUT PLANES VIRTUALLY FAILED TO SUPPORT THEIR OLD PANZER TEAM. THE RUSSIANS BROKE THE WEHRMACHT LINE WITH AN ALL-OUT BLAST OF TANKS, PLANES, ARTILLERY

1943

AND INFANTRY.

THERE IS ANOTHER IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE. THE GERMANS CONCENTRATED TREMENDOUS FORCE ON THE NARROW SECTOR OF THEIR SUMMER PUSH, THROWING 33 DIVISIONS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE RED ARMY'F KURSK SALIENT AND A SLIGHTLY SMALLER FORCE AGAINST THE NORTHERN SIDE. THE RUSSIANS KEPT THEIR RESERVES SPREAD OVER A WIDE FRONT, RETAINING THE ABILITY TO MANEUVER.

THE RED AIR FORCE COOPERATED WITH THE GROUND TROOPS BY BOMBING BOTH THE FRONT LINE AND THE ENEMY REAR, IN CONTRAST TO THE LUFTWAFFE WHICH CONCENTRATED ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT INNOVATIONS OF THIS SUMMER'S CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN THE DAILY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING RAIDS ON RAILROAD STATIONS AND HIGHWAY JUNCTIONS BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES.

THE UNITED STATES LEND LEASE PROGRAM HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE TO SOME EXTENT FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE RED AIR FORCE. B-25 MITCHELL BOMBERS ARE BEING USED TO RAID THE GERMAN REAR. P-39 AIRCOBRAS, P-40 KITTYHAWKS AND TOMAHAWKS ARE FLYING WITH SOVIET YAK MIG LAGG FIGHTERS.

AMERICAN M-3 GRANT AND M-4 SHERMAN MEDIUM TANKS AND BRITISH MATHILDAS AND CHURCHILLS ARE BEING EMPLOYED, BUT ONLY IN COOPERATION WITH THE INFANTRY, NOT IN ENTIRE TANK DIVISIONS AND TANK ARMIES WHICH ARE EQUIPPED EXCUSLIVELY WITH SOVIET MACHINES.

THE ALLIES' GREATEST CONTRIBUTION WAS MADE IN THE TRANSPORT JEEP, WHICH IS KNOWN TO EVERY RED ARMY MAN AS "VEELY" AND IS SEEN ON NEARLY EVERY ROAD. MANY AMERICAN TRUCKS ALSO ARE IN EVIDENCE.

AMERICAN FOOD OCCASIONALLY IS SERVED AT RED ARMY MESSES, ESPECIALLY MEAT AND SUGAR. CANNED MEAT USUALLY IS RESERVED FOR FRONT LINE TROOPS, WHILE MEN IN THE REAR GET FRESH MEAT, WHICH SEEMS PLENTIFUL.

RED ARMY MEN PRONOUNCE THEIR FEEDING "ABSOLUTELY FIRST CLASS." THEIR BREAD RATION IS TWO POUNDS DAILY, TWICE THAT RECEIVED BY THE AVERAGE WHITE COLLAR WORKER.

AT THE HEAD OF THESE ARMIES IN THE FIELD ARE COMPARATIVELY YOUNG GENERALS WHO ARE ALREADY OLD IN EXPERIENCE.

SEVEN ARMY GENERALS ARE LEADING SEPARATE RED ARMY FRONTS OR ARMY GROUPS IN ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS FROM SMOLENSK TO THE SEA OF AZOV. BEARING TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITIES AND AN IMMENSE BURDEN OF WORK, THEY ARE ALMOST AS INACCESSIBLE AS STALIN. EACH ONE REFERS TO THE ZONE UNDER HIS COMMAND AS "MY TERRITORY," AND CONTROLS IT SUBJECT ONLY TO ORDERS OF THE SUPREME COMMAND.

I MET PERSONALLY ONLY ONE GENERAL, ASSILY SOKOLOVSKY, A CLEAN SHAVEN, COMPETENT LOOKING MAN OF 45, WHO WAS COMMANDING THE DRIVE IN SMOLENSK. HE HAD BEEN ON THAT FRONT SINCE 1941, FIRST UNDER SEMEON K.TIMOSHENKO AND GREGORY K.ZHUKOV AND NOW HIS OWN BOSS, AND HE KNOWS THE GROUND LIKE THE INSIDE OF HIS POCKET.

AT THE OTHER END OF THE ACTIVE FRONT IS GENERAL FEODOR TOLBUKHIN, COMMANDING THE SOUTHERN FRONT, WHO TOOK TAGANROG. HE IS A SHORT, STOUT MAN OF THE SAME AGE AS SOKOLOVSKY, BUT THE POSSESSOR OF SEEMINGLY UNLIMITED ENERGY. DURING THE BATTLE OF TAGANROG, HE WENT FOUR DAYS AND NIGHTS WITHOUT SLEEP, BUT AFTER THE VICTORY HE STILL WAS WIDE AWAKE ENOUGH TO TELEPHONE HIS WIFE AT TIFLIS TO TELL HER ABOUT IT.

BETWEEN THEM ARE RODION MALINOVSKY, SOUTHWESTERN FRONT; IVAN KONEV, STEPPE FRONT; NIKOLAI VATUTIN, VORONEZH FRONT. AND KONSTANTIN

ROKOSSOVSKY, CENTRAL FRONT, VETERANS OF THE BATTLE OF MOSCOW OR STALINGRAD.

THEIR NAMES APPEAR IN BLACK LETTERS AT THE TOP OF ORDERS OF THE DAY BY STALIN ANNOUNCING THEIR VICTORIES. THEIR FAME IS ASSURED.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.)

FOURTEENTH U.S.A.A.F. HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, SEPT 10-(DELAYED)--(AP)--THE BUSY WHAMPOA DOCKS AND THE WHITECLOUD AIRPORT IN THE CANTON AREA WERE PLASTERED WITH BOMBS THURSDAY AND THE FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE CONTINUED ITS DESTRUCTIVE ATTACKS ON JAPANESE RIVER AND RAIL SHIPPING IN THE VICINITY OF HANKOW.

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FIVE JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND FOUR OTHERS WERE PROBABLY DESTROYED. ALL AMERICAN AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY.

A FLIGHT OF LIGHTNINGS LED BY CAPT. LEWDEN ENSLEN OF SPRINGFIELD, MO., DIVE-BOMBED THE WHAMPOA DOCKS AND WAREHOUSES. THE FLIERS SAID DEBRIS WAS FLUNG 500 FEET IN THE AIR AND ONE HUGE FIRE BROKE OUT. TWELVE ZEROS WAITING ABOVE TRIED TO INTERCEPT BUT THE LIGHTNINGS OUTDIVED AND OUTRAN THEM. ONE JAPANESE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN.

MITCHELL BOMBERS WITH A WARHAWK ESCORT ATTACKED WHITECLOUD AIRDROME, THE HANGAR AND WORKSHOP AREA AND STARTED FIRES IN THE FUEL DUMPS WHICH WERE VISIBLE 50 MILES AWAY.

THE FORMATION WAS JUMPED BY 20 JAPANESE FIGHTERS. FIGHTER PILOT CAPT. JOHN MORRISON OF BEAUFORT, N.C., SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES AND LIEUT. LYNN JONES OF MERCEDES, TEX., AND GUNNER SGTS. KARL MAY OF YAKIMA, WASH., AND LOREN MORRIS OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., EACH GOT ONE.

DA220AEW

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3024 8331

BY OLEN W.CLEMENTS

WITH THE AUSTRALIANS OUTSIDE LAE, NEW GUINEA, SEPT 9 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THEY CALL IT BLOODY BEACH, PARTLY BECAUSE BLOODY IS A FAVORITE BY-WORD OF THE AUSTRALIANS AND PARTLY BECAUSE, WELL--

BLOODY BEACH WAS JUST LIKE ANY OTHER BEACH IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC UNTIL LAST SATURDAY MORNING WHEN THE AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS CAME ASHORE. SINCE THEN IT HAS BEEN A MINOR PROVINCE OF HELL.

IT IS THE EASTERN BASE OF THE ALLIED TROOPS ATTACKING THE ENEMY DEFENDERS OF LAE'S TWO AIRFIELDS. AUSTRALIANS MOVING FROM HERE ARE LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM ONE AIRDROME.

(ANOTHER FORCE IS CLOSING IN ON LAE FROM THE SOUTHWEST AND GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED THE POSITION OF THE JAPANESE THERE AS "DESPERATE.")

THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE HAS HIT THIS BEACH WITH EVERYTHING IT HAS. ITS SANDS ARE POCK MARKED BY CRATERS AND ACK ACK GUN EMPLACEMENTS. THE SHORELINE IS DOTTED WITH WRECKAGE AND DEBRIS.

BLOODY BEACH HAS MANY HEROES--MEN WHO HAVE STUCK BY THEIR POSTS WHEN THE ATMOSPHERE WAS FULL OF STEEL. THERE ARE MEN LIKE LT.WILLIAM DIBBLE, ORANGE BAY, S.C., AND A BOY THEY CALL MARY BECAUSE SOME OF HIS COMPANIONS IMAGINED HE LOOKED EFFEMINATE.

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THEY HAVEN'T MISSED A RAID AND NONE HAS BEEN INJURED.

"THE ODDEST THING HAPPENED," DRAWLED DIBBLE, THE CAROLIAN. "IT WAS THE SECOND DAY WE WERE HERE. THE JAPANESE BOMBERS CAME TEARING OVER THE MOUNTAIN POPPING BOMBS RIGHT AND LEFT.

"A CAPTAIN AND A LIEUTENANT JUMPED IN MY FOXHOLE AND I HAD TO

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BEAT IT DOWN THE BEACH AND FIND ANOTHER. THEY HAD JUST JUMPED IN IT WHEN DOWN TUMBLED A BOMB ON TOP OF THEM. IT BLEW THEM 12 FEET IN THE AIR AND THEY LANDED BACK WHERE THE FOX HOLE WAS. IT HAD BECOME A BOMB CRATER BY THEN. NEITHER OF THEM GOT A SCRATCH."

THEN THERE WAS CORP.DONALD W.SMITH OF WEST FAIRVIEW, PA., ACK ACK GUNNER ON THE BEACH. HE WAS BLAZING AWAY AT A JAPANESE DIVE BOMBER WHICH NOSED OVER IN HIS DIRECTION. THE CORPORAL STOOD BY HIS GUN AND THE JAPANESE LET GO AT 300 FEET. THE BOMB HIT SIX FEET FROM SMITH AND COVERED HIM WITH SAND BUT HE WAS UNHARMED.

PERHAPS THE REAL HEROES OF THE BEACH ARE SGT.C.S.DODSON OF DANGERFIELD, TEX., AND THE BOY THEY CALL MARY. THE TWO STATIONED THEMSELVES NEAR THE SPOT WERE THE INCOMING TROOPS LAND. NOW AND THEN DURING A RAID, A FRIGHTENED SOLDIER JUMPS TO HIS FEET AND STARTS TO RUN FOR COVER. IF THERE IS ONLY ONE OF THEM, DODSON MAKE A FLYING TACKLE AND SITS ON HIM UNTIL THE RAID IS OVER. IF THERE ARE TWO OF THEM, THE BOY THEY CALL MARY TACKLES THE SECOND ONE AND SITS ON HIM.

THEY HAVE BEEN DOING THIS FOR DAYS NOW AND APPARENTLY THEY LIKE IT.

HG320PCW

BY NORMAN BELL

SEP 11 1943

ATTU ISLAND, THE ALEUTIANS, SEPT. 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS FAR PACIFIC OUTPOST OF NORTH AMERICA IS BEING BUILT UP FOR A JUMP-OFF BASE FOR ATTACKS ON JAPAN PROPER. RAIDS ON THE KURILE ISLANDS ALREADY HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED.

COMFORTABLE QUONSET HUTS, OTHER LIVING AND OFFICE QUARTERS ARE BEING SET UP.

A KEY POINT IN THE CHICAGOF HARBOR AREA HAS BEEN NAMED JURMIN PASS, AFTER CAPT.JOHN JURMIN OF LINCOLN, NEB., WHO IS CREDITED WITH BEING THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE TO JUMP ASHORE FROM LANDING CRAFT AT MASSACRE BAY. HE WAS LATER KILLED DURING THE FIGHTING AND IS BURIED WITH OTHER AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHOSE GRAVES AT "LITTLE FALLS" ARE MARKED BY ROWS OF NEAT WHITE CROSSES. NOT FAR AWAY A LARGE WHITE SIGN READS "JAPANESE CEMETERY." SOME OF THE ENEMY DEAD ARE BURIED THERE.

BOMB CRATERS AND FOXHOLES STILL SCAR THE GREEN-TUNDRA SLOPES. IN ONE OF FOXHOLES JUST BEYOND JURMIN PASS FROM MASSACRE BAY I CAME UPON A DEAD JAPANESE SOLDIER. HIS HEAD WAS THROWN BACK AS IF FROM A BLOW AND ONE HAND WAS STIFFENED IN A CLAW-LIKE CLUTCH--A GRUESOME REMINDER OF THE BATTLING OVER THAT BITTERLY CONTESTED PASS.

OFFICERS SAID EFFORTS HAD BEEN MADE TO BURY ALL OF THE ENEMY DEAD IN GRAVES OR IN THE FOXHOLES WHERE THEY FELL.

ATTU'S PEAKS STREAKED WITH SNOW PATCHES AND VOLCANIC DUST ARE HIGH AND SHARP AND OFTEN BURIED IN CLOUDS. THE LONG SLOPES LEADING TO THE SEA BEACHES AND CLIFFS ARE GREEN AND WOODLESS, NOT UNLIKE THE COUNTRYSIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO'S GOLDEN GATE.

RA515ACWNM

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BY CHARLES GUPTILL

SEP 1 1943

BUENOS AIRES, SUNDAY, SEPT. 12. (BY TELEPHONE TO NEW YORK)-(AP)-REPORTS EMANATING FROM THIS AND OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN CAPITALS THAT A CABINET RESHUFFLE FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION OF FOREIGN MINISTER SEGUNDO R.STORNI HAS RESULTED IN AN INTERNAL REVOLT IN ARGENTINA WERE PATENTLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION EARLY TODAY.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO OUTWARD SIGNS OF ANYTHING RESEMBLING GOVERNMENTAL DISORDER IN THE CAPITAL UP TO THE EARLY HOURS OF THIS MORNING, NOR HAS THERE BEEN EVIDENCE OF A POLITICAL NATURE THAT

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WOULD LEND CREDENCE TO THE MANY REPORTS THAT THIS COUNTRY IS IN MILITARY REVOLT. WORD THAT A CABINET RESHUFFLE OF MAJOR POOPORTIONS IS PENDING LIKEWISE IS WITHOUT FOUNDATION FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES HERE.

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THESE OPINIONS ARE THE RESULT OF PERSONAL OBSERVATION AND ARE FURTHER BORNE OUT BY A 15-MINUTE CONVERSATION I HAD LATE YESTERDAY WITH LT. COL. HECTOR LADVOCAT, CHIEF OF PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ' PRESS OFFICE WHO HAS AUTHORIZED ME TO SAY THAT "ON MY WORD AS AN OFFICER OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY, THERE IS NO MILITARY MOVEMENT OR ANY OTHER ACTIVITY AFFECTING THE TRANQUILITY OF MY COUNTRY."

A CABINET MEETING WAS CALLED BY PRESIDENT RAMIREZ FOLLOWING STORNI'S RESIGNATION. IT MET YESTERDAY FOR NO MORE IMPORTANT REASON THAN TO DECIDE WHO WILL FILL THAT VACANCY, NOW TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED BY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, ALBERTO GILBERT. TO THIS HOUR A SUCCESSOR TO STORNI HAS NOT BEEN NAMED, BUT ACCORDING TO INFORMED GOVERNMENTAL SOURCES, A DECISION ON THIS POINT WILL BE REACHED MONDAY WHEN THE CABINET RECONVENES.

ANOTHER CONVERSATION LATE YESTERDAY WITH THE CHILEAN AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, CONRADO RIOS GALLARDO, FROM WHOSE COUNTRY MANY OF THE REPORTS OF MILITARY TROUBLE IN ARGENTINA HAVE EMANATED, FURTHER SUBSTANTIATED THE FACT THAT THERE IS NO INTERNAL TROUBLE THREATENING THE REGIME OF GENERAL RAMIREZ. RIOS GALLARDO PROFESSED COMPLETE SURPRISE AT THE REPORTS OF POLITICAL DISTURBANCES PROCEEDING FROM SANTIAGO. HE SAID, "MY GOVERNMENT HAS NOT ASKED ME ABOUT THEM."

THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT STORNI'S RESIGNATION HAS CAUSED A SENSATION THROUGHOUT ARGENTINA. BUT THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT ALTHOUGH THERE MAY BE OTHER, LESSER CHANGES IN THE CABINET BEYOND NAMING A PERMANENT SUCCESSOR TO THE FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, THE CABINET IN BULK IS HERE TO STAY.

STORNI SAID LAST NIGHT THAT HE ASSUMED FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL, ASKING LEASE LEND AID FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHICH DREW FROM HULL A REBUKE AND PRECIPITATED THE CABINET CRISIS.

STORNI SAID HE HAD ACCEPTED RESPONSIBILITY IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ, CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

HE SAID THAT THE "WIDE REPERCUSSIONS" OF HIS LETTER TO HULL HAD MOTIVATED HIS RESIGNATION EARLIER THIS WEEK, WHICH FOLLOWED CLOSELY UPON PUBLICATION OF HULL'S SHARPLY-WORDED REJECTION OF THE REQUEST FOR LEASE-LEND. STORNI SAID HIS LETTER TO HULL HAD BEEN "CONFIDENTIAL" AND THAT HE DID NOT EXPECT IT WOULD BE GIVEN PUBLICITY."

"I WROTE MY LETTER (TO HULL) IN GOOD FAITH AND ACCORDING TO MY MODEST KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING," SAID STORNI. "I HAD HOPED FOR A BETTER RECEPTION."

THE "REPERCUSSIONS" TO WHICH STORNI REFERRED WRE A CABINET RESHUFFLE FORCED BY RENEWED ATTACKS BY PRO-ALLIED ELEMENTS ON THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT'S NEUTRALITY POLICY.

(UNCONFIRMED RADIO REPORTS FROM CHILE SAID THE CABINET CRISIS HAD EXPLODED INTO AN INTERNAL REVOLT, WITH RAMIREZ OUSTED BY A MILITARY JUNTA.)

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GEN. RAMIREZ ISSUED A PROCLAMATION TONIGHT SAYING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT'S LINE OF CONDUCT WOULD BE MAINTAINED "WITH A FIRMNESS WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE DIGNITY OF THE ARGENTINE NATION."

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THIS PROCLAMATION FOLLOWED 48 HOURS OF RUMORS CONCERNING THE STABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND A SHARP ATTACK ON STORNI BY THE PRO-AXIS MORNING PAPER CABILDO.

ALTHOUGH STORNI'S LETTER TO SECRETARY HULL HAD STATED HE WAS ACTING WITH AUTHORIZATION TO REPRESENT GE.RAMIREZ, IT WAS BELIEVED HE DID NOT EXPECT THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO GIVE PUBLICITY TO ARGENTINA'S REQUEST FOR AID.

MRAMIREZ ALSO HAD CONFERRED WITH 300 HIGH-RANKING ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS WHO CALLED UPON HIM, AND WERE SAID TO HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR CONFIDENCE IN HIS ADMINISTRATION.

(SANTIAGO REPORTS SAID THE RECEPTION OF THE MILITARY OFFICERS INDICATED THAT RAMIREZ'S ADMINISTRATION MIGHT BE IN DANGER OF BEING OVERTHROWN).

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RAMIREZ'S PROCLAMATION SAID THAT ARGENTINA'S HISTORIC TRADITIONS OF PEACE, WORK, AND JUSTICE "CANNOT BE DISPARAGED NOR TARNISHED BY CONFIDENTIAL EXPRESSIONS OF ANY OFFICIAL.

"TO THINK THE CONTRARY," HE SAID, "IS TO OVERLOOK THE PERMANENT VALUES FOR THE TRANSITORY ONES.

"THE SENTIMENTS OF AMERICAN SOLIDARITY ARE MORE THAN SUFFICIENT TO DISSIPATE WHATEVER DOUBT WHICH MIGHT TARNISH THOSE SACRED SENTIMENTS."

RAMIREZ SAID THAT OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS "SHOULD HAVE THE CERTAINTY" OF KNOWING "THAT OUR NATION IS FIRMLY UNITED IN THEIR DESTINIES."

THANKING THE OFFICERS FOR THE DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY, RAMIREZ SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD "CONTINUE CARRYING OUT ITS TASKS WITH A FIRM HAND." HE ADDED THAT "MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE IN COMPLETE HARMONY AND UNDISTURBED BY RUMORS BY WHICH CERTAIN INTERESTED PARTIES ATTEMPT TO DISTURB ITS PROGRESS."

AFTER ITS TWO-HOUR SESSION THE CABINET ISSUED A BRIEF COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THAT "PROBLEMS OF THE MOMENT WERE STUDIED AND THE STUDY WILL CONTINUE MONDAY."

TROUBLES FOR PRESIDENT RAMIREZ' CABINET OVER NEUTRALITY BROKE EARLIER IN THE WEEK WITH THE RESIGNATION OF ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI AS FOREIGN MINISTER AFTER HIS FAILURE TO OBTAIN LEASE-LEND AID FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE REJECTION OF THE BID FOR AID WAS BASED BY U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL ON THE GROUNDS THAT ARGENTINA WAS NOT DOING ITS SHARE IN THE PROTECTION OF THE AMERICAS AND THAT IT HAD FAILED TO LIVE UP TO COMMITMENTS TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

STORNI WAS REPLACED YESTECDAY BY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ALBERTO GILBERT, WHO WILL SERVE AS ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER.

KK4EZ817PEW

A DISPATCH FILED AT 8:20 P.M., SATURDAY NIGHT FROM BUENOS AIRES, REPORTED THAT RAMIREZ HAD ISSUED A PROCLAMATION SAYING THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WOULD BE MAINTAINED "WITH A FIRMNESS WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE DIGNITY OF THE ARGENTINE NATION."

THIS DISPATCH INDICATED RAMIREZ STILL WAS IN POWER, AND GAVE NO CLUE OF ANY FURTHER CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

STORNI ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE WRITTEN RAMIREZ A LETTER ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE NOTE TO SECRETARY HULL AND SAYING THAT THE NOTE WAS "CONFIDENTIAL." HE ADMITTED THAT THE REPERCUSSIONS CAUSED BY HULL'S BRUSQUE REPLY HAD MOTIVATED HIS RESIGNATION.

"I WROTE THE LETTER (TO HULL) IN GOOD FAITH ACCORDING TO MY MODEST KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING," HE TOLD RAMIREZ. "I HAD HOPED FOR A

BETTER RECEPTION."

SEP 11 1943

SECRETARY HULL BLUNTLY TURNED DOWN THE APPEAL OF ARGENTINA FOR LEASE-LEND MATERIAL DECLARING:

"IT IS NOTORIOUS THAT AXIS AGENTS IN ARGENTINA HAVE BEEN AND ARE ENGAGING IN SYSTEMATIC ESPIONAGE WHICH HAS COST THE UNITED NATIONS SHIPS AND LIVES. VICIOUS PROPAGANDA AIMED AT THE UNITED NATIONS APPEARS IN PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE SUPPORTED BY SUBSIDIES FROM AXIS SOURCES."

HULL POINTED OUT TO STORNI THAT ARGENTINA HAD FAILED TO CARRY OUT A PLEDGE SUBSCRIBED TO AT RIO DE JANEIRO IN 1942 WHICH CALLED FOR THE SEVERANCE OF FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE ALSO RECALLED THE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AT HAVANA IN 1940 WHICH ADOPTED A RESOLUTION WHICH SPECIFIED THAT ANY ATTEMPT BY A NON-AMERICAN STATE AGAINST THE INTEGRITY OR TERRITORIAL INVIOLABILITY OF ANY AMERICAN NATION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AN ACT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST ALL SIGNING NATIONS.

"THE ACT OF AGGRESSION CONTEMPLATED IN THIS DECLARATION TOOK PLACE ON DECEMBER 7, 1941," HE WROTE.

THE JAPANESE ATTACKED PEARL HARBOR ON THAT DATE.

HULL'S REPLY TO STORNI'S REQUEST WAS MADE AUG.30 BUT THE EXCHANGE OF LETTERS WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC UNTIL SEPT.7.

STORNI IN HIS REQUEST PATENTLY TRIED TO JUSTIFY THE GENERAL FOREIGN POLICY OF HIS GOVERNMENT AND IN PARTICULAR THE FAILURE OF ARGENTINA TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS GOVERNMENTS. ARGENTINA IS THE ONLY AMERICAN NATION MAINTAINING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH

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3024 8335

THE AXIS BUT SUCH A BREAK HAD BEEN EXPECTED WHEN RAMIREZ TOOK OVER AFTER THE MILITARY COUP ON JUNE 4.

STORNI CALLED THE ARGENTINE NEUTRALITY "EVIDENTLY BENEVOLENT" ASSERTING THAT THE NATION'S EXPORTS WERE DEVOTED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY TO THE ALLIES AND AMERICAN NATIONS, "MANY TIMES DEPRIVING OUR COUNTRY OF ARTICLES NECESSARY FOR ITS OWN DEFENSE."

STORNI HAD APPEALED ESPECIALLY FOR AIRPLANES, SPARE PARTS, ARMAMENTS AND MACHINERY TO HELP "RESTORE ARGENTINA TO THE POSITION OF EQUILIBRIUM TO WHICH IT IS ENTITLED WITH RESPECT TO OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS."

EZ1106PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.11-(AP)--A "GHOST VOICE" IS BOTHERING GERMAN NEWS BROADCASTERS AGAIN, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS, REPORTED TODAY.

SEP 11 1943

THE VOICE INTERRUPTED A LEADING BERLIN NEWS BROADCAST WITH SUCH REMARKS AS "HITLER'S ARMY ON THE EASTERN FRONT IS ROUTED," AND "THE RUSSIANS ARE DRIVING THE BEATEN HITLER ARMY BEFORE THEM."

DURING A READING OF NAMES OF DECORATED NAZI ARMY OFFICERS, THE VOICE SHOUTED: "ALL CANDIDATES FOR DEATH.!"

TG437AEW

CHICAGO,SEPT 11-(AP)-GETTING THE NEWS IN THE JUNGLES OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ENTAILS MANY HARDSHIPS AND DANGERS--BUT NEWSMEN ASSIGNED TO THE WAR ZONE HAVE A CHANCE TO REPORT O ASSIGNED TO THAT WAR ZONE HAVE A CHANCE TO REPORT ON "THE GREATEST STORY THE WORLD EVER HAS KNOWN," SAYS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS AAR CORRESPONDENT.

MURLIN SPENCER, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WHERE HE WAS ON THE FRONT LINES AS AN AP CORRESPONDENT FOR MORE THAN A YEAR, LAST NIGHT TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MANAGING EDITORS' ASSOCIATION OF

1943

SOME OF HIS EXPERIENCES.

"THERE IS NEWS IN THE JUNGLE, MORE THAN YOU CAN HANDLE," SPENCER SAID, "IT IS NO PLACE FOR CORRESPONDENTS WHO WATCH ACTION THROUGH FIELD GLASSES FROM A HILL. WE HAVE TO GO TO INTO THE JUNGLE AND TAKE OUR CHANCES. IT MAY BE AT SOME ADVANCED AIRFIELD, AT SOME BATTLE FIELD OR AT SOME PT BOAT HIDEOUT ALONG THE COAST. BUT WHILE THERE IS NEWS THERE, THE JUNGLE IS AWFUL."

SPENCER ASSERTED THAT BRIG.GEN.HANFORD MACNIDER, STATIONED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, DESCRIBED JUNGLE WARFARE AS "LIKE FIGHTING INSIDE A MATTTRESS EXCEPT THAT ONE CAN'T SEE SO FAR. AND I DON'T MEAN A NICE, DECENT DRY AND UNINHABITED MATTRESS. I MEAN THE KIND YOU'VE SEEN HALF AFLOAT IN A PUDDLE BY THE CITY DUMP WHERE THE SLANT-EYED VERMIN LIKE TO PLAY."

"BUT THE CORRESPONDENT WHO WOULD WRITE OF JUNGLE WARFARE MUST GO TO THE FRONT, WATCH THE BOYS FIGHT, SHARE THEIR HARDSHIPS AND DANGERS," SAID SPENCER, WHO MADE 21 TRIPS TO THE FRONT IN THE FINAL 28 DAYS OF THE BUNA CAMPAIGN.

"MY FIRST, AND MOST TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE, CAME ON A SMALL COASTAL BOAT IN WHICH MACNIDER AND HIS STAFF AND CORRESPONDENTS WERE MOVING UP TOWARE BUNA.

"WE WERE NEARING OUR OBJECTIVE WHEN A ZERO SUDDENLY APPEARED FROM NEAR AHEAD. THERE IS SOMETHING TERRIFYING ABOUT BEING ON A SMALL BOAT WHEN PLANES APPROACH. THERE IS NO PLACE TO HIDE ABOARD THE BOAT. GENERALLY IT IS VIRTUALLY UNARMED. THE SEA IS NO REFUGE BECAUSE THERE ARE SHARKS THERE. YOU HAVE TO STAY AND TAKE IT.

"BUT SUDDENLY THE ZERO VEERED AWAY AND WITHOUT MAKING A PASS, AND WE LOOKED UP TO SEE A FLIGHT OF MITCHELL BOMBERS COME FROM THE SOUTH. THEY WERE ON A RAID AGAINST BUNA. THEN CAME THE MOST HORRIBLE SIGHT I HAVE SEEN.

"AS THE BOMBERS STARTED THEIR RUN, ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AT BUNA BLAZED AWAY FRANTICALLY. THEN ONE OF THEM SCORED. A SHELL CAUGHT THE CENTER BOMBER DIRECTLY IN ITS BOMB BAY AND IT EXPLODED IN ONE BURST OF FLAME. A WING FELL OFF, AND THE BLAZING WRECKAGE FELL TO THE GROUND."

THE AP CORRESPONDENT TOLD THE EDITORS THAT "IT ISN'T PLEASANT TO SEE MEN DIE IN WAR. THERE ARE NO BANDS PLAYING, NO FLAGS WAVING. MANY TIMES THERE ISN'T EVEN ANY ONE AROUND TO TELL HIM GOODBYE. THERE MAY BE A SURPRISED LOOK IN HIS EYES AS THOUGH HE CAN'T QUITE UNDERSTAND WHAT POWER SENT HIM INTO THE JUNGLE TO DIE FROM THE BULLET OF SOME JAP FLAGPOLE SITTER OR AT THE END OF AN ENEMY BAYONET."

HE ALSO SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT THAT "WE DO NOT FORGET THAT THE JAP IS A FIGHTER, A SPECIALIST IN MURDER. I THINK WE'RE GOING TO BEAT HIM."

SPENCER CONTINUED HE HAD THE "UTMOST CONFIDENCE" IN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WHO, HE SAID, "KNOWS THE JAP BETTER, PROBABLY, THAN ANY OTHER OF OUR MILITARY LEADERS."

HE ASSERTED THAT "WE CAN'T WHIP THE JAPS IF WE REGARD THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE CONFLICT AS A 'ONE HAND' FIGHT--WHEREBY WE DEVOTE ONLY A PART OF OUR ENERGY TO THE PACIFIC WAR.

"I THINK THE PACIFIC WAR, IF FOUGHT TO ITS LOGICAL CONCLUSION, WILL BE A TRUE 'WAR TO END WAR' FOR SOME TINE AT LEAST. I THINK WE WILL HAVE TO FIGHT TO THE POINT THAT THE NATION THAT LOSES WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RISE AND FIGHT AGAIN FOR A LONG TIME."

AB442ACW NM

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

NOT SINCE THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGONY IN THE SUMMER OF 1940 HAS THE

3024—F33

30.24 8337

WORLD'S GENERAL PUBLIC BEEN CONFRONTED WITH SUCH CONFUSION OF REPORTS AS ARE SURROUNDING THE ITALIAN SITUATION--AND NO SMALL PART OF THIS IS AN ARTIFICIAL FOG WHICH IS BEING DELIBERATELY CREATED BY THE DESPERATE GERMANS.

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THE SITUATION ON THE ITALIAN PENINSULA IS OF COURSE SERIOUS, BUT WE SHOULDN'T LET THE CONFUSION RAISE ANY DOUBTS IN OUR MINDS, FOR WE MAY BE SURE THAT THERE IS NONE IN THE MINDS OF OUR HIGH COMMAND. WE CAN "KEEP HER STEADY AS SHE GOES" WITH FULL CONFIDENCE THAT WE ARE HEADED STRAIGHT FOR PORT. THERE ARE TWO POINTS TO KEEP WELL IN MIND DURING THESE HECTIC DAYS:

1. THE GERMANS ARE MAKING FRANTIC ATTEMPTS TO SHORE UP THE COLLAPSING HOUSE THAT HITLER BUILT. PART OF THEIR EFFORT REPRESENTS A REAL AND GRIM FIGHT WITH ARMS TO DELAY THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF ITALY AND ALSO TO SAVE THE BALKANS. PART OF IT IS PROPAGANDA AND FALSE REPORTS WHICH ARE BEING SPREAD BY NAZI AGENTS FROM MANY POINTS OF EUROPE IN AN EFFORT TO BEWILDER THE ITALIANS AND OTHER AXIS PEOPLES AS WELL AS THE ENEMY.

2. THE ALLIES ARE DOING BETTER THAN ALL RIGHT. THERE'S NO OCCASION FOR ALARM OVER THE ITALIAN POSITION, ALTHOUGH WE MUST BE PREPARED FOR BITTER FIGHTING, AS WELL AS SOME HEAVY COMPLICATIONS SUCH AS GROW OUT OF THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN ROME AND THEIR ANNOUNCED ASSUMPTION OF "PROTECTION" OF THE VATICAN.

IT SEEMS OBVIOUS THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER AND HIS STAFF OF BRILLIANT OFFICERS FULLY ANTICIPATED GERMAN REPRISALS AGAINST THE ITALIANS AND SOME SMART MOVES SUCH AS THE "OCCUPATION" OF ROME. THE ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ACTION IN KEEPING THE ARMISTICE SECRET FOR FIVE DAYS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. HE FORESAW THE COMPLICATIONS WHICH NOW HAVE COME TO PASS.

DESPITE BERLIN'S EFFORTS YESTERDAY TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE ITALIAN NAVY WAS IN GERMAN HANDS, WE HAVE THE FINE NEWS TODAY THAT A LARGE PART OF THE FLEET HAS ARRIVED AT THE BIG BRITISH BASE OF MALTA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND GIVEN ITSELF UP TO THE ALLIES. WHETHER SOME SHIPS HAVE BEEN LOST REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

BITTER FIGHTING IS PROCEEDING IN THE NAPLES AREA BETWEEN AMERICAN AND GERMAN FORCES, BUT WE ARE LANDING MORE TROOPS AND SUPPLIES. IN THE EXTREME SOUTH GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S FAMOUS EIGHTH ARMY IS SLOGGING STEADILY NORTHWARD.

AN IMPORTANT POINT IS HOW FAR THE ITALIANS WILL MAKE GOOD PREMIER BADOGLIO'S ORDER TO RESIST ANY ATTACK BY THE GERMANS. IT IS REPORTED FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA THAT CONDITIONS IN ITALY ARE CHAOTIC, WITH ITALIAN TROOPS IN MOST CASES LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS RATHER THAN FIGHT THE HITLERITES.

STILL, THERE HAS BEEN MUCH FIGHTING BETWEEN ITALIAN AND NAZI FORCES IN VARIOUS PLACES. IT MAY BE THAT AS THE COUNTRY STEADIES DOWN AFTER THE FIRST SHOCK, THE PEOPLE WILL RESPOND TO THE APPEAL BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PREMIER CHURCHILL TO "STRIKE HARD AND STRIKE HOME" AT THE GERMANS ON ITALIAN SOIL.

PERHAPS THE KNOTTIEST PROBLEM WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE TO SOLVE IS THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN ROME. THAT'S A SHREWD MOVE ON THE PART OF THE NAZIS, BECAUSE THEIR EVICTION MAY INVOLVE MILITARY OPERAT-

1943

IONS WHICH THE ALLIES WILL HATE TO APPLY TO THE ETERNAL CITY. THIS ESPECIALLY TRUE BECAUSE VATICAN CITY IS INVOLVED.

NATURALLY THE THOUGHT UPPERMOST IN MOST MINDS IS THAT THE UNSCRUPULOUS HITLER IN HIS DESPERATION INTENDS TO TRY TO HOLD THE POPE AS A "HOSTAGE" IF HIS HOLINESS IS STILL IN ROME. THAT UNDOUBT IS THE SUGGESTION HE TRIES TO CONVEY TO THE ALLIED WORLD IN ANNOUNC THAT HIS FORCES HAVE ASSUMED "PROTECTION" OF VATICAN CITY.

HOWEVER, WHILE THE FUEHRER HAS WALLOWED IN EVERY IMAGINABLE SORT OF CRIME, IT SEEMS INCONCEIVABLE THAT HE WOULD DARE CHALLENGE THE WORLD BY HARMING THE V

OF CRIME, IT SEEMS INCONCEIVABLE THAT HE WOULD DARE CHALLENGE THE WORLD BY HARMING THE POPE. WHAT THE NAZI CHIEF MAY BE ABLE TO DO IS TO EXPLOIT THIS SITUATION SO AS TO HAMPER THE ALLIED OPERATIONS TO SOME DEGREE.

SEP 11 1943

ME/RNESBAEW

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN SICILY, SEPT. 11-(AP)--

PATROL ASSIGNMENTS SINCE THE AMERICAN LANDINGS IN ITALY HAVE BROUGHT TRIPS HOME TO TWO AMERICAN P-38 LIGHTNING PILOTS--- FLIGHT OFFICER WEB

HEBER M. BUTLER, GARLAND, UTAH, AND LT. W H. W. VISSCHER, ROUTE ONE, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

COMPLETING THE REQUIRED 50 MISSIONS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY YESTERDAY, BOTH ALREADY HAVE BEGUN THE LONG TRIP BACK TO THE STATES.

ALB/ MORTONS 1083O APPB 120PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

FILADELFIA, ITALY, SEPT.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE PANICKY GERMAN REARGUARD IN CALABRIA PROVINCE SHOT AND KILLED ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN ATTEMPTING TO DISARM THEIR FORMER ALLIES AFTER DISCLOSURE OF ITALY'S ARMISTICE.

A SERGEANT FROM MILAN AND HIS SQUAD, DETAILED TO GUARD ITALIAN ARMY TRUCKS, TOLD ME TODAY OF A SERIES OF VIOLENT CLASHES BETWEEN MEX THE TWO FORCES IN THIS AREA BEFORE THE GERMANS FLED NORTHWARD FROM XXXXBEKRMXX FILADELFIA YESTERDAY.

THE SERGEANT SAID HE AND HIS MEN KNEW OF "SIX MURDERS BY GERMANS AND MANY MORE POSSIBLY OCCURRED."

"THOSE GERMANS ARE DEVILS," THE BEARDED SQUAT NCOXX NCO DECLARED. "WHEN THE ITALIANS REFUSED FOR REASONS OF SELF DEFENSE TO TURN OVER THEIR RIFLES AND PISTOLS THE GERMANS OPENED FIRE WITHOUT WARNING.

"THEY LOOTED EACH LITTLE VILLAGE. THE PEASANTS HAD HIDDEN EVERYTHING THEY COULD--EVEN THEIR DONKEYS."

-APL-DELUCES FIRST 1815-RPS-118A

30.24 8339

new york,sept.11-(ap)-- orders placed by germany in sweden for stone to be used to erect "victory monuments" have been cancelled, a dispatch from the swedish newspapers dagens nyheter to the office of w r information said today.

as a result of the german stop order, the dispatch said, almost all swedish quarries have dismissed their workers and that gigantic piles of cut stone, some weighing up to 17 tons, were left lying along the wayside. all were marked as german property.

THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY ON THE BASIS OF

SEP 11 1943

MacArthur Takes Salamaua; British Enter Adriatic; 5th Army Gains; Hitler Reports 'Freeing' Mussolini

New Guinea Air Center of Japan Seized

Pincer Tightened on Lae as Australians Repel 2 Enemy Counter-Blows

Foe's Ships Blasted In Solomons Raids

Selaru Island Is Pounded in Daylight Attack by Bombers From Darwin

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sept. 13 (Monday).—The Salamaua Airfield is in Allied hands, and with its fall, the whole Japanese position on the northeastern coast of New Guinea tottered today.

"At Salamaua our southern forces are now in possession of the airdrome," a communique announced here without amplification.

A headquarters spokesman, however disclosed that the field was taken by Australian soldiers who swam the Francisco River, directly to the south, to make their surprise attack. After the airdrome itself had been seized the Australians pushed on a mile and a half north, where they last were reported engaged with the enemy on the spur of a ridge.

Behind the capture of the strategic airfield, however, lay months of careful planning by General Douglas MacArthur and his staff and weeks of slow but steady advance by plodding ground troops northward along the coast and eastward in an ever-tightening vice from positions inland.

Close In on Lae

Beyond lay probable seizure of Lae, eighteen miles to the north, where Allied forces already are closing in from two directions.

Today's communique reported new successes for each of these two units, the Australian troops who were landed on the shore of the Huon Gulf east of Lae Sept. 4, and the joint Australian-American force for whom paratroopers the following day seized a long-unused airfield in the Markham River valley northwest of Lae.

The first group, having reached the Busu River and established itself on the western bank, four miles from the heart of Lae, was challenged yesterday by Japanese patrols.

"A weak enemy counter-attack on our lower bridgehead across the river was easily repulsed," the communique said, and the advance continued.

Northwest Force Advances

Simultaneously, the Allied force on the northwest, constantly strengthened by airborne reserves, reached a point along the Markham River eight miles from Lae in its closest approach yet to that Japanese base. Here, too, there was skirmishing with the Japanese defenders.

"Our western forces have developed contact with enemy outpost positions in the vicinity of Heath's (plantation)," the communique said.

On guard against any attempt by the enemy to reinforce his beleaguered garrisons by sea, Allied light naval craft—possibly torpedo boats—caught four barges off Blucher Point, some seventy-five miles east of Lae. Three were sunk and the other damaged. Japanese bombers and shore guns tried to break up the attack, the communique said, but without effect.

The offensive against the Salamaua airfield, now successfully concluded, followed the same pattern of closely linked ground and air effort which has marked most of the Allied victories in the south and southwest Pacific.

Airfield Bombed

While General MacArthur's jungle fighters inched their way through a rugged wilderness toward the prize objective Allied airmen poured hundreds of tons of bombs and thousands of rounds of machine-gun and cannon fire on the airfield and its defenses.

The direct assault began with the landing of American troops at Nassau Bay, ten miles to the south, June 30. The enemy's outlying bastions were reduced one by one until Allied troops rimmed the southern approaches of the airdrome itself.

Even then progress continued at a snail's pace, and another three weeks passed before the enemy was permanently dislodged.

That was Saturday. The Japanese were driven from their final ridge positions guarding the field and they retreated in panic.

Yesterday the Allies took possession.

In the Solomon Islands theater, to the east, planes of Admiral William F. Halsey jr.'s South Pacific command attacked three Japanese cargo ships off Buka, at the extreme northwestern end of the island chain, the communique said.

Off Cape St. George, at the southern extremity of New Ireland, a Catalina Patrol Bomber on reconnaissance set fire to a 3,000-ton enemy freighter and another smaller merchant ship.

In another air action long-range Allied fighters struck in daylight 300 miles northward across the Timor Sea from Darwin, Australia, to attack the airfield and surrounding villages on Selaru Island in the Tanimbar group. Numerous fires were started among vehicles, supplies and troop centers, the communique said, and an enemy coastal vessel was sunk.

Lieutenant General George C. Kenney's air forces also bombed and machine-gunned bivouac areas on Garove Island, off the north coast of New Britain, bombed the Cape Gloucester airdrome on New Britain itself and sank or damaged four enemy barges near by and raided a convoy of three Japanese cargo ships off Wewak, northern New Guinea. The results of the last attack, the communique said, were not observed.

American air power in the Solomons continued its steady pounding of enemy supply lines and troop concentrations. Besides the attack on the merchant vessels off Buka, which the communique said resulted in explosions and fires, raids were made by patrol planes—fighter-escorted medium and dive-bombers—along the coast of Vella Lavella and Kolombangara Islands, to the southeast.

The patrol units sank nine of twelve enemy barges encountered and damaged the others.

The bombers, in addition to bombing and strafing barge hideouts near Dulo Cover, Kolombangara, also attacked Japanese bivouacs in the same area, "causing explosions and fires."

1943

ALLIES NOW HOLD ENTIRE ITALY TOE, HEEL SEALED OFF

Port Facilities at Strategic Adriatic Harbor Are Found Undamaged.

U.S. TROOPS PASS CRISIS

Beachheads Firmly Established, Reserves Speeded, Says Fifth Army.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 12—(AP) Swift-striking British troops have seized the strategic Adriatic port of Brindisi and also captured Catanzaro to over-run all the Italian toe, while the Allied Fifth army has punched into the Naples-Salerno area in grim, bloody battle against Nazi armor, it was announced today.

Fall of Brindisi on the east coast in a quick, 40-mile overland smash from Taranto sealed off the Italian heel and apparently put at least 10 vital airfields in Allied hands. Virtually the whole "boot" was in Allied control.

(Radio France at Algiers said Bari, 65 miles above Brindisi also had been occupied. These two ports were Italian springboards for the 1939 invasion of Albania, and the Allied capture of Brindisi placed Allied forces in a position for a possible invasion of the Balkans.)

Allied Crisis Past

Lt.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army of U. S. and British troops drove deeper inland in the Salerno area despite fierce German opposition, headquarters declared, and cautious officers indicated the greatest crisis of this daring landing was past, with beachheads now "firmly established."

Fifth army reinforcements are coming ashore "ahead of schedule," headquarters said.

British units also were fanning out north and northeast of Taranto, meeting elements of the German First parachute division.

British-Canadians of the Eighth army surged steadily northward on the toe along a 30-mile front to seize both the communications center of Catanzaro, 80 miles northeast of Reggio Calabria, and Lamezia. At last reports they held a line from a point immediately north of Lamezia on the west coastal highway due east passing just north of Catanzaro to the east coast road.

Abundant evidence indicated the Germans had abandoned hope of holding any ground in extreme southern Italy, and were rushing troops in that sector northward and westward to the all-important battle of the Salerno-Naples area.

Allied airmen reported heavy troop and vehicle movements from Corleto, coming presumably from the Taranto area where the Nazis had armored units, and northward from other points.

(The Morocco radio said the Eighth army was chalking up daily gains of 24 miles.)

Mines Only Hindrance

Mines and demolitions were the only real hindrance to the British advance.

Evidently staking everything on preventing expansion of the Fifth army zone in the Naples-Salerno region, the Germans threw in large forces of bombers and fighters.

Allied pilots met as many as 120 enemy planes and bitter dogfights swirled overhead, with nine Germans knocked down there and seven others destroyed elsewhere during the day against total Allied loss of seven planes.

Heavy aerial assaults to isolate German armored forces opposing the Fifth army continued with day-long bombing of rail lines and highways, and attacks on enemy motor convoys.

Italian sabotage, unrest and passive opposition doubtless tied up a large portion of Hitler's army in Italy that otherwise could be thrown against the Allies near Naples.

The punishing Allied air assault battered the Frosinone airdrome 48 miles southeast of Rome last night and hit targets near and below Naples, and Liberators from the Middle East bombed road junctions and rail yards at Potenza 55 miles east of Salerno Friday night.

Beaufighters of the Middle East pounded the Maritza airdrome on German-occupied Rhodes Saturday, and Wellingtons followed up last night blasting the airfields at Calatto on the same strategic island in the Dodecanese off Turkey.

Enemy radio reports told of German railroad workers pouring through the Brenner pass to take over operation of Italian railroads—a sign that transportation in the Reich itself would be further strained in order to rush troops into Italy.

Docks Undamaged

Brindisi's excellent dock facilities were found undamaged, it was announced. British and American warships steaming into Taranto also found that naval base in full working order.

Meanwhile, more Italian warships and merchant vessels continued to reach Allied Mediterranean ports. In addition to four battleships, and six cruisers finding haven at Malta, naval authorities announced arrival there of at least eight destroyers and at least 14 submarines, with many more possibly enroute.

Groups of Italian merchant ships have been shepherded to safety, and authorities expressed satisfaction with Italian seamen's efforts to comply with armistice terms and keep the vessels from the Germans.

A considerable portion of Italy's merchant fleet, however, including the Rex, Conte di Savoia and other big liners, is usually berthed at Genoa, now in German hands.

The drive from Taranto to Brindisi presumably took the British through Grottaglie, one of the most important airfields of southern Italy some nine miles from Taranto. The field is 1,700 by 1,000 feet.

Valuable for Foggia Raids

This and several other airfields in the Taranto area could give Allied airmen bases for attacks upon Foggia only 100 miles away, where a system of 12 satellite fields serves as a vital German warplane operational center.

At least nine other good airfields apparently were brought within the area of Allied control. At Gioia 30 miles northwest of Taranto is a vital airbase used by the Italians for long-range and torpedo bombers.

Vibo Valentia, within the area seized by the Eighth army march, also has an excellent airfield.

An Allied statement noted the importance of Monte Corvino airfield nine miles southeast of Allied-held Salerno. There is another airdrome at Battipaglia also about nine miles from Salerno. The most important airbases in the Naples area, however, are north of that city and so well out of immediate range of the invasion forces.

German Version

A Berlin broadcast said the situation was "stationary" near Salerno, with strong British armored attacks north and west of the town repulsed.

South of Salerno, German formations are "engaged in hard defense struggles against American landing troops which were considerably reinforced during the first two nights," it added.

The German communique said Nazi planes had destroyed a cruiser and two transports near Salerno, and hit a large warship and eighteen merchantmen.

DUCE 'AT LIBERTY' BUT WHEREABOUTS NOT DISCLOSED

London Terms Seizure Daring Feat Without Historic Parallel.

MAY HEAD PUPPET RULE

Berlin Hints Mussolini Will Lead Fascists-in-Exile Government.

SUPPORT IS SOUGHT

Nazi Radio Appeals to Italian Troops to Join Forces with Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—(AP) Adolf Hitler's headquarters declared tonight that a daring raid by German parachute troopers, Security Service agents and armed members of the S.S., had freed Benito Mussolini from Italian guards and that the ex-premier of Italy was "now at liberty."

A communique broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press told of the delivery, but gave no indication of where Mussolini now was or where he had been found.

"German parachute troops and men of the Security Service and of the armed S.S. carried out an operation Sunday for the liberation of the Duce, who has been held prisoner by the traitor clique," it said. 'The Duce is now at liberty. His surrender to the Anglo-Americans, agreed upon by the Badoglio government, thus has been frustrated."

The announcement came two days after Adolf Hitler, in his first speech in six months, highly praised Mussolini and condemned as traitors the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio which signed an armistice with the Allies without notifying Germany.

Mussolini has been reported held in many parts of Italy and a Reuters dispatch Thursday said he had been taken to North Africa for delivery to the Allies. None of these advices and rumors was officially confirmed.

The Germans have recently announced the formation of a kind of government-in-exile in Germany called the "National Fascist government", headed by Roberto Farinacci, a former Fascist party secretary who escaped to Germany after the fall of Mussolini, July 25.

Mussolini is among the war criminals which Allied leaders have promised will be brought to trial.

Armistice Ignored Duce

Terms of the armistice, made public by Allied headquarters last night, made no mention of handing over Mussolini. It was said that political terms would be presented to the Italians later.

Germany, meanwhile, was raising cries of Italian treachery as the terms of the armistice were announced and the bulk of the Italian fleet slipped from German hands.

In London it was generally conceded that the seizure of Mussolini was a daring accomplishment without historic parallel.

After broadcast of the communique the German radio fell silent, which occasioned some wonder here as it was expected Nazi propaganda would make immediate use of the coup.

The German radio said last week that Mussolini had been kidnaped by Italian Carabinieri at the Italian Royal palace after his final talk with the King in July and was taken to their barracks in an ambulance.

Hitler's communique was broadcast in Italy by the Nazi-controlled Rome radio.

Like Victory Claim

Trumpet fanfares such as the Germans usually reserve for claims of military victories accompanied the initial broadcast.

The German-controlled Paris radio commented:

"Mussolini is now free to take Italy in hand again and lead her along the road from which Badoglio tried to make her swerve, free to take vengeance for insults which have soiled the Italian fleet, free at last to take a stand again with his army on the European side. Italy has again found her leader."

Nazis Decry Surrender Terms

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Referring to terms of the Italian armistice, made public last night, the German radio cried today that "the treachery is now complete."

Quoting an article headlined by the Berlin "Montagspost" as "the thirteen points of shame," it said Badoglio's fate was "a telling example of what a treacherous nation has to expect.

"These thirteen points go much farther than warranted by mere capitulation," it continued. "They are nothing but a program of complete annilation, unique in the history of the world."

ITALY'S TRUCE PLEAS BEGAN LAST MONTH

Actual Terms Laid Down At Secret Lisbon Parley, London Discloses

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 12—Italian diplomats petitioned British representatives in two neutral countries for an armistice in the first week of August, and the actual terms were laid down in Lisbon conferences, according to an authoritative account today of secret negotiations leading to Italy's surrender.

The Lisbon conferences were presided over by Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, British Ambassador to Portugal, the account stated. It added that the armistice itself was signed by the American Maj. Gen. Bedell Smith, for the Allies and General Castellano for the Italians in the presence of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and General Sir Harold Alexander.

Russia Kept Informed

The Soviet and Dominion governments were kept informed of the proceedings from the beginning, the account made public here related.

It gave this picture of events leading to the Italian capitulation:

The story began when unnamed Italian emissaries, declaring they were sent by Marshal Pietro Badoglio to discuss terms of a possible armistice, consulted British representatives in two unnamed countries.

Both pictured the situation in Italy as desperate, but they were informed that the only acceptable terms were unconditional surrender.

General Reaches Lisbon

In the middle of August an unnamed Italian general—traveling to Portugal ostensibly on another mission, presented himself to the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald, at Lisbon the next day.

This Italian said he had full authority from the Badoglio Government to state that when the Allies landed in Italy the Italians would join with them.

This was reported to the British Government, which informed the United States Government. General Eisenhower said the Soviet Government was advised at the same time.

Americans Arrive

High officers of General Eisenhowers' staff went to Lisbon where meetings took place attended also by the American *charge d'affaires.* The Italian general returned to Rome shortly afterward, bearing the Allied conditions, which were confined to military terms only, with a final clause stating that political, economic and financial terms were to be communicated later.

The Italian officer, presumably owing to the secret nature of his journey, took considerable time on the return trip. The Italian Government, concerned over his delay, sent another general, also unidentified, who arrived in Lisbon on the day which, it was subsequently learned, coincided with the arrival of the first general in Rome.

Evidence Of Sincerity

As evidence of their sincerity, the Italians sent with this second general the British General Carton De Wiart, who had been an Italian prisoner of war, but was released for this purpose.

De Wiart, under no obligation to return to Italy, was instructed by the British Government to go to England, where his arrival was kept secret until after the armistice was proclaimed, lest the Germans learn of the negotiations.

Noting that Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to Britain, arrived apparently by coincidence in Lisbon while the negotiations were in progress, the account stated emphatically that at no time did any Allied authority have contact with Grandi, whose journey to the neutral country was made solely on his own initiative. It was not stated whether Grandi's present whereabouts were known.

AIR BATTLES RAGE ABOVE NAPLES FRONT

Allies Prove Superior As Luftwaffe Throws In New Strength

SEP 1 - 1943 EDKENNEDY

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 12—Fierce battles raged in the skies over the Naples area yesterday as the *Luftwaffe* apparently drew on its home forces to throw greatly increased air strength into an effort to hold back the Allied drive.

The Allied forces still remained superior, however, shooting down nine enemy fighters and downing some German flying boats to bring the day's bag to sixteen against seven Allied planes reported missing.

Air Bases On Rhodes Bombed

An Allied Middle East communique announced that German air facilities on the island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese were blasted in two attacks yesterday. The Maritza airdrome was bombed in daylight, the communique reported, and a second attack on air facilities at Calatto was carried out at night.

About 120 enemy fighters were thrown into combat over Salerno, flying in waves of from six to sixteen in attempts to harass the ground troops. Several battles took place in the sight of soldiers who cheered the British and American airmen as an enemy plane plunged in flames.

A formation of twelve American Lightnings intercepted twice that number of Messerschmitts over the invasion beaches at Salerno and in a ten to fifteen-minute dogfight five of the German planes were destroyed without loss to the Americans.

Flew In Tight Circle

"We just flew in a tight circle and the Messerschmitts attacked us in pairs," said Lieut. Gerald L. Rounds, of Fenton, Mich., who commanded the Americans and bagged his fifth Messerschmitt.

"We just kept knocking them down and finally they quit."

It was Rounds' seventy-second mission. He declined a chance to go home after having completed his fiftieth.

At the close of the day, Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt, Allied naval commander in the area, sent this message: "Well done, fighters."

The Lightning alone flew over 300 sorties.

Shoot Up Enemy Trucks

British and American fighters shot up one hundred enemy trucks during the day and strafed enemy planes on the ground, destroying six at one airfield. Spitfires, Warhawks, Kittyhawks and Lightnings furnished a protective umbrella for the strafing fighters which sped along to the targets at low altitude.

Heavy and medium bombers of the strategic air force were concentrated on targets within fifty miles of the Salerno battle area, cutting communications to hold up enemy supplies.

American and British South African tactical bombers continued hammering the roads leading to the battle area with heavy attacks on Corleto, Auletta and Potenza.

Corleto, forty miles from the Gulf of Taranto and twenty-three miles southeast of Potenza, lies on a junction of roads feeding the main arterial highway across the Italian boot from the west to Bari and northwest to Naples.

Town Seemed To Crumble

"We saw enemy vehicles streaming out of Corleto as we neared the target. After we bombed, the town seemed to crumble and debris completely blocked the road," said Technical Sergeant D. Prillo, of Milford, Mass., who flew with the Mitchells which dropped thirty-eight tons of bombs on the place.

Auletta, thirty-six miles south of Salerno, is a vital link in communications between Salerno and Bari.

Allied air activity also extended out over Sardinia and Corsica. A Liberator on coast patrol off Corsica destroyed three Dornier flying boats, while American Warhawks made a fighter sweep over southern Sardinia without incident.

British and Canadian Wellingtons paid a night visit to the Frosinone airfield between Rome and Naples.

Panzer Tactics Inept, Yanks At Salerno Find

SEP 11 1943

Nazis Thought Americans Would Break, Or They Were "Just Plain Greenhorns," U. S. Officer Says

By RELMAN MORIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Assault Forces, Sept. 9 (Delayed)—American troops collided head-on with a German armored division when they landed near Salerno today but the Yanks fought off and beat the Nazis.

The German division was fully equipped with Mark-4 and Mark-6 tanks and supported by a powerful concentration of artillery concealed in the foothills and high ground overlooking the shore where the landing was made.

Before 10 o'clock this morning, however, some of the German tanks already had been knocked out of action. Some of them dotted the Italian tomato fields with flames still licking their broken skeletons.

Nazi Dead Lie About

German dead, horribly burned, were lying all about the twisted and blackened hulks.

The remainder of the Germans fell back into the foothills with the Yanks in close pursuit.

American experts who witnessed the battle between the Yank anti-tank crews and the on-rushing Nazi tanks expressed surprise over the inept and almost amateurish tactics the Germans employed.

They approached in an orthodox manner, using a grove for cover, but then charged straight across an open field toward the American gunners.

"Just Plain Greenhorns"

"The range was very short and they may have thought our men would break," an officer said. "Either that, or they are just plain greenhorns."

Most of the Nazi prisoners taken were hardly more than boys, but a few were tough, hard and battle-wise veterans.

All were silent and unfriendly, with what Americans would describe as a "nuts-to-everything" attitude.

The American troops who landed in strength in the Salerno area had heard only a few hours before of the Italian armistice.

Assault A Bloody One

It was a bloody and bitterly contested assault. We headed for shore during the last hour of morning darkness. The first wave landed (C[illegible]r scattered fire from shore batteries and German 88s, but encountered no great beach resistance.

The second and third assault waves, however, ran into a withering fire from machine guns and mortars that shelled the assault barges over the last 1,000 yards of water. Meanwhile, the first wave had been pinned down on the beach.

There absolutely was no surprise.

Warships Open Up

The warships, which had held their fire through the hours of darkness, opened up and a roaring artillery duel developed. The German infantry fell back.

With daylight, however, the real ordeal for the American troops began. German 88s began shelling the beaches from foothills overlooking the shore, and they held their positions despite a murderous barrage from the warships.

Doughboys stormed well-constructed, pattern-fire trenches. Diaries taken from German dead showed they had occupied these positions September 6, two days before the Italian armistice was announced. The Germans had replaced Italians in key positions.

Unloading Retarded

The unloading of artillery, tanks and supplies was greatly retarded by the German shell fire. I was huddled in a fox hole for two hours while German shells pounded up and down the beaches. Messerschmitts penetrated the anti-aircraft fire once, bombing the ships and strafing the beaches.

Meanwhile, a large-scale tank battle began developing within a mile of the beach. The Americans, by a lucky accident, were just bringing the anti-tank guns up the road near Paestrum when Lieut. Col. Robert M. Ives, of Houston, Texas, spotted a German tank brigade approaching.

Colonel Gives Alarm

Ives, who had advanced well ahead of our troops, gave the alarm. At almost point-bank range the doughboy gunners and German tank men shot it out. The Americans knocked out most of a group of ten tanks and dispersed thirteen more in a second assault. They account-e for some more tanks during the day.

American artillery, at a late hour today, still was shelling the Germans, who have retired into the mountains. The Nazis still were replying occasionally and Messerschmitts still were coming over the beaches.

The Americans suffered casualties, but these were not considered excessive in view of the size of the operation and the serious character of the opposition.

Nazis Massing Tanks and Men Near Salerno

May Be Mounting Heavy Attack or Trying to Aid Escape of Force in South

By Relman Morin

For the Combined American Press

Distributed by The United Press

WITH AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCES IN ITALY, Sept. 11 (Delayed). — American forces have rolled back the Germans along the whole front south and west of the Gulf of Salerno, slowly increasing their bridgehead to nearly double its depth within the last twenty-four hours.

The Germans are moving large forces into an area west of the main American position, probably presaging a concerted counter-attack.

German tanks, artillery and mechanized infantry are entering the area, but it is not clear whether the Germans intend merely to hold a strong line there in order to permit their forces farther south to escape from the 8th Army front or whether they are preparing a big push against the Americans.

The main highway between the southern extremity of the Gulf of Salerno as far as the Sele River, which enters the sea about eighteen miles south of Salerno, now is completely under American control. One bridge was knocked out, but not too seriously to prevent an infantry crossing, and engineers are rapidly restoring it.

Between there and Salerno, German 88's still are shelling the highway.

Battipaglia (twelve miles southeast of Salerno) has changed hands several times since the British first stormed inside the city late yesterday, and the situation is fluid around the town. Heavily armed American combat teams are moving into the area in support of the British. Salerno still is solidly in British hands.

Supplies Pour Ashore

Meanwhile, an enormous volume of American tanks, guns and transports of all types is still pouring ashore from a huge supply armada, and there is general confidence in our ability to withstand the expected counter-attack.

German fighter bombers still are raiding the area heavily, particularly at night.

32 OF ITALIAN SHIPS AT PORT

Allied Officers Believe Others Are On Way To Surrender

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 12—At least eight Italian destroyers and fourteen submarines have arrived at Malta to increase the number of Italian warships now in Allied hands to thirty-two, naval authorities announced today, and other units of Italy's war and merchant fleets were expected momentarily at Allied Mediterranean ports.

Groups of Italian merchant ships already have been shepherded into Allied ports and naval authorities at Allied headquarters expressed satisfaction with the efforts of Italian sailors and seamen to comply with the terms of the armistice and keep the vessels from falling into German hands.

Big Liners Usually At Genoa

A considerable portion of Italy's still extensive merchant fleet, however, including the Rex, the Conte di Savoia and other big liners, usually is berthed at Genoa which already is under German control.

Units of the surrendered Italian battle fleet anchored safely off the British island of Malta and waiting to be turned against the enemy now includes four battleships, six cruisers, at least eight destroyers and at least fourteen submarines.

Others were believed to be fleeing from their Italian bases, running the gantlet of German bombers which already have sunk the 35,000-ton Roma.

[Dispatches from Valletta, said Admiral Badliria, commander of the Italian fleet, went down with the Roma, his flagship.]

Don't Know How Many More

"We don't know exactly how many more may be showing up safely," said one naval source here. "The Italian fleet today is like a dog's breakfast—scattered everywhere in bits and pieces."

[Swiss dispatches quoted a private report from Spain as saying that two of the seven Italian warships which yesterday reached the Balearic Islands departed last night. A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press asserted that two of three Italian torpedo boats in a flotilla arriving at the Balearic ports had been scuttled.]

The whereabouts of most of Italy's submarine fleet, believed to number fifty to sixty, remined a mystery. Some Italian submarines had been operating in the Atlantic but it was not known here whether they are still there.

(Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean, told Clark Lee, correspondent representing the combined American press, that the Italian ships which arrived at Malta Saturday "are in good order, absolutely first class, especially the battleships and new cruisers."

(James Wellard, another correspondent representing the combined American press, wrote Sunday that none of the first 17 Italian warships to reach Malta was damaged in any way by the Nazi bombing which sank the Roma. "All the ships are in excellent condition and are ready for immediate battle service," Mr. Wellard wrote.)

Leaves Allied Fleet Free

The surrender of the major portion of the Italian fleet, whose officers and men from the start of the war were even more lukewarm to the Germans than the Italian army and seldom allowed German officers aboard their warships, leaves Allied naval forces completely to themselves in carrying on vital transport for the war in Italy.

They still could be attacked by German air power or occasional submarines that might slip past the Gibraltar nets but on the surface Italy's *Mare Nostrum* was an Allied lake.

1943

11 Warships Of Italian Fleet 'Lost' From British Escort For Half Hour

Craft "Zigged" When They Should Have "Zagged," According To American Witness Of Surrender

By CLARK LEE

[American War Correspondent]

With the British Mediterranean Fleet, Sept. 11 (Delayed) (AP)—Eleven Italian warships were "lost" for a half-hour while en route to Malta under British escort, it was disclosed today by the only American witness to the historic surrender of the main Italian battle force in the Mediterranean.

Following in the wake of the British force, two Italian battleships, the Vittorio Veneto and Italia, and five cruisers and four destroyers "zigged" at 3 A. M. Friday morning when they should have "zagged," and lost sight of the guardian British ships.

Temporary Consternation

Their disappearance caused temporary consternation aboard the Italian ships, but they were not lost so far as their Royal Navy escort was concerned.

The speedier Italians could have run away if they desired, but a half-hour later the Italians found their escort and followed the British into Valletta harbor in Malta where tney anchored today with other ships which arrived from Taranto.

En route to Malta are the Oreone, Libra, Porta Mahon, Mitragliere and Regolo. This latter group sailed from La Spezia with the others, but put into Mallorca to land wounded survivors of the battleship Roma, sunk by German bombers off Sardinia by an explosion in her magazine.

Surrender Off Cape Bon

The Italia was damaged in the same attack but reached Malta drawing thirty-seven feet of water.

Surrender of the main Italian force from La Spezia took place at 8.35 A. M. Friday, off Cape Bon, where a British battle unit commanded by a rear admiral aboard the Warspite awaited the Italians in accordance with armistice arrangements. On the Warspite's bridge was Commander Harry C. Butcher, USN, of Washington, former vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting System and aide to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, whom he was representing.

The Warspite, the Valiant and five British destroyers had been escorting a carrier, whose planes assisted in covering our landing near Naples when they received word Thursday afternoon to proceed on a secret mission, whose nature only Butcher knew until the British admiral received a message from Admiral Sir Arthur Browne Cunningham to proceed to the appointed spot.

Late Thursday the news of the Italian surrender was heard below decks on the Warspite, and a sailor ran to the bridge, shouting to the admiral:

"The Eyeties 'ave chucked their 'and in, sir!"

Admiral Informs Crew

Thereafter, the Admiral informed the crew of the Warspite's mission over an American public address system installed at Bremerton Navy Yard where the Warspite was repaired after being heavily damaged by German bombs in the battle of Crete.

Throughout the trip to meet the Italians, the crew of the Warspite insisted on pointing out to Butcher the American parts of their ship, including deck planking and furniture in the warrant officers' mess, saying, "the Yanks are in on this party, too, because this is partly an American ship."

Two Submarines Surface

En route to their appointment, the Warspite's officers received word that two Italian submarines had surfaced within sixteen miles of them, and quickly flashed word not to bomb the vessels, which were surrendering.

Few slept aboard the Warspite Thursday night as the British force sped toward the rendezvous. The crew passed the time recalling high points in the battles in the Mediterranean, remembering friends and relatives killed, and eagerly anticipating the meeting wondering whether the Italians would try any tricks.

The crew discussed the results of the Italian surrender, anticipating getting a crack at the Japanese in the near future, or being assigned to slug it out with the German warships Tirpitz and Scharnhorst.

The following morning, lookouts spotted the Italian vessels, minus the Roma, and glasses picked up the black surrender flag. The admiral sent the entire crew to battle stations, and trained his guns on the Italians, but contrary to custom allowed the crews to man the guns in tropical white shorts instead of flash suits usually donned before going into action.

Butcher said: "The admiral let the Italians come ahead to within two or three miles of the North African coast. It was a tense moment with our guns trained on the ships which the British had waited so long to see, and everybody wondering what they would do.

British Are Calm

"There was no ceremony and no greetings except the hoisting of signal flags instructing the Italians to line up behind us. The admiral debated whether to place some ships behind the Italians to keep them from escaping, but decided not to do so, inasmuch as they had kept their agreement.

"It would have been against British tradition to show emotion, and nobody did except to remark in low voices, 'Jolly good show. Pretty sight, that'.

"The admiral's reaction was to ask me to mail a letter for him, saying, 'I want my wife and four daughters to know about this'."

Two British officers, Captain T. M. Brownrigg and Lieutenant Seth Smith, boarded a launch and headed for the cruiser Savoia, flagship of Admiral Romulo Olivia, senior officer with the Italians after the death of the commander of the entire fleet aboard the Roma.

Brownrigg and Smith were greeted with the utmost formal courtesy, and learned that the Italians had put out from La Spezia at exactly 6:30 p. m. Wednesday, the hour the armistice was announced, and succeeded in sailing under the noses of the surprised Germans.

The Italians apologized for the lack of fresh fruit aboard, but gave Brownrigg and Smith the best meal they had had in many months, including rare roast beef and three other courses served by a waiter in a wing collar in the admiral's luxurious dining room. The English officers' quarters included tiled bathrooms to each cabin.

The dinner conversation centered on out-of-the-way places such as China naval stations, scrupulously avoiding the war or the future, except for expressions of hatred for the Germans, especially for the sinking of the Roma.

But one Italian officer couldn't resist remarking: "The Germans make big mistakes. The Italians make little ones, but lots of them. We are not very good at anything."

Escape Under Nazis' Noses

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Junior Officers In Charge

The English officers understood what he meant when after dinner the admiral, his chief of staff and the ship's captain all went off to their cabins to sleep, leaving the bridge in command of junior officers although it was one of the most important nights of their lives.

Brownrigg and Smith took turns on the bridge during the night. The Italians' discipline was apparently perfect, they said.

Arriving at St. Paul's harbor in Malta at 9 A. M. Saturday, following the "lost fleet" incident, the Admiral signaled the battleships Vittorio Veneto and Italia and the cruiser Savoia to steam past the British ships. Boatswains sounded pipes and the crew of the Warspite stood at attention while the Italians returned the courtesy, their blue uniforms and red life-jackets making a sprightly picture.

Tied Up Without Guards

"And their boatswains pipes," Butcher reported, "had trills in 'em."

Afterward the ships proceeded to Valletta and tied up without guards, except for their own sentries, but the crews were denied shore leave because of possible incidents with Malta citizens angered over months of Italian air raids.

In the afternoon, the senior Italian admiral was brought ashore at the custom house and driven through the bomb-ruined streets to Admiral Cunningham's headquarters.

TEN P-38'S DEFEAT 24 GERMAN PLANES

U. S. Lightnings Shoot Down 5 Messerschmitt 109's Over the Gulf of Salerno

OUR FORCES SEE THE FRAY

Lt. Rounds, Who Won Rating of Ace, Forced to Crash His Crippled Craft

AN ADVANCED FIGHTER BASE IN SICILY, Sept. 11 (Delayed) (AP)—Playing to a full house, the entire United States invasion fleet in the Gulf of Salerno, ten tight-lipped American youths flying P-38 Lightnings demonstrated today their supremacy over the German Air Force and their plane's superiority over Germany's best fighter, the Messerschmitt 109.

They slugged it out with more than twice their number, choosing to fight when there was ample time to flee. Out of the resulting maelstrom of planes, which kept ground troops goggle-eyed and seamen breathless for twelve minutes, five fell to earth, all German. Not a single P-38 was lost.

Except for a 24-to-10 edge in strength, the battle was waged on even terms. The planes met at the same altitude, each seeking the other. Performance, fire power, tactics and men dictated the result. The test was one of the best and the victory was one of the most clean-cut of the war.

Lieut. Gerald Rounds of Fenton, Mich., flying his seventy-second consecutive mission over enemy territory without taking time out for a trip home, which is permitted pilots who complete fifty missions, led the formation and bagged one plane, his fifth. In so doing he became an ace.

Others Who Downed Planes

Others who sent Messerschmitts crashing to earth were Lieut. Clarence O. Seltez of Gladwin, Mich., Lieut. William A. Clark of St. Louis, Lieut. Sam McGuffin of Manhattan Beach, Calif., and Flight Officer Vele M. Tilley of Spencer, S. D.

All belong to the Timber Wolves, a hard-hitting squadron in a P-38 group commanded by Lieut. Col. George L. Macnicol of Memphis, Tenn., who was the leader of the recent strafing raid on massed enemy planes at the Foggia airports in Southeastern Italy.

Today's battle took place over a coastal strip thirty-five miles southeast of Naples in full view of scores of American invasion craft. After it was over the ground controller relayed to the pilots a radio message from the naval commander in charge.

"Well done," it said simply.

The P-38s had been completing a patrol over one section of the beach when they were warned of the superior force of oncoming German fighters. The Yankee fliers immediately started in search of them.

Lieutenant Rounds, describing the resulting action, said the Lightnings pulled into "a very tight Lufberry," a defensive circle in which the planes, banking almost vertically, supported each other while whirling around, some one way and some the other.

"The Germans attacked in pairs," the new ace continued, "and some of us would peel off for a minute, fire a few bursts and get back in the Lufberry. They were trying to break us up and every time they came near we really worked them over. We had to stay there and fight but we weren't worrying about it because we had full gas tanks, more than they had. Our belly tanks, used while on patrol, were dropped the minute we started off to attack.

"They dropped off, one by one, and after about ten minutes, when they had lost five, they decided they had enough and started for home. We let them go."

Rounds Forced to Crash

The hydraulic system for the landing gear was shot out of his plane so Lieutenant Rounds slid to a perfect crash landing on reaching the home field. A mechanic in the ground crew, telling of the crash landing, said:

"He just called down and said, 'I sure hate to do this.' Then he peeled off as if nothing was wrong and came in. The plane stopped in 100 yards. Besides bent propellors it doesn't seem to be damaged at all."

The nine other airmen in the fight felt that it demonstrated conclusively that a P-38's ability to turn inside a German opponent and better gun mounts and fire power made it a markedly superior plane.

"Initially the Messerschmitt is faster and more maneuverable," Lieutenant Clark said. "But other things are more important. Today's results show how much."

Hard Fight Won U. S. Foothold In Naples Area

O'Reilly Tells How 5th Army Found Nazis Waiting, but Blasted Its Way Inland

By John O'Reilly

New York Herald Tribune Correspondent For the Combined American Press

Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH ALLIED INVASION FORCES IN ITALY, Sept. 9 (Delayed).— The first American troops to land on the European mainland established a beachhead in the Naples area simultaneously with the British this morning and fought their way a few miles inland, despite the fact that the

Germans were waiting for them with all the forces they could muster.

The Americans stormed the beach at 3:30 o'clock to find that the Germans had moved in the day before, built machine-gun emplacements along the beaches, placed artillery at the foot of the hills and moved up tanks. All the opposition was German. The Germans had removed the Italians from the area the day before.

Despite the delays caused by mines placed offshore, the Americans swarmed ashore over a smooth sea and mopped up the machine guns on the beach. The landing was slowed by German 88-millimeter guns, which shelled the beach.

This correspondent, accompanying the assault troops, watched them dig into the sand dunes and then gradually move forward, cleaning out German positions as they went.

The Americans then moved inland. Fanning northward, the Americans got their artillery in position just in time to repulse a German tank attack at 11:20 a. m., knocking out a few tanks. A second tank attack was thrown back at 1 p. m.

Tanks also were attacking the American southern flank, but at nightfall all the tanks had withdrawn for the time being. About thirty-five tanks were met in these attacks, and the Americans destroyed several.

Battles against tanks are continuing as the Americans steadily increase their bridgehead.

Aboard the ship which brought this cocrrespondent all the troops were informed the night before the landing of the Italian surrender, but were warned that it was impossible to tell what effect it would have, that the Germans were there in force and that the invasion would be carried out according to plan.

Nevertheless, the news was so startling to the soldiers, already keyed up, that many felt the attack would be easy. Some thought the news took the edge off the honor of being the first American troops to land in Europe in this war.

Whatever feelings some might have had along this line were corrected by the hail of machine-gun bullets and artillery fire directed at them on their way to the beach.

The sea was almost a flat calm and the pre-dawn air was cool as the waves of invasion craft left their mother ships and headed toward the beach. The troops dashed across the beach and knocked out German machine-gun emplacements built of sandbags and logs. New sandbags and freshly cut camouflage indicated the emplacements had been built the day before. This was later verified by Italian civilians.

Once across the beach, the soldiers scooped holes in the sand dunes. Each time they moved forward they had to dig more foxholes.

Dawn revealed a flat, cultivated plain cut by irrigation canals and leading to a village of stone houses. A massive stone wall encircled the town, with a few houses outside the wall.

On the way across this plain the Americans had to crawl through muddy ditches and otherwise take cover from the German 88 shells falling among us.

The Germans were driven out, but still the Nazi artillery dominated the area from the high hills beyond. American artillery dueled with the Nazi guns as the troops moved inland and began the task of driving the Germans out of their artillery emplacements on the slopes.

The Americans had no sooner got their artillery and guns astride the road to the north when a force of ten German tanks moved in on them. For some reason they deployed into an orchard and stopped. In a short, brisk battle some were knocked out and the rest retreated northward. Two tanks were knocked out in the second attack and more in the attack on the flank.

American casualties in seizing the beachhead were not large considering the opposition.

The scene at dawn was a perfect view of amphibious warfare at that crucial moment when a beachhead is being seized. The great fleet was barely visible through the haze. Wave after wave of small landing craft churned the blue water into white foam. Bursting enemy shells sent up geysers of sand or water. An Allied fighter plane crashed on the beach. A Warhawk pilot bailed out and his smoking plane crashed into the sea.

An irrigation ditch with two feet of water was full of creeping soldiers seeking the protection of its banks. At one point a group of soldiers were persuading a young private who had lost his gun in the landing to use the rifle of a friend of his who had just been killed.

High above, patrolling Allied fighter planes crisscrossed the area. Stretcher bearers crouched as they carried the wounded back to the beach and put them aboard returning assault boats. The driver of an amphibious truck struggled desperately to move his vehicle stuck atop a sand dune.

All this took place among green fields and orchards along little winding roads and among the ruined houses of the village.

Bitter Struggle For Italy Seen By Eisenhower

Groundwork for Ejection of Nazis Helped by Fleet's Surrender, He Asserts

By Clark Lee

For the Combined American Press

Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH GENERAL EISENHOWER AT ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 11 (Delayed).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief in this war theater, stated today that the Allies face "a bitter battle" to drive the Germans out of Italy even after the unconditional surrender of the Rome government.

"Developments of the past few weeks have placed the United Nations in a more favorable position from which to begin the bitter battle for Italy," he said, referring to the armistice, the surrender of the Italian fleet and Allied landings in Italy.

The battle is progressing about as expected, he added. The Allies are working feverishly to pour additional men and ammunition into the Italian beachheads and to place in operation the captured airfields.

It is obvious that, because the Germans now hold Rome and other key cities, many of the armistice terms cannot be enforced by Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, whose whereabouts have not been announced.

However, the most important military objective of the Italian armistice has already been accomplished—the surrender of the Italian fleet, which releases tremendous Allied sea power for action in other parts of the world.

General Eisenhower disclosed that he, Robert D. Murray, American Minister in North Africa, and Harold Macmillan, British Minister in North Africa, witnessed the signing of the armistice.

The Italian air force, or such of it as remains in operation, is unable to escape to Sicily or other Allied-held territory, because airfields in Italy either were held or controlled by the Germans, who took the precaution of splitting the Italians into small units and allowing them only small stocks of gasoline.

Passive Resistance Seen

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 12 (AP)—German and Italian broadcasts heard here today said that reports from Italian areas under occupation indicated that, while the Italians were offering little open military opposition to the Germans, passive resistance was widespread.

A German broadcast admitted that Italian workmen were refusing German demands that they repair bomb-damaged railways. The Germans apparently plan to use all Italians in their possession as laborers, either in the part of Italy they hold or in Germany. Most of the Italians show no signs of being willing laborers.

Although most Italian radio stations now in German hands are silent, one station calling itself Radio Libertà is transmitting clandestinely from northeast Italy. It called on the Italians to reject German demands that the Italians aid them against the Allies. Unrest, passive opposition and sabotage are undoubtedly tying up a large part of the German Army that could otherwise be thrown against the Allies in the Naples area.

MEDICAL MEN LAND AMONG FIRST TROOPS

U. S. Army Hospitals on Italian Soil Are Quickly Ready

Distributed by The Associated Press.

WITH UNITED STATES ASSAULT FORCES IN ITALY, Sept. 12—A precision-trained team of American Army doctors and nurses followed only a few minutes behind the first assault waves that landed in Italy and had two fully equipped evacuation hospitals in operation almost before the first wounded were brought back.

It was the first time in the history of any army that the Medical Corps landed with the invasion force.

Surgeons, physicians, medical administrators, X-ray technicians and laboratory administrators, plus hospital-trained enlisted men who acted as nurses during the first day, were sent ashore before dawn.

The landing craft bringing their supplies and equipment took precedence in some instances over guns and ammunition.

Forty women nurses who accompanied the invasion force were scheduled to come ashore in the second wave.

As soon as the beachhead was established, landing craft began unloading the Medical Corps' supplies at a designated point. From there they were taken a short distance inland. The first rays of the sun showed the two clusters of tents rising, one capable of accommodating 800 beds and the other 400.

"There won't be a single American soldier without medical attention except during the time it takes to find him and bring him in," said Lieut. Col. Paul K. Sauer, commanding officre of one of the evacuation hospitals.

ITALIAN SURRENDER CHEERED IN MALTA

Population Parades to Celebrate Capitulation and Transfer of Country's Fleet

SHIPS DUE TO LEAVE SOON

Anti-Aircraft Guns Are Kept Manned as Former Enemy Vessels Lie in Valletta Port

By JAMES WELLARD

For the Combined United States Press

VALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 12—Malta held a victory celebration this morning at which the capitulation of Italy and the surrender of the Italian Fleet were marked.

The parade was headed by a statue of Our Lady of Victory, carried by four Maltese in white. Bands and a long procession of citizens followed with banners and flags.

An American flag was carried proudly by one of the island's oldest inhabitants, 76-year-old Joseph Galea, a dusky-skinned, white-haired veteran born in Khartum, in the Egyptian Sudan. He came to Malta sixty-six years ago, but spent three years in the United States, from 1924 to 1927, working in an automobile plant at Detroit.

"I am proud to be carrying the Stars and Stripes on this great day," he said, "because the British Empire and the United States are now traveling hand-in-hand. That's what I've always wanted to see."

The procession wound through the narrow, bomb-torn streets up to the government square, where the citizens waited outside Government House for Field Marshal Lord Gort, Commander in Chief of Malta, to make his victory speech.

Italian Ships Expected to Leave

The bulk of the Italian Fleet, which put in here yesterday, is expected to leave Malta shortly. Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Commander in Chief of the Allied Mediterranean Fleet, left last night by plane.

This morning three Italian destroyers steamed into the grand harbor, the first enemy ships to enter for three and a half years. The destroyers are of the latest and fastest type, and British navy men were astonished at their clean, yacht-like lines. They were flying the Cross of St. John from the mainmast, but the Italian flag still fluttered astern.

Italian Admiral Dzara was driven to Admiral Cunningham's office yesterday after the Italian Fleet had arrived. There was nothing stiff or formal in the meeting of the two officers. Salutes were quickly followed by warm handshakes and greetings and the men retired with their aides to the office.

Ship's A. A. Guns Manned

I visited the cruiser Eugenio di Savoia in the harbor. The sleek, clean-cut ship still had steam up and her green, white and red national flag was flying from her mainmast. The crew wore everything from white dress uniforms to shorts, but I noticed that the anti-aircraft guns were manned.

We threw cigarettes to the sailors lining the rail and asked them about Benito Mussolini. They made a significant gesture of cutting a throat. Asked whether they were willing to fight the Germans now, some said that they were but others merely regarded us with a blank stare.

The chaplain, who spoke excellent English, explained that the men were very impolite about the Germans. They had every reason to be, for their vessel was alongside the battleship Roma, which was sunk by the Germans.

There are three things that I shall always remember about that trip to the cruiser. The first was the half grim, half sad look of many of the sailors, who still could not have realized just what had happened to them, to their ship and to their country.

The second was the chaplain's last words. They represented a sad little gesture. As we were pulling away, he leaned over the rail, smiled and said: "Behave yourselves."

The last was the spectacle of a British sailor—one of three who had been put aboard to live among several hundred of their former enemies—standing with his arm about the shoulders of an Italian sailor, taking a puff of his cigarette and then handing it over to the Italian.

Submarine Shepherds Six Italian Merchantmen

British Craft Signals 'Follow Me,' and They Do

By Clark Lee

For the Combined American Press

WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Sept. 11 (Delayed) (AP).—A British submarine surfaced Friday in an undisclosed Italian port and signaled to eight Italian merchantmen:

"Follow me."

They did, and now are anchored at an Allied port.

Rommel Strengthens Defense

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12 (AP).—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, commander of German forces in northern Italy, was reported in Berlin dispatches today to have taken urgent steps to strengthen his defenses from the Riviera to the Adriatic following a swift inspection tour.

Trains were declared to be rolling into northern Italy "without interruption" loaded with elite German troops, Black Shirt units and equipment from the Russian front.

Another Berlin dispatch said that German officers from the stalemated Leningrad sector of the far-northern Russian front were being rushed southward.

A Nazi authority said that the situation was "quite serious" for Nazi troops immediately after the Italian capitulation, but declared they had now established control.

Berlin reported "Communistic" disturbances at Milan and Turin, but said that both German and Italian troops had fought the uprising.

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...E, Switzerland, Sept. 12 ...man troops were reported ...to be spreading out around ...nodossola, a frontier post ...arding the Italian approach to the Simplon Tunnel, to expand their defensive control in northern Italy.

A German announcement that the Reich's troops had occupied northern points apparently confirmed that they sought to establish a main front along a triangular line extending from Genoa to Trieste with Bologna as the advance post. The German effort to extend control over northern Italy was reported, however, to be developing Italian hatred, especially in Turin. There resistance was said to have taken proportions serious enough to worry Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel, despite the superiority of his forces.

Roman Editorials Shift With Military Situation

By The Associated Press.

MADRID, Sept. 12—Romans have been reading their newspapers with considerable bewilderment. Before July 25 editorials were pro-Fascist and pro-German. After July 25 they were anti-Fascist but pro-German. After Sept. 8 they were anti-German and pro-United Nations.

Today the newspaper Piccolo said:

"German soldiers appreciate the conditions that forced Italy —her strength of resistance exhausted and in great part destroyed—to abandon the struggle, and will recognize the unhappy necessity of the armistice."

Whether this meant the Germans would find that Italy could not be held against the Allies, or whether they would understand why the Romans wanted peace, was not clear.

NAZI-ITALIAN FIGHTING REPORTED ON RHODES

ISTANBUL, Sept. 12.—(AP) German and Italian troops on the Italian island of Rhodes and in the Greek capital of Athens fought bitterly three days this week after the Italian surrender, an informed neutral said today.

The Italians on Rhodes tried to hold beach and airport positions pending the arrival of Allied naval units but gave in Saturday when aid failed to arrive, he said. The Germans on the island, off the southwest coast of Turkey, were said to number 6,000 and the Italians 20,000.

The result of the reported battle of Athens was not ascertained here, but reports said street fighting between units of the Italian 11th army and the Germans was still in progress Saturday. The fight was said to have begun after the Germans ordered the Italians either to disarm or pledge allegiance to the new German-sponsored Fascist government.

German Appeal To Italians

SEP 11 1943

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Germans have appealed to Italian soldiers to join their "German comrades" in the fight against the Allies, promising them they will be "well armed and well paid," the Berlin radio said tonight.

A proclamation, issued by the German high command and broadcast by the Rome radio, was quoted by Berlin as follows:

"Italians! After the war which has lasted more than three years, and in which Italy and Germany have fought shoulder to shoulder, your Government scandalously betrayed the German ally.

"While your comrades fought bravely and your brethren shed their blood in Sicily and Calabria, the Government (of Marshal Badoglio) was already negotiating with the enemy.

No Obligation To Traitors

"This betrayal reached its climax when this Government called the enemy into the country. The enemy will not halt before your most sacred treasures, your families and women. Comrades! It is clear which way you must go. You have no more obligations toward the superiors and toward the government of traitors and toward the oath given to the government of traitors.

"Comrades! Honor compels you that you join us. Go everywhere over to the German troops. Under German command, you will be equipped with the best weapons in the world and will continue to defend your country against the merciless enemy, and to fight for your free and beautiful Italy.

"You will be well armed and well paid. For all Italians there is only one keyword: Depart from the traitors. Come to the German comrades."

Allies Using Cavalry In Italy, Says Berlin

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Without specifying whether it referred to horse or mechanized units, the German high command reported yesterday that Allied troops were using cavalry in the invasion of Italy.

Hard-charging boots-and-saddles detachments have figured largely in Russian campaigning, but have not been disclosed in action on other Allied fronts.

The Sunday German communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said the cavalry was thrown into battle in the "central sector" in Italy. Allied "cavalry and tank forces which had broken through" in strong local attacks "were cut off from their communications," it said.

The communique did not state what the Germans mean by the "central sector." It might be the Salerno-Naples area, where the Fifth army of American and British troops landed, or farther south where the British and Canadians are pushing up the Italian toe and heel.

BRYANSK NOW IMPERILED BY RED ARTILLERY

SEP 11 1943

Advance Puts Soviet Guns Within 12 Miles Of City On East

Swift Gains Made On Other Fronts; 3,700 Nazis Killed

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Sept. 13—Russian troops imperiling Bryansk smashed to within artillery range of that great German base yesterday when they captured the rail station of Belye Berega, only twelve miles to the east, Moscow announced early today.

Soviet big guns now are in a position to shatter the last major hinge connecting the enemy's sagging central and southern fronts.

Calls Resistance Strong

"The Germans put up strong resistance," the communique said of the three-sided attack on Bryansk, "but under the blows of our troops were forced to abandon one position after another."

The Germans lost more than 600 men in one futile counter-attack, it added.

The Red army also was reported to have made swift gains in many other sectors of the long front, killing a total of 3,700 Germans during the day, liberating 4,000 Russian civilians the Germans were herding westward with them, and capturing or destroying 67 tanks, 210 trucks, 62 guns and great stocks of other equipment.

Still slashing westward under skies dominated by the Red Air Force, the Soviet troops were declared to have gained up to eighteen and one half miles and swept up more than 240 villages and rail stations in pursuit of Germans falling back toward the Dnieper river.

Also Menace Roslavl

Roslavl, midway between Bryansk and Smolensk on the central front, also was menaced by a new Soviet drive, the communique disclosed.

Other Russian armies farther south were closing in on Nezhin, only seventy-two miles northeast of Kiev, the Ukraine capital. Moscow dispatches said that Soviet troops already had entered Poltava province just east of the Dnieper river bend after cracking the finest German legions mustered against them between the Psel and Vorskla rivers, north of the city of Poltava.

Red army men pursuing broken German divisions fleeing out of the Donets basin, the communique said, had made the eighteen and a half mile advance the greatest gain of the day, capturing more than fifty localities, including the district center of Stary-Kermenchik, fifty miles southwest of Stalino.

Race To Cut Rail Link

The Donets basin armies were racing for the Kharkov-Crimea railway in an effort to cut that last trunk line east of the Dnieper and trap thousands of German troops anchored in the Crimea and western Caucasus.

The communique recorded by the Soviet monitor said the fresh lunge toward Bryansk gained from three to four miles and resulted in the capture of forty localities.

The units on the north were within forty miles of Bryansk after capturing Bitosh to cut the railway to Vyazma; on the south they were within thirty miles after taking Navlya on lines leading to Konotop and Kharkov.

Two railways remained open to the German garrison at Bryansk, and both were menaced by Russian units converging on the city. The new drive on Roslavl, eighty miles northwest of Bryansk, was aimed at cutting one railway. The other road, runing southwest to Gomel, also was within striking range of the Russians.

Gains Up To Five Miles

The communique said gains up to five miles were made toward Roslavl and sixty towns were captured, but it did not disclose how near the Rusians were to their goal.

In the Ukraine the Russians advanced up to seven miles toward Nezhin and captured more than twenty villages in the push toward Kiev. The Russians apparently were only fifteen miles from Nezhin, whose capture would cut the last railway in that area east of the Dnieper.

The Russian army newspaper *Red Star* said the Germans were trying to make a last stand before Nezhin, a big farming community, by using a considerable number of tanks, artillery and mortars based along the highways and railways leading into the city, but the Russians were said to have kept hurling back the enemy.

Southwest of Kharkov in the drive on Poltava, the communique reported only a two-mile advance, but front dispatches to the *Red Star* said the Russians had smashed repeated counter-attacks by German's crack reserves and now were plunging into Poltava province.

15 Miles Beyond Mariupol

On the southern end of the long front the Russian advance toward the Kharkov-Crimea railway and the mouth of the Dnieper river continued after the Red army had solidified its flank on the Sea of Azov at Mariupol.

Although some scattered German units still were reported being mopped up in the cellars and attics of the brick houses in Mariupol, the Red army already was fifteen miles west of the city in its march toward Melitopol, eighty-five miles farther.

Russian Church Patriarch Installed at Moscow Rites

Sergei Dons Golden Robes, Offers Mass in Cathedral

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow formally assumed the post of Patriach of All Russia today in a ceremony at the Moscow Cathedral carried out with the ancient rites and traditions of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Sergei, who has been acting head of the church, was elected patriarch last Thursday by a church congress held with the sanction of the Soviet government.

Members of the congress, headed by the Metropolitan Nikolai of Kiev and the Metropolitan Alexei of Leningrad, received Sergei at the cathedral, divested him of the black monk's robe and clad him in the rich, golden vestments of patriach after reading aloud notice of his election.

SPITSBERGEN'S FATE IS STILL A MYSTERY

1943

Hardships Of Norwegian Garrison Are Told For First Time

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 12—The Norwegian Government in London still waited today for some clue to the fate of the tiny garrison on the Spitsbergen archipelago which was attacked Wednesday by a large German fleet.

Breaking a two-year silence on the garrison manning the islands only 500 miles below the North Pole, the Government revealed that the detachment had signaled the German fleet's approach early Wednesday before lasping into silence.

The Berlin radio, which first announced the attack, said that Nazi forces had wrecked munitions and fuel supplies, inflicted casualties and captured prisoners.

Evacuated In 1941

The Spitsbergen group, safeguard to the northern route to Russia and vital as a source of far-northern weather data, first broke prominently into the war news in September, 1941, when an Allied landing force, spearheaded by Canadians, evacuated the Norwegian and Russian inhabitants.

Acting on reports that Germany planned to occupy the coal-rich Norwegian-owned group, the Allied troops destroyed mines and installations and removed about 1,000 Norwegians and their families and about 2,000 Russian miners.

Then the icy wastes and wartime secrecy clamped a tight censorship about the outpost whose shores are icebound for seven months of the year.

Struggle Related

Only today was the long struggle by the Norwegian garrison to hold the vital weather station revealed.

A month after the Allied landing in 1941, the Germans did move in and established a garrison and constructed an air base on the barren shores.

The following May, an icebreaker and a fishing vessel carried eighty-two Norwegians into Groenn fjord toward Barentsburg to resume the work of building an Allied weather station.

Nazi planes sighted the vessels in the fjord, however, and, attacking at 10 P. M. in the light of the midnight sun, four-motored Condor bombers sank one of the vessels, set the other afire and killed twelve men.

Jumped Into Water

The vessels had little more than a mile of ice to cut through at the time of the attack.

The temperature was under 10 degrees above zero and the survivors jumped into the water and clambered upon the ice as the bombers kept up cannon and machine-gun attacks for an hour.

Carrying its wounded over the ice into Barentsburg, the little group found shelter in the houses formerly occupied by the Russians and found bandages in the deserted Russian hospital. A few rifles, fifteen pair of skis and a broken signaling lamp were salvaged from the ships.

Stores of food were later found on the island and the long-empty pig sties yielded the carcasses of hogs killed at the time of the evacuation but preserved under the ice and snow.

Attacked During May

German planes attacked the group daily until May 31, but on May 26 a British Coastal Command Catalina on a long-range sortie appeared and the men signaled the plane.

Early in June a Catalina landed and took off seven of the badly wounded, and on July 2 a British

naval force arrived.

While still beleaguered, the little force of Norwegians had located the German base at Longyear City, about thirty-seven miles from Barentsburg.

Lacking sufficient weapons they were unable to attack, but by night they marked up the area with numerous ski trails, leading the German garrison to believe a large force had landed. The Nazis remained indoors, even halting their air reconnaissance.

On July 14 the reinforced Norwegians closed in on the German base and found it deserted.

The Norwegians maintained only about one hundred men on the archipelago after that, but the German announcement of their Wednesday raid intimated that the Allies had constructed a large base there.

British Naval Units 'Dispersed,' Nazis Say

London, Sept. 12 (AP)—A German broadcast said today that coastal batteries had "dispersed a flotilla of small British naval units lying in ambush in the waters to the north of Cherbourg" off the French coast early this morning.

The Nazi communique said two British speedboats were sunk in action with German sea patrols.

VICTORY BY CHRISTMAS PREDICTED IN EUROPE

SEP 1 1 1943

SOUTHPORT, England, Sept. 12 (AP) Commander Edgar P. Young of the Royal Navy said in a speech here today that "victory in Europe can be won by Christmas," provided a land front in western Europe was opened immediately.

"Behind the thinly manned fortifications on the other side are waiting 40,000,000 French patriots to help us on to Berlin," he said.

De Valera Says Eire Is Facing Draft Call

Dublin, Sept. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera said tonight that compulsory military service would be necessary in Eire unless enough volunteers came forward for defense forces.

Addressing a parade of emergency services at Dundalk, the Prime Minister said there was bound to be a long, disturbed period after the war in which small nations would have to exert their full strength to survive.

CIVIL WAR NEARS AS CHAOS GROWS THROUGH ITALY

FRANK BRUTTO

1013

Fascist Militia Rising to Fight Against Allies, Swiss Report.

BERN, Sept. 12 — (AP) Advices from the Italian-Swiss frontier said that chaos in war-torn Italy had increased tonight with the German announcement of the liberation of Benito Mussolini, deposed Fascist leader, and there were indications the country was approaching a state of civil war.

No details were received concerning Mussolini's release but it was believed here that he would, with the aid of the Nazis, establish another Fascist government and repudiate the armistice of the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio. There were reports that the Fascist militia was rising to fight with the Nazis against the Allies.

The Germans, meanwhile, were said to be solidifying their hold on northern Italy. Nazi troops were reported to be spreading out around Domodossola, frontier post guarding the Italian approach to the Simplon tunnel. A German announcement that Nazi troops had occupied northern points apparently confirmed that they sought to establish a main front along a triangular Po line extending from Genoa to Trieste with Bologna as the advance post.

King, Premier Safe

Premier Badoglio and King Vittorio Emmanuele were reported safe in an Allied occupied city in southern Italy.

A Chiasso dispatch to the Swiss Telegraphic agency said that it appeared that the "extreme confusion" into which the Italian people had fallen could be clarified only by coming military events destined to convert the country into a battlefield.

Frontier reports telling of the rising of the Fascist militia also said that in German-occupied Italian cities the former Fascist chiefs had been liberated. These Fascists are starting to hunt the democratic and liberal elements which came out into the open with the Badoglio government.

Anti-Fascist chiefs, who since the fall of Fascism had been shouting for the complete liquidation of the Fascist party, were reported in many instances to have fled.

An eye-witness of the Nazi occupation of the Milan railway station Friday told of fighting between youths and a unit of Nazi soldiers.

Hatred Develops

The Nazi effort to extend control over northern Italy was reported however, to be developing Italian hatred, especially in Turin where resistance was said to have taken proportions serious enough to worry Field Marshal Erwin Rommel despite the superiority of the Nazi commander's forces.

The Italians still controlled the Swiss-Italian frontier and Como and Varese had not yet been occupied by Marshal Rommel's forces tonight.

Barring large scale Allied landings in the next few days, there seemed little doubt that the Germans could consolidate their domination of the northland, but whether they then could defend the territory was another question.

The reports of fierce Italian resistance in some northern cities vied meanwhile with other accounts of demoralization and chaos.

Food, Ammunition Lacking

Isolated Italian garrisons, without communications with their superiors and almost without food and ammunition, were reported to be disintegrating.

A traveler reaching Switzerland said the food problem in many northern cities was expected to become drastic soon. He related that the Italians who fought the Germans at Bergamo had only 25 cartridges and two grenades each and that workers who volunteered to fight were told by the military commander that only a few outmoded rifles were available.

Italian roads were said to be choked with thousands of Italian soldiers, Allied prisoners and refugees seeking to reach their homes, trying to escape the country, or to regain the Allied lines.

British, American, French, Greek, South African and even Sengalese soldiers fled the prison camps with Italian aid in an effort to escape the Germans.

BULGAR TROOPS SEIZE STRIP OF MACEDONIA

SEP 1 1 1943

BERN, Sept. 12—(AP) Bulgarian troops have crossed the Vardar river and begun the occupation of a strip of Macedonia, former Yugoslav territory annexed by Albania after 1941, the Budapest radio said tonight.

A Sofia dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne yesterday said that Germany had offered the territory to Bulgaria in exchange for fuller collaboration. This report had said the Bulgarian army was already crossing the Albanian borders.

German troops were reported disarming the Italian garrisons in Albania.

Danish Auto Factory Is Damaged By Bomb

Stockholm, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Citroen automobile assembly plant in Copenhagen was heavily damaged by a bomb last night as Danes continued their sabotage of the German war effort, it was reported here today. A crane in the Copenhagen freight yards also was destroyed by a bomb.

Newspaper dispatches said 400 Danes were arrested by the Germans the night the Italian surrender became known.

Germans 50 To 60 Called Into Army

Stockholm, Sept. 12 (AP) — The Germans today called up men 50 to 60 years old for military service—a drastic step which apparently is a consequence of Italy's surrender.

The German press carried the announcement that all men born in the period from 1884 to 1893 must report to their district police stations for enlistment during the latter half of September.

Hitler has to find replacements for Italian units stationed in the Balkans and France.

The callup represents the most extreme combing of the manpower of Germany to keep the ranks of the army filled and all posts in the Germans' so-called "European Fortress" manned.

JAP TROOPS HIT IN BURMA RAIDS

SEP 1 1 1943

Railroad Yards, Oil Dumps Are Blasted by U.S. Airmen.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 — (AP) British and American bombers continued to blast Japanese troop positions and communications in Burma yesterday, Allied communiques announced today.

B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth U. S. Air force attacked the railroad yards at Sagaing and bombs also were dropped on the railroad siding at Ngapayin, 25 miles north of Monywa.

Beaufighters struck at the railways south of Prome in offensive patrol along the Irrawaddy, destroying an oil tank near Padigen and damaging two factories and railway equipment.

Direct hits were scored by a formation of Vengeances which dive-bombed army huts in Arakan southwest of Buthidaung. Other army huts were hit on Ramree island as were the jetty at Kyaukpyu and a number of sampans in the vicinity. Hurricanes sank or damaged ten river craft and four barges along the Mayu and Kaladin rivers.

The American communique reported that 12 tons of high explosive bombs were dropped by B-24 bombers on oil installations at Chauk Friday and two large fires were left burning. Medium bombers bombed the important Gokteik viaduct for the third time in four days Friday, while a large formation of B-25s blasted the railway yards at Naba junction. The airmen encountered extremely bad weather and two American planes failed to return. All R.A.F. aircraft returned safely.

14 JAP PLANES DOWNED BY U.S. FLIERS IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Sept. 12—(AP) U. S. 14th Air force planes attacked Japanese-held cotton mills, warehouses, docks, boats and barracks and shot down 14 Japanese fighters during Friday and Saturday in assaults on widespread points, including Canton and the twin Yangtze river cities of Hankow and Wuchang, a communique announced today.

The bulletin from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said one American plane was lost, but that its pilot was safe.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Men Leave For Battle Area

Walks Along Line of Trucks in Australia to Tell Them Good By and Good Luck

TOWNSVILLE, Australia, Sept. 12 (AP).—American fighting men leaving for battle areas received an unexpected sendoff today from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here this morning from Cairns, Queensland, by plane and was immediately whisked away to visit American soldiers just returning to northern Australia posts from the New Guinea fighting or just leaving for the fronts.

In one area Mrs. Roosevelt was shown Army trucks loaded with troops headed for the battle zones, and she insisted on walking down the road to tell them good by and good luck.

She trudged down the rough road, her shoes dusty and scarred by rocks, pausing by each truck long enough to speak to eager-faced soldiers in full battle dress. At one point her voice quavered, but she quickly recovered and continued along the line. She insisted on coming back on the other side of the line to wave to those she had missed.

Mrs. Roosevelt also visited wounded men recovering in a hospital and told them she hoped they would return home soon for a welcome due them in America. She visited an Army Air Forces depot, where she saw bombers being fitted for action.

Athlones at Alaskan Highway

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and his wife, Princess Alice, arrived today on an inspection trip of the new Alaskan Highway.

WORLD STRUCTURE TO UPHOLD PEACE SOUGHT BY HULL

SEP 1 1 1943

Use of Force to Prevent War Urged in Talk on Foreign Policy.

FULL U.S. AID FAVORED

International Court of Justice Proposed; Lauds 'Heroic' Reds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — (AP) A post-war world in which nations will get along like good and self-respecting friends, ready to crack down with joint force any attempt of the criminal element to start up "the monstrous specter" of war, was set forth tonight by Secretary of State Hull as the No. 1 aim of American foreign policy.

"Readiness to use force, if necessary, for the maintenance of peace is indispensable," the Secretary emphasized in calling also for "an international court of justice" to handle international disputes of a legal sort.

In a broad outline of foreign policy, his first major speech in more than a year, Mr. Hull said over and over again that the nations which now stand together for peace and security must stay together.

And, possibly in reply to charges he has previously denied—that he has looked with a cold eye on Russia—he declared:

"To the Soviet Union, whose heroic armies and civilian population have earned everlasting renown through their magnificent feats of courage and sacrifice, we have been glad to render all possible aid.

Collaboration After War

"It is our desire and our settled policy that collaboration and cooperation between our two countries shall steadily increase during and following the war."

His outline amounted in many ways to an extension of the Western Hemisphere good neighbor policy to a co-operative world association of independent nations, and Mr. Hull found time in a 30-minute address to outline only the bare framework and principles of organization.

The flesh and blood of detail he left to the future.

The Secretary of State spoke on the topic "Our Foreign Policy in the Framework of Our National Interests" over a nation-wide radio hookup.

The speech came on the eve of the reconvening of Congress, which expects to give immediate consideration to the problem of determining America's role in obtaining a lasting peace.

Mr. Hull declared that "as I read our history and the temper of our people today, our nation intends to do its part."

The needs of the nations of the world after the war is over, he said, will include security for all and a better chance for each nation to develop and progress in ways of its own choosing toward political stability and economic, social and cultural welfare. He drew no distinction here between nations now fighting on the two sides of the war.

Other Allies Lauded

In addition to his tribute to Russia, Mr. Hull praised the contributions of the Chinese, the French, "invincible Britain" and our other

1943

Allies of the United Nations in waging the war, he said is now characterized by "heartening victories" in contrast to the last time he spoke to the nation over the air in July, 1942.

"With all but one of the nations of the Western hemisphere," said Mr. Hull, in an apparent reference to Argentina, "we have today the closest ties of solidarity and association——the fruit of ten years of unremitting labor on the part of all these nations to build in this hemisphere a fraternity of good neighbors."

"Here we have, in peace and in war, a highly successful example of co-operation between sovereign nations."

Mr. Hull said that the victories of the United Nations have been the direct result of closely co-ordinated military, economic and diplomatic action — "both within each of the nations and among all of them."

For example, he said, "our protracted diplomatic effort to achieve a fair and peaceful solution of difficulties in the Far East afforded our military authorities and those of other countries many months of precious time" to strengthen their defense before the Japanese struck.

Cites Basic U. S. Ideas

Mr. Hull said that traditional elements of American political thought could be applied internationally.

He listed them:

(1) All peoples capable of discharging the responsibilities of liberty are entitled to it.

(2) Each sovereign nation, large and small is in law and under law the equal of every other nation.

(3) All nations which respect the rights of others are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs.

(4) The basis of order among nations is a willingness to accept international law to settle international disputes.

(5) Non-discrimination in economic opportunity and treatment is essential to the maintenance and promotion of sound international relations.

(6) Cooperation between nations in the spirit of good neighbors, founded on the principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality and law, is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the well being of all.

Vigorous Participation Urged

"Vigorous participation in efforts to establish a system of international conditions based on these rules of conduct, and thus to create conditions in which war may be effectively banished is and must be a fundamental feature of our foreign policy," Mr. Hull asserted.

"It is abundantly clear that a system of organized international cooperation for the maintenance of peace must be based upon the willingness of the cooperating nations to use force, if necessary, to keep the peace," he continued.

Independent nations, he said, have a further responsibility toward dependent peoples who aspire to liberty, and should help them attain it. A good example of what can be done along this line, we noted, is in our record in the Philippines.

In conclusion, Mr. Hull voiced a hope of discussing the problems in greater detail "in the early future." He added that their "supreme importance" should lift them far above the realm of partisan consideration of party politics."

Text of Hull's

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—The text of the speech by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, tonight on "Our Foreign Policy in the Framework of our National Interests" follows:

SEP 14 1943

I

In July of last year, in an address over these networks, I outlined, as definitely as was possible at that time, the chief problems and conditions confronting us in the field of foreign relations and sought to indicate some of the policies necessary for meeting these problems. I pointed out that in the present conflict each of the United Nations is fighting for the preservation of its freedom, its homes, its very existence; and that only through united effort to defeat our enemies can freedom or the opportunity for freedom be preserved—for all countries and all peoples. I spoke of the need to chart for the future a course based on enduring spiritual values which would bring our nation and all nations greater hope for enduring peace and greater measure of human welfare. To this end I urged intensive study, hard thinking, broad vision, and leadership by all those, within each nation, who provide spiritual, moral and intellectual guidance.

At that time the military picture was still dark. The United Nations were still fighting a desperate war of defense against better prepared foes. We had suffered a succession of grim defeats.

Since then the military picture has greatly changed.

We are now winning heartening victories, in the air, at sea, and on land. Our counter-blows are steadily increasing in power and effectiveness. They are stepping stones to our final triumph over the forces of conquest and savagery.

Attainment of complete victory, although now certain, is still a formidable task. Our lesser enemies are fast losing heart and strength. Italy has already surrendered. But our principal enemies, Germany and Japan though shaken, still possess great resources and enormous strength. They still control vast portions of Europe and of Asia. To defeat them completely the United Nations need to make, on the battle front and at home, efforts even greater than those thus far made.

In making these more intensified efforts, it is more important than ever for all concerned to have a clear understanding of what is at stake, now and in the future.

"Full Perspective" Required

During recent months public discussion and debate on a high plane have revealed the profound concern of our people with the issues of the country's foreign relations. These issues need to be seen in their full perspective. Unless our people so see them and unless our people are willing to translate their understanding of them into action, the well-being of the nation—and even its very life—may be gravely menaced.

The foreign policy of any country must be expressive of that country's fundamental national interests. No country can keep faith with itself unless that is so.

In determining our foreign policy we must first see clearly what our true national interests are. We must also bear in mind that other countries, with which we deal in the conduct of foreign relations, have their national interests, which, of course, determine their policies.

Obviously there are, even between friendly nations, differences as regards their respective aims and purposes and as regards the means of attaining them. But there are also immense areas of common interest. By co-operating within those areas the nations not only can advance more effectively the aims and purposes which they have in common, but can also find increased opportunity to reconcile, by peaceful means and to mutual advantage, such differences as may exist among them.

II

At the present time the paramount aim of our foreign policy, and the paramount aim of the foreign policy of each of the other United Nations, is to defeat our enemies as quickly as possible. Here we have a vast area of common interest and a broad basis of co-operative action in the service of that interest.

Every weapon of our military and economic activity and every instrumentality of our diplomacy have been and are directed toward the strengthening of the combined war effort. All these necessarily go together.

The land, air and sea forces of the United States are fighting, with surpassing skill and heroism, in the Mediterranean, over the Nazi-held fortress of Europe, in the far reaches of the Pacific and of Asia. In each of the theaters of war, they are operating shoulder to shoulder, in a spirit of superb comradship, with the gallant forces of one or more of our allies.

The resolute will and devoted effort of our people have brought about the greatest miracle of production and delivery in all history. Our war supplies are flowing outward in a constant and ever-increasing stream, not alone to those areas in which our own forces are engaged, but to every point on the globe at which the armed forces of the United Nations are fighting.

We are in continuous consultation with our allies on various phases of military, economic and political activity—as required by the exigencies of a constantly changing situation.

Our co-operation with our allies has long since reached the state where contingents of the forces of various allies are serving, side by side, under unified command. We have developed this type of co-operation with invincible Britain, with intrepid and resolute Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with valiant and determined China, and with the forces of other allies. It is being rapidly extended as the military operations progress.

To the Soviet Union, whose heroic armies and civilian population have earned everlasting renown through their magnificent feats of courage and sacrifice, we have been glad to render all possible aid. It is our desire and our settled policy that collaboration and co-operation between our two countries shall steadily increase during and following the war.

With the re-emerging military power of France we have been and are developing a heartening degree of co-ordinated effort. We look forward to the day when reborn France will again take her rightful place in the family of free nations.

With governments which the Axis powers have driven from their invaded and brutally oppressed but unconquerable countries we have the most friendly relations. These relations reflect our profound and active sympathy for the suffering of their peoples and our determination that the victory of the United Nations shall restore their nations to freedom.

With all but one of the nations of the Western Hemisphere we have today the closest ties of solidarity and association—the fruit of ten years of unremitting labor on the part of all of these nations to build in this hemisphere a fraternity of good neighbors. Each of our American associates is making a magnificent contribution to the war effort. Here we have, in peace and in war a highly successful example of co-operation between sovereign nations.

The victories of the United Nations have been the direct result, not of separate and uncoordinated military, economic and diplomatic action, but of close co-ordination of all three types of action, both within each of the nations and among all of them. It is well to recall some outstanding examples.

Far Eastern Diplomacy

Our protracted diplomatic effort to achieve a fair and peaceful solution of difficulties in the Far East afforded our military authorities and those of other countries now in the ranks of the United Nations many months of precious time for strengthening defenses against the combined Axis threats in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, in case Japan should reject a peaceful settlement, as she eventually did.

The drawing together of the American republics to assure their common defense made it possible to establish a line of communications through the Caribbean, Brazil and the South Atlantic. That line proved to be of invaluable importance alike in transporting equipment to the British forces at El Alamein; in supplying our own expedition to North Africa; and, at a desperate hour, in putting our war planes into the air over the Pacific islands and in China.

Diplomatic foresight and patient and vigorous activity by the agencies of our foreign policy played an indispensable part in preparing the way by which the huge strategic North African area was brought without heavy losses into the sphere of the United Nations, and the French fleet was kept out of German hands. Had Vichy felt it feasible to ignore our diplomatic pressure directed toward preventing the surrender of the North and West African areas to the Nazis and the delivery of the French fleet to Hitler, as Laval had planned; or had Spain entered the war on the side of the Axis, as Hitler had hoped, control of the Mediterranean would have early fallen into the hands of our enemies. Instead, the Allied forces converged, with a skill and precision unequaled in military annals, upon this gateway through which we are now invading the European continent.

The Mediterranean operations weakened the the German air force available on the Soviet front; just as the Russian resistance, by holding the German armies on the eastern battle line, prevented Hitler from parrying our thrusts toward his southern flank. Meanwhile, our constant military pressure against Japan had its inevitable effect in deterring Japan from aggession against the Soviet Union.

Our diplomatic agreements with fearless Danish officials on free soil and with the government of Iceland made it possible to guard the great North Atlantic passage as a precious route for our supplies and troops and as defense against attack from the north.

Perseverance of China

The perseverance of China, the first victim of the movement of aggression, in resistance to Japan has been aided in no small measure by the faith of her leaders in us, based on their knowledge of our history and policy and on their observation, as time went on, of our efforts to achieve a fair and peaceful settlement in the Far East, our economic support, and, more recently, our military assistance. China's resistance has held enmeshed on her front substantial Japanese forces which might otherwise have been loosed against us and other of the United Nations in the Pacific; and China is playing an important part in the United Nations' program for the winning of the war and achievement of a stable peace.

The agencies of our foreign policy are at all times at work as instruments of national defense. Since the attack upon us, they have been intensively at work in assisting our armed forces to achieve the victories which are now fast increasing in numbers and significance.

III

Beyond final victory, our fundamental national interests are —as they always have been— the assuring of our national security and the fostering of the economic and social well-being of our people. To maintain these interests, our foreign policy must necessarily deal with current conditions and must plan for the future in the light of the concepts and beliefs which we, as a nation, accept for ourselves as the guiding lines of our International behavior.

Throughout our national history, our basic policy in dealing with foreign nations has rested upon certain beliefs which are widely and deeply rooted in the minds of our people. Outstanding among these are:

1. All peoples who, with a "decent respect to the opinions of mankind," have qualified themselves to assume and to discharge the responsibilities of liberty are entitled to its enjoyment.

2. Each sovereign nation, large or small, is in law and under law the equal of every other nation.

3. All nations, large and small, which respect the rights of others, are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs.

4. Willingness to settle international disputes by peaceful means, acceptance of international law and observance of its principles are the bases of order among nations and of mankind's continuing search of enduring peace.

5. Non-discrimination in economic opportunity and treatment is essential to the maintenance and promotion of sound international relations.

6. Co-operation between nations in the spirit of good neighbors, founded on the principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality and law, is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the political, the economic, the social and the cultural well-being of our nation and of all nations.

"Universal Application"

These beliefs are among the most important tenets of our national faith. They are capable of universal application as rules of national and international conduct. In their application by other nations and in willingness and preparedness on the part of all peacefully inclined nations to join together to make them effective lies the greatest hope of security, happiness and progress for this country and for all countries.

Vigorous participation in efforts to establish a system of international relations based on these rules of conduct, and thus to create conditions in which war may be effectively banished, is and must be a fundamental feature of our foreign policy—second only to our present overriding preoccupation with the winning of complete military victory. Here, too, our nation

and other peacefully inclined nations have a vast and crucial area of common interest.

In the Atlantic Charter and in the declaration by United Nations the nations now associated in this war for self-preservation have clearly expressed their recognition of the existence of this area of common interest. Our task and that of our associates is to utilize this common interest to create an effective system of international co-operation for the maintenance of peace.

As I read our history and the temper of our people today our nation intends to do its part, jointly with the other peace-seeking nations, in helping the war-torn world to heal its wounds. I am sure also that our nation and each of the nations associated today in the greatest co-operative enterprise in history—the winning of this war—intends to do its part, after the victory of the United Nations, in meeting the immense needs of the post-war period. Those needs will embrace the task of taking practical steps to create conditions in which there will be security for every nation; in which each nation will have enhanced opportunities to develop and progress in ways of its own choosing; in which there will be, for each nation, improved facilities to attain, by its own effort and in co-operation with others, an increasing measure of political stability and of economic, social and cultural welfare.

If our nation and like-minded nations fail in this task the way will be open for a new rise of international anarchy, for new and even more destructive wars, for an unprecedented material and spiritual impoverishment of mankind. Many times in the course of history nations have drifted into catastrophe through failure, until too late, to recognize the dangers which confronted them and to take the measures necessary to ward off those dangers. Post-war co-operation to maintain the peace is for each peace-seeking nation scarcely less essential for its self-preservation than is the present co-operative effort to win the war.

IV

If there is anything on which all right-thinking people are agreed, it is the proposition that the monstrous specter of a world war shall not again show its head. The people of this and other lands voice this demand insistently. There is danger in complacency and wishful thinking. The nations that stand for peace and security must now make up their minds and act together—or there will be neither peace nor security.

It is abundantly clear that a system of organized international co-operation for the maintenance of peace must be based upon the willingness of the co-operating nations to use force, if necessary, to keep the peace. There must be certainty that adequate and appropriate means are available and will be used for this purpose. Readiness to use force, if necessary, for the maintenance of peace is indispensable if effective substitutes for war are to be found.

Differences between nations which lead toward armed conflict may be those of a non-legal character, commonly referred to as political, and those capable of being resolved by applying rules of law, commonly referred to as justifiable. Another cause of armed conflict is aggression by nations whose only motive is conquest and self-aggrandizement. We must, therefore, provide for differences of a political character, for those of a legal nature and for cases where there is plain and unadulterated aggression.

Political differences which present a threat to the peace of the world should be submitted to agencies which would use the remedies of discussion, negotiation, conciliation and good offices.

Disputes of a legal character which present a threat to the peace of the world should be adjudicated by an international court of justice whose decisions would be based upon application of principles of law.

Restraining Aggressors

But to assure peace there must also be means for restraining aggressors and nations that seek to resort to force for the accomplishment of purposes of their own. The peacefully inclined nations must, in the interest of general peace and security, be willing to accept responsibility for this task in accordance with their respective capacities.

The success of an organized system of international co-operation with the maintenance of peace as its paramount objective depends, to an important degree upon what happens within as well as among nations. We know that political controversies and economic strife among nations are fruitful causes of hostility and conflict. But we also know that economic stagnation and distress, cultural backwardness, and social unrest within nations, wherever they exist, undermine all efforts for stable peace.

The primary responsibility for dealing with these conditions rests on each and every nation concerned. But each nation will be greatly helped in this task by the establishment of sound trade and other economic relations with other nations, based on a comprehensive system of mutually beneficial international co-operation not alone in these respects, but also in furthering educational advancement and in promoting observance of basic human rights.

There rests upon the independent nations a responsibility in relation to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty. It should be the duty of nations having political ties with such peoples, of mandatories, of trustees, or of other agencies, as the case may be, to help the aspiring peoples to develop materially and educationally, to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of self-government, and to attain liberty. An excellent example of what can be achieved is afforded in the record of our relationship with the Philippines.

Fundamental Propositions

Organized international co-operation can be successful only to the extent to which the nations of the world are willing to accept certain fundamental propositions.

First, each nation should maintain a stable government. Each nation should be free to decide for itself the forms and details of its governmental organization—so long as it conducts its affairs in such a way as not to menace the peace and security of other nations.

Second, each nation should conduct its economic affairs in such a way as to promote the most effective utilization of its human and material resources and the greatest practicable measure of economic welfare and social security for all of its citizens. Each nation should be free to decide for itself the forms of its internal economic and social organization—but it should conduct its affairs in such a way as to respect the rights of others and to play its necessary part in a system of sound international economic relations.

Third, each nation should be willing to submit differences arising between it and other nations to processes of peaceful settlement, and should be prepared to carry out other obligations that may devolve upon it in an effective system of organized peace.

All of this calls for the creation of a system of international relations based on rules of morality, law and justice as distinguished from the anarchy of unbridled and discordant nationalisms, economic and political. The outstanding characteristic of such a system is liberty under law for nations as well as individuals. Its method is peaceful co-operation.

The form and functions of the international agencies of the future, the extent to which the existing Court of International Justice may or may not need to be remodeled, the scope and character of the means for making international action effective in the maintenance of peace, the nature of international economic institutions and arrangements that may be desired and feasible—all these are among the problems which are receiving attention and which will need to be determined by agreement among governments, subject, of course, to approval by their respective peoples. They are being studied intensively by this government and by other governments. They are gradually being made subjects of consultation between and among governments. They are being studied and discussed by the people of this country and the peoples of other countries. In the final analysis, it is the will of the peoples of the world that decides the all-embracing issues of peace and of human welfare.

V

The outbreak of war made it clear that problems of crucial importance in the field of foreign relations would confront this country as well as other countries upon the termination of hostilities. It became the obvious duty of the Department of State to give special attention to the study of conditions and developments relating to such problems. As the war spread over the earth, the scope of these studies was extended and work upon them was steadily increased, in so far as was compatible with the fullest possible prosecution of the war.

By direction of the President and with his active interest in the work, the Department of State undertook, through special groups organized for the purpose, to examine the various matters affecting the conclusion of the war, the making of the peace and preparation for dealing with post-war problems. In doing this work we had collaboration of representatives of other interested agencies of the government and of many national leaders, without regard to their political affiliation, and the assistance of a specially constituted and highly qualified research staff. We have been aided greatly by public discussion of the problems involved on the part of responsible private individuals and groups, and by the numerous suggestions and expressions of opinion which we received from all parts of the country. In proceeding with this work we envisage the fullest co-operation between the executive and the legislative branches of the government.

We have now reached a stage at which it becomes possible to discuss in greater detail some of the basic problems outlined in this address and in my previous statements. I hope to be able to undertake this from time to time in the early future.

The supreme importance of these problems should lift them far above the realm of partisan considerations of party politics. It is gratifying that both in the Congress and elsewhere great numbers of thoughtful men have so approached them. A heavy responsibility rest upon all of us to consider these all-important post-war problems and to contribute to their solution in a wholly non-partisan spirit.

Studying U. S. Peace Role First Matter for Congress

Action on Drafting of Fathers Occupies High Place on Docket.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—(AP) Congress' first major task when it reconvenes Tuesday likely will be House consideration of America's role in obtaining "a just and lasting peace."

Leaders were reported today to have agreed to act first on a resolution on this subject in preference over domestic issues, including the controversial fathers' draft.

The resolution, offered by Rep. Fulbright (D-Ark.) and approved by the House Foreign Affairs committee, would put Congress on record as favoring American participation in "the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace."

While the Senate usually has claimed the prerogative of dealing first with foreign policy questions, Speaker Rayburn is reported to have informed his House lieutenants here that he would like action on the Fulbright measure in the first week of the resumed session.

Approval Foreseen

Indications are that the House may approve the resolution, possibly with some changes. Most legislators think, however, the Senate Foreign Relations committee, headed by Senator Connally (D-Tex.), will want to write its own version and that debate can not begin on the Senate floor until mid-October at the earliest.

Meanwhile, the Senate is expected to receive a demand from Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) for action on his bill, approved by the Military committee, to postpone until after Jan. 1 the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

At the same time, Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the House Military committee, who has urged that inductions be halted until Selective Service needs can be reassessed, expects to introduce a broad bill dealing with the father draft question and begin hearings on it Wednesday.

Subsidies to Come Up

The draft issue may crowd into the background for the time being the troublesome question of food price subsidies but it likely will come before Congress this month with some specific Administration recommendations.

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes has been conferring with legislators and is believed about ready to propose a comprehensive support price program with emphasis on increasing production as a means of reducing food costs.

Republican support may be forthcoming if such a program is proposed in lieu of a general roll back subsidy plan which Congress previously refused to approve, but which the Administration has been applying to meat and butter.

There were indications, also, that the Republicans are closer together on post-war foreign policy, although the internationalist wing represented by such senators as Ball of Minnesota and Burton of Ohio are reported as feeling that the recent Mackinac Island declaration of the party's advisory council did not go far enough.

Majority Agreed

On the other hand, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), who headed the committee which drafted the declaration, said he thought it has brought most Republicans under one foreign policy roof for the first time and ought to facilitate passage by Congress of some statement on the issue.

The resolution put the party on record as favoring "responsible participation" by the United States in a cooperative organization of sovereign nations to put down future aggression. It specified, however, that American action must be guided by the traditional Constitutional forms and advocated the maintenance of strong armed forces by this country after the war's end.

STUDYING NEW STATUS OF INTERNED ITALIANS

Government Weighs Armistice Effect—1,162 in Camps

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—A review is being made of the cases of all Italians interned in this country to determine their future status.

This action, announced today by Charles Fahy, Acting Attorney General, follows the signing of a military armistice with the Italian Government.

As of Wednesday, 1,162 Italians were held in internment camps. Of these, all but 178 were seamen from Italian vessels.

In general, Italians in this country have not been subject to enemy alien regulations since Oct. 16, 1942, when Attorney General Biddle, in recognition of "their outstanding loyalty to the United States," exempted them from regulations governing travel, place of residence, possession of cameras, radios, firearms, etc. This, however, did not apply to Italians whose "lack of loyalty" has resulted in their internment, or to seamen.

Mr. Fahy explained that the armistice had no direct effect on the status of Italians who had been interned as "dangerous." Their release can be effected in one of two ways: issuance of a Presidential proclamation removing Italians from the enemy alien classification, or the individual release, on orders of the Attorney General, of aliens who, in his opinion, no longer constitute a threat to national security.

1943

Bill Green Seems Cinch to Head AFL Again, Lewis Still Outside the Fold

Never Has Announced That He Would Seek Reelection to Office.

JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—(AP) William Green, who passed his three score and 10 last March, looks like a cinch for re-election as president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) for another year—his twentieth in office.

The annual convention of the federation, in Boston this year, is less than a month away—Oct. 4—but Green as usual says nothing.

"I don't have any statement right now," he replied quietly when asked whether he would be a candidate again. This was typical of him. Nobody recalls whether he ever announced he would seek the office. His re-election just happened annually, it seemed.

In recent years, though, about this time, there has been talk that Green was about to retire. He never inspired these forecasts himself, never felt obliged to fulfill them.

Labor leaders, friend and foe, know of no present retirement plans.

To Doorstep But Not In

Speculation had Green on the uneasy seat earlier this year when John L. Lewis led his United Mine Workers back to the AFL doorstep. Many thought Lewis' readmittance was cut and dried. His inside backers were confident. There is a suspicion that Lewis himself was cocksure. It isn't like him to take shots in the dark.

Back in the Federation, Lewis would be gunning first for Green, so the story went. Lewis had boosted Green into the presidency although Samuel Gompers was reputed to have bequeathed it to another when he died in 1924.

Year after year Lewis renominated friend Green, the Ohio miner and onetime secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers. But they broke in 1935 when Lewis organized the CIO and Green stuck to the conservative guns of the AFL. Lewis had him ousted from the Miners' Union he had joined in his early teens. He has been calling him names ever since.

On the May day that Green announced to a press conference that Lewis had applied for reaffiliation, a reporter asked: "Will you be a candidate for president again this year, Mr. Green?"

"Oh," said Green blankly, pretending it was an irrelevant question, "I don't know. I might be dead then."

Lewis has not advanced past the AFL doorstep.

In Good Health

Green is in apparent good health. He still makes frequent, vigorous speeches, works hard at his job. His correspondence is enormous, but he replies to all mail himself, dictating to a battery of stenographers.

He has a faculty of being able to relax almost at will. He can board a day train for his home in Coshocton, O., throw his head back on the seat and go to sleep, arriving at his destination rested.

Green always is in demand as a speaker. The bids come not only from labor unions but from service and fraternal clubs, industrial bodies and ministerial societies. In white tie and tails, or in business suit with piping on the vest, plus pince-nez and a diamond ring, Green suggests a banker or professor rather than a labor leader.

When in Washington he lives at a downtown hotel. Frequently he can be found taking lunch in a basement sandwich joint near his office.

Green has absorbed as such personal criticism as any labor leader, more than most, but still holds the reputation of "diplomat of the labor movement."

Could Have Broken Tie

When Lewis' application was before the AFL executive council in Chicago last month, a motion to make Lewis a counter-offer lost on a tie vote. Green could have broken the tie and perhaps expedited Lewis' return. He refrained from doing so. But his friends say vengeance was not the motive. However ironical, they declare, it was typical of Green not to cast the deciding vote in a hot controversy.

As matters stand now, Lewis personally will cut no figure in the 1943 AFL convention, and no opposition to Green has raised its head.

'Seawolf' Without Match Anywhere, Says Admiral Davison.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 12—(AP) The Navy has a brand new torpedo plane, the "Seawolf," in its arsenal of weapons for smashing Japanese seapower.

This was disclosed here today by Rear Admiral Ralph Davison, assistant chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, in a speech dedicating the new Convair airport adjoining a plant of the Consolidated-Vultee company where the new planes are to be manufactured in quantity.

Admiral Davison described the "Seawolf" as an eight-ton fighting machine which is "the last word" in its line.

"Eight tons of fighting power is a lot of power when it's used intelligently," he said. "And you can believe me when I tell you that we have the best trained and most intelligent pilots in the world.

"Carrying a crew of three-pilot, gunner, radio-man-bomber—the Seawolf incorporates everything we have learned about planes of this type.

Powerful Armament

"It is powerfully armed with guns to defend itself. It is well armored. And it carries the deadly tin fish, which the Japs make futile effort not to catch, or a load of bombs which makes them equally unhappy.

"The performance of the Seawolf—its speed, range and ability to climb to operating altitudes—I can not of course discuss in detail. Suffice it to say there is no other torpedo plane in the world today to match it."

The present standard Navy torpedo plane is the powerful Grumman "Avenger" which first saw action at the battle of Midway in June, last year. The Avenger is a midwing monoplane with 1,700 horsepower engine, a speed of better than 250 miles per hour and a range of over 1,600 miles.

The Japanese got their first acknowledge of the existence of the Avenger when it went into action at Midway. Its performance so surprised the enemy that it was able to inflict an extraordinarily large amount of damage on the Japanese armada there.

HEAVILY ARMED TORPEDO PLANE ADDED BY NAVY

Flyer Hits Bay Bridge

Killed While Practicing Carrier Landings on Alameda Field

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 (AP).—A naval plane crashed into a vertical cable on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge today, severing the cable and killing the pilot, only occupant of the ship.

The Navy reported the pilot, from the Alameda Naval Air Station, was practicing carrier landings on the station field and evidently misjudged his distance in the fog.

Debris from the plane fell on the bridge, but traffic was not interrupted. The name of the flyer was withheld.

Richard duPont Killed as Glider Cuts Its Tow, Falls 3,000 Feet

By The Associated Press

MARCH FIELD, Calif., Sept. 12.—Richard Chichester du Pont, special assistant to General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, in the air forces glider program, was one of four men killed yesterday in the crash of a glider near here on an experimental flight, March Field authorities announced today.

The commercial - type glider, which was being test-flown for possible use by the Army, went into a spin at 3,000 feet soon after cutting loose from the tow plane, and crashed in a plowed field a mile southeast of this Army air base.

Others killed were Colonel P. Ernest Gabel, of Washington, deputy director of the air forces glider program, and two test pilots, C. C. Chandler, of Tarzana, Calif., and Howard L. Morrison, of San Fernando, Calif.

Mr. du Pont jumped from the falling glider, but his parachute failed to open and he was killed instantly. Two other civilians in the crew, Paul G. Wells and Harry M. Pearl, parachuted to safety.

Major L. J. Doyle, March Field public-relations officer, said who was piloting the glider and the cause of the crash have not yet been established.

Took up Gliding at 16

Tall, blond Richard du Pont was thirty-two years old, the son of A. Felix du Pont, a director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. He built his first model airplane as a child, took up gliding at sixteen and later learned from his brother Felix how to fly a power plane.

He formed a glider club at the University of Virginia, but before completing his university studies flew his own plane to Glendale, Calif., to study aeronautical engineering at Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute.

Returning East in the Summer of 1933, he entered the national gliding and soaring meet at Elmira, N. Y. There, with his father as passenger, he took off one afternoon from a mountain top. A wind shift overturned the craft, smashing a wing, but both occupants escaped injury.

The next day in another glider the son made the two longest hops achieved in the contest.

He set a new American distance mark in 1933 by soaring 122.5 miles from Rockfish, Va., to Frederick, Md.

In the following year's national meet he established a new international distance record, winging 158.3 miles from Elmira to Somerset, N. J. Crossing mountains, he also established a new American sailplane altitude mark of 6,233 feet. In 1938 he reached 6,700 feet.

He was president of the Soaring Society of America for several years.

In 1938 the Post Office Department advertised for bids on two experimental aerial pickup routes. Mr. du Pont, who had met the inventor of a grappling-hook device enabling a plane to pick up specially designed mail pouches from pole supports, formed All-American Aviation, Inc.

Recognized as an expert on glider construction, he was appointed last April as an assistant to General Arnold to expedite the Army's glider program. Recently he was sent to Sicily, where he observed glider operations and the movement of air-borne troops.

Surviving are his father, who lives at Rehoboth Beach, Del.; his mother, of Wilmington; his wife, the former Helena Allaire Crozier, of Philadelphia; a son, Richard C. du Pont jr.; a daughter, Helena Allaire du Pont; a brother, A. Felix du Pont jr., also an aviator, and two sisters, Miss Lydia du Pont, of Wilmington, and Mrs. James P. Mills, of New York.

Brazilian Army Mission Flies to City From Detroit

Gen. Dutra and Associates Are Greeted at La Guardia Field

General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, who is visiting Army installations, camps and fortifications throughout the United States as the guest of the United States War Department, arrived yesterday at LaGuardia Field by plane from Detroit.

With him were Major General Leitao de Carvalho, Brazilian member of the Joint United States-Brazil Defense Commission; Colonel Jose Bina Machado, Chief of Cabinet of the Brazilian Minister of War; Colonel Stemio Lima, Military Attache of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington; Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Jose Coelho dos Reis; Major General J. G. Ord, United States member of the Joint Commission; Brigadier General Claude Adams, United States Military Attache to Brazil, and Majors Aluysio Niranda Mendes and Jose Pinheiro Ulhoa Cintra, of General Dutra's staff.

They were met at the airport by Brazilian and United States Army officials, and driven into the city in Army cars headed by a police motorcycle escort. General Dutra has been in this country since Aug. 17.

GEN. WAINWRIGHT CITED BY LEGION OF VALOR

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 12 — (AP) The Army and Navy Legion of Valor, its rolls limited to fighting men who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross or the Navy Cross, bestowed a life membership at its annual convention here today on Lieutenant General Jonathan B. Wainwright, the Bataan hero.

Governor Raymond E. Baldwin accepted the membership as proxy for General Wainwright who is a prisoner of the Japanese.

The convention, attended by more than 200 members, elected Major A. Allen Johnson of this city national commander.

Other national officers chosen were: senior vice-commander, Earl T. Norton of New York city; junior vice-commander, Leon T. Dombrowski of Buffalo, N. Y.; chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Taylor of Columbus, O.; and adjutant, Benjamin Prager of Pittsburg.

Strategic Air Power Key To Victory, Says Gen. Arnold

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 — (AP) General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air forces, said today that strategic air power, "a war-winning weapon in its own right," was the cheapest type of warfare and by far the greatest economizer in human lives."

Air power, he wrote in the October issue of Flying magazine, has outmoded the "mile by mile, village classical warfare which has always proved so costly in a war of position." This was demonstrated most clearly, he said, in the Tunisian campaign where air power saved "thousand of lives and weeks of time."

"By this action," he continued, "we again proved the sky road to Berlin and Tokyo can be utilized to the full to blast the heart out of the citadel before our combined operations take over for the final drive."

The Liberator raid on Rumanian oil fields at Ploesti he said was "the most important single air blow of the war to date" while two other air engagements which "will have an important place in the history of warfare" were the Bismarck sea victory, demonstrating the "effectiveness of minimum altitude bombing," and the capture of Pantelleria.

The latter victory, he continued, was "a symbol of the ability of air power to capture any citadel once its own supremacy in the skies is established, and provided a sufficiently sustained and powerful air assault can be brought to bear against it."

"It is simply a matter of mathematics or physics," he said. "While air assault is not without cost, this type of warfare is actually cheapest on all counts, and is by far the greatest economizer in human lives."

What's Behind the War News

SEP 11 1943

By ELTON C. FAY

The United Nations now will find out how much help their armed forces may expect from the little people of Axis-dominated lands in answer to an official call for organized uprising.

The Allied governments, in domicile and in exile, have been at great pains to tell the people of Axis-dominated lands that they would be informed when the time came for each of them to rise and strike at their enslavers. That time had to be synchronized with military operations or both effort and life would be wasted.

The time for the Italian people is here and they have received their call from the highest possible sources — President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The President and Prime Minister embodied it in their recent joint message to Marshal Badoglio and the Italian people. Now is the time, they announced, "for every Italian to strike his blow . . . take every chance you can . . . strike and strike hard."

General Eisenhower put the call into the terms of the armistice signed with Italy on Sept. 3 and made public Saturday night. The second of the 13 clauses in the armistice says that "Italy will use its best endeavors to deny the Germans facilities that might be used against the United Nations."

Next to the "best endeavors" of the Italian armed forces to keep facilities from the hands of the Germans (and the terms of the armistice lay primarily responsibility on the armed forces) must be the efforts of the Italian people behind the lines of the German army and in areas not controlled by the Italian army.

The word is sabotage. Its proper application produces dynamited bridges, destroyed war plants and ruined railroads. Beyond that method there is guerrilla warfare—extermination by ambush. To do that you take every chance you can and strike hard.

Difficulties Foreseen

There is a disposition in Allied capitals to recognize the difficulties that the Italians will face in carrying out all of the purely military aspects of the armistice. The armistice requires Italy to turn over "all" prisoners or internees of the United Nations to General Eisenhower immediately and forbids their transfer to Germany. Certainly some and possibly a majority of the prison camps are well north of the area now either in the hands of the Anglo-American forces or under control of Premier Badoglio's men.

Other terms of the armistice, however, are easier of fulfillment, such as the clause guaranteeing Allied use of all air fields and naval ports in Italian territory. These facilities, vital to the further prosecution of air and surface war upon Germany, "are to be protected by Italian armed forces until this function is taken over by the Allies," the signed document says. It is to be presumed that in many instances Italian garrisons are in position to hold the facilities they guard until the Allied army reaches them.

To make sure, the armistice demands "a guarantee by the Italian government that if necessary it will employ all available armed forces to insure the prompt and exact compliance with all provisions of this armistice."

Disarmament Power

The armistice itself indicates that while for the present the United Nations look to Italian arms to aid them in ousting the Germans from Italy, this condition can or perhaps even will change. "The commander-in-chief of the Allied forces will have the full right to impose means for disarmament, demobilization and demilitarization," the agreement says.

Future developments of a political character could determine the extent of or necessity for disarmament. Indeed, the next clause of the armistice notes that conditions of a political, economic and financial nature with which Italy must comply will be set forth later.

Some of the provisions of the armistice already are being carried out in a manner highly satisfactory to the Allied leaders running the war in the Mediterranean.

The bulk of the Italian fighting fleet is in Allied hands, a truly great negative advantage for now there is no worry about a German-directed naval effort in the Mediterranean.

On the positive side, such Italian warships as are serviceable (and there always is the problem of repairing and munitions foreign ships with material of different sizes and caliber) can be used for Mediterranean patrol and support of future landing operations. That means that more Allied fighting craft can be diverted to the Pacific where already a great fleet is gathering to sink the Japanese navy.

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30 24 8349

LONDON, MONDAY SEPT 13-(AP)-TWO MAJOR FINANCIAL PLANS--CALLING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR REGULATING INVESTMENTS AND STABILIZATION OF WORLD PRICES FOR MAJOR COMMODITIES--WILL BE DISCUSSED BY LORD KEYNES, WHO NOW IS IN WASHINGTON FOR CONFERENCES WITH U.S.TREASURY OFFICIALS, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

THE FINANCIAL NEWS SAID LORD KEYNES WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, SIR DAVID WALEY, PROF.LIONEL ROBBINS AND OTHER EXPERTS OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. HE IS EXPECTED TO MAKE AN EFFORT TO REACH A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE KEYNES AND THE REVISED WHITE CURRENCY STABILIZATION PLANS.

THE FINANCIAL NEWS SAID THE EXPERTS LIKEWISE WOULD CONSIDER THE CREATION OF A BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF UNITED AND ASSOCIATED NATIONS. SUCH A BANK WOULD MAKE LONG-TERM LOANS TO COUNTRIES WHERE A SCARCITY OF CAPITAL PREVENTS ADEQUATE UTILIZATION OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

LORD KEYNES IS THE AUTHOR OF A BRITISH PLAN WHICH PROPOSES TO STABILIZE CURRENCIES THROUGH AN INTERNATIONAL CLEARING UNION WHICH WOULD HAVE NO ASSETS BUT WOULD PERMIT ANTICIPATION ON THE BASIS OF EACH NATION'S WORLD TRADE.

SEP 11 1043

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AP17

LONDON, SEPT 12-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT TODAY OF CAPRI ON THE SORRENTE PENINSULA BETWEEN SALERNO AND NAPLES. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

(THE REINFORCEMENTS WHICH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY WERE SWEEPING INTO THE NAPLES ARE MAY HAVE PROMPTED THIS REPORT.)83:AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO BROADCAST A MADRID DISPATCH TODAY SAYING THAT TWO OF SEVEN ITALIAN WARSHIPS AT POLLENSA IN THE BALEARIC ISLANDS HAD BEEN SCUTTLED. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HR41AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE MOROCCO RADIO SAID TODAY STRONG GERMAN TROOP DETACHMENTS WERE ARRIVING IN SOFIA, THE CAPITAL OF BULGARIA, "WITH A VIEW TO STABILIZING CONDITIONS."

HX69AEW

1943

LONDON, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED ITALIAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING, THE GERMAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN SOUTHERN ITALY, HAD PROCLAIMED MARTIAL LAW IN THE TERRITORY HIS TROOPS OCCUPY. REUTERS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

HR442AEW

LONDON SEPT 12-(AP)-CAPT.GERALD JOHNSON, 25, OF OWENTON, KY., IS THE SECOND EIGHTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLT PILOT TO DESTROY FIVE ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND BECOME AN ACE, A U.S.HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

JOHNSON'S FEAT WAS ANNOUNCED ON THE BASIS OF A REVIEW OF PICTURES TAKEN BY HIS CAMERA GUN WHILE HE WAS IN ACTION AUG.19.

THE FIRST THUNDERBOLT PILOT TO RECEIVE THE OFFICIAL CREDIT OF FIVE VICTORIES WAS CAPT.CHARLES P.LONDON OF LONG BEACH, CALIF.

JOHNSON'S PLANE IS NAMED "JACKSON COUNTY FIGHTER" FOR JACKSON COUNTY, MICH., WHERE MONEY FOR ITS PURCHASE WAS RAISED BY WAR BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

KK XB936PEW

SEP 17 1943

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY JOHN LEE

A NORTHERN BRITISH NAVAL BASE SEPT 12.-THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS RETURNED TO THIS BASE TODAY FROM A SUBMARINE HUNT THAT TURNED OUT TO BE A RESCUE EXPEDITION FOR THE ENTIRE CREW OF A GERMAN U-BOAT AS WELL AS THE CREW OF A BRITISH SUNDERLAND FLYING BOAT.

THE U-BOAT AND THE SUNDERLAND LIE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA, BUT THE DESTROYERS WERE CHEATED OUT OF A FIGHT.

LT.COMM.JOHN HODGES, CAPTAIN OF THE ORWELL, EXPLAINED THAT THE SUNDERLAND HAD SIGHTED THE SUBMARINE AND PROMPTLY ATTACKED WITH DEPTH CHARGES.

"IN SPITE OF THE DAMAGE, THE ENEMY ENGAGED AND SHOT DOWN THE SUNDERLAND," HE SAID.

"OUR FIRST INTIMATION CAME WHEN WE SIGHTED A PALL OF SMOKE ON THE HORIZON FROM THE CRASHED PLANE. WE APPROACHED AT FULL SPEED AND SAW TWO HEAVY EXPLOSIONS AS THE U-BOAT BLEW UP."

ARRIVING AT THE SCENE, THE ORWELL FOUND TWO LARGE RUBBER RAFTS WITH ABOUT THIRTY MEN HANGING ON EACH OF THEM.

"WE PICKED UP ONE RAFT LOAD," HODGES REPORTED. "ANOTHER DESTROYER CAME ALONG AND PICKED UP THE SECOND, AND A THIRD DESTROYER RESCUED THE SIX MEMBERS OF THE SUNDERLAND CREW."

THE U-BOAT CREW WAS INTACT. THE GERMANS, HODGES SAID, BEHAVED WELL AND SALUTED PROPERLY AS THEY BOARDED THE DESTROYER.

FIVE MEMBERS OF THE SUNDERLAND'S CREW WERE CANADIANS.

THE CAPTAIN WAS FLIGHT OFFICER ALBERT ALTON BISHOP OF ERSKINE, ALTA. BISHOP HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "GALLANTRY AND DETERMINATION OF A HIGH ORDER" IN THE ATTACK AND FOR SUPPORTING A WOUNDED MEMBER OF THE CREW, SGT.HAROLD E.FINN OF SYDNEY, N.S., IN THE WATER, ALTHOUGH HIMSELF WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT ARM.

KK1101PEW

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

AT A USAAF BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--IF THE BOMBING MISSION HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL, THE BOYS EAT. IF IT HASN'T BEEN TO THEIR LIKING, A CUP OF COFFEE AND A FEW BITES OUT OF A SANDWICH ARE AN INDEX TO THEIR FRAME OF MIND.

SERGEANT RAYMOND SCHULER, OF SHARPSBURG, PA., A SUBURB OF PITTSBURGH, IS ONE OF THOSE KEEN STUDENTS OF HUMAN NATURE THAT YOU

FIND IN ALL WALKS OF CIVIL AND MILITARY LIFE AND HE KNOWS FIRST-HAND THE TRUTH OF THE SAYING THAT AN ARMY FIGHTS ON ITS STOMACH.

HE'S THE CHIEF OFFICER OF A VERY SPECIAL SORT OF MESS ROOM, THE ONE THAT FLIERS RETURNING FROM BOMBING MISSIONS AT THIS BASE FLOCK TO AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN INTERROGATED BY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS.

"IF IT'S BEEN A SUCCESSFUL RAID, THE BOYS ARE CHIRPING LIKE BIRDS. THEY HEAP UP THEIR PLATES AND THEY DIG IN TO EAT," SCHULER SAID.

"BUT IF IT'S ONE OF THE OTHER KIND YOU DON'T HEAR MUCH FROM THEM. THEY MIGHT NIBBLE AT A SANDWICH AND THEY DRINK A LOT OF COFFEE THEN. WE DON'T KNOW WHAT WENT ON IN THE INTERROGATING ROOM BEFORE THEY CAME OUT INTO THE MESS, BUT WE CAN TELL WHAT THEIR REPORTS WERE LIKE."

SCHULER, SAYS ONE OF HIS SUPERIOR OFFICERS, IS ONE OF THE ARMY'S UNSUNG HEROES. THE ARMY HAS WRITTEN AND SUNG SONGS ABOUT "COOKIE" AND THE MESS SERGEANT OF YORE HAS COME IN FOR MORE RAPS THAN PRAISE.

SCHULER WAS ASKED ABOUT THOSE RAPS. "THERE HASN'T BEEN A COMPLAINT HERE I'VE HEARD ABOUT," HE ANSWERED SERIOUSLY. HIS SUPERIOR CONFIRMED THE STATEMENT.

ANOTHER MAN IN HIS DETAIL IS CORP.PAUL L.COUGHLIN, OF 126 MARTIN STREET, COLUMBUS, O., WHERE HIS 82-YEAR-OLD MOTHER STILL LIVES.

BS1SPEW

SEP 11 1943

D95
WEEKLY TEXTILES
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 13)
(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEPT. 13-(AP)-THE BOARD OF TRADE WAS TOLD TODAY BY THE INDUSTRY THAT A FLOW OF BRITISH WOOLENS TO THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE "HIGHLY ESIRABLE," AND S

UNITED STATES WOULD BE "HIGHLY DESIRABLE," AND SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO FORM A NUCLEUS OF POST-WAR EXPANSION OF TRADE.

MOST OF THOSE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ALLOCATIONS OF TEXTILES EXPRESSED HOPE SUCH PERMITS WILL BE GIVEN. THE UNITED STATES CURRENTLY IS EXCLUDED.

THE PROPOSAL FOLLOWED THE BOARD'S ANNOUNCED INTENTION TO GRANT LICENSES TO RECOGNIZED EXPORTERS TO SEND LIMITED QUANTITIES OF WOOL, CLOTH AND BLANKETS FROM PRESENT STOCKS TO SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND, GIBRALTAR, ICELAND AND THE FAEROES ISLANDS. LICENSEES WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO CLAIM RAW MATERIALS TO REPLACE GOODS EXPORTED.

A NEW SERIES OF FABRIC EXPORT ALLOCATIONS IS EXPECTED TO BE ISSUED SOON.

HOWEVER, WOOLEN SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS WERE MORE CONCERNED OVER PRODUCTION THAN NEW BUSINESS. THEY SAID IF THREATENED WITHDRAWAL OF MORE WOMEN INTO GOVERNMENT LABOR OR THE ARMED FORCES MATERIALIZES, AN APPRECIABLE REDUCTION IN OUTPUT OF MOST MILLS IS INEVITABLE.

YARN TRANSACTIONS CONTINUED DULL. A MODERATE AMOUNT OF NEW HOME BUSINESS ON OFFER IS IN NON-UTILITY CLOTHS.

IN THE COTTON MARKET, CLOTHS FOR THE UTILITY TRADE IN APPAREL AND YARNS FOR WEAVING THEM REMAINED THE MOST ACTIVE CLASSES OF BUSINESS.

A THIN TRICKLE OF NEW BUSINESS WAS CONCLUDED IN HEAVY PLAIN CLOTHS AND SPECIAL CONSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DOMINIONS AS WELL AS HIGH-PRIORITY CUSTOMERS AT HOME. THERE WAS SOME INTEREST IN DENIMS AND CANVAS, MAINLY FOR GOVERNMENT USE, AND MILD DEMAND FOR "BREAD AND BUTTER" CLOTHS FOR ESSENTIAL USES IN SOUTH AFRICA AND AUSTRALA.

INCREASING GOVERNMENT DEMAND IN YARNS FOR INSULATING MATERIALS, PARACHUTE CLOTHS AND TIRE FABRICS TOOK THE LEAD IN RAYONS. RESEARCH CONSTANTLY IS OPENING THE WAY FOR NEW USES OF THESE YARNS--AND THERE STILL IS BULK BUSINESS IN ALL-RAYON GOODS.

(END OF ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 13)

N308PEW

STC ... HMEL (BY SHANKE) XNN ...

THE BERLIN PRESS PUBLISHED PICTURES SHOWING LONG ...NES OF DISARMED ITALIAN SOLDIERS BEING LED TO DETENTION CAMPS.

ROME'S CHARACTER AS AN OPEN CITY WILL NOT BE AFFECTED BY THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID, ADDING THAT FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING HAD MADE ALL ARRANGEMENTS TO KEEP IT SUCH.

THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD TAKEN CONTROL OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL "IN EVERY DETAIL" YESTERDAY MORNING.

BERLIN ALSO REITERATED THE CHARGE THAT ITALIANS HAD COMMITTED WIDE-SPREAD SABOTAGE AGAINST THE GERMAN MILITARY IN ITALY. THE AFTONBLADET DISPATCH SAID THAT INSTANCES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS FOUND SHOT TO DEATH "BECAME MORE AND MORE NUMEROUS."

R0528PEW

1943

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 12-(AP)-TWO OF THE SEVEN ITALIAN WARSHIPS WHICH ARRIVED IN SPAIN'S BALEARIC ISLANDS YESTERDAY DEPARTED DURING THE NIGHT, PRESUMABLY FOR ALLIED BASE, A PRIVATE REPORT FROM SPAIN SAID TODAY.

WXBO8AEW

BERN--FIRST ADD ALBANIA XXX IN ALBANIA.

THE BUCHAREST RADIO SAID THAT GERMAN TROOPS PUSHING THEIR OCCUPATION OF THE DALMATIAN COAST HAD OCCUPIED THE YUGOSLAVIAN TOWN OF DUBROVNIK AND MOVED ON.

MEANWHILE, THE CONFUSED SITUATION IN THE BALKANS RESULTING FROM ITALY'S CAPITULATION WAS FURTHER INDICATED BY SPEECHES OF HUNGARIAN LEADERS DECLARING THAT HUNGARY WAS DETERMINED TO AVOID ANY NEW WAR COMMITMENTS, SUCH AS FURNISHING TROOPS TO AID GERMAN DEFENSE OF THE BALKANS OR THE NAZI WAR ON RUSSIA.

"HUNGARY CAN PLAN NO LEADING PART IN THIS WAR OR INFLUENCE ITS FINAL OUTCOME," SAID LUKACS BELA, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, IN A SPEECH AT BUDAPEST, AS QUOTED BY THE UNGARIAN RADIO.

"OUR ONLY OBJECT IS TO MAINTAIN OUR INDEPENDENCE," HE ADDED.

RQ838PEW

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 12-(AP)-THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF THE ITALIAN NAVAL BASE OF TARANTO WAS ACHIEVED WITHOUT OPPOSITION WHILE ALLIED WARPLANES CARRIED THE ATTACK TO A RETREATING GERMAN ARMORED FORCE.

GEORGE BIDDLE, PHILADELPHIA ARTIST NOW MAKING WAR SKETCHES FOR LIFE MAGAZINE, WITNESSED THE OCCUPATION. HE WENT IN ON AN AMERICAN CRUISER, A VETERAN OF THE PACIFIC WAR WITH SIX JAPANESE FLAGS PAINTED ON HER BRIDGE.

"ALL MORNING WE LOADED BRITISH TROOPS," BIDDLE SAID. "HARD-BITTEN TROOPS, NARROW SHOULDERED, FLAT FOOTED, THIN IN FACE, BUT TOUGH AND SEASONED. THEY CLAMBERED ROPE LADDERS, SWEATING IN THE TROPICAL HEAT UNDER 100-POUND LOADS. JEEPS WERE DROPPED INTO THE HOLD. TEA WAS SERVED AND WE WEIGHED ANCHOR.

"SIX BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE LEADING IN A WIDE ARC WITH THREE BRITISH CRUISERS FOLLOWING. WE WERE THE ONLY AMERICAN WARSHIP IN THE TASK FORCE.

"AT 2 P.M., TWELVE MILES OUT FROM THE SAN VITO LIGHTHOUSE, AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE VERY HIGH OVER THE COASTLINE TO THE NORTH. WHITE SMOKE BILLOWED FROM 30 SILENT CRATERS. FOR NEARLY ONE MINUTE WE WAITED FOR THE ECHOING ROAR OF DETONATIONS.

"FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER 36 MORE BOMBERS FLEW IN AT 20,000 FEET. A SECOND CURTAIN OF WHITE SMOKE SLOWLY ROSE TO MEET THE GRAY CLOUDS.

"AT 5 P.M. FIVE GRAY CAMOUFLAGED FORMS SLID OUT FROM THE BREAK-WATER. LIGHTS FLASHED FROM THE SIGNAL TOWERS ON THE SUPERSTRUCTURES. AS THEY GATHERED MOMENTUM A WHITE LINE OF FOAM ROSE FROM THE BOWS AND ASTERN.

"WE WERE WITNESSING THE DEPARTURE OF THE SOUTHERN ITALIAN FLEET OF TWO BATTLESHIPS, ONE CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS. THEIR SILHOUETTES MERGED GRADUALLY WITH THE HORIZON AS THEY RACED WESTWARD TO JOIN THE BRITISH FLEET AT MALTA.

"IN THE WAKE OF A MINE LAYER AND ONE DESTROYER WE WERE THE FIRST WARSHIP THROUGH THE SUBMARINE NETS GUARDING TARANTO HARBOR.

"A GERMAN JUNKERS WAS SIGHTED LOW TO THE WESTWARD. ITALIAN SHORE BATTERIES OPENED FIRE ON IT AND TWO ITALIAN PLANES ROSE IN CHASE. THE ENEMY PLANE WHEELED AND RACED INLAND CIRCLED BY SMALL BLACK PUFFS OF OUR NAVAL ACK ACK.

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"SOON WE WERE STANDING ON ITALIAN SOIL. TROOP COLUMNS HEADED UP THE RAILROAD AND ROAD. THE CUSTOMS HOUSE AND MEDIEVAL CASTLE HOUSING THE NAVAL OFFICES WERE OCCUPIED.

BUT OUR RECEPTION WAS VERY DIFFERENT FROM SICILY. NO 'VIVAS' AS IN TROINA. NO WINE FILLING OUR CANTEENS FROM LEATHER SACKS AS AT RANDAZZO. NO FLOWERS FROM HYSTERICAL WOMEN AND HOT KISSES FROM BEARDED PEASANTS AS IN MESSINA.

"THE TOWN WAS ALMOST EMPTY, AND I FOUND THE ITALIAN OFFICERS IN A ;TATE OF IRRITABLE, HARASSED FRUSTRATION."

RQ942PEW SEP 11 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH WAS RECEIVED A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED SUNDAY THAT THEY HAD FREED BENITO MUSSOLINI.)

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE U.S.FIFTH ARMY SOMEWHERE IN ITALY SEPT 12.-JOHN STEINBECK, AMERICAN NOVELIST AND WAR CORRESPONDENT, ARRIVED IN THIS SECTOR TODAY WITH THE STORY THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI IS PRESENTLY IN THE CUSTODY OF ITALIAN ARMY OFFICERS BUT DREAMS AND TALKS OF RETURNING TO POWER.

ACCOMPANYING A BRITISH AND AMERICAN TANK FORCE WHICH RECENTLY TOOK VENTOTENE ISLAND OFF NAPLES, STEINBACK SAID HE MISSED MUSSOLINI THERE BY LESS THAN TWELVE HOURS. STEINBECK ADDED IT SEEMED CERTAIN THE MUSSOLINIS HAD BEEN LIVING ON THE NEARBY ISLAND OF PONZA SINCE THE FASCIST REGIME COLLAPSED AND MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO TOOK OVER. THE FORMER PREMIER CAME TOV

MUSSOLINIS HAD BEEN LIVING ON THE NEARBY ISLAND OF PONZA SINCE THE FASCIST REGIME COLLAPSED AND MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO TOOK OVER. THE FORMER PREMIER CAME TO VENTOTENE ISLAND FOR ONE DAY.

"I TALKED WITH A NUMBER OF INHABITANTS OF PONZA WHO WERE SPENDING SOME DAYS ON TENTOTENE," STEINBECK SAID. "THEY ARE ALWAYS GOING BACK AND FORTH. THEY SAID MUSSOLINI ASSURED THEM HE WOULD RETURN TO POWER IN ITALY AND REESTABLISH THE FASCIST REGIME, COMPARING HIMSELF PRESENTLY WITH NAPOLEON--THE PARALLEL BEING NAPOLEON'S 100 DAYS' EXILE ON ELBA.

"THE ISLANDERS THOUGHT MUSSOLINI ACTED, OR PRETENDED TO ACT, AS THOUGH HIS GUARDS--ITALIAN ARMY OFFICERS--WERE MERELY GIVING HIM PROTECTION RATHER THAN HOLDING HIM IN CUSTODY. ACCORDING TO SOME OF THEM, MUSSOLINI'S GESTICULATIONS WERE MORE NERVOUS AND INTENSE THAN EVER, WHICH THEY APPEARED TO INTERPRET AS SY[illegible]OMATIC OF A JANGLED NERVOUS SYSTEM."

AK1254AEW

BY JOHN LARDNER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCED FORCES NEAR CATANZARO ITALY, SEPT. 11-(DELAYED)--THIS CAMPAIGN IS UNIQUE.

ENEMY TERRITORY IS SIMULTANEOUSLY FRIENDLY TERRITORY, AND THE GERMANS IN ITALY ARE BOARDING STRICTLY ON A DUE BILL. SOMETIMES, WHEN THEY POINT A GUN, THEY GET SERVICE. WHEN THE GUN IS TURNED

1943

AWAY, THE SERVICE GOES TO THE ALLIES.

A SYMPTOM OF GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S RAPID ADVANCE IS THE NUMBER OF ITALIAN GENERALS WHO CHECK IN, VOLUNTARILY OR OTHERWISE. OWING TO MILITARY TRADITION AND REGULATION, A GENERAL IS A LITTLE MORE RELUCTANT THAN THE AVERAGE CIVILIAN TO ACCEPT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IN A GOOD CAUSE, BUT FIVE OF THEM WERE TAKEN TODAY AS WE CRUISED FRONT-LINE ROADS IN OUR JEEP.

FIRST THE BRITISH GOT ONE. HE WAS CAPTURED SITTING IN HIS CAR BY THE EDGE OF A DRY RIVER BED BY CAPT.JACK BAKER, ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL, WHO WAS RIDING A MOTORCYCLE. THE GENERAL, WHOSE NAME WAS MEDORI, HAD LITTLE TO SAY, BUT HIS DRIVER, A SICILIAN, STATED THAT ITALIAN POLITICS WERE IN GREAT CONFUSION, THAT SICILY SHOULD BE INDEPENDENT, AND THAT HE WONDERED WHAT AMERICAN MOVIE STARS, WHOM HE ADMIRED, WERE DURING IN THIS WAR.

"THEY ARE WORKING HARD," SAID THIS CORRESPONDENT.

"GOOD," SAID THE DRIVER.

CANADIANS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY EVENED THE SCORE A COPULE OF HOURS LATER WITH A GENERAL OF THEIR OWN. STUNG BY THIS DEVELOPMENT, THE BRITISH LAUNCHED A RALLY AND CAPTURED THREE MORE GENERALS BEFORE NIGHTFALL. THE FINAL SCORE FOR THE DAY STOOD AT FOUR TO ONE FOR THE BRITISH.

RQ931PEW

BY HERBERT L.MATTHEWS

NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 11 1943

WITH THE INVADING AMERICAN ARMY IN ITALY SEPT 10-(DELAYED)-THIS IS THE STORY OF FORCES WHICH BACKSTOPPED THE LANDING IN SALERNO BAY AND WE ARE STILL POISED, LIKE SITTING DUCKS, ON THIS SECOND DAY OF THE INVASION, AWAITING ORDERS TO REINFORCE SOME WEAK SPOTS OR--BEST OF ALL--TO BREAK THROUGH.

THIS IS TOUGH BUSINESS--NOT SO EASY AS SICILY PROVED TO BE--BUT IT IS GOING WELL AND ON THE HEADQUARTERS SHIP OF LT.GEN.ARK W.CLARK, WHERE THIS IS BEING WRITTEN, THERE IS A PROPER SORT OF OPTIMISM. THE ENEMY IS NOT UNDERRATED, BUT WE KNOW WE HAVE ENOUGH STUFF TO DO THE TRICK.

THE LUCK OF THE DRAW PLACED ME WITH A HARD-FIGHTING, FAST-TRAVELING DIVISION WHICH ALREADY HAS MADE A BIG NAME FOR ITSELF AND IN THIS SHOW HAS BEEN GIVEN THE TICKLISH JOB OF GOING WHERE TROOPS WILL BE MOST NEEDED. OUR REGIMENT LOADED INTO ONE OF THE FIRST OF THE PRICELESS CRAFT WHICH HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED THE TACTICS OF LANDING ON HOSTILE SHORES.

WE KNEW THIS INVASION WASN'T GOING TO BE EASY AS EARLY AS 4 P.M. SEPT.8, WHEN TWO GERMAN FIGHTER BOMBERS ON RECONNAISSANCE CAME OVER.

SO WE JOINED ANOTHER GREAT CONVOY, AS IMPOSING A LANDING FLEET AS MUCH-INVADED ITALY EVER SAW. THE GOOD NEWS OF ITALY'S CAPITULATION CAME BY RADIO, BUT IT WAS REALIZED THAT WOULDN'T MAKE MUCH DIFFERENCE INSOFAR AS THE LANDING WAS CONCERNED.

FROM MY POST I COULD SEE THE SHIPS POURING ON THE BEACH UNDER FIRE, BUT OUR ORDERS WERE JUST TO CRUISE AROUND UNTIL NEEDED.

ONE COMPANY, HOWEVER, WAS DETACHED TO HELP A NAVAL PARTY CAPTURE THE ISLAND OF VENTOTENE, OFF THE BAY OF NAPLES, WHERE A HUNDRED GERMANS HAD BARRICADED THEMSELVES. ITALIAN OFFICERS THERE SAID MUSSOLINI REALLY HAS THE NAPOLEONIC AMBITION OF STAGING A COMEBACK AND GOING DOWN FIGHTING AS HE ALWAYS FIGURED TO DO.

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3021-8355

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THE IRONY OF FATE BROUGHT AMERICAN INVADING FORCES RIGHT WHERE MANY THOUSANDS OF TOURISTS BEFORE THEM HAD PAID LOTS OF MONEY TO GO--WHERE ARE TO BE SEEN THE FINEST REMNANTS OF GREEK TEMPLES IN ITALY. FROM WHAT THIS CORRESPONDENT COULD SEE THROUGH POWERFUL GLASSES THEY REMAIN UNDAMAGED. THERE WAS SOME SHARP FIGHTING AROUND THEM WHEN THE TROOPS FIRST LANDED AT 3:30 SEPT.9, BUT THE SCENE OF ACTION SOON SHIFTED BACK TO THE HILLS AND THE CHIEF DANGER WAS FROM SHELLS AND BOMBS. HISTORY ISN'T FREAKISH AND THE GREEKS BUILT A GREAT CITY HERE BECAUSE IT IS A GEOGRAPHICALLY GOOD SPOT FOR A LANDING AND FOR DEFENSE.

REPORTS REACHING THIS HEADQUARTERS SHIP TELL OF GOOD PROGRESS, BUT OF THE GERMANS MASSING THEIR FORCES FOR WHAT MAY WELL TURN INTO SHARP COUNTER-ATTACKS. IN LANDINGS LIKE THIS THE CRITICAL PERIOD DOESN'T COME IN THE FIRST FEW DAYS BUT ONLY WHEN THE ENEMY IS SURE YOU HAVE COMMITTED YOUR MAIN FORCES AND HE CAN GO ALL OUT AGAINST YOU.

MEANWHILE EVERY HOUR WAS BEING USED TO ADVANTAGE. SALERNO BAY HAS A FLAT, SANDY BEACH OF 30 OR 40 YARDS IN DEPTH TURNING INTO ROUGH GRASS AND SHRUBS, OUR LANDING SHIPS AND CRAFT CAN GO STRAIGHT ONTO THE BEACH. SOME USED PONTOONS TO HELP THEM OVER THE LAST GAP AND IN ONE CASE I SAW A LINE OF MEN STANDING UP TO THEIR WAISTS IN WATER FORMING A HUMAN CHAIN TO PASS BOXES OF AMMUNITION ON TO THE LAND. THE BEACH WAS PILED HIGH WITH MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS. TRUCKS WERE DASHING UP TO TAKE THEM INLAND WHILE THE "DUCKS," THOSE AMPHIBIOUS TRUCKS, ROLL IN AND OUT OF WATER AT WILL, PLAYING THE SAME REMARKABLE ROLE THEY DID IN SICILY.

EVERYWHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE OF ALLIED POWER. THE GERMANS HAVE NOT SHOWN THEIR FULL STRENGTH YET, BUT NEITHER HAVE WE.

THIS IS AN ARMY THAT LIKES TO GO PLACES AND DO THINGS. WHEN WORD WENT AROUND OUR BIVOUAC THAT THE DIVISION WAS TO MOVE THE NEXT DAY THERE WAS THAT SORT OF JOY WHICH SHOWS HIGH MORALE. IT WAS THE REAL JOY OF BATTLE AFTER ONLY A FEW WEEKS OF IDLENESS.

THE MEN CAME UP TO ME AND TOLD ME I WAS LUCKY TO BE WITH THEIR REGIMENT BECAUSE THIS WAS THE "BEST," "FASTEST" OUTFIT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THAT IS THE WAY SOLDIERS SHOULD FEEL, AND THEY HAVE GOT A COMMANDER THEY WILL FOLLOW ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

BY RELMAN MORIN

SEP 11 1943

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH U.S.ASSAULT FORCES SEPT 12-(AP)-THE AMERICAN INVASION OF ITALY WAS SET TO THE MARTIAL MUSIC OF A REGIMENTAL BAND WHICH WAS ABOARD ONE OF THE MANY SHIPS IN THE ARMADA.

IT PLAYED UNTIL THE LAST FEW HOURS BEFORE THE LANDING WAS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN, AND THE TROOPS SCRAMBLED ASHORE WITH VIRTUALLY EBAMNGICA

TO BEGIN, AND THE TROOPS SCRAMBLED ASHORE WITH VIRTUALLY EVERY

AMERICAN WAR SONG OF TH LAST CENTURY RINGING IN THEIR EARS.

THE BAND WAS COMPOSED OF SOME 24 SOLDIERS WHO RANGED IN EXPERIENCE ALL THE WAY FROM PROFESSIONAL MUSICIANS TO TOOTLERS WHO LAST SAW A TRUMPET IN THE HIGH SCHOOL BAND. THEY HAD VERY LITTLE SHEET MUSIC AND USED MACHINE-GUN OIL TO LUBRICATE THEIR INSTRUMENTS. THEY HAD CUT UP PLASTIC PLAYING CARDS TO REPLACE WORN OUT REEDS.

BUT NO BAND EVER HAD A MORE ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE WHEN IT SWUNG INTO "WASHINGTON POST," AND "TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND," WHILE THE DOUGHBOYS WERE GETTING READY FOR THEIR PLUNGE INTO THE DARKNESS.

THE BANDSMEN THEMSELVES PROBABLY WERE THE MOST EXPERIENCED "LANDING

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TROOPS" IN THE WHOLE HOST OF HIGHLY-TRAINED TROOPS. THIS WAS THEIR THIRD AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION.

THEY HAD MARCHED UP THE STREETS OF A FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN TOWN LAST WINTER, SURROUNDED BY PATROLS WHO TOOK CARE OF THE SNIPERS STILL FIRING.

THEY HAD PLAYED ON A BEACH NEAR LICATA IN SICILY AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF POUNDING ARTILLERY.

IN ACTUAL LANDING OPERATIONS THE MUSICIANS STOW AWAY THEIR INSTRUMENTS AND TAKE UP TASKS OF MORE IMMEDIATE URGENCY. HALF OF THEM CARRY STRETCHERS AND THE OTHER 12 ACT AS COURIERS.

THEIR LEADER, WARRANT OFFICER JAMES BOYER, OF 1737 E.72ND ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WAS MUSICAL DIRECTOR OF RADIO STATION WISH (CAPS) AT INDIANAPOLIS. HE'S PROUD OF HIS BAND.

"IT TAKES A REAL MUSICIAN TO KEEP HIS SENSE OF RHYTHM WHEN MACHINE-GUNS AND ARTILLERY ARE THROWING IN OFF-BEATS ALL AROUND YOU," BOYER SAID.

OTHER BAND MEMBERS ARE ELMER E.COLE, OF 305 CELIA AVE., MUNCIE, IND.; JOSEPH L.ANDERSON, OF 728 VINE ST., CLINTON, IND.; IGNATIUS J.CUSHMAN, OF 712 EASTERDAY AVE., SAULT SAINTE MARIE, MICH.; ROBERT C.HUNT, 1315 CENTRAL AVE., ASHLAND, KY.; GEORGE B.JOSTES, OF 2877 CAPITAL AVE., OMAHA, NEB.; HENRY F.KONECNY, OF 3410 E.MAIN ST., ENDWELL, N.Y.; MARTIN VRABEL, OF FIVE JUVE ST., MCKEES ROCKS, PA.; JAMES D.BRUCE, OF BOAZ, ALA.; GORDON L.GRAHAM, OF 424 ROSE AVE., HORNELL, N.Y.; JEROME L.MASCHINOT, OF 1761 CLEVELAND AVE., NORWOOD, O.; ERNEST E.MAY, OF GUINDA, CALIF.; JOHN NODSHILDER, OF CLARKS FIELD, MINN.; MAURICE L.RUPP, OF PETTYSVILLE, O.; FREDERICK W.UEBLER, OF 229 WOODLAND AVE., MICHIGAN CITY, IND.; RICHARD G.BAKER, OF 1237 ELM ST., SOUTH GREENSBURG, PA.; EDGAR E.DESMARIAIS, OF 56 WILSON AVE., WOONSOCKET, R.I.; DONALD C.HOWELL, 103 KIMMER AVE., DAYTON, O.; ROBERT E.HUNTER, R.F.D. 2, WILLARD, O.; GEORGE LAY, OF FLUSHING, MICH.; MELVIN E.MILLER, BOX 96, GREENLEAF, KAS.; JAMES E.MURPHY, BOX 155, HANCOCK, MINN.; NATHAN E.SNYDER, OF 299 E.73RD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

KK932PEM

BY DAVID BROWN

REUTERS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH GENERAL EISENHOWER AT AN ADVANCED COMMAND POST, SEPT. 12--GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN ANNOUNCING THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE GRANTED TO THE ITALIANS, SAID THAT EVEN IF THEY GAVE THE ALLIES NO MATERIAL AID BEYOND THE POSSESSION OF THE ITALIAN FLEET THAT IN ITSELF MADE IT WHOLLY WORTHWHILE.

GENERAL EISENHOWER SAID THAT THE TERMS WERE DRAWN UP BEFORE THE GERMAN FORCES IN ITALY HAD BEEN STRENGTHENED SUFFICIENTLY TO MAKE ITALY AN OCCUPIED COUNTRY.

THE ARMISTICE DOCUMENT INCLUDES 12 CLAUSES DESIGNED TO TAKE ITALY OUT OF THE WAR AND CONVERT HER MILITARY POTENTIAL AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE TO THE USE OF THE ALLIES.

THE CLAUSE PROVIDING FOR TURNING OVER OF ALLIED PRISONERS AND INTERNEES, TRANSFER OF ITALIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING AND AIRCRAFT, THE SURRENDER OF CORSICA, GUARANTEED USE OF AIRFIELDS AND PORTS HAVE BEEN RENDERED INAPPLICABLE IN PORTIONS OF ITALY WHERE THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES HAVE TAKEN CONTROL.

MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO'S GOVERNMENT AT ABOUT THE TIME THE TERMS

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WERE SIGNED WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO IMPLEMENT THEM COMPLETELY BUT IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE NORTHERN PART OF ITALY IS NOW AN OCCUPIED COUNTRY NO NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CAN WORK THERE EFFECTIVELY.

UX807AEW

SEP 11 1943

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 12-(AP)-A NOTED UNITED STATES SPITFIRE FIGHTER GROUP WHICH RACKED UP ITS FIRST VICTORY OVER THE GERMAN AIR FORCE DURING THE DIEPPE RAID IN AUGUST, 1942, BROUGHT ITS TOTAL SCORE OF VICTIMS TO 100 WHILE COVERING THE FIFTH ARMY LANDINGS IN THE SALERNO AREA OF ITALY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE 99TH AND 100TH TRIUMPHS CAME WHEN 12 SPITFIRES OF THE GROUP INTERCEPTED 36 BOMB-CARRYING GERMAN FIGHTERS EN ROUTE TO ATTACK ALLIED TROOPS ON THE SALERNO BEACHES. THE SPITFIRES SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT-109 AND A FOCKE WULF-190 AND FORCED THE OTHERS TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS AND FLEE.

CAPT.DALE E.SHAFTER, JR., 25, OF ROUTE 2, WAYNESVILLE, OHIO, WAS THE HERO OF THE ENGAGEMENT. WHILE HIS SQUADRON MATES TACKLED 20 ME-109S IN ONE FLIGHT HE ALONE WADED INTO 16 FOCKE WULFS APPROACHING IN A SECOND WAVE. HE BAGGED ONE AND THE OTHERS WENT HOME AT ONCE.

"I HARDLY SAW THE MESSERSCHMITTS I WENT THROUGH THEM SO FAST ON MY WAY AFTER THE FOCKE WULFS," SHAFTER SAID LATER. "I REMEMBER I HUNCHED WAY DOWN IN MY COCKPIT FOR FEAR THE MESSERSCHMITTS WOULD LET ME HAVE IT."

THIS SPITFIRE GROUP WAS LED BY COL.JOHN R.HAWKINS OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHEN IT FOUGHT AT DIEPPE. WHEN HAWKINS TOOK ANOTHER COMMAND THE GROUP WAS LED BY COL.FRED O.DEAN OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA. DEAN WAS THE LEADER WHEN THE OUTFIT FLEW INTO THE ORAN-AREA ON THE DAY THE ALLIED FORCES LANDED IN NORTH AFRICA LAST NOVEMBER.

DEAN RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE COMMAND OF THE GROUP PASSED FIRST TO LT.COL.FRANK A.HILL OF HILLSDALE, N.J., AND THEN TO THE PRESENT COMMANDER, COL.C.N.MCCORKLE, 28-YEAR-OLD WEST POINTER FROM NEWTON, N.C., WHO PREVIOUSLY SERVED WITH A FIGHTER UNIT IN ALASKA.

XB940PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FIRST ADD ITALIAN AERIAL BJT. XXX AT MIGNANO.

IN A DOGFIGHT OVER THE SALERNO INVASION BEACHES GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED BY 2D LT.CLARENCE O.SELTZ, GLADWIN, MICH.; 2D LT. S.MCGUFFEN, MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIF.; FLIGHT OFFICER BERLE M.TELLEY, SPENCER, S.D.

B517PEW

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AFRICA Add XX Lake

AT THE TIME OF HER CAPITULATION, ITALY'S WAR FLEET WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE INCLUDED SEVEN BATTLESHIPS. THOSE AT MALTA ARE THE 35,000-TON ITALIA AND VITTORIO VENETO AND THE 24,000-TON ANDREA DORIA AND CAIO DUILIO. THE ROMA IS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SUNK BUT THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE OTHERS IS UNKNOWN.

ONLY LAST NOVEMBER THE PICTURE WAS FAR DIFFERENT FOR THE ALLIES. THEN THE FRENCH NAVY, ANCHORED AT TOULON, WAS A FORMIDABLE FLEET OF 60 VESSELS INCLUDING THREE BATTLESHIPS, SEVEN CRUISERS AND 25 DESTROYERS. IT WAS OUT OF THE WAR BUT READY FOR ACTION AND A TEMPTING PRIZE FOR SOME NAZI COUP.

ITALY WITH A FLEET OF SEVEN BATTLESHIPS, THREE HEAVY CRUISERS, NINE LIGHT CRUISERS, 25 DESTROYERS AND 60 SUBMARINES WAS IN THE WAR BUT

1943

HARDLY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE FRENCH. MOST OF THESE SHIPS REMAINED AT THEIR BASES, UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO MEET ALLIED FORCES.

ON NOV.27, THE FRENCH NAVY IN A DRAMATIC SUICIDE SCUTTLED ITSELF AS THE GERMANS OCCUPIED TOULON AFTER THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA.

BY FLEEING TO SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES, THE ITALIAN NAVY ESCAPED A SIMILAR FATE.

XM115PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT.12-(AP)-RDSCUED AT SEA BY AN ITALIAN DESTROYER, THE CREW OF AN RAF WELLINGTON DEJECTEDLY THOUGHT THEY WERE PRISONERS OF WAR.

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THEN THE ITALIANS TOLD THEM OF THE ARMISTICE, AND THAT THE DESTROYER WAS BOUND FOR AN ALLIED PORT AS RAPIDLY AS IT COULD GET THERE.

THE AIRMEN, FORCED DOWN OFF SARDINIA, WERE DRIFTING IN A RUBBER DINGHY. WHEN THEY SAW ITALIAN WARSHIPS APPROACH, THE PLANE'S CAPTAIN, FLIGHT SGT.D.WATSON OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, TOLD HIS MEN TO LIE LOW SO THEY WOULDN'T BE SEEN.

BUT WHEN IT SEEMED THE DINGHY MIGHT BE PLOWED UNDER BY A DESTROYER HEADING STRAIGHT FOR IT, THEY SIGNALLED TO BE RESCUED. GERMAN PLANES MEANWHILE WERE BOMBING THE FLEET, BUT THE DINGHY PASSENGERS WERE NOT INJURED.

WHEN THE AIRMEN CLIMBED UP A ROPE LADDER, THE DESTROYER'S CREW CHEERED THEM AND THE CAPTAIN SHOOK EACH MAN BY HAND AS HE REACHED THE DECK.

ITALIAN OFFICERS GAVE THEM FRESH CLOTHES AND GAVE UP THEIR OWN BERTHS FOR THEM.

"IT WAS A BIG RELIEF," SAID WATSON, WHO SUFFERED CUTS ON THE FACE AND LEGS. THE RADIO OPERATOR ALSO HAD MINOR WOUNDS.

SERGT.R.R.HARDWICKE SIGNALLED FROM THE DESTROYER IN ENGLISH TO A MAURAUDER RECONNAISSANCE PLANE FOR THE PILOT TO LEAD THE ITALIAN FLEET TO PORT.

FROM A WIDE CHOICE OF SOUVENIRS IN THE DESTROYER CAPTAIN'S CABIN, WATSON CHOSE A COPY OF SHAKESPEARE'S "AS YOU LIKE IT" IN ENGLISH AND ITALIAN. THE CAPTAIN INSCRIBED IT: "IN REMEMBRANCE OF ONE NIGHT AT SEA, AND ONE NIGHT WITH US."

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PS1145PEW

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIRBASE IN SICILY, SEPT.12-(AP)-FLYING HIS 50TH MISSION-- THE ONE THAT WINS A FURLOUGH BACK HOME--1ST LT. RODNEY FISHER OF 1318 SWANSON DRIVE, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., SHOT DOWN THREE GERMAN PLANES OVER ITALY YESTERDAY AND BECAME AN ACE.

THE 20-YEAR-OLD, BLOND MUSTACHED AIRMAN WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF 11 P-38 PILOTS PATROLLING THE BEACH SOUTH OF NAPLES WHERE AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES WERE BEING UNLOADED. THEY WERE SENT BY A GROUND CONTROLLER TO ATTACK 12 TO 15 BOMB-CARRYING MESSERSCHMITTS AND FOCKE-WULFS APPARENTLY SEEKING TO STRIKE THE BEACH PARTIES AND LANDING CRAFT.

THE ONLY MEMBER OF HIS FORMATION TO SHOOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE, FISHER PLAYED A VITAL ROLE IN BREAKING UP THE PLANNED ASSAULT. TWO OF HIS VICTIMS WERE ME 109'S, THE THIRD A FOCKE-WULF.

"IT WASN'T ANYTHING SPECIAL," HE TOLD HIS COMMANDING OFFICER ON RETURNING AFTER DARK. "FOR ONCE WE WERE ABOVE THEM AND HAD THE EDGE. I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE FOCKE-WULF THOUGHT HE WAS DOING,

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BUT HE PULLED UP EXPOSING HIS BELLY AND I BLEW HIM UP WITH THE VERY FIRST BURST.

"A FEW MINUTES AFTERWARD I GOT ON THE TAIL OF A MESSERSCHMITT ATTACKING THE PLANE IN FRONT OF ME, STARTING HIM TO SMOKING WITH THE FIRST BURST. I FOLLOWED HIM LONG ENOUGH TO HIT HIM A COUPLE TIMES MORE, AND THEN WATCHED HIM LEVEL OFF AND CRASH INTO A MOUNTAINSIDE. THE THIRD PLANE BROKE OFF FROM ONE OF SEVERAL SPITFIRES WHICH MEANWHILE HAD COME UP TO JOIN THE FUN, AND I MANAGED TO PARK ON HIS TAIL. WE WERE OVER THE WATER WHEN I FINALLY HIT HIM AND HE WENT STRAIGHT DOWN."

FISHER, WHO JOINED THE ARMY DEC.19, 1941, GOT ANOTHER ME-109 LAST MAY 25, ON "MY SISTER'S BIRTHDAY." THE OTHER IN HIS BAG OF FIVE WAS AN ITALIAN REGGIANI HE ENCOUNTERED SEVERAL DAYS AGO NEAR NAPLES.

B530PEW

ITALY Cod mounds xx hospitals

"THERE WON'T BE A SINGLE AMERICAN SOLDIER WITHOUT MEDICAL ATTENTION EXCEPT DURING THE TIME IT TAKES TO FIND HIM AND BRING HIM IN," SAID LT.COL.PAUL K.SAUER, COMMANDING OFFICER OF ONE OF THE EVACUATION HOSPITALS. SAUER WHO IS FROM 162 EAST 80TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, LED THE 38 MEDICAL OFFICERS AND 40 MALE NURSES ASHORE TO ESTABLISH THE SMALLER OF THE EVACUATION UNITS.

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HIS CHIEF ASSISTANTS WERE MAJ.HOWARD PATTERSON, CHIEF SURGEON, OF 137 EAST 80TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY; LT.COL.JOHN G.BAXTER OF PHOENIXVILLE, PA., CHIEF OF MEDICINE, AND CAPT.GEORGE TRUMAN OF MESA, ARIZ., CHIEF X-RAY TECHNICIAN.

BOTH HOSPITALS WERE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LT.COL.HUBERT L.BINKLEY OF DENVER, COLO.

THE MEDICAL CORPS DISCLOSED THAT IT WAS BEATING ITS OWN FAST RECORD ESTABLISHED DURING THE SICILIAN INVASION BY SEVERAL DAYS WITH THIS NEW PLAN. HERETOFORE WOUNDED TROOPS COULD BE GIVEN ONLY FIRST AID AND KEPT AS COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE THROUGHOUT THE FIRST TWO OR THREE DAYS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDINGS. IT TOOK THAT LONG TO GET THE HOSPITAL SHIPS OR EMPTY TRANSPORTS INTO THE INVASION AREA.

IN PART THE NEW RECORD OF MEDICAL AID WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLETE X-RAY APPARATUS COMPACT ENOUGH TO BE CARRIED IN THREE SMALL TRUNKS. THE TRUNKS HOLD NOT ONLY THE CAMERAS BUT ALSO THE EQUIPMENT FOR DEVELOPING THE PICTURES ON THE SPOT.

OTHER EQUIPMENT OF THE HOSPITALS INCLUDED MOBILE OPERATING TABLES, SPECIAL GENERATORS FOR PRODUCING ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTS AND X-RAYS, GASOLINE HEATERS FOR STERILIZING INSTRUMENTS, AS WELL AS TENTS, COTS, BLANKETS AND A MOUNTAIN OF BANDAGING.

THE MEDICAL CORPS HAD ITS OWN TRANSPORT, MAINLY A LARGE TRUCK AND TRAILER EACH CARRYING TWO WARD TENTS AND EQUIPMENT.

THE MALE NURSES WERE TRAINED TO DO THE HEAVY WORK OF ESTABLISHING THE HOSPITALS, BY UNLOADING THE TENTS AND SUPPLIES AND SETTING UP THE TENTS WITH THE SPEED AND PRECISION OF VETERAN CIRCUS TEAMS. THEY HAD THE FIRST UNITS OF THE TWO HOSPITALS READY WITHIN FOUR HOURS AFTER THEY WENT ASHORE.

"THE WHOLE TRICK IN SAVING THE LIVES OF MEN WOUNDED IN COMBAT IS TO GET THEM INTO THE HANDS OF A DOCTOR RIGHT AWAY," SAUER SAID. "WE'RE GOING TO DO IN MINUTES WHAT USED TO TAKE HOURS OR EVEN DAYS."

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R0818PEW

1943

BY THOMAS S.TREANOR

LOS ANGELES TIMES CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 1 1 1943

VALLETTA, MALTA, SEPT 12--NO SMALL BOY IN A CHRISTMAS TOYLAND WAS EVER MORE WIDE-EYED WITH PLEASURE THAN THE BRITISH SEAMEN WHO TOOK ME ON A CRUISE TODAY AMONG THE SHIPS OF THE ITALIAN FLEET.

THEY THINK IT'S A "BLOODY BEAUTIFUL" FLEET, AND I GUESS IT IS.

NAVAL MEN HERE SAY THE SHIPS HAVE A CLEAN DESIGN, ARE STRONGLY BUILT, WELL-PROTECTED, AND WELL-ARMORED. AND THEY'RE MODERN.

IN OUR DIRTY OLD TUG WE MOVED COCKILY AMONG THEM THIS AFTERNOON AS THEY LAY OUTSIDE VALLETTA HARBOR. WE LOOKED THEM UP AND DOWN WITH A HAPPY EYE.

WE PASSED THE VITTORIO VENETO AND THE ITALIA, THE BEST OF THE BATTLESHIPS, AND JIM BAXTER, OUR COXSWAIN, A LINCOLNSHIREMAN WHO HAS BEEN AT SEA ALL HIS LIFE, SAID:

"THE BATTLESHIPS, YES. THEY LOOK SOLID AND THEY'RE PRETTY WELL-PROPORTIONED. THEY HAVE A GRIM LOOK ABOUT THEM, DON'T THEY? I THINK WE'LL FIND THEM ALL RIGHT. THEY LOOK DIFFERENT THAN OURS. BUT THEY LOOK PRETTY GOOD."

THESE TWO PRIZES OF 35,000 TONS ARE CONSIDERED BY EXPERTS TO BE TOP-CLASS SLUGGERS OF ANY NAVY IS PROPERLY MANNED.

WE PASSED THE CRUISERS CADORNA AND MAGNO, (MAGNO IS UNLISTED IN "JANES' FIGHTING SHIPS") AND SEAMAN ROBERT HASST, A YORKSHIREMAN, SAID "THE LOOK BLOODY GOOD TO ME. PLENTY OF STUFF ABOUT THEM. PRETTY MODERN. AND JUST THINK. WE GOT THEM WITHOUT A SHOT FIRED."

THEY LAY OFF MALTA, A LOVELY SIGHT, SCATTERED ACROSS THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF SEA, THE CREAM OF THE FOURTH LARGEST NAVY IN THE WORLD--BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

IT WAS IRONICAL TO SEE THEM HERE. THREE YEARS AGO WHEN I WAS IN ITALY THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT TOOK CORRESPONDENTS ON A VISIT TO THE FLEET TO REFUTE RUMORS THAT THE SHIPS HAD BEEN BADLY DAMAGED IN AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE BRITISH. AND TODAY THE BRITISH HAD US ON AN INSPECTION OF THE SAME FLEET TO SEE WHAT DAMAGE HAD BEEN DONE TO THEM BY THE GERMANS.

R0948PEW

VALLETTA, MALTA, SEPT 12-(AP)-A DINNER PARTY WITH PLENTY OF RED AND WHITE CHIANTI WINE IN THE SUITE OF THE ACTING ADMIRAL OF THE ITALIAN FLEET PRECEDED THE ENTRY OF ITALIAN WARSHIPS INTO THIS HARBOR TO SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES.

SEP 1 1 1943

THE COMMANDING ITALIAN OFFICER, WHOSE IDENTITY WAS NOT DISCLOSED, WELCOMED YOUNG BRITISH OFFICERS ABOARD THE ITALIAN FLAGSHIP, THE EUGENIO DI SAVOIA, AFTER THE BRITISH FLEET STEAMED OUT TO MEET IT FOR THE TRADITIONAL CROSSING OF BOWS, AN INDICATION OF SURRENDER, IN BRILLIANT SUNSHINE.

THE ADMIRAL WELCOMED THE OFFICERS ON THE BRIDGE IN FAULTLESS ENGLISH AND DINED THEM IN HIS PALE GREEN SUITE.

THE FLEET THEN MOVED INTO THE HARBOR WITH BRITISH WARSHIPS PIPING IT IN AND THE ADMIRAL WENT ASHORE. HE WAS MET BY ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, SUPREME ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, WHO SAID: "GOOD AFTERNOON, ADMIRAL. HOW DO YOU DO. SIT DOWN."

THE ITALIAN ADMIRAL ASSUMED HIS ROLE AFTER THE FLAGSHIP, ROMA, WAS SUNK BY GERMAN BOMBERS IN AN ATTACK RESULTING IN THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL BAGLIRIA, COMMANDER OF THE FLEET.

FLAGS FLEW ON THIS ISLAND BUT THE PEOPLE APPEARED BEWILDERED BY THE SUDDEN TURN OF EVENTS.

RQ953PEW

VALLETTA (add Wellard's) & Italian.

OTHER AMERICANS WHO WITNESSED THE SURRENDER, IN ADDITION TO COMMANDER BUTCHER, INCLUDED SGT.ELVIO SADUN, OF 802 W.190TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; JOHN PYSER, OF 225 E. 73RD ST., NEW YORK CITY; LT.WILFRED J.SCHOPPER, OF 640 NORTH ST., RENO, NEV.; LIEUT.ROBERT L. DUPRET, OF 111 HILLTOP DRIVE, REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.; LT.HARRY S.BAKER, JR., OF 1660 N. HIGH ST., COLUMBUS, O.; AND LT.ROBERT HUGHES, OF 11 SOUTH MAIN ST., GREER, S.C.

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NRQ609PEW

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT. 12

- - -

LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

- - -

INVASION TACTICS
NOW OLD STORY TO
AMERICAN SOLDIER

- - -

BUT THE WEATHER IS
TURNING, AND BOYS
THINK OF WINTER (700)

- - -

BY HAL BOYLE

(ADVANCE)..AN ALLIED TROOP ASSEMBLY AREA IN SICILY, SEPT 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-INVASION IS GETTING TO BE AN OLD BUSINESS TO

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AMERICAN TROOPS.

THE LANDING IN ITALY WILL BE THE THIRD MAJOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION FOR MOST OF THEM AND THEY KNOW HOW TO DO IT NOW WITH A MINIMUM OF FUSS AND FLURRY.

THE AIR SERVICE COMMAND BOYS I AM GOING TO LAND WITH KNOW WHAT LIES AHEAD AND THEY'VE TAKEN ALL THE PRECAUTIONS POSSIBLE TO GUARD AGAINST THE ACCIDENTS AND MIS-CHANCES THAT MAY BEFALL AN INVASION LANDING, THE TOUGHEST OF ALL MILITARY TASKS.

THEY WORRY MORE ABOUT THE WEATHER THAN THEY DO ABOUT ENEMY BULLETS. THE SOFT DAYS OF SUMMER ARE DRAWING TO A CLOSE AND EVEN ALONG THE MILD COASTS OF SICILY THERE IS A HINT OF AUTUMN IN THE AIR. SUNTAN UNIFORMS HAVE BEEN DISCARDED FOR THE MORE SERVICABLE OLIVE DRAB WOOL GARB WHICH HELPS PREVENT COLDS AND PNEUMONIA AMONG THE TROOPS.

ALREADY WHILE WAITING TO BOARD SHIP IN THE GREAT EXPEDITION AGAINST ITALY THE SOLDIERS HAVE HAD TO SLEEP THROUGH HALF A NIGHT OF SOAKING RAIN THAT DRENCHED THEM AND THEIR BEDCLOTHING. THE THIN LEAVED OLIVE TREES UNDER WHICH WE ARE BIVOUACKED JUST BROKE UP THE SIZE OF THE DROPS. SINCE THE BOYS HAD PACKED MOST OF THEIR EQUIPMENT ON THE TRUCKS, ALL THEY COULD DO WAS CRAWL UNDER THE VEHICLES OR LIE THERE AND TAKE IT. BUT THE BOYS TOOK THE WHOLE THING IN GOOD SPIRITS, LAUGHING AND JOKING THROUGH THE NIGHT.

"IT IS FUNNY NOW BUT MAN, THINK WHAT IT'LL BE LIKE IN A COUPLE OF MONTHS WHEN THE RAIN TURNS TO ICICLES," CALLED FIRST SGT. PHIL DAGOSTINO, OF ALBION, N.Y.

-DASH-

1943

ONE OF THE MOST NECESSARY TASKS TO PROTECT VENICLES FROM SALT WATER CORROSION IN THE LANDING IS TO WATERPROOF THE BATTERIES, SPARKPLUGS AND OTHER EXPOSED PARTS WITH A NEW COMPOUND WHICH HAS AN ASBESTOS AND CRUDE OIL BASE. IT FEELS LIKE A MIXTURE OF PARAFFIN AND MODELING CLAY, AND PROVED VERY SUCCESSFUL DURING THE SICILIAN INVASION. IT MUST BE REMOVED AFTER THE LANDING BEFORE THE CARS CAN BE DRIVEN ANY DISTANCE. THE SPARKPLUGS, FOR ONE THING, WOULD HEAT UP TOO MUCH IF THE COMPOUND WERE LEFT ON.

THE JEEP LOANED ME BY LIEUT. COL. L.C.HOWELL, OF NEWARK, N.J., WAS WATERPROOFED BY PVT. ELMER V.CHASE, A YOUNG SOLDIER FROM BOISE, IDAHO, AND CORP. JOSEPH D.LEAHY, A STOCKY BLOND DRIVER FROM GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., WHO USED TO BE ONE OF THE NATION'S BEST KNOWN AMATEUR BIKE RIDERS. LEAHY COMPETED AT PARIS IN THE 1928 OLYMPICS AND PLACED 10TH IN THE 20 MILE RACE. IT WAS A SLOW, WET TRACK, HE EXPLAINED. IN THE ARMY LEAHY HAS SWITCHED FROM HANDLEBARS TO THE WHEEL OF TWO AND A HALF TONS. HE FINDS IT A LITTLE HARDER TO STEER BUT EASIER ON THE LEGS.

SEP 11 1943

-DASH-

AFTER ALL VEHICLES HAVE BEEN WATERPROOFED, ALL GEAR LOADED AND THE TRUCKS AND JEEPS NUMBERED IN THE ORDER THEY ARE TO DRIVE TO THE PIERS, THE ASSEMBLY AREA MUST BE POLICED. ALL REFUSE IS BURIED AND EVERY SCRAP OF PAPER PICKED UP.

"OTHER UNITS MAY WANT TO USE THIS AREA AFTER WE LEAVE AND I WANT THEM TO FIND IT CLEAN," SAID LT. COL. WILBUR A.SPEIR, OF MOLINE, ILL. "IN THE ARMY THERE IS ONLY ONE KIND OF CLEAN. THAT'S ALL THE WAY CLEAN."

-DASH-

THEN COMES THE MOST TEDIOUS PART OF ALL AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, THE WAIT FOR HOURS TO BOARD THE VESSEL.

THE CREWS LOOKED LONGINGLY AT THE MEDITERRANEAN, BUT THERE WAS NO CHANCE TO LEAVE THEIR VEHICLES TO TAKE A SWIM BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY A MOVE-UP ORDER MIGHT COME AT ANY MOMENT. SOME OF THE BOYS THREW THEMSELVES ON THE GROUND AND DOZED. SOME PLAYED DESULTORY BLACKJACK FOR LOW STAKES TO KILL TIME. PVT. HARRY THORP OF (106 SOUTH CLEVELAND AVE.) WILMINGTON, DEL., PULLED UP A WOODEN K RATION BOX AND PLAYED SOLITAIRE CONTENTEDLY.

ONE SOLDIER FREETING AT THE DELAY KEPT MUMBLING THE OLD ARMY SLOGAN "HURRY UP AND WAIT."

-DASH-

UP CAME A SMALL SICILIAN URCHIN AND SPOKE TO ONE OF TH

ONE SOLDIER FRETTING AT THE DELAY KEPT MUMBLING THE OLD ARMY SLOGAN "HURRY UP AND WAIT."

-DASH-

UP CAME A SMALL SICILIAN URCHIN AND SPOKE TO ONE OF THE SOLDIERS WHO UNDERSTOOD ITALIAN.

"WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO LAND IN ITALY," HE ASKED.

"THERE GOES OUR SECRET," SAID THE SOLDIER.

HE TURNED BACK TO THE BOY AND ASKED IN ITALIAN, "WHAT MAKES YOU THINK WE ARE GOING TO LAND IN ITALY?"

THE BOY SHRUGGED UNEASILY AND MOVED OFF, BUT HE HAD VOICED ONLY WHAT ALL SICILIANS BELIEVED--THAT THE AMERICAN ARMY WOULD HIT HARD AND HEAVY FURTHER NORTH ALONG THE COAST ON WHICH THE BRITISH AND

1943

30.24 8363 30.24 – 8363

CANADIANS HAVE ALREADY LANDED.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT. 12. SENT SEPT 11.)

KA1053AEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 13)

LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

SICILIANS JOIN
CELEBRATION OF
ITALY INVASION

:R PRACTICALLY GONE FROM OLD
LAND CITIES (750)

BY HAL BOYLE

(ADVANCE)..WITH THE AEF IN SICILY, (AP)--LEAVES FROM A WAR REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK:

SICILIANS TOOK THE INVASION OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND QUITE CALMLY. SOME OPENLY ENJOYED IT. MANY HAVE LONGHATED ITALY BECAUSE, UNDER MUSSOLINI, THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAD TAXED THEM HEAVILY AND OPPRESSED THEM IN OTHER WAYS.

LIKE MOST ISLANDERS, THEY DON'T WANT OUTSIDERS BOSSING THEM OR MIXING IN THEIR PRIVATE FEUDS. THEY WOULD RATHER FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES IN PEACE.

A FEW HOURS AFTER THE INVASION OF ITALY BEGAN I WAS STANDING IN A BOOKSTORE IN CATANIA WHEN THE PROPRIETOR CAME UP.

HE "DID YOU KNOW THE BRITISHLA

"DID YOU KNOW THE BRITISH LANDED IN ITALY THIS MORNING?" HE ASKED IN A LOW VOICE.

"YES, I JUST HEARD IT OVER THE RADIO."

"YOU WILL HAVE ALL ITALY," HE SAID, RUBBING HIS HANDS WITH SATISFACTION.

"DOES THAT PLEASE YOU?" I ASKED CURIOUSLY.

"WHY NOT?" HE ANSWERED, "IT IS ITALY'S TURN. IT WILL BE A GOOD THING. LOOK WHAT THEY DID TO US."

HIS REACTION WAS TYPICAL. NO ONE IN THE STREETS WAS SURPRISED. EVER SINCE THE FALL OF MESSINA THEY HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR THE ALLIES TO BRING THE END OF THE WAR NEARER BY THIS HISTORIC STEP. THERE WILL BE FEW IN SICILY TO WEEP ITALY'S FALL.

--DASH--

AIRPORT LOOKED SERENE AND PEACEFUL IN THE HOUR OF TWILIGHT WHEN WE LANDED.

"WONDER IF THE GERMANS EVER PAY A VISIT HERE SINCE WE DROVE THEM OFF," I ASKED LT. COL. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, FORMER MANAGING EDITOR OF NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE AND NOW PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SICILY. JUST THEN THREE MESSERSCHMITTS WHEELED OUT OF THE LOW OVERHANGING CLOUDS IN A WHINING DIVE.

"THERES YOUR ANSWER," PHILLIPS SAID AS WE JOINED OTHER PASSENGERS IN SPRINTING FOR COVER. AS WE TURNED THE CORNER OF A

1943

HANGER A SERIES OF CANNON SHELLS FROM ONE NAZI FIGHTER BURST BY OUR PLANE LESS THAN 50 YARDS AWAY. THE FRAGMENTS PUNCTURED ONE TIRE AND SLIGHTLY INJURED A BRITISH RAF GROUND WORKER. THEN THE ACK ACK FIRE STRUCK HOME.

ONE NAZI FIGHTER SPIRALED SLOWLY, THEN CRASHED. THE OTHER TWO FLEW AWAY WITH SWIFT SPITFIRES IN PURSUIT. THE SOUND OF OVERTAXED MOTORS DIED TO A DRONING.

SEP 11 1943

--DASH--

THE SMUDGES OF WAR ARE BEING RUBBED OUT OF PALERMO AS IF BY A GIANT ERASER. EACH DAY SEES MORE OF THE BOMB DEBRIS REMOVED, AND EXCEPT FOR AN OCCASIONAL SORTIE BY AIR RAIDERS IT WEARS AGAIN THE LOOK OF PEACE. WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS MARCHED IN ON JULY 22 ONLY A FEW RESIDENTS STOOD ALONG THE STREET TO CHEER THEM. NOW THE POPULACE HAS FLOWED BACK FROM NEARBY TOWNS AND THE STORES ARE OPEN. THE BIGGEST SURPRISE TO THE SOLDIERS WERE SILK STOCKINGS OFFERED AT TWO DOLLARS A PAIR. THEY WERE QUICKLY BOUGHT UP BY BOYS HOPING TO MAKE A HIT WITH THE GIRL FRIENDS BACK HOME.

THE POSTCARD DEALERS ARE USED TO HIGH-PRESSURING TOURISTS IN PEACE TIME. WHEN YOU GO FOR A WALK THE ONLY WAY TO KEEP THEM FROM STUFFING YOUR POCKETS WITH POSTCARD PICTURES OF CATHEDRALS, BEACHES NUDE LADY STATUES AND FAT MEN ON HORSEBACK IS TO TAKE ALONG A TOMMY GUN AND BRASS KNUCKLES.

THERE IS NO DEFENSE AGAINST THE SHRILL VOICED URCHINS WHO SELL ALMONDS ON EVERY OTHER SQUARE FOOT OF PALERMO. THE ONLY WAY TO COMBAT THIS PLAGUE IS TO BUY TWO FIVE LIRE SACKS HOLD ONE IN EACH HAND AND STICK AN ALMOND NUT PROMINENTLY IN YOUR FRONT TEETH. THIS WILL LEAD THE OTHER YOUNG SALES MEN TO SUSPECT YOU DO NOT WISH ANY MORE ALMONDS AND THEY WILL TIPTOE AWAY AND LET YOU ALONE.

--DASH--

BACK HOME IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, BEFORE THE WAR PRIVATE FORREST FRIEND, 21, (OF 279 SOUTH DAKOTA AVENUE) USED TO DRIVE OUT TO THE LOCAL AIRPORT JUST TO WATCH THE PLANES COME AND GO. HE WAS CRAZY OVER AIRPORTS. THEN THIS BIG GOOD NATURED KID, WHO HAD PLAYED TACKLE FOR CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL IN COLUMBUS, LINED UP ACROSS OVER HERE IN A BIGGER GAME. HE THOUGHT HE WAS THROUGH WITH AIRPLANES, BUT NOW HE IS STATIONED ON AN ALLIED FIELD WHERE HE WORKS ON THE TRANSPORTATION STAFF. HE IS ON DUTY ON THE FIELD TEN HOURS A DAY AND ON CALL THE REST OF THE 24. HE SLEEPS ON THE FIELD. HE IS ALMOST NEVER OUT OF THE SOUND OF AIRPLANE ENGINES. "I STILL LIKE AIRPORTS AS MUCH AS EVER" HE SAID.

--DASH--

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS GET ALONG WITH EACH OTHER MUCH BETTER THAN THEY DO WITH EACH OTHER'S RATIONS. THE YANKEE BOYS PARTICULARLY DISLIKE THE BRITISH TEA. THEY MISS THEIR COFFEE.

THE FIRST THING ONE SOLDIER DID UPON RETURNING TO HIS OWN MESS AFTER EATING FOR TWO DAYS WITH A BRITISH UNIT WAS TO GULP DOWN THREE CANTEEN CUPS OF LEMONADE.

"I DIDN'T KNOW YOU WERE A LEMONADE FAN," SAID THE MESS SERGEANT.

"I AINT," SAID THE SOLDIER," I JUST LIKE IT TODAY BECAUSE ITS WET AND IT AINT TEA."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, SEPT 13. SENT SEPT 10)

JR850AEW

1943

30.24 8365

FIRST LEAD RHODES

CAIRO, SEPT 12-(AP)-TWO ATTACKS ON GERMAN AIR FACILITIES ON THE ISLAND OF RHODES IN THE AEGEAN SEA OFF THE COAST OF TURKEY WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY IN AN ALLIED MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUE.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE MARIZA (CORRECT) AIRDROME WAS BOMBED IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY AND THAT A SECOND ATTACK ON AIR FACILITIES WAS CARRIED OUT AT NIGHT.

(THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT THEY HAD TAKEN OVER THE ISLAND OF RHODES FROM THE ITALIANS.)

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID THAT RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS NEAR POTENZA IN THE CENTRAL PART OF SOUTHERN ITALY WERE BOMBED FRIDAY NIGHT.

SEP 11 1943

DN730AEW

ISTANBUL, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE NOTORIOUSLY PRO-GERMAN BULGARIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, PETER GABROVSKY, HAS TAKEN OVER INTERIM FUNCTION AS PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER OF BULGARIA FOLLOWING BOGDAN PHILOV'S ELECTION AS A REGENT, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID TODAY.

THIS REPORT SAID THE REGENCY, ACTING FOR KING SEMEON II, SOON WOULD DIRECT FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT. GABROVSKY WAS PICTURED AS THE LIKLIEST CHOICE FOR PREMIER.

A DISPATCH FROM ANKARA SAID THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, FRANZ VON PAPEN, WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TO HAVE LEFT BY PLANE YESTERDAY, PRESUMABLY FOR BERLIN.

RQ914PEW

NEW DELHI, INDIA, SEPT 12-(AP)-COL.CECIL E.COMBS, 31, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO HAS BEEN FIGHTING THE JAPANESE SINCE A FEW HOURS AFTER PEARL HARBOR, SAID TODAY THAT "BURMA, AFTER TEN MONTHS POUNDING BY THE TENTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS, IS NOW RIPE FOR INVASION."

FOR THREE MONTHS COMBS HAS BEEN COMMANDING THE INDIA AIR TASK FORCE. HE SAID 75 PER CENT OF BURMA'S CAPACITY FOR HANDLING WAR SUPPLIES HAS BEEN KNOCKED OUT.

HOLDER OF THE DFC AND CLUSTER, SILVER STAR AND AIR MEDAL, HE SAID "THE BOMBING OF RAILROAD BRIDGES, DOCKS AND INSTALLATIONS IN BURMA HAS REDUCED THE IMPORTS OF JAPANESE WAR MATERIAL REACHING THE FIGHTING AREAS TO ONE-QUARTER OF WHAT THEY FORMERLY WERE ABLE TO BRING IN AND DISTRIBUTE."

COMBS SAID THAT "ALL THIS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED AT A COST OF ONLY TEN BOMBERS."

THE COLONEL WILL LEAVE SHORTLY FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR CONFERENCES.

MORE THAN A YEAR AGO HE DIRECTED THE FIRST AMERICAN ATTACK ON RANGOON AND HE WAS A SQUADRON COMMANDER IN THE 19TH HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP, WHICH DROPPED THE FIRST BOMBS AGAINST THE ENEMY FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

HE SAID HIS MOTHER, MRS.N.A.COMBS AND HIS SISTER, LEILA COMBS, OF DALLAS, TEX., WERE WORKING IN AN AIRPLANE PLANT THERE MAKING B-24S WHICH HE HAS BEEN FLYING.

SEP 1 6 1943

XB1022PEW

CHUNGKING, SEPT.11-(AP)-AN IMPORTANT EXTENSION OF THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHINA, ELEVATING HIM FROM A VIRTUAL FIGUREHEAD INTO AN ACTIVE DIRECTING INFLUENCE IN THE NATION'S AFFAIRS, WAS GRANTED TODAY IN A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE KUOMINTANG'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CHINA'S HIGHEST RULING BODY.

THE RESOLUTION PROVIDED FOR THE PRESIDENT TO BE GENERALISSIMO OF

1943

CHINA'S LAND, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES AND STIPULATED THAT HE HEREAFTER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. HE SHALL BE APPOINTED FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS INSTEAD OF TWO.

THE RESOLUTION ALSO PROVIDED THAT THE CHIEFS OF THE FIVE YUAN, OR DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT, SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FROM AMONG STATE COUNCILLORS RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAS BEEN ACTING PRESIDENT SINCE THE DEATH LAST MONTH OF THE VENERABLE LIN SEN.

EZ1207AEW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--MACHINEGUN CREWS WHICH STAYED AT THEIR GUNS WHILE BEING DIVE BOMBED, A TELEPHONE OPERATOR WHO REMAINED AT HIS POST DESPITE AN ENEMY STRAFING ATTACK, AND SOLDIERS WHO WENT TO THE AID OF DROWNING MEN RECEIVED MEDALS FROM THEIR COMMANDING GENERAL HERE.

THE MEN WERE MEMBERS OF THE COAST ARTILLERY ON DUTY IN NEW GUINEA. ELEVEN RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION AND THREE WERE GIVEN THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR HEROISM.

THOSE RECEIVING SILVER STARS INCLUDED:

PFC.ANTHONY TRZOS JR., SAGINAW, MICH., A MEMBER OF A MACHINEGUN CREW WHICH BEAT OFF THE ATTACK OF A JAPANESE DIVE BOMBER AUG.27, 1942.

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MILES E.RODGERS, COLUMBUS, OHIO, WHO WAS A MEMBER OF A MACHINEGUN CREW WHICH SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE ZERO AND HIT OTHERS IN A STRAFING ATTACK JULY 26, 1942.

THOSE RECEIVING SOLDIERS MEDALS INCLUDED:

PFC.ARTHUR C.STEARNES, NORTH BERGEN, N.J., WHO, WITH ANOTHER MAN, RISKED HIS LIFE TO RECOVER THE BODY OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER FROM A RIVER AUG.21, 1942.

SGT.EDO V.VAN WINKLE, 3 BROOK FARM, SUFFERN, N.Y., WHO RESCUED ANOTHER SOLDIER FROM THE SAME RIVER NOV.10, 1942.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY,SEPT. 13)

(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA--FIRST ADD AMPHIBIOUS FORCES (BY CLEMENTS) (B130-131KX FRIDAY NIGHT REPORT) XXX A MAN.

THE SECOND CONVOY CAME IN THROUGH A CONSTANT AIR RAID. IT COULD BE SEEN FAR OFF SHORE AT NIGHT, AND FROM THE AMOUNT OF ACK-ACK IT PUT UP IT LOOKED LIKE A FIRE MOVING ACROSS THE WATER.

WHEN IT LANDED, PETTY OFFICER JOHN T.DUFFY OF CLEVELAND, O., FORMER MEMBER OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE, RAN OUT TO GREET THE SAILORS.

AT THE LANDINGS, YOUNG SEAMEN POURED OUT ON THE BEACH AS EXCITED AS IF THEY HAD JUST WON A FOOTBALL GAME. THEY LOVED IT. AMONG THEM WERE EDWARD L.GRABFELDER OF (338 WEST 69TH) CHICAGO, COXSWAIN WILLIAM E.CASHION OF SLATER, S.C., ENSIGN WILLIAM GIBSON OF STORM LAKE, IA., SEAMAN ROBERT L.BEST OF HARDEEVILLE, S.C., SEAMAN JOHN D.WALSH OF (6452 LLOYD) ST.LOUIS, MO., SEAMAN E.J. LOTT, JR., OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., SEAMAN THOMAS CHRISTOPHER OF CAMBRIDGE, MD., SEAMAN STEPHEN ANARINO, JR., OF (1027 SOUTH HANOVER) BALTIMORE, MD., AND SEAMAN HAROLD E.JONES OF GREEN (CPY), S.C., SEAMAN WILLIAM E.CHILDRESS OF GREER, S.C., AND FIREMAN VICTOR LOTHER OF NOVELTY, O.N

"BOY, THAT WAS FUN," SAID GRABFELDER.

THE JAPANESE DIDN'T HIT ONE OF THEM.

3021-8367 30.24 8367

(END AP-SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY,SEPT. 13, MOVED SEPT. 11)

ET1239ACW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 13)

- - -

AMPHIBIOUS FORCES

DOING GREAT JOB

- - -

SEP 11 1943

NEW NEW GUINEA

LANDINGS EXEMPLIFY

WORK OF EXPERTS (650)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE--ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT OLEN CLEMENTS, WHO ACCOMPANIED AMPHIBIOUS FORCES ON THEIR LANDINGS SEPT. 4 EAST OF LAE, NEW GUINEA, IN THE FOLLOWING STORY TELLS HOW AMPHIBIOUS FORCES ARE "DOING THE JOB AND DOING IT WELL.")

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALONG WITH THE NAVY'S SILENT SUBMARINE SERVICE, YOU CAN PUT DOWN ITS PACIFIC AMPHIBIOUS FORCE AS AN OUTFIT THAT REALLY IS GETTING ITS JOB DONE.

VIRTUALLY UNSUNG, IT IS LITTLE KNOWN OUTSIDE OF ITS OWN CLOSELY-KNIT CIRCLE, BUT IT BOASTS SOME REAL FIGHTING MEN--MOSTLY MEN SNATCHED FROM COMPARATIVELY RECENT CIVILIAN LIFE.

THEIR JOB IS TO GET FIGHTING MEN TO A PLACE TO FIGHT, AND, MOREOVER, GET THEM THERE SAFELY. THEY ARE DOING THAT JOB AND DOING IT WELL.

AMPHIBIOUS WORK IS A JOB FOR YOUNG MEN, SUCH AS LT.HOWARD M.GRAHAM OF (1545 PHILLIPS ST.) NEW ORLEANS, LA., LT. (JG) KEMBER GOFFIGON OF CAPE CHARLES, VA., AND LT. (JG) WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL OF (816 BURDETTE ST.) NEW ORLEANS--ALL CAPTAINS OF AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT IN THE PACIFIC.

THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE IS REQUIRED TO INVADE ENEMY WATERS, TRICKY CHANNELS, AND FIGHT OFF ANY OPPOSITION WHILE THE INVADING FORCE LANDS AND GETS SET TO FIGHT ON ITS OWN.

THE AUSTRALIAN-AMERICAN LANDING EAST OF LAE WAS A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF HOW AN AMPHIBIOUS FORCE WORKS.

FIRST, SUFFICIENT SHIPPING TO MOVE A LARGE FORCE HAD TO BE ASSEMBLED SECRETLY. THEN LANDING TROOPS HAD TO BE REHEARSED SECRETLY, ALONG WITH THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE CREW. THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A LANDING CAME WHEN THE ALLIED AIR FORCE SUDDENLY GOT THE UPPER HAND OVER THE JAPANESE IN NEW GUINEA.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS GAVE THE WORD AND THE INVASION FORCE ASSEMBLED IN A HIDDEN BAY FAR FROM THE SCENE OF THE PROPOSED LANDING. ENOUGH FOOD WAS PUT ABOARD THE LANDING CRAFT FOR SEVERAL DAYS. AMMUNITION, CLOTHING, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES WERE PILED ON.

THEN THE FLEET SAILED.

NONE BUT HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS KNEW ITS DESTINATION. THE WORK-DAY OF CREWS LENGTHENED TO 20 AND 24 HOURS, AND SOME OF THE MEN WOULD LITERALLY DROP IN THEIR TRACKS FOR A 10-MINUTE SLEEP WHENEVER SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY CAME.

IN THE WORDS OF YEOMAN JOHN F.RUVA OF (107 NORTH WILLIAMS)

1943

JOLIET, ILL., THEY WORKED 25 HOURS ON SEPTEMBER 4--"I LIVED AN EXTRA HOUR DURING THE FIRST MINUTE OF OUR FIRST AIR RAID."

CORRESPONDENTS ACCOMPANYING THE LANDING FORCE WERE ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP. ITS CREW STOOD REGULAR SEA WATCHES IN THE ENGINE ROOM, ON DECK, IN THE SCULLERY, AND EVERYWHERE ABOARD. THEN THEY TOOK TURNS AT THE GUNS.

THE SHIP'S COOK, TIM KEZIAH OF MINERAL SPRINGS, N.C., SAID HE SLEPT BUT FIVE HOURS OF 65 IN THE OPERATION. IN ADDITION TO REGULAR COOKING DUTIES, WHICH HE SHARES WITH KENNETH DALY OF BRUSH PRAIRIE, WASH., KEZIAH STOOD LONG GUN WATCHES WHILE THE CONVOY MOVED TO ITS DESTINATION.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE LANDING HE SPENT COOKING STEAKS FOR AUSTRALIAN ENLISTED MEN AND THEN HELPED SERVE THEM IN THE DARKNESS BEFORE DONNING A HELMET AND TAKING A POSITION AT AN ACK-ACK GUN. DALY, A BIG SCANDINAVIAN, DID THE SAME THING BUT INSTEAD OF CATCHING A CAT-NAP WHEN POSSIBLE HE WALKED THE DECK URGING THE MEN TO EAT.

BUT MOST OF THEM WERE TOO TIRED TO EAT. THEY JUST SLEPT.

FOURTEEN HOURS AFTER THE LANDING OFF LAE, DALY SAID "NOW LEAVE US ALONE, FOR WE'VE GOT TO SWEEP OUT THE KITCHEN AND THEN BAKE SOME APPLE PIES BEFORE WE GO TO BED."

PERHAPS THE MOST WEARY MEN ON THE OPERATION WERE SHIPS' OFFICERS WHO STOOD STRAIGHT 48-HOUR WATCHES. AMONG THESE WERE LT. (JG) WALTER THYGESON OF (57 MAPLE HILL DR.) LARCHMONT, N.Y., SHIP'S NAVIGATOR. HIS OTHER DUTIES INCLUDED THOSE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

THYGESON WENT TO BED THE 49TH HOUR. HE HAD SCARCELY HIT THE BED WHEN AN AUSTRALIAN MAJOR CAME TO COMPLAIN THAT HE'D LOST HIS BINOCULARS AROUND THE WARDROOM.

BEHIND THE MAJOR CAME AN AUSTRALIAN LIEUTENANT TO SAY HE'D LOST HIS UNDERWEAR IN THE SHOWER.

THYGESON THREW UP HIS HANDS, GOT OUT OF BED, GRINNED, AND SAID: "JUST MOTHER'S LITTLE HELPER, THAT'S ME."

ENSIGN LOUIS CURRA OF SMITHTON, PA., TACKLE ON THE WESTERN RESERVES SUNBOWL FOOTBALL TEAM IN 1941, WORKED 56 STRAIGHT HOURS.

THROUGH IT ALL, THE FLOTILLA UNDERWENT MANY AIR RAIDS AND SUBMARINE SCARES. THEY REACHED THE BEACH WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 13--MOVED SEPT. 11)

RA125SACH

FBPRECEDE TOWNSVILLE

BY BOB EUNSON

SEP 11 1943

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, SEPT.13-(MONDAY)-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT RETURNED TODAY FROM HER VISIT TO AMERICAN MILITARY CENTERS IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF QUEENSLAND, ARRIVING FROM MACKAY ABOUT NOON.

THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT HAD LUNCHEON WITH SIR LESLIE WINTON, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF QUEENSLAND, AND HIS WIFE. LATER, AFTER CALLING UPON THE LORD MAYOR OF BRISBANE AND SEVERAL RED CROSS CENTERS, SHE HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE AND MET A NUMBER OF HIGH-RANKING ARMY OFFICERS.

LAST NIGHT AT MACKAY MRS.ROOSEVELT WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE AIR FORCE VICTORETTES, AN ORGANIZATION FORMED TO PROVIDE HOSTESSES AT BEACH PARTIES, DANCES AND OTHER SOCIAL EVENTS FOR AMERICAN FLIERS ON LEAVE.

AT TOWNSVILLE, THE FIRST LADY GAVE AN UNEXPECTED SENDOFF TO AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN LEAVING FOR THE BATTLEFRONT.

EA929PPW NM

1943

30-24-8369 30.24 8369

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SEPT 12-(AP)-REPERCUSSIONS STILL ROCK THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY, FROM REFUSAL BY SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL OF ARGENTINA'S REQUEST FOR LEASE-LEND AID.

SEP 11 1943

THE RESIGNATION OF ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER VICE ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI THURSDAY REMAINED THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT.

ADVICES FROM ACROSS THE FRONTIER INDICATED THAT THE STRESS WAS PROVOKED BY THE CLASH OF OPPOSING FORCES WITHIN THE MILITARY REGIME OF GEN.PEDRO RAMIREZ AND WAS BY NO MEANS REMOVED BY STORNI'S RESIGNATION AND THE ELIMINATION OF TWO FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS KNOWN FOR THEIR DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENTS, ROBERTO GACHE AND RICARDO BUNGE.

DISAPPOINTMENT AND DISILLUSIONMENT APPEARED TO BE SPREADING EVEN AMONG THOSE WHO AT THE BEGINNING STOOD IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE REVOLUTION WHICH UPSET THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO. INFILTRATION BY NATIONALISTS WAS INDICATED.

CASTILLO WAS REPORTED WATCHING EVENTS WITH A SARDONIC EYE AND WAS OBSERVING THAT "TO ENTER GOVERNMENT HOUSE IS QUITE EASY; TO STAY THERE IS A LITTLE HARDER."

AN INFORMED SOURCE ASSERTED THERE WAS NO QUESTION THAT DURING THE FIRST MONTH OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT'S LIFE ITS LEADERS HAD THE FIRM INTENTION OF FULFILLING THEIR INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANTI-AXIS DECISIONS TAKEN BY ALL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

SUBSEQUENTLY THE SITUATION CHANGED. THE BEST EXPLANATION IS THE ON OFFERED BY THE NEWSPAPER NOTICIAS GRAFICAS, WHICH COMMENTED SO FRANKLY ON THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES THAT IT WAS SUSPENDED. IT SAID THAT STRANGE BEDFELLOWS HAD CREPT INTO THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S BED AND WERE TAKING UP MOST OF THE SPACE.

RQ&KK1104PEW

PANAMA CITY, FLA., SEPT 12-(AP)-A LIBERTY SHIP BEARING THE NAME OF THE LATE JULIUS ROSENWALD, CHICAGO PHILANTHROPIST, WAS LAUNCHED TODAY AT THE WAINWRIGHT SHIPYARD HERE.

SEP 11 1943

UNDATED--FIRST ADD UNDATED GERMAN XXX TOE AND HEEL.

BRITISH MILITARY OFFICERS IN LONDON WERE PUZZLED BY THE REFERENCE.

"IT MUST HAVE BEEN SOME ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS TRUCKS WITH A LOT OF CAPTURED MULES," ONE SAID.

THERE WAS THE BARE POSSIBILITY THAT ITALIANS, LONG FAMOUS FOR THEIR MILITARY HORSEMANSHIP, MIGHT HAVE BEEN AT THE SIDE OF ALLIED TANK FORCES, BUT THIS OFFICER SAID: "I DON'T EVEN KNOW OF ANY ITALIAN CAVALRY. I THINK ALL THEIR UNITS WERE MECHANIZED LONG AGO, LIKE OURS."

RQ902PEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS FRIDAY,SEPT.10)

- - -

RETURNED CORRESPONDENT

SAYS WAR AGAINST JAPS

SO FAR ONLY 'PRELUDE' (650)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: J.NORMAN LODGE, SOLDIER IN TWO WARS AND REPORTER OF A THIRD, HAS JUST RETURNED FROM A YEAR IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WITH WORD THAT THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN IS ONLY STARTING.

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HIS INTERVIEWER, JOHN A.MOROSO, 3D., RECENTLY RETURNED FROM COVERING THE WAR ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD, IN AFRICA AND SICILY AS ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET.)

BY JOHN A.MOROSO, 3D.

(WX)-NEW YORK, SEPT 9-(AP)-"DON'T START SELLING YOUR WAR BONDS. THE WAR IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC TO DATE IS ONLY THE PRELUDE TO THE FIGHT THAT IS TO COME. WE WILL LOSE THOUSANDS OF MEN, SCORES OF SHIPS, HUNDREDS OF PLANES AND TONS OF SUPPLIES BEFORE WE EVEN MAKE A DENT IN THE BARON TANAKA 'EMPIRE'."

THAT ADVICE WAS GIVEN TODAY BY J.NORMAN LODGE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, WHO POLPED INTO NEW YORK AFTER A 14,000-MILE PLANE RIDE THAT BEGAN IN VELLA LAVELLA, THE UPPER SOLOMONS--A LITTLE ISLAND CAPTURED BY AMERICAN FORCES ON FRIDAY,AUGUST 13.

BARON TANAA WAS THE ORIGINATOR OF THE JAPANESE PLAN OF CONQUEST DESIGNED TO GIVE JAPAN HER "GREATER ASIATIC CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE."

LODGE, TANNED AND LEAN FROM GRUELING EXPERIENCES IN THE FOXHOLES OF GUADALCANAL, RENDOVA, NEW GEORGIA AND VELLA LAVELLA, HAD THIS TO SAY ABOUT THE WAR SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC:

"EXCEPTING FOR A FEW SMALL ISLANDS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE FOR ADVANCE ECHELONS AND BADLY NEEDED AIRFIELDS OUR CONQUESTS TO DATE CONSIST OF:

"MUCH-NEEDED JUNGLE TRAINING FOR TROOPS WHO HAD NEVER BEFORE BEEN UNDER COMBAT FIRE OR CONDITIONS SUCH AS THEY MET IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

"DOUBLE LOSS OF FACE TO THE JAPANESE IN THE TAKING OF GUADALCANAL AND NEW GEORGIA.

"THE AMERICAN ABILITY TO OVERCOME LOGISTICAL BLUNDERS AND TO SUPPLY ADVANCE TROOPS WITH A MUCH SMALLER AMOUNT OF SHIPPING BOTTOMS THAN WOULD HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED FEASIBLE A YEAR AGO.

"AND THE UNEARTHING OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST FIGHTER AND BOMBER PILOTS, IN MANY CASES HANDLING AIRCRAFT INFERIOR IN MANEUVER-ABILITY--BECAUSE OF ADDED INSTRUMENTS AND PILOT ARMOR--TO THAT OF THE ENEMY.

"ON THE DEBIT SIDE, THE FEW SMALL ISLANDS WE HAVE TAKEN WE NOW HAVE TO SUPPLY. THAT IN ITSELF IS NO SMALL FEAT, FOR EVERY CONVOY THAT 'RUNS THE SLOT' IS UNDER CONSTANT BOMBING IN WATERS AS YET UNCHARTED.

"THE VETERANS OF THESE CAMPAIGNS WHO ARE NOW JUNGLE-WISE MUST NOW BE DISPERSED AMONG GREEN DIVISIONS TO GIVE UNTRIED TROOPS THE BENEFIT OF THEIR EXPERIENCE--AN EXPERIENCE WHICH CAN NOT BE GAINED BY TEXTBOOK OR BY THEORIZING.

"THE LOSS OF FACE WHICH THE JAPS HAVE SUFFERED MAY BACKFIRE IN THE RESPECT THAT A JAP WOULD RATHER LOSE HIS LIFE MANY TIMES OVER THAN LOSE FACE.

"WHILE LOGISTICAL BLUNDERS ARE BOUND TO OCCUR, WE HAVE HAD NO FUR COATS, WINTER UNIFORMS OR OTHER 'CARTOON BLUNDERS' BUT WE HAVE TAKEN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF VALUABLE MECHANIZED CANNON WITHOUT ALWAYS DELIVERING THE AMMUNITION TO SUPPLY THEM.

"FOR INSTANCE, IN RENDOVA WE WERE ABLE TO FIRE OUR LONG-RANGE RIFLES ONLY A FEW TIMES BECAUSE THE AMMUNITION PECULIAR TO THIS CERTAIN GUN WAS NOT AVAILABLE.

"SHIPPING NECESSARY TO NEGOTIATE WATERS SUCH AS ARE ENCOUNTERED

30.24 8371

IN GIZO STRAIT MUST BE OF SHALLOW DRAFT. SUCH VESSELS, MOSTLY LST'S (LANDING SHIP TANKS), ARE SLOW, VULNERABLE TO AIR ATTACK AND OF THEMSELVES INADEQUATELY ARMED. THE BOYS WHO MANNED THEM NEVER COMPLAINED AND THEY ARE AMONG THE FOREMOST HEROES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

"IT IS NO SECRET THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO FIGHTER PLANE IN THE WORLD AS MANEUVERABLE AS THE JAPANESE ZERO. TO OFFSET THE ZERO WE HAVE BEEN FORCED TO RELY UPON THE HUMAN QUOTIENT. IT HAS BEEN A CASE OF 'GUTS AGAINST GUNS.' TO DATE GUTS HAVE WON OUT."

(LODGE SAID THAT THIS CRITICISM DID NOT APPLY TO NEW AND STILL SECRET TYPES OF AMERICAN PLANES WHICH HE HAD NOT SEEN IN ACTION.)

"IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN BOYS, MANY OF THEM CIVILIANS A YEAR AGO, I WANT TO TELL THEIR FOLKS THAT POUND FOR POUND, GUN FOR GUN, KNIFE FOR KNIFE, AND VICIOUSNESS FOR VICIOUSNESS, THEY CAN SPOT THE JAP 'CARDS, SPADES AND BIG CASINO' AND COME OUT BEST EVERY TIME.

"FOR INSTANCE, ON BIBILIO HILL, FOREMOST STUMBLING BLOCK ON THE MARCH TO APTURE MUNDA AIRFIELD, ONE AMERICAN UNIT WITH AN OFFICER LEADING THEM--A FORMER FLORIST--TOOK ON THE BEST THE JAPS HAD--THE EMPEROR'S OWN 13TH SHOCK TROOPS, AND WITH FIXED BAYONETS MET THEIR CHARGE, TURNED THEM BACK AND THOSE THEY DIDN'T STICK IN THE BACK THEY BLEW OUT OF SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE DEFENSES WITH HAND GRENADES. THAT TOOK WHAT THE AMERICANS HAVE THE MOST OF--GUTS."

LODGE, FATHER OF TWO CHILDREN AND A VETERAN OF TWO WARS AS A SOLDIER--THE MEXICAN AND FIRST WORLD WAR--HAS COVERED THIS WAR FROM NARVIK, IN NORWAY, THROUGH THE LONDON BLITZ TO THE FURTHEST REACHES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC. HE HAS BEEN UNDER NAVAL GUNFIRE AND HE HAS GONE ALONG IN DIVE BOMBERS AND B-17'S THAT POUNDED THE JAPANESE.

AFTER 10 CONSECUTIVE MONTHS OF WATCHING THE BATTLE AGAINST THE JAPANESE, HE HAS RETURNED FOR A MONTH'S VACATION BEFORE RESUMING HIS PLACE ON THE FIGHTING FRONT.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS FRIDAY,SEPT.10-SENT SEPT 9)

WY145AEW NM

(ADVANCE FOR MONDAY AMS, SEPT. 13)

UNDATED PACIFIC

SEP 11 1943

BY HAROLD STREETER

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

(ADVANCE) (FX) THE FACT THAT JAPAN IS ON THE DEFENSIVE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, AND HAS BEEN FOR SOME TIME, DRAWS INTO SHARPER FOCUS A GROWING PREDICAMENT OF THE ENEMY--SHRINKAGE OF HIS SUPPLY OF FIGHTER PLANES AND FIGHTER PLANE BASES.

SEPTEMBER USHERED IN TWO DARING OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE, EITHER OF WHICH LOGICALLY WOULD BE RESISTED IN PART BY FIGHTER PLANES.

ONE WAS THE DESTRUCTIVE RAID SEPT. 1 ON MARCUS ISLAND, 1,200 STATUTE MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO, BY THE BIGGEST AIRCRAFT CARRIER TASK FORCE EVER SENT OUT ON A SINGLE MISSION IN THE PACIFIC.

THE OTHER WAS THE LANDING OF HUNDREDS OF PARATROOPS SEPT. 5 IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY BEHIND LAE, NEW GUINEA, FROM BIG TRANSPORT PLANES WHILE GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND JUST ABOUT ALL THE TOP RANK GENERALS IN THAT WAR THEATER WATCHED FROM SOME OF THE

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ACCOMPANYING BOMBERS.

NOT A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE RESISTED EITHER OPERATION. THE NEW GRUMMAN HELLCATS, DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PACIFIC WAR, SEARCHED IN VAIN OVER MARCUS FOR EVEN THE SIGHT OF AN ENEMY FIGHTER ON THAT ISLAND'S TWO LANDING STRIPS.

ON THE SAME DAY THAT REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES A. POWNALL'S TASK FORCE WAS WIPING OUT 80 PER CENT OF THE INSTALLATIONS ON MARCUS, GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS DISCLOSING THAT THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN COMPELLED TO SEND FIGHTER PLANES FROM OTHER BASES SUCH AS THE PHILIPPINES AND FORMOSA TO REPLENISH HEAVY LOSSES AT WEWAK, NEW GUINEA.

THE ZERO AND ITS SUCCESSOR, "TYPE 3," WHICH ONLY RECENTLY MADE A SOMEWHAT UNIMPRESSIVE DEBUT IN THE SOLOMONS, HAVE PLAYED A DIMINISHING ROLE IN THE DRAMA UNFOLDED BY RECENT COMMUNIQUES OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

DAILY, MITCHELLS AND BEAUFIGHTERS OF LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY'S FIFTH AIRFORCE PULL THE STRANGULATION NOOSE TIGHTER ON THE JAPANESE IN NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA BY ROAMING THE HUON PENINSULA COASTLINE AND THE SOUTHERN COAST OF NEARBY NEW BRITAIN, BLOWING UP THE SEA BARGES LADEN WITH FOOD AND SUPPLIES. ALMOST NEVER IS THERE MENTION OF ANY INTERFERENCE BY JAPANESE FIGHTERS, ALTHOUGH AIRFIELDS AT CAPE GLOUCESTER AND GASMATA ARE NO FARTHER THAN 165 MILES AWAY AND AS NEAR AS 75 MILES.

ONLY IN THE SOLOMONS AT JAPAN'S KAHILI AIRDROME NEAR BUIN, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, IS THERE FREQUENT MENTION OF ENEMY FIGHTERS. DESPITE THEIR PRESENCE, THE RAIDING AVENGERS AND DAUNTLESSES, ALWAYS ESCORTED BY CORSAIRS, USUALLY MANAGE TO GET TO THE GROUNDED BOMBERS, SET THEM AFIRE AND GET AWAY.

ON BOTH THE SOLOMONS AND NEW GUINEA, JAPAN'S SUPPLY OF FIGHTER BASES IS SHRINKING. IN THE SOLOMONS, THE VILA AIRDROME ON KOLOMBANGARA IS OF NO USE TO JAPANESE PLANES, BEING WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF AMERICAN FORCES ON ARUNDEL. AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF NEW GEORGIA OUTFLANKED SANTA ISABEL ISLAND TO THE NORTHEAST SO THE JAPANESE PULLED OUT OF THEIR REKATA BAY BASE FOR FLOAT PLANES -- FIGHTERS FITTED WITH PONTOONS.

THAT LEAVES THE JAPANESE ONLY FOUR AIR BASES IN THE SOLOMONS, ALL ON OR NEAR BOUGAINVILLE.

IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA, THE AIRDROME AT SALAMAUA AND THE TWO AT LAE ARE ON THE POINT OF BEING CAPTURED.

FOR 350 MILES ABOVE THEM -- AT ALEXISHAFEN, MADANG AND WEWAK -- JAPANESE BASES HAVE BEEN RENDERED VIRTUALLY UNUSEABLE; ONLY ANTI-AIRCRAFT OPPOSITION IS ENCOUNTERED BY RAIDERS; AND THE JAPANESE HAVE PULLED THEIR BASES BACK TO HOLLANDIA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, 550 MILES UP THE COAST FROM LAE. THE SAME POUNDINGS HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE AIRDROMES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER AND GASMATA ON NEW BRITAIN.

LAST WEEK, WAR CORRESPONDENTS WERE PERMITTED TO FILE DISPATCHES PICTURING IN FRANK DETAIL THE ACTIVITY OF BIG SKY TRANSPORTS ON AIRDROMES AROUND PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA -- HOW JEEPS AND TRUCKS SCURRY ABOUT LOADING THEM FOR HOURLY FLIGHTS ACROSS THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS TO THE LAE BATTLEFRONT.

THAT, AS MUCH AS ANYTHING, CONVEYS THE IDEA OF HOW FAR THE ALLIES HAVE GONE TOWARD WINNING AIR SUPREMACY OVER NEW GUINEA. IT IS SO DEFINITE, THAT NEWS OF WHAT IS GOING ON AT PORT MORESBY --

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30.24-8373

THUS OPENLY IDENTIFIED BY NAME -- NO LONGER IS CONSIDERED INFORMATION OF MILITARY BENEFIT TO THE ENEMY.

(END ADVANCE FOR MONDAY AMS, SEPT.13).

BM/EA1137PPW NM

SEP 11 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--EDWIN L. DE GRAFFENREID OF SHREVEPORT, LA., IS ONLY A FLIGHT OFFICER IN RANK--A SORT OF SUB-SECOND LIEUTENANT-- AND A COMPARATIVE NEWCOMER AMONG THE OTHER BATTLE-HARDENED P-38 PILOTS IN HIS FIGHTER OUTFIT.

BUT HE HAS DEMONSTRATED THE SKILL OF A VETERAN FLIER IN SHOOTING DOWN THREE ZEROS, POSSIBLY DESTROYING A FOURTH, FLYING HIS P-38 FOR MORE THAN 300 MILES ON ONE ENGINE, TWICE PILOTTING IT WITH NO ENGINES AT ALL, AND FINALLY CRASH-LANDING WITHOUT INJURY.

LIGHTNING PILOTS WHO'VE SEEN A LOT OF REMARKABLE TRICKS PULLED WITH P-38'S DESCRIBED HIS ACHIEVEMENTS AS ABOUT THE MOST AMAZING OF ALL.

FIGHTING OFF JAPANESE PLANES WHICH ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT A RAID BY AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS UP [illegible] STRIPS NEAR WEWAK, DE GRAFFENREID SET A TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER TO SMOKING BADLY, SAW ANOTHER BURST INTO FLAMES FROM HIS BULLETS, DESTROYED ANOTHER AND THEN SHOT THE WING OFF STILL ANOTHER, ALL WITHIN 15 MINUTES.

"MY GAS WAS GETTING LOW THEN, SO I HEADED FOR HOME," HE SAID.

"A ZERO CAME AT ME FROM ABOVE AND SHOT ONE OF MY ENGINES OUT. HE MADE PASSES AT ME FOR QUITE A WHILE, BUT I FINALLY GOT DOWN LOW AND INTO THE CLOUDS AND GOT AWAY.

"MY RIGHT ENGINE WAS OUT, AND THE COCKPIT WAS FILLED WITH HYDRAULIC FLUID. THEN MY OTHER ENGINE WENT OUT, AND I RADIOED THAT I WAS BAILING OUT.

"IT STARTED AGAIN SO I STAYED IN THE PLANE. WHEN I REACHED THE COASTLINE IT WENT OUT AGAIN, AND AGAIN I RADIOED I WAS BAILING OUT. AGAIN IT STARTED UP, BUT FAILED JUST AS I GOT NEAR MY BASE SO I CRASH-[illegible] LANDED.

1943

"I ERXXXXX WASN'T HURT AND WAS BACK AT CAMP SHORTLY AXXXXXX AFTERWARD."

HAUGHLANDS AAB 701 AEW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA--A BROWN FOX TERRIER NAMED GENERAL TIMOSHENKO DIVES PROMPTLY FOR A FOX HOLE EVERY TIME THERE'S AN AIR-RAID ALARM IN THE SECTION WHERE HE SERVES AS A COMPANY MASCOT.

HIS MASTERS, SGT. SIDNEY RK R.LEVIN, OF 1911 LORING PLACE, BRONX, N.Y., AND RXXX PFC ALFONSO L.PECORA, 487 GRAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN, REPORT THAT DURING A RECENT RAID THE "GENERAL" WAS GRAZED BY SHRAPNEL.

HE WAS NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED, THEY SAID, BUT FOR A LONG TIME HE WALKED BACKWARDS.

-RPS-REW HAUGLAND MAILER-

Beach

√

30.24-8375

30.24-8375

5th Army Advances Several Miles Near Salerno, Holds Lines Against Tank and Artillery Attacks; Reds Smash Into Bryansk, Nazi Bastion Since '41

British Meeting Little Resistance in Drive From South---Flyers Pound Foe on Roads.

Allied Headuarters in North Africa, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—A bitter and bloody battle raged into its fifth consecutive day around the American Fifth Army's Salerno bridgehead today with growing German forces resisting desperately the determined penetration into their hill positions girding the plain and protecting the broad port of Naples.

The British Eighth Army, speeding steadily northward from the Italian toe against little or no enemy opposition, captured the port of Crotone, 110 miles from the southern tip of the peninsula, and found that harbor in good condition for Allied use, a communique from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced.

The British force which landed at Taranto—the eastern leg of the Allied invasion which had been thrown across the saddle of the Appenines—swiftly extended its hold on the entrance to the Adriatic after the capture of Brindisi. While reinforcements poured ashore to strengthen this right wing of the Allied assault, small German forces left in the vicinity were being pushed back rapidly.

[British forces, advancing from Taranto in southern Italy, are reported to have reached Bari, fifty miles up the east coast, BBC said today in a broadcast recorded by NBC. Earlier, BBC reported British troops had taken Altamura, twenty-five miles west of Bari, and in a later broadcast added, "One report says we are already in Bari itself."]

Previously elements of the first German parachute division had been encountered in the push up the Adriatic shore, but whether these were the forces remaining to oppose the advance was not stated.

The main bodies of enemy troops in southern Italy were still converging toward the big Naples-Salerno battle, however, and it was there that the crucial action was being fought.

"Very heavy fighting continues in the area of the Fifth Army at Salerno," said the communique. "The Germans are resisting desperately our determined thrusts to break through their positions."

Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Chief of Staff in this critical battle, Allied headquarters disclosed, is 44-year-old Major-Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther of Platte, Neb., rated among the United States Army's smartest tacticians and organizers.

[Also indicating fierce fighting in the Salerno area, the German communique said Nazi troops were throwing hard punches of their own in the northern part of the battle area and threw back Allied forces "to the town and coastal strip" — presumably Salerno. It was conceded, however, that the Allied forces southeast of Salerno were making strong thrusts "to break through mountain positions east of the coastal plain."]

Enemy troop movements on the highways toward Salerno were heavily attacked all day yesterday by Allied dive bombers and strafers which raked convoys ranging up to 200 vehicles streaming northward toward the fight.

The importance the Nazi command attached to preventing a further enlargement of Gen. Clark's foothold immediately south of Naples also was shown by the continued presence over the battle area of large numbers of enemy bombers and fighters both day and night. Enemy broadcasts, too, said the defending forces were well intrenched on higher ground and conceded that the fighting was grim.

The Allied war bulletin said the British Eighth Army on the Calabrian toe continued its rapid advance against little or no enemy resistance, although extensive demolitions are causing some delay.

Airmen Pound Foe.

An air communique said that Allied aircraft continued night and day attacks on enemy concentrations streaming north out of the southern sections of Italy, presumably headed for the main battleground in the Salerno-Naples district. At Salerno, fighters also intercepted enemy aircraft and shot down four, the announcement said. Four more were knocked down elsewhere. Two Allied planes are missing.

Heavy bombers again attacked the German-occupied airfield at Frosinone, southeast of Rome. Roads and enemy transports were attacked at Corleto, Auletta and Sapri areas, and at Castelnuovo, northeast of Battipaglia.

Allied aircraft returned again yesterday to the Italian island of Rhodes, in the Dodecanese group off Turkey, a Middle East air communique said. American Liberators attacked airdromes at Maritza and Calato, both hit on the previous day by other bombers. Runways were reported damaged and at least six grounded aircraft set afire.

The South African Air Force also was credited by the Cairo announcement with setting an enemy cargo vessel afire at Gavdos Island south of Crete Saturday.

Gen. Clark's Fifth Army of United States and British troops was said to have smashed farther inland and officers said the Naples-Salerno bridgehead was now firmly established. The Germans are moving large forces of tanks, artillery and mechanized infantry up against Gen. Clark's forces, and Gen. Eisenhower declared the Allies face a bitter battle to drive them out of Italy. Gen. Eisenhower added, however, that the battle is progressing about as expected.

Relman Morin, Associated Press war correspondent with United States assault forces, reported in a dispatch last night that the Americans had rolled back the Germans Saturday along the whole front south and west of the Gulf of Salerno and nearly doubled their beachhead in depth within twenty-four hours.

Fierce Fight in Battipaglia.

Mr. Morin said British elements of the Army commanded by Gen. Clark stormed into Battipaglia, important airport center a dozen miles southeast of captured Salerno, late Friday and that the city had changed hands several times since then. The situation around the town was described as still fluid on Saturday, but American combat teams were reported moving into the area to support the British.

For the first time dispatches last night gave an idea of the extent of the Allied landings last Thursday morning on the west coast of Italy, officially described at the time only as in the Naples area. Action along about thirty miles of the coast line was reported.

Mr. Morin said the main highway between the southern part of the Gulf of Salerno and the Sele River was under full American control, but that from the Sele to captured Salerno, eighteen miles to the northeast, German 88-millimeter guns prohibited use of the road. Salerno itself, he wrote, "still is solidly in British hands."

LOSSES ARE HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES IN COASTAL FIGHTING

Fifth Army Gains on Southern Sector, Holds in Center.

NAZIS WIN HIGHWAY

Road Along Gulf Changes Hands Several Times in Fierce Battle.

BRITISH TAKE CROTONE

Eighth Army Sweeps Northward in Effort to Relieve Americans.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 13.—(AP) The most violent battle of the whole Mediterranean campaign raged tonight around the American bridgehead at Salerno within 15 miles of Mount Vesuvius, while in extreme southern Italy the British captured Crotone after a 30-mile advance and beat up the Adriatic coast from Brindisi toward Bari.

In a dispatch filed at 6 p. m., (12 noon Eastern War Time) Reynolds Packard, representing the combined United States press, said that the American Fifth Army had pushed forward several miles on the southern sector of the Salerno front and parried a German counter-attack at the center in which the Nazis suffered the heaviest losses they had yet sustained in Italy.

Allies Consolidate Flanks

"The Allies also consolidated both their northern and southern flanks," the dispatch said,

The Germans were credited with temporarily regaining a portion of the Salerno gulf highway which had changed hands several times, but only at heavy cost. Allied planes and naval guns backed the ground troops.

Both sides were throwing tanks and reinforcements prodigally into the crucial Salerno combat, described in latest frontline dispatches as hotter than any fought in the African or Sicilian campaigns. The combat rounded out its fifth day and both sides had suffered heavy casualties.

Nazis Hold High Ground

The Germans were ensconced in high ground commanding the whole Allied bridgehead with their artillery.

"Very heavy fighting continues in the area of the Fifth Army at Salerno," Gen. Eisenhower's communique said before noon. "The Germans are resisting desperately our determined thrusts to break through their positions."

The Americans with their British units not only held doggedly to their hard-won bridgehead 20 airline miles below the great metropolis of Naples, but managed to push into the mountains. Much fighting was 4,000 feet above the sea. The enemy was pushing reserves toward the battle area despite day and night pummeling from sky-ruling Allied air fleets, which were challenged by large German plane formations. Despite the mounting fury of the fight, its climax was not in sight.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's men encountered stiff tank opposition. The ferocity of the German defense attested to the importance the enemy attached to the battle and suggested that the Nazis were trying to hold open at all costs an escape route for their scattered forces in the southern third of Italy which Gen. Montgomery's army was herding northward at an accelerated pace.

British 140 Miles Away

Gen. Montgomery's closest elements were 140 miles below Salerno and were racing ahead without even making contact with the enemy. The British appeared intent upon reaching the Salerno area at the earliest possible moment to shut the jaws of a trap clutching at enemy forces between them and the American bridgehead.

At last reports, the Eighth was [illegible] tleneck on the [illegible] expedition which Eure[illegible] Squillace on the west coast.

Another arm swiftly negotiated

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the 30 miles between Catanzaro and Crotone on the east coast of the toe and captured the fairly important harbor at Crotone intact. Crotone, a town of about 10,000, has chemical works and is an important railway junction. It is 110 miles from the extreme tip of Italy.

Italian Heel Cleared

At headquarters, it was learned that all enemy troops in the Italian heel south of the Taranto-Brindisi road had been cleared out. Possession of the heel gave the Allies many first-class airdromes within short range of the Salerno area. These likewise provided potential bases from which Flying Fortresses could easily pound all of Italy to the Brenner pass, the Ploesti oil fields of Rumania and scores of other inviting targets.

The British moving up the Adriatic coast from Brindisi encountered small German forces including elements of the First Parachute division. Reinforcements Italian toe between the Gulfs of was "continuing to enlarge their bridgehead," the communique said. A headquarters dispatch said the Italian military and civilian population both were cooperating heartily with the invasion forces striking up from the conquered heel.

(The British radio said Altamura, 22 miles west of Bari and 44 miles inland from Taranto, had been captured. There was no confirmation of an Algiers radio report that Bari had been entered.)

Attack Dodecanese

While the bulk of Allied air forces were in tactical support of the armies around Salerno and in the south, Liberators from the Middle East command and the R.A.F. started softening up the Dodecanese islands of Italy which lie in the eastern Aegean sea just off the Turkish coast. Rhodes, the largest island and kingpin of the archipelago, was the main target.

Beaufighters attacked the Maritza airdrome Saturday and Wellington bombers hit the Calato airdrome that night. The American bombers attacked both targets. All Allied planes returned safely, encountering neither ground nor air opposition.

(Turkish reports told of severe fighting between Italian and German garrisons in the Dodecanese islands and said some hard-pressed Italian units were yearning for Allied landings.)

The Germans, possibly drawing on their home reserves, threw 90 to 100 fighters against the Allies in the Salerno area, but their efforts against the beaches and shipping were described as weak. The Allies shot down 13 planes and lost two.

American and Allied pilots were pre-occupied with roads leading to the Salerno bridgehead, intent upon blocking passage of German units streaming toward the crucible of battle. Highways and enemy transports were attacked at Corleto, Auletta, Sapri and Castelnuovo. Heavy bombers again pounded the German airfilled at Frosinone, southeast of Rome.

Roads Attacked from Air

Nearly every road and rail junction in the Naples area was under attack around the clock. Enemy troop movements from north and south of Salerno, some with as many as 200 vehicles, were strafed and bombed.

German broadcasts as well as official Allied reports said the fighting at Salerno was grim.

Salerno, port city of 67,000, was declared firmly in Allied hands and Salerno is the hub of communications leading up the Italian west coast into the Naples area.

The battle has been at white heat since the initial landings.

It was learned that before the battle was joined, the Germans were expecting a landing somewhere in that area and had prepared strong defensive positions extending from the beaches into the nearby hills.

Despite murderous fire, United States and British troops stormed the beaches and swept on to capture the city.

Now they are battling against Germans who have advantageous hill positions overlooking all the approaches.

Elements of the resurrected German 16th tank division are in the thick of the fighting. Other Nazi units also are known to have been mased hurriedly and tossed into the desperate German gamble of preventing an expansion of Gen. Clark's bridgehead.

In the incessant attacks and counter-attacks, some small pieces of ground have changed hands a number of times.

In addition to bringing ashore tanks, the Allied forces also were supplied with ant-tank guns to beat off enemy armor. The Allies, however, still are under a great disadvantage because enemy's 88's in the hills command the entire bridgehead.

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

[American War Correspondent]

With the American Fifth Army near Salerno, 6 P. M., Sept. 13 (AP). Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army pushed forward in the southern sector several miles today despite tough resistance by the Germans, who unleashed a strong counter-attack in the central area where there has been fierce fighting the past several days.

The Allies also consolidated both their northern and southern flanks.

The Germans' thrust today gives them a temporarily stronger bite into a portion of the highway which they presently hold after it had changed hands several times.

Americans Sidestep

The thrust in the central sector didn't catch the Americans napping. They had expected it for some time and parried its full force with a quick side-stepping movement, pumping rifle fire and artillery shells into the enemy and dealing the Germans the heaviest losses they have yet received.

The thrust apparently was a suicidal attempt to try to break through to the beaches, therefore proving most costly to the Germans.

The United States Navy also was supporting the Americans, lobbing shells from the Salerno Gulf overhead all day right smack into the German troops.

U. S. Fighter Command In Salerno Area Shifted

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Command of a United States Spitfire fighter group covering the Fifth Army landings in the Salerno area of Italy, has passed from Lieut.-Col. Frank A. Hill of Hillsdale, N. J., to Col. C. M. McCorkle of Newton, N. C.

Youngest Major General Heads 5th Army Staff Under Clark

A. M. Gruenther, 44, Is Bridge Expert; Wife Lives in D. C.

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 13.—An official announcement revealed today that the youngest major general in the American Army, 44-year-old Alfred M. Gruenther of Platte, Nebr., is chief of staff for the United States 5th Army now invading Italy.

A bridge expert of international renown, Gen. Gruenther served as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy chief of staff in the original North African landings. He has one of the coolest mathematical minds in the American Army. His wife lives in Washington, D. C.

When the 5th Army was formed, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark chose him as chief of staff and the two went to sandy desert land near the Spanish Moroccan border this spring to plan for the American and British attack on Salerno.

In relinquishing Gen. Gruenther to Gen. Clark, Gen. Eisenhower said at the time, "I feel like I am losing my right hand."

Gen. Gruenther is the son of a small-town newspaper proprietor. He was born in Platte, March 3, 1899. He had a brilliant career at West Point and was graduated fourth in a class of 277 10 days before the armistice in the World War.

He held many Army posts at home and abroad and for a long period was a professor at West Point. While teaching there he used to take his recreation by driving to New York to direct international bridge tournaments. He slept in the back seat of his car while being driven back to the Academy before dawn for morning classes.

His book, "Duplicate Contract Bridge," is considered a guide for bridge tournament directors.

As soon as Gen. Eisenhower was called on to launch the North African campaign, he asked that Gen. Gruenther be sent to London to help in the planning. For this work he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Gen. Gruenther's wife, the former Miss Grace Crum of Jeffersonville, Ind., lives at 2745 Twenty-ninth street N.W. They have been married since 1923. Two sons, Donald, 20, and Dick, 18, are cadets at West Point.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE LEFT BANK OF RIVER OPPOSITE BRYANSK

Several Railway Stations Taken in Drive to Edge of Vital Nazi Base.

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Russian Army in a new plunge forward has driven to the edge of the prize Axis bastion of Bryansk, Moscow announced tonight, while other Russian successes were scored all along the great front stretching southward to the Sea of Azov.

A gain of from six to nine miles carried the Russians through several of Bryansk's railway stations and junctions on the left bank of the Desna River. The city itself lies on a high bluff on the right, or western, bank opposite the advancing Russians.

"Thus our troops have come right up to the town of Bryansk," said the official communique, which was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

Meanwhile, it was added, other Russian forces had driven to a point only eighty-four miles from the Ukrainian capital of Kiev and had taken more than ninety villages in gains of up to nine miles in the sweep westward from the Donets Basin.

BRYANSK CITADEL BESIEGED BY REDS

Four Rail Lines Into City Cut by Drive of Russian Troops.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14 — (AP) The Red army has laid siege to the ancient citadel of Bryansk on the west bank of the Desna river after plunging over the bodies of 2,000 Germans to reach the east bank and cut four of the five trunk railways feeding that Axis stronghold, Moscow disclosed early today.

A Soviet communique telling of the smash through the mine-filled forests east of Bryansk foreshadowed the early capture of that pivot of the Axis central and southern fronts.

"Our troops have come right up to the town of Bryansk," said the communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Rail Network Seized

The bulletin added that Gen. M. M. Popov's troops had overrun the vital railway network on the eastern side of the Desna moat, seizing prisoners and equipment the Germans were unable to take with them in their flight to the high west bank.

While Popov's troops were storming through Bryansk's outskirts, the communique said, other Russian armies still were racing through the Ukraine toward Kiev and the Dnieper river.

The advance was so swift that at the rail station of Kruti, a few miles east of Nezhin in the northern Ukraine, a whole trainload of German reserves going to the front was caught.

"The blow delivered by our troops was so powerful that German reinforcements arriving at this station did not even have time to get out of their train," the communique said. "The majority of Germans on the train were wiped out and the rest were taken prisoner."

Four Divisions Wiped Out

South of Bakhmach in the Ukraine the remnants of four German divisions, originally approximately 60,000 men, were declared wiped out in another Soviet encirclement.

Aside from the heavy German reverses south of Bakhmach and before Bryansk, the Russians said their troops overhauled and cut down 1,500 of the enemy soldiers fleeing from the Donets basin west of Stalino, and killed hundreds more in other sectors.

But the frontal assault on Bryansk, pivot of Germany's battered central and southern fronts, was the high point of the Russian communique. The successful lunge made it likely that Bryansk would be the scene of the next great Russian victory to keep Moscow's batteries booming their triumphal salutes.

One Rail Line Open

The hard-pressed Germans already are nearly encircled, and have only one railway artery to depend upon. That is the line leading northwest to Smolensk, and Russian troops probably will snap it shortly. One Russian unit is only a few miles from that line.

Spurring the Bryansk attackers onward is the realization of the part Bryansk played in the Russian Revolution, and the certainty that Marshal Stalin will honor the first divisions to break into the city just as he did those that toppled Orel, Kharkov, Stalino, and other Axis bastions captured in Russia's first big summer offensive.

While the Bryansk army held the main spotlight, other Russian armies rapidly clipped their way toward Kiev, Ukraine capital on the middle Dnieper, and Zaporazhe and Dnieperopetrovsk, on the lower end of the river, to add to a total bag of nearly 350 villages freed during the day.

Two Cities Menaced

Nezhin and Chernigov, big rail cities on the Gomel-Odessa line just below White Russia, were threatened by Soviet units fanning out through the northern Ukraine. One Russian unit was reported only 30 miles from Chernigov another was within artillery range of Nezhin after capturing Kruti, 12 miles to the east.

Nezhin's seizure, now an imminent possibility, would put Russian troops only 72 miles from Kiev, and cut the last north-south railway available to the Germans east of the middle Dnieper.

In the central Ukraine another Red army driving on Kiev cut the Romney-Poltava railway at a point 42 miles east of Priluki and 124 miles from Kiev, overrunning more than 140 localities.

Racing toward the Zaporozhe-Dnieperopetrovsk escape bridges across the lower Dnieper river, the Soviet forces pounding westward from the liberated Donets basin captured 90 more villages in the pursuit of the battered Germans.

Nazis Make Stand

Only in the Poltava-Lozovaya-Dnieperopetrovsk triangle southwest of Kharkov did the Germans appear to be making a firm stand. This defense undoubtedly was to protect the withdrawal of the Germans from the Donets basin, but the Soviet pincers below and above this triangle made its early evaporation likely.

Bryansk, where Russian peasants joined the city's workers to hold up the White Russian Marshal Denikin during the Soviet Revolution, had a peacetime population of nearly 70,000 persons working in its locomotive, steel mills, cement plants and engineering works.

Many ancient ramparts remain in the city which the Germans captured October 13, 1941, and which had not been seriously menaced by the Russians until the breakthrough at Orel this summer.

Pile Up Other Gains.

Moscow, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Red Army advance brought Bryansk within gun range today.

Sweeping across the Ukraine, the Russians won new gains after crossing the Psel River at Gadyach and further increased the peril of the German forces in the Poltava-Priluki sectors. The general drive toward the Dnieper River continued, meanwhile, along the entire front from the mouth of the river to Kiev.

The greatest German effort to hold back the powerful Russian drive was exerted along the southernmost sector of the front where enemy tanks and infantry were desperately striving to keep the Russians away from the narrow land outlets. The Germans here were reported to have attempted to stem the Russians along previously prepared defense positions, but the Red Army broke through at several places. The Nazis launched numerous futile counter-attacks.

Even night attacks which are rare for the Germans were being

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launched, the party newspaper Pravda reported, but the Russians beat them off, inflicted heavy losses and the Soviet advance continued.

Germans Say Mussolini's Whole Family Was Released.

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TWO MEN MAY HAVE MET

London Hears Fuehrer and Duce Got Together—Denies Latter Was Ever in Allied Hands.

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The German radio, expanding bit by bit in its gleeful reporting of the release of Benito Mussolini, declared today that the former Italian Premier's family also had been freed from internment by "SS (Elite Guard) commandos," and that one of Mussolini's first acts upon his liberation had been to talk by telephone with the German Fuehrer.

[The British radio reported in a broadcast picked up at New York today by NBC that Mussolini had already had a meeting with Hitler. Quoting a German broadcast, London added that no other details were given.]

"It is difficult to express in words the feelings which animated Hitler and Il Duce during this historic conversation," Berlin asserted, quoting DNB, the German official news agency.

Twelve hours after the former Duce's release had been announced by Berlin, broadcasts recorded here by the Associated Press began a full-blast exploitation of the incident, hailing it as a master stroke and an audacious venture.

Berlin said that the rescue was hailed in Axis controlled capitals, declaring that in Oslo the "local public is completely under the spell of the special communique" and that "from the military viewpoint this is said to be one of the most daring coups de main in world history and, politically, one of the greatest failures ever suffered by Britain and the United States."

Never in Allied Hands.

The British Foreign Office declared, on the other hand, that it had no information on the whereabouts of Mussolini but that at no time had he ever been in British or American hands. Because of this, officials here discounted that report that he had been taken by German parachute troopers in Sicily.

[At Washington today the Office of War Information pointed out that while the Nazis were boasting of Mussolini's alleged capture, they had not seen fit to have him broadcast, and were not even quoting him today.]

Tokio Also Waxes Lyrical.

The Tokio radio was also quoted by Berlin.

"Not only Mussolini's personal friends, but the whole Japanese nation were overwhelmed with joy by Il Duce's liberation," the chief of the Japanese Information Bureau told a press conference, Berlin declared. "This feat was one of the most dramatic events of this war and Japan unreservedly admires the determination and loyalty of Der Fuehrer to liberate his friend who was doomed to death."

The Nazi propagandist gave this "reaction" in other Axis-dominated capitals:

Brussels: "News of Mussolini's liberation is the sensation of the day here. The Belgian public was deeply impressed."

Bucharest: "The news aroused the greatest enthusiasm and satisfaction also in the Rumanian capital, especially among those Italians who are loyal to their Fascist tradition. The admiration of the man in the street is particularly great, and everywhere in the streets the event is the topic of conversations."

Play for Mystery.

The German broadcasts attempted to spread intriguing mystery over the incident by declaring that official spokesmen were tight-lipped over the whole occurrence. The German official news agency, DNB, was quoted as saying: "Competent informants in Berlin state that other Fascist leaders were freed with Mussolini."

The German-controlled Netherlands radio said that Victor Mussolini, eldest son of the deposed Duce, had arrived in Germany, but it did not indicate whether he was one of those whom the Germans claim to have freed.

What use the Germans intended to make of Mussolini after his forty-nine days' exile from his balcony at the Palazzo Venezia remained to be seen, but it was thought likely that he may be restored as a puppet dictator in the Nazi-controlled territory in northern Italy. A Berlin communique last night said only that he had been freed by parachute troops, security service men and armed members of the S. S.

Value Is Discounted.

Some British officials tended to discount the value of his reported release, arguing that if Mussolini did set up a puppet Fascist regime the Italian people, thoroughly sick of war and Fascism, would pay little attention to it.

Unofficially the German claim apparently was accepted here, for the British Broadcasting Corporation, in a radio news bulletin to the Italian people, said that Mussolini had been released by the Germans and added that Premier Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel are safe at an undisclosed place on Italian soil.

Mussolini's whereabouts have been more or less of a mystery since his sudden fall, but it is believed in London that he has been held a prisoner in the Pontine Islands off the west coast of Italy.

Nazis Enlarge on Report On Mussolini's Release

Duce Rushed to Berlin, by Plane, Says German Radio.

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LONDON, Sept. 13—(AP) The serio-comic thriller—"the rescue and liberation of Benito Mussolini"—was told, retold and heavily embroidered today by the German radio which turned with delight to this new subject after weeks of labored explanations of Nazi defeats in Tunisia, Russia, Sicily and Italy.

The Berlin radio said Mussolini had been secure since Sunday in a "big city," which was not identified, but might be Berlin. The broadcast said that Mussolini, "by the orders of Marshal Badoglio, had been refused newspapers and other news sources" and, after sleeping uninterruptedly for many hours, began to brush up on the news today.

"The liberators took Il Duce to the nearest German airfield," it was said, and moved him to the city.

To Form New Government

The broadcast reported that, after preliminaries, Mussolini would form a new Fascist government in Germany.

(The Tokyo radio, somewhat ahead of Berlin, said in a broadcast recorded by NBC that "Benito Mussolini has assumed the position of premier of the Fascist national government of Italy.")

With glee the Berlin script writers told how daredevil German parachute troopers and elite guards had scooped the Duce out from under the noses of his captors, saved him from being a lowly "pawn" of the British, Americans and Badoglio government and set him on the road again to lead his nation back to Axis loyalty.

Planned By Hitler

But the crowning feature of the story, as contrived in Berlin was that the kidnaping was made possible through the personal friendship and Fascist brotherhood of Adolf Hitler, who waxed heavily sentimental over the former Duce in his speech last Friday. The German propagandists said it was understood that "Hitler himself prepared the plan for freeing his friend," and gave the orders for carrying it out.

[illegible] acts of Mussolini, [illegible] s to telephone the fuehrer, and they added, "It is difficult to express in words the feelings which animated Hitler and Il Duce during this historic conversation."

Duce's Family Freed

The Berlin radio said Mussolini's family also had been freed from internment by "SS (elite guard) commandos," that some of his top henchmen had been rescued, and that Vittorio Mussolini, eldest son of the Italian dictator, was among those arriving in Germany.

Niggardly of details, presumably to give the proper spice of suspense, Berlin broadcasts added only that Mussolini's guards had orders to shoot him if an attempt were made to free him, but that he got away without a scratch.

This whole story was treated here with the utmost calm.

The British Foreign office said authoritatively, with dry emphasis, that it knew nothing about where Mussolini was and added that he never had been in British-American hands.

Although it apparently was Hitler's intention to set up a dutiful Mussolini as a sort of expatriate Italian Laval—Radio Atlantic, a Nazi-dominated station, said Mussolini was en route to Berchtesgaden—it was felt here that any government he set up was not likely to draw much attention from the Italian people already caught in one of the harshest dilemmas of history.

For one thing Axis sources permitted themselves a reference to Mussolini's health for the first time, one Berlin broadcast stating that he had been suffering from gastric ulcers for many years and that the illness had grown worse in the last few months.

In this connection it was noted that the Germans said Mussolini's original captors had "strapped him in an ambulance"—a possible indication of distraught nerves.

This did not prevent the Germans from describing the exploit as a very big action, however, and the Swiss Telegraph agency, in a dispatch from unstated sources, even reported that the liberation had taken place near Palermo in Sicily.

And it did not prevent the Germans from expanding on the themes of "Adolf Hitler kept his word" and "a heroic German act of loyalty."

The German High Command devoted a passage in its communique to observe that "Il Duce's extradition to the Anglo-Americans, which had been agreed upon with the Badoglio government, has been foiled."

From Oslo, Brussels, Bucharest, Rome, Milan, and even Tokyo, the German radio reported "reaction" to the news.

Japs Overjoyed, Says Tokyo

"The whole Japanese nation was overwhelmed with joy," the chief of the Japanese Information bureau was quoted as saying. Norwegians were declared "completely under the spell" of "one of the most daring coups de main in world history."

Dispatches from the Swiss border reported a more serious angle, saying that Fascist uprisings and parades had taken place in some cities in the north held by Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces.

The Germans said that the news was announced in Rome by loudspeaker trucks which moved through the streets in the dead of night, and that soon people gathered in front of Mussolini's old balcony at the Piazza Venezia where "the old fighting slogan 'Il Duce, Il Duce' was shouted by thousands."

"Fascist fighting groups" assembled in the Piazza del Dumono in Milan, sang their anthem "Giovinezza" and raised the Fascist flag, one Berlin account said.

The Swiss gazette de Lausanne said it was possible that Mussolini would be moved to Rome and "even make another balcony appearance to harangue a crowd of German brown shirts ordered by Hitler to acclaim him."

A frontier dispatch to Zurich's Die Tat said that governments under Fascist control had been re-established in Milan, Genoa, Turin and other northern Italian cities.

The German news agency Transocean in a dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said that the Badoglio government had sent Mussolini to a new place of detainment every two or three days and had changed his strong military guard at regular intervals.

Declaring that Mussolini was held in barracks, on islands and on warships, the broadcast said the Germans only lately discovered his latest place of imprisonment—in an isolated mountain range. The broadcast added that "he was held prisoner under the most trying circumstances" and said that his guards had been reinforced. The broadcast added that the Germans who took part in the raid to free Mussolini were "awarded high distinctions" by Hitler.

NAVAL FORCE SAFE AT MALTA

Battleship Giulio Cesare Heads Surrendering Detachment.

FIVE CAPITAL SHIPS NOW IN

Plane Carrier, Four Destroyers and Several Submarines Are Among Today's Arrivals.

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Another Italian naval force today arrived at Valletta, Malta, including the 23,000-ton battleship Giulio Cesare, the 5,000-ton seaplane carrier Guiseppe Miraglia, four destroyers and a number of submarines. The arrivals brought to at least thirty-eight the number of Italian warships known to be in Allied hands, and the naval authorities here waited for word of other arrivals from a score of Mediterranean bases.

At the Eastern end of the Mediterranean another warship, her size undisclosed, put in tonight with the black pennant of surrender flapping from her mast.

Six of the seven battleships Italy was believed to have had are now accounted for. Five are in Allied hands and the Roma was sunk by German planes. The seventh was believed to be either the Impero, scheduled for completion in 1942 but believed by London authorities to be at Trieste or Pola, possibly not yet completed, or the Cavour, torpedoed by the British at Taranto in 1940. The Cavour was later reported to have been refloated, but was regarded by the British as a total loss for war purposes.

The 35,000-ton battleships Italia and Vittorio Veneto and the 24,000-ton battleships Andrea Doria and Dulio, as well as six cruisers, eight destroyers and fourteen submarines arrived at Malta late last week, shortly after the armistice.

A dispatch from Madrid, however, said that one Italian cruiser and four other warships, destroyers and gunboats, had been interned at Port Mahon, in the Balearics, for overstaying the twenty-four-hour leave as provided by international law. Two other Italian destroyers, the dispatch said, left last night left Pollensa, Mallorca, one of the Balearic islands, after landing twenty-five wounded men.

Seven Cruisers Come In.

Seven of Italy's ten known cruisers have joined the Allies, and the seven Italian warships reported to have put in previously at the Balearics, before heading for an Allied port, may have included others.

Meanwhile tonight the Berlin radio said that three Italian torpedo boats had been sunk while attacking a German convoy near the island of Elba. Several other attacking craft were severely damaged Berlin added.

Still unaccounted for were more than half the Italian submarine fleet which was believed to have numbered between fifty and sixty. Some of these, how-

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ever, were understood to have been operating in the Atlantic. Other units of the fleet, including some of the submarines, were believed to be at sea attempting to elude German bombers which sent the 35,000-ton battleship Roma to the bottom with one well-placed bomb as she fled Italy on Friday.

Word from Malta was that Admiral Bagliria, commander of the fleet, went down with the Roma. Swiss dispatches said that seven ships had arrived at the Spanish-owned Balearic Islands, in the western Mediterranean, and that two of the seven had sailed, presumably for Allied ports. On the other hand, the German-controlled Paris radio, in a broadcast picked up at London by the Associated Press, quoted a Madrid dispatch as reporting that two of seven Italian warships at Pollensa had been scuttled.

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of the Allied fleet, said that the Italian ships "are in good order, absolutely first class, especially the battleships and new cruisers."

The situation concerning the merchant fleet was not clear. The Allied authorities had little hope that the gigantic liners Rex and Conte di Savoia as well as other speedy transoceanic passenger ships would reach safe haven. These ships are regularly berthed at Genoa, Italy's principal seaport in the north of Italy, which fell under German control shortly after the announcement of the armistice.

There still are numbers of good freighters and tankers under Italian registry which, in Allied hands, would be valuable in further easing the transportation problem.

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Britain Is Reported Shifting Warships For Drive on Japs

Many Said to Have Been Sent to Aid Mountbatten In Burma Campaign

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Britain was reported today to be transferring many of her heavier naval units to the Far Eastern fleet under Admiral Sir James Somerville for the opening of an Allied drive against the Japanese in Southeast Asia this fall.

Lord Louis Mountbatten's new Southeast Asia Command Forces probably will be strengthened, too, with the transfer of some thousands of Commandos from Britain—perhaps for operations against such outlying points as the Andaman Islands, which the Japanese have been using as a submarine and seaplane base, and against the Nicobar group in the Bay of Bengal.

It is anticipated here that the coming offensive will be on a far greater scale than anything attempted thus far in Southeast Asia and will get under way same time in October when the monsoon season ends.

Burma Road Recapture Is Goal.

In addition to early operations against outlying islands now in Japanese hands, it is believed generally in London that recapture of the Burma Road is one of the immediate goals of the Allies, not only in order to speed supplies to China, but also for political reasons.

Both the United States and Britain are expected to increase air power in that theater. The Arakan campaign which the British undertook last December demonstrated that the key to the reconquest of Burma is naval and air power and that without control of the sea lanes the number of troops which can successfully be maintained in Burma is strictly limited by the extraordinary complexity of land communications.

Three reasons are assigned here for the failure of British Empire forces to expel before now the five divisions which it is estimated the Japanese are employing to hold Burma.

Short Campaign Season.

First, India has occupied a relatively low place on the quota list for supplies; second, the training of her troops previously was directed toward the desert warfare of the west rather than the jungle warfare of the east; third, the campaign season between the monsoons is relatively short.

Now the troops in Lord Mountbatten's new command apparently are high on the priority list for supplies and moreover recent operations have given them experience in jungle warfare. Next time the story should be different.

ALLIED WAR FLEET FREED FOR ACTION AGAINST JAPANESE

Five Battleships at Malta, Other Vessels in Mediterranean Ports.

LONDON, Sept. 13 — (AP) The liquidation of the Italian fleet, which started the war as the world's fifth largest, was all but complete tonight, freeing Allied naval power from the Mediterranean for action in the Pacific against the Japanese.

The doughty old battleship Giulio Cesare steamed into Malta today to join four other surrendered battleships, leaving only one more unaccounted for. The Roma, one of Italy's newest and largest, was sunk by German planes.

One Battleship Missing

The battleship still unreported is believed to be either the Impero, scheduled for completion in 1942 but, according to London authorities, possibly not yet completed and either at Trieste or Pola, or the battleship Cavour. The 23,000-ton Cavour was torpedoed by the British at Taranto in 1940. Later she was reported to have been refloated, but was regarded by the British as a total loss for war purposes.

Into Valletta harbor the 23 000-ton Guilio Cesare led a procession of four destroyers, a seaplane carrier and a number of submarines. They anchored under Malta's guns alongside a fleet ranging from capital ships on down which gave themselves up earlier.

From Spain's Balearic islands in the western Mediterranean came the news that two Italian destroyers put to sea again after landing wounded crewmen, and that other warships, including a cruiser and destroyers and gunboats, had been interned by Spanish authorities after overstaying their 24 hours as provided by international law.

These were in addition to others which were reported to have been scuttled by their crews after reaching the Balearics.

At the other end of the Mediterranean another warship, its size undisclosed, put in with the black pennant of surrender flapping from her mast.

39 Ships Surrender

In all, an least 39 Italian warships were in Allied ports and naval authorities awaited word of other arrivals from a score of Mediterranean bases.

Freed for the forthcoming assault on Japanese sea communications was a powerful fleet including the British battleships Nelson, Rodney, Anson, Howe, Warspite and Valiant.

With these units joining the United States Pacific fleet there was a likelihood that the Japanese clean-up might be launched sooner than had been anticipated. Preparations for this drive are already shaping up under Vic Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's newly-established southeast Asia command.

Through Field Marshal Archibald P. Wavell, viceroy of India, the British have pledged the liberation of Burma among the first of their objectives, and there the first blow is expected to fall.

BADOGLIO ASKED TERMS AT ONCE

Italian Surrender a Month Under Negotiation.

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.),—Negotiations for the Italian armistice were started almost a month before the actual terms were laid down and Italy stepped out of the war, an authoritative account of the secret sessions has disclosed.

The first overtures were made to British officials in two unidentified countries by emissaries of Marshal Badoglio. These envoys said that Italy's plight was desperate and asked for terms, but were told that the only terms were unconditional surrender.

In the middle of August an Italian general traveled to Lisbon, ostensibly on another mission, and there called on Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, British Ambassador to Portugal, to renew his plea. He told the British he had full authority to say for the Badoglio government that when the Allies landed in Italy the Italians would join them. This was reported to the British and American governments, and the Russian and British Dominion governments were duly informed. High officials of Gen. Eisenhower's staff and the American Charge d'Affaires took part in these negotiations.

When the terms were completely drafted the Italian general returned to Italy, but his trip was delayed and the Italian Government, worried, sent another general who brought with him the British Gen. Carton de Wiart, a prisoner of war, as evidence of good faith.

The account added that the armistice itself was signed by the American, Gen. Bedell Smith for the Allies, and by Gen. Castellano for the Italians. Both Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander were present.

The terms, announced by Allied Headquarters in North Africa on Saturday included, in addition to an immediate cessation of fighting, the transfer of the Italian fleet and military aircraft to Allied bases. It also provided that merchant shipping could be requisitioned by the Allies for use in the military program. Furthermore, Italy was obliged to surrender immediately the island of Corsica and all Italian territory for use as operational bases against the Germans. Air and naval bases were to be turned over to the Allies and were to be protected by the Italian armed forces until so taken over.

A military government was to be established over Italian territory wherever necessary and the Italian Government was to take over any administrative tasks or agencies required by the Allied command. Other conditions dealing with questions of a political, economic or financial nature were left open to be settled at a later date.

"There was a curious and unexplained delay after July 25, (when Mussolini was ousted as premier) and the Germans were presented 40 days in which to pour troops into Italy and the Balkans x x x," Lord Strabolgi said.

"The Badoglio government had displayed weakness and indecision and had failed to give a resolute lead to the Italian people.

"Why did we not give them this lead ourselves? If, as soon as we knew of Mussolini's ruin, an appeal had been made direct to the Italian people to join us as Allies in ejecting the Germans, we could have secured control of the whole country.

"Any landing force rushed to the Italian coast would have been received with open arms x x x.

"So confused were our councils that instead of grasping this wonderful opportunity we sent airplanes to bomb Milan and other northern Italian cities and disperse and terrify our friends and potential allies. We created such confusion that 200,000 Italians laid down their arms to the Germans without a fight."

DELAY IN OCCUPYING ITALY IS CRITICISED

Strabolgi Declares Allies Should Have Landed When Duce Was Ousted.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—(AP) Lord Strabolgi, Laborite member of Parliament, asserted tonight that "a curious and unexplained delay" of action by the Allies after Mussolini's fall had lost part of the advantages of the Italian capitulation.

Lord Strabolgi, a naval commander and later an Admiralty war staff member in the last, spoke at a dinner honoring Will Rogers Jr., California congressman who has been visiting England.

He said the Italian lesson made it plain that "we must beat the Germans in speed and resolution, especially in the political field."

ROMER SAYS POLES SEEK SOVIET AMITY

GOEBBELS

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Tadeusz Romer, in his first public statement as Foreign Minister of the Polish Government in Exile, said today that his country desires a "full and equitable understanding with Soviet Russia on a basis of complete loyalty and recognition of mutual rights and mutual independence." Romer, former Ambassador to Russia who was appointed to the cabinet of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk last July, addressed the Polish National Council.

"We do not wish to minimize in any way the position due the Soviet Union in post-war organization of the world," Romer said in the authorized English text of his address. "We look for the peaceful and neighborly co-operation between Poland and Russia in the future."

Suggesting that solution of some problems await the "common victory," he added, however, that on "humanitarian grounds" it would be desirable that as many as possible of the Polish citizens now on Soviet territory be enabled to leave Russia to rejoin their families or work for Poland.

On the question of boundaries of a reconstituted Poland, Romer said:

"There is no reason to attempt to reach a solution of this problem piecemeal or prematurely so long as the common enemy still is in occupation of the greater part of Europe and the whole of Poland and constantly on the lookout for any dissension or difference of opinion in the camp of the United Nations.

"We see no adequate reason why, after the common victory, Poland should make any further sacrifices either in territory or population in addition to those which she has already made and is still making. Such a step would be immoral and repugnant to the ideals for which we are fighting, and for that reason the Polish Government stands firm for the integrity of Polish territory."

MAISKY MISSION ENDS

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.)—An indication that preliminary arrangements had been completed for a British-Russian-American conference appeared today when it was reliably understood that Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, had completed his mission here and would leave England shortly for Moscow.

The Soviet embassy would not confirm a report that Maisky had actually left. During his stay he conferred repeatedly with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the American Ambassador, John G. Winant.

The place of an initial meeting of the Foreign Ministers of all three countries has never been disclosed, but London has been frequently mentioned. President Roosevelt's announcement that he was optimistic about a meeting of himself, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill has been taken here to mean that the Foreign Minister conference would take place as soon as possible to pave the way for the chiefs-of-state session.

British In Vatican City Are Safe, Radio Reports

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Vati-

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can radio still spoke tranquility to the world tonight.

Its latest message, as recorded by the Ministry of Information, reassured British listeners of the safety of relatives and friends in the convent of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin.

Meanwhile the London *Daily Mail* commented that "the danger to the Pontiff is that Hitler will kidnap him under the specious pretext of 'protection.' He may allege that Rome is in danger of becoming a 'front line city.'"

The enemy often puts out false statements intended to elicit such denials as may reveal, expressly or by implication, facts of military value. The claims made below are not confirmed by any Allied authority.

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The German International Information Bureau, in a radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said today that Nazi speedboats had overhauled a large Allied troop carrier and a merchantman and had forced them to put into a German-controlled Italian port.

ITALIANS TOLD TO FIGHT HARD

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—"Hit the Germans and hit them hard," the United Nations radio in Algiers urged the Italians today.

The broadcast declared, "the next few days are decisive. Show yourselves worthy of the aid the United Nations are giving you. Have faith in the future."

NAZIS RESTORE FASCISM

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 14—(AP) The Berlin radio said early today that a Fascist national government had been founded in the name of Benito Mussolini and now was under Mussolini's direct command.

Nazis Hold North Italy.

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Reports from Allied headquarters in North Africa and from neutral quarters, tended to bear out German claims that most of northern Italy now is under Nazi control. The German High Command appealed to Italian soldiers there to join them in fighting against the Allies, promising they would be "well armed and well paid."

Except in Turin, however, where Italian troops aided by civilians still are fighting the Germans, the Nazis are encountering little open resistance in the north, the Swiss reports said. Passive resistance was reported widespread, nevertheless.

Rome itself was reported suffering from a severe food shortage and public transportation there was said to be virtually paralyzed.

NIGHT RAID LULL

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The R. A. F's heavy night bombers and American Flying Fortresses are believed to be awaiting a break in a stretch of bad weather before resuming their long-range campaign against Berlin and other Nazi war centers American heavy bombers have not left their bases since the climax of the eight-day, round-the-clock assault last Thursday, and the R. A. F.'s heavy bombers have made no major raid since the Munich assault of a week ago. Some Wellingtons and Stirlings, however, were reported to have participated in an attack on French channel ports Wednesday night.

An attack by a combined force of American Marauders, R. A. F. Mitchells and Typhoons on French shipyards and airfields Saturday indicated that the Allies were not planning to give the Nazis any prolonged rest.

NAZIS CLAIM TIRANA

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—DNB, official German news agency, said in a broadcast today that German troops had occupied Tirana, the capital of Albania.

RAF Fighters Cross Channel For France

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—While unfavorable weather still held Allied heavy bombers aground, RAF fighters crossed the Channel before dark tonight in the direction of Boulogne and Calais, France.

American heavy bombers have not left their bases since the climax of an eight-day, round-the-clock assault upon the Continent last Thursday, and the RAF's heavy bombers had made no major raid since the Munich assault of a week ago.

Typhoon Bombers Sink 3 Craft

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—In a wave-top attack off Holland, Typhoon bombers today sank two coastal ships and a barge. In addition, the Air Ministry News Service reported, the bombers damaged ten tugs, three barges, a coastwise ship, a dredge and a launch.

UGOSLAV KING PETAR TO VISIT BATTLEFIELD

LONDON, Sept. 13—(AP) Dramatizing Yugoslav plans to take a full-blown part in the United Nations offensive, young King Petar II is expected to fly shortly to Allied headquarters in North Africa and visit the battlefields in Italy.

His appearance in Italy may be the signal for a large scale uprising of the Yugoslav partisan and patriot forces under Gen. Draja Mihailovic and Josip Broz, known to his men as "Tito."

Cairo received reports today that fighting had broken out in Yugoslavia between the Italians and Germans as patriot forces resumed their guerrilla offensive on railways and other Nazi installations.

In parts of Yugoslavia, these reports added, the Italians and partisans joined forces to combat the Germans. Many Croatians were said to have joined in the general attack on the Nazis.

Most of Petar's ministers are ready to embark for Cairo where the Government-in-exile is transferring its headquarters.

The Greek Government's move to Cairo for the same purpose—to be nearer the homeland for the invasion—is considered to have had successful results so far.

Nazis Shift Norwegian Officers

Stockholm, Sept. 13 (AP)—About 1,000 Norwegian army officers rounded up under Hitler's orders recently because of a fear that they might lead the people against the Germans in the event of an Allied invasion, have been transported to a German internment camp at Schocken, Poland, a Norwegian source said today.

Stockholm, Sept. 13 (AP)—The former Chrysler factory in the free port of Copenhagen suffered severe damage when a saboteur's bomb exploded there yesterday, reports from Malmoe said today. Another factory was also said to have been damaged.

As sabotage of factories producing for the Germans proceeded, King Christian was said to continue to resist the Nazi pressure to form a new government. A Free Danish spokesman said the King simply refers the Germans to the old Government which is regarded as "on strike." The powerful Conservative party has refused to take any steps until the Germans release all imprisoned politicians.

Nazis Use Rome Radio.

Berne, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Rome radio is broadcasting German propaganda today, but the gutteral accents of the speakers indicate that the speakers are not Italians. Como on the border finally was occupied by German forces during the night.

Previous dispatches said 32,000 Allied prisoners of war, freed by the Italians, had been waiting in Como to get across the border into Switzerland.

Report Tells of Sicily.

Berne, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Swiss telegraph agency said in a dispatch from the Swiss frontier town of Chiasso today that Benito Mussolini was liberated by German parachutists from his detention place near Palermo, Sicily. The agency's report, which was not confirmed, said Mussolini was taken to Palermo at the time of Premier Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel left Rome.

Milan newspapers failed to arrive at the Swiss frontier, and it was reported that newspaper had been suspended in the northern cities held by Marshal Erwin Rommel. Il Regime Fascista, the newspaper of the former Fascist party secretary, Roberto Farinacci, was said to have resumed, however.

LAVAL'S VICHY REGIME SEEN AS CRUMBLING

Pro-Nazi Officials Said To Vanish In Welter Of Graft And Corruption

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Sept. 13—A welter of graft, political crimes and general corruption among persons high in the pro-Nazi Vichy French regime and other collaborationist circles is shown in the twice-censored French newspapers arriving here daily.

Only the barest outline, however, is able to get into the newspapers, censored both by the Vichy authorities and the Germans, but the details are supplied by reports seeping over the border.

The web of pro-German and pro-Vichy employes—prefects, mayors, local quislings and minor officials—is said to be crumbling under the triple threat of the exposure of their graft, assassination and plain fear that the German domination which has been supporting them was nearing its end.

Number Of Officials Vanish

During the last few days, a number of Vichy officials of all categories and in all parts of France have simply vanished, some with their families, some leaving explanatory notes behind them. But none left forwarding addresses.

Many went to the northern provinces, dispatches from France said, to be nearer the German border.

Others did not leave soon enough and ended in hospitals, cemeteries or jails.

The French press, which reaches Spain by plane, could no longer hide the seriousness of what it called "terrorism."

War On "Terrorism" Demanded

The Fascist, pro-German *Gringoire*, a political weekly owned and edited by Horace de Carbuccia, a Corsican who was involved in numerous political scandals in France before the war, demanded "pitiless repression of the terrorists," particularly those who attack "farms, barns, crops, farmers and agricultural machinery."

Carbuccia had a more-than-academic reason for a campaign of repression as he is said to have received hundreds of threatening letters and was twice attacked recently although he escaped on each occasion.

The Paris anti-Jewish press reported that French Swimming Champion Nakache had been forced to abandon his title because he was Jewish. It added that a pro-German, Melice Francais, active against Nakache, was shot and killed two days later by unknown assaillants.

Book Theft Laid To Senator

The Fascist weekly, *Je Suis Partout*, noted with chagrin that Rightist Senator Donon, of the Loiret Department, who had supported Laval was in police courts recently charged with stealing books from the Orleans library.

Crime news reported in the controlled press included the arrest of a Vichy employe in the Twentieth district of Paris for stealing 2,000,000 francs worth of ration cards, and the jailing of five Vichy officials in Nancy the same day for the organized stealing of stocks of food and clothing addressed to French prisoners of war in Germany.

One anti-Jewish campaign backfired when Pierre Delesse, inspector of the special Paris police organized by the Germans to press the anti-Jewish campaign, was sentenced to thirteen months in jail and 5,000 francs fine in a Paris court for blackmailing a Turkish banker who happened not to be Jewish.

PRO-NAZIS VANISHING

Madrid, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Reports reaching here today from the French border said that many of the Vichy government's pro-German employees were quietly vanishing under fear of assassination and that German domination was nearing an end.

Hundreds departed in recent days, the reports said, with none leaving forwarding addresses. Others who did not leave soon enough after threatening letters were sent to hospitals or cemeteries, the reports said.

French newspapers reaching Spain told of "terrorism" in France.

Italian Embassy in Spain Loyal to Badoglio

Madrid, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—A spokesman for the Italian embassy said here today that the Ambassador and his entire staff remained "under the orders of the House of Savoy and Marshal Badoglio."

He said they had received no communication from either Badoglio or King Victor Emmanuel.

Prisoner Swap Off, No British Arrive

LISBON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The Red Cross ship Atlantis, bearing 555 Italian war prisoners who were scheduled to be exchanged in Lisbon for British prisoners, anchored in the Tagus River here today but did not establish contact with the shore.

British prisoners from Italy have not arrived, due to the present unsettled situation in Italy, and it was reported that the Atlantis might return to North Africa soon without putting the Italian prisoners ashore.

PortugalBars Export of Olives

LISBON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Due to a shortage of olive oil, the Portuguese government prohibited today the exportation of olives.

AMERICAN GUN CREW ENGAGES 13 TANKS

Five Men Hold Off Enemy in First Stage of Invasion

Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY, in Italy, Sept. 13 (AP)—A gun crew composed of a young Texas lieutenant and four enlisted men shot it out with thirteen German tanks on the day that the Fifth Army came ashore in Italy. They probably saved the whole American beach-head from being cut to pieces.

One youngster attacked a tank with a tommy gun. He died trading bullets with a steel monster that he could not hope to hurt.

The first American assault waves had been ashore on the Gulf of Salerno only a few hours before the Germans sent groups of tanks against them. They met only a mile from the beach.

Lieut. John Whitaker, 18 years old, of Fort Worth, Tex., and his men were bringing their gun up the road when the German armor struck. They were five men alone on a road without any other artillery, but they went into action immediately. Lieutenant Whitaker's commanding officer, Capt. Wiley Stem of Waco, Tex., has written the following official dispatch:

"Lieutenant Whitaker and his men, having only one 75-mm. self-propelled mount available for his platoon, engaged thirteen Mark IV special German tanks. * * * All during the engagement they were subjected to near cannon and machine-gun fire and displayed conspicuous and extreme bravery under fire. * * * They destroyed three tanks and materially assisted in the destruction of two others."

With Lieutenant Whitaker were Sgt. Seth Gross of Caldwell, Tex.; Corp. Arthur Lloyd of East Rutherford, N. J.; Pvt. Camello J. Camiti of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Pvt.

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Harry Bodzin of 74 East Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. They held their position and kept the tanks at bay until additional anti-tank weapons had arrived and driven off the German assault an hour later.

By REYNOLDS PACKARD.

(Representing the Combined United Press Distributed by the Associated Press.)

[This dispatch was received a few hours before the Germans announced Mussolini's capture.]

With the United States Fifth Army Somewhere in Italy, Sept. 12.—John Steinbeck, American novelist and war correspondent, arrived in this sector today with the story that Benito Mussolini is presently in the custody of Italian Army officers but dreams and talks of returning to power.

Accompanying a British and American tank force which recently took Ventotene Island, off Naples, Mr. Steinbeck said he missed Mussolini there by less than twelve hours. Mr. Steinbeck added that it seemed certain that the Mussolinis had been living on the nearby island of Ponza since the Fascist regime collapsed and Marshall Badoglio took over.

"I talked with a number of inhabitants of Ponza who were spending some days on Tentotene," Steinbeck said. "They are always going back and forth. They said Mussolini assured them he would return to power in Italy and re-establish the Fascist regime, comparing himself presently with Napoleon during the latter's brief exile on Elba.

"The islanders thought Mussolini acted, or pretended to act, as though his guards—Italian Army officers—were merely giving him protection rather than holding him in custody. According to some of them, Mussolini's gesticulations were more nervous and intense than ever, which they appeared to interpret as symtomatic of a jangled nervous system."

ITALIAN WARSHIPS SUITABLE FOR ASIA

By THOMAS S. TREANOR.

Los Angeles Times Correspondent Representing the combined American Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

Valletta, Malta, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Italian ships surrendered to the Allies are eminently suitable to carry on the war in the Pacific against the Japanese, naval officers here believe. Reports that they were designed only for short dashes about the Mediterranean and are unfit for long cruises have been over-emphasized, British officers declared.

"That is the same old story that used to be passed around about the German fleet," said one officer. "You know how true that was.

"These are good ships. Some of the battleships rate with the best in the world."

The principal complication will be manning the vessels and providing ammunition for them. The caliber of their guns differs from that of British and American vessels and it is not likely that they could have carried away enough ammunition to make them immediately useful.

Unless manufacturing facilities already had been made available in anticipation of just such an emergency, extensive factories will have to be provided for ammunition.

MALTA VISIT AWES WRITER

Island, Under Blitz A Year Ago, Now Shelters Italian And British Fleets

By THOMAS S. TREANOR.

[Los Angeles Times War Correspondent]

Malta, Sept. 13 (AP)—Malta, once the most bombed spot on the earth, for the last two days has sheltered the main Italian fleet plus British battleships and numerous other major naval craft.

Yet not a single bomb has been dropped, although the island is within short bombing range of German bases in Italy.

There has been no more convincing evidence in the Mediterranean war of Germany's waning air strength and the overwhelming air power of the United Nations.

Contrast Noted

To one who visited Malta last summer when a rowboat was taking a risk in Valetta harbor, the contrast is too dramatic to describe.

Almost astounding is the experience of the British and Italian naval forces at Taranto.

In this Italian harbor, only seventy-five miles from Foggia, Germany's greatest air base in southern Italy with its eleven satellite fields, no ship of either nation was struck by a bomb.

The British were able to send in a section of their navy and trade places with the Italian navy without a scratch of bomb damage to either side.

British Vessels Lucky

Other British vessels, which had been patrolling off the Taranto coast, vulnerable to attack by land-based planes, were equally lucky.

Although they expected a concentrated assault at any moment, nothing more dangerous than the dropping of three flares took place.

Officers were certain they would be made the immediate target of a torpedo plane attack. They fired a few rounds of anti-aircraft, driving the flare plane off.

Sailors Look Healthy

On the cruiser Lugi Cadorna, several sailors had their underwear and shorts drying on the rail. There were very few shirts. The Italian sailors apparently are allowed to go bare to the waist at will. They're deeply suntanned and look ruggedly healthy. Perhaps they appear so nonchalant because they are not prisoners of war.

[A broadcast by the United Nations radio in Algiers said no details can be given regarding future use of the Italian fleet, but the "Italian crews are not considered prisoners of war." United States Government monitors recorded the broadcasts.

[James Wellard, Chicago *Times* correspondent representing the combined American press, reported that four high-ranking Italian naval commanders are with the Italian fleet at Malta. He said they are Admiral De Zara, who is now aboard the flagship Duilio; Admiral Romeo Oliva, aboard the cruiser Eugenio Di Savoia; Admiral Accroetti, aboard the battleship Vittorio Veneto, and Admiral Biancheri, aboard the cruiser Duca Degli Abruzzi.]

No Attempt At Secrecy

There is no attempt at military secrecy. Each vessel has its name embossed in large metal letters on either side of the stern.

We inspected the battleships Andrea Doria and Duilio in detail. Both appeared in perfect condition, clean as a whistle. They carried an astonishing number of anti-aircraft guns, the heavy ones protected in turrets and the lighter ones on the deck behind shields.

Armament Described

They mounted five heavy guns fore and five heavy guns aft and had batteries of three medium guns amidships.

The two vessels, apparently sister ships, had wonderfully sleek profiles with long horizontal lines.

The crews hung nonchalantly over the rails as we passed. One sailor was taking a shower on the open deck. The crew members aboard the destroyer Alfredo Oriani volunteered a description of the German air attack on the Roma.

Lasted 3 Hours

They said it lasted off and on for about three hours, between 2.30 and 5.30 P. M., Thursday.

"Planes came over in threes and fours and seemed to fire their bombs from guns," said an officer who spoke excellent English. "In any case we could see smoke and a flash as they launched their bombs."

He said he was unable to see the hits on the Roma and did not see any planes shot down.

We asked him how he happened to speak such excellent English and he answered:

"It was my grandmother that was Scottish."

REPORTER IS WOUNDED

Time Magazine Correspondent Shot in Salerno Attack

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 13 (AP)—A dispatch from the American Fifth Army, attacking in the Salerno area, reported today that Jack Belden, Time Magazine correspondent, had been wounded twice in the leg during the troop landings.

Mr. Belden was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1910. He graduated from Colgate University in 1932.

Also injured in the initial fighting in Italy was a British newsreel cameraman, who had all the fingers of one hand blown off. No other details were given.

Mr. Belden went to China immediately after graduating from Colgate, and became a war correspondent while there, covering many campaigns.

Allies Reported Coordinating Yugoslav Guerrilla Activities

McGAFFIN

Send Officers To Headquarters Of Mihailovic—Croatians Begin To Fight Germans, Cairo Hears

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Sept. 13 —Allied senior officers are serving at the headquarters of both Gen. Draja Mihailovic and Josip Broz to coordinate Yugoslav guerrilla activities with Allied strategic plans, a Yugoslav report said today.

Advices from the Balkan nation told of a series of confused battles between Italians and Germans, with some Croats fighting on each side.

Partisan groups composed of both Serbs and Croats were declared holding large mountainous areas in Bosnia and Dalmatia, including the strategic heights overlooking the important city of Banja Luka.

Positions Consolidated

The Partisans have consolidated their positions so well, it was reported, that some of the railways they destroyed when the Axis held them have been repaired and are being used by the guerrilla groups. Telephone service also is working in sections of the liberated territory.

In parts of the country the Italian troops and Partisans were reported to have joined forces to combat the Germans. At the important rail junctions of Karlovac and Ogulin, on the railway from Zagreb to the coast, Italians with their new Partisan allies are resisting attacks by the German and Croat Ustasha troops.

Croats Quit Nazis

There were reports here that many Croatians had lost their enthusiasm for the Germans, with 500 of them deserting the Croat army and joining the Partisans during the past week. Three hundred from the Banja Luka garrison were said to have come over to the Partisans recently with their full equipment.

German forces were reported making for the Adriatic coast from Trieste to Montenegro. In central Serbia there have been a series of minor engagements between Mihailovic's forces and the Bulgarian and German armies, and one hundred enemy soldiers were reported to have been killed in these operations.

"Tito" Heads Guerrillas

The Partisan commander, Broz, is the Montenegrin insurgent popularly known as "Tito."

Reports here indicated that the Germans anticipated the Italian surrender by several days. On September 2, six days before, German planes reportedly bombed the military barracks at Knin, then still held by the Italians. The Italians evacuated the town, and the Germans took it over with the assistance of Serb Quisling formations.

Offensive Hits Peak

The guerrilla offensive against the railways—now more vital than ever to the Germans—reached a peak in Italian-occupied Slovenia, where the Partisans carried out twenty-six operations against rail lines. It was reported that each operation held up traffic an average of twenty-two hours.

These operations were said to have occurred on the Trieste-to-Ljubljana line, the Ljubljana-to-Zagreb line, the Ljubljana-to-Karlovac line and the Ljubljana-to-Kocevje line. The enemy was reported to have lost 243 men killed and numerous wounded.

Partisans in Dalmatia have occupied small sections of the coast and some islands, and it was reported that they were sending out raiding parties in small fighting boats.

2 ITALIAN PLANES FLEE TO SAFETY

Crews Report Nazis Placed Guards Over All Aircraft.

CAIRO, Sept. 13—(AP) The captain of one of two Italian seaplanes that landed at Middle East air bases today told R.A.F. authorities that the Germans had placed guards on most Italian aircraft immediately after learning of the armistice with the Allies.

Stepping from his plane at an Allied base on the island of Cyprus, this officer, wearing the resplendent dress uniform of the Regia Aeronautica, was taken immediately to Middle East headquarters there. He said that he and his crew had succeeded in dodging the guard.

Both planes, devoid of Fascist markings, bore the Italian national colors.

The captain of the second plane which landed in Egypt told an R. A.F. officer that "relations between the Italian air crews and ground staffs and their German counterparts have been unbearable for a long time. There was open friction and often blows. Orders from senior officers were often disobeyed by juniors of the opposite nationality."

"We were sick of it all," the Italian continued. "The best food was stolen by the Germans. And then we received the invitation of the Allies to fly to their bases. I can not tell you how we heard them, but I immediately made my decision and laid my plans. We took off yesterday morning. I am happy to be away from the Germans with my crew."

R.A.F. officers said the rest of the crew agreed with broad smiles.

"Another thing made me happy, too," the Italian captain added, "—your beer."

Nazi Targets In Greece Next, Greek Airmen Told

Cairo, Sept. 13 (AP)—M. P. Woulgaris, Minister of Aviation in the Greek Government in Exile, told the Greek Air Force today in an order of the day that "the hour of your most intense action has sounded."

"We are convinced your next objectives will be bases and airdromes of Greece still infested by our enemies," he said.

Two Italian Planes Arrive.

Cairo, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Two Italian aircraft that escaped the Germans have landed intact in the Middle East, it was announced officially today.

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DODECANESE LANDING REPORTED IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, Sept. 13—(AP) A report that Allied forces had made several landings on the Dodecanese island of Rhodes, between Crete and the Turkish mainland, circulated today in marine circles of Izmir. Allied authorities said they had no confirmation.

(Rhodes airdromes were attacked by U. S. Liberators of the Middle East command Sunday without opposition, it was announced in Cairo.)

Italian authorities said they had been unable for three days to establish contact with any of their posts on the Dodecanese islands.

FLOODED WITH GIFTS

ISTANBUL, Sept. 13.—(AP) Since the surrender of Italy, Rumanian newspapers have printed small notices asking the public to refrain from sending more gifts to American fliers captured after the Liberator raid Aug. 1 on the Ploesti oil fields. The notices said the prisoners had already received more gifts than they could use.

Nazis Fight for Dodecanese.

Ankara, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Reports from Turkish towns on the Ægean coast today said German-Italian friction had grown into general fighting throughout the Dodecanese as the Nazis tried desperately to win control of the islands.

Apparently the fighting was flaring separately on each of the islands, where a mixed Italian-German garrison is stationed, without any general campaign on the part of the contestants.

A report said the Italians on one small island were loudly bewailing the fact that Allied forces had not arrived to take over. They were said to be complaining bitterly about the possibility of having to submit to the Germans.

Advices reaching Istanbul said German and Italian troops on Rhodes and in the Greek capital of Athens fought bitterly for three days after the Italian surrender. An informed neutral source said the Italians on Rhodes gave in Saturday.

[Berlin announced Saturday that German forces had won control there.]

A reported evacuation of German civilians from the island of Samos off the west coast of Turkey, indicated, however, that the Italians were having some successes in warding off the Germans. Italian troops there are believed to outnumber the Nazis at least three to one.

TO RETURN HOME

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 13—(AP) American Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt will leave tonight for Washington for general consultations with the State department which probably will last three or four weeks, an embassy spokesman said today.

Japanese Troops In Burma Bombed

New Delhi, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Hurricane fighters attacked Japanese troops at Sinoh yesterday in a sweep over the Mayu Peninsula of Burma and inflicted casualties, an Allied communique said today. At the same time R. A. F. Beaufighters attacked rail and road communications between Pyinmana and Myingyan. At least nine enemy supply boats were sunk by other Beaufighters patrolling Ramree Island and the Kaladan River areas.

JAP-MONGOL CLASH

Chungking, Sept. 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Brisk clashes between Japanese forces and the troops of Outer Mongolia, which is under Russian protection, were reported today by the Chinese Central News Agency. The scene of the fighting was given as the boundary of Inner and Outer Mongolia, north of Pailingmiao, which is 300 miles northwest of Peiping.

The report, dated "Somewhere in West Suiyuan," was said to be based upon "reliable information." It listed Kailinho as a scene of clashes but did not say how they developed.

The report also said that the Japanese recruited some 20,000 laborers to build three defense lines near Pailingmiao.

Chiang Elected President Of China, Succeeds Lin Sen

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Generalissimo Urges Leniency Toward Communists. Hopes They Stop "Creating Trouble"

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Sept. 13—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was elected President of China today to succeed the late Dr. Lin Sen and he asked the Chinese Communists for full cooperation in the interests of the nation's war effort.

Elected President at a meeting of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, the generalissimo, under a revision of the national government's organic law adopted Saturday, became, as President, commander in chief of China's land, air and naval forces.

The Central Executive Committee also confirmed Chiang in his post as President of the Executive Yuan, or Premier, and decided that the heads of four other Yuans (councils) should continue in office.

Declaring that the Chinese Communist problem should be solved by political means, Chiang said in a statement to the Central Executive Committee:

"If you share my view, we should maintain the policy of leniency and forbearance which we have consistently pursued in dealing in our domestic affairs, with the expectation that the Chinese Communist party will be moved by our sincerity and magnanimity, no matter in what ways they may slander us or in what manner they try to create trouble."

He said that despite provocations the Central Executive Committee should abide by its manifesto of November, 1942, which advocated overlooking the past record of those who mended their ways.

Chiang said he hoped the Communists would redeem their pledge of 1937 to give up the Communist movement, dissolve the organization and disband the Red army by incorporating it into the national army.

He said he hoped also the Communists would abandon their policy of forcefully occupying national territory and "give up their past tactics of assaulting national government troops in various sectors, thus obstructing prosecution of the war."

TOWN ABANDONED AS ENEMY FLEES TOWARD LAE BASE

MEDANIEL

Valuable War Equipment Left Behind At New Guinea Port.

VICTORS PRESS PURSUIT

MacArthur's Troops Chase Foe Along Narrow Jungle Trail.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Sept. 14—(AP) A fast disintegrating Japanese army has abandoned Salamaua, New Guinea, leaving behind valuable war equipment to Australians hotly pursuing them northward into the mountains, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The air and sea anchorage base is the first place of pre-war importance to be retaken from the enemy in the southwest Pacific.

Salamaua was overrun Sunday, a day after Australians of a pioneer unit swam the rain-swollen Francisco river and occupied the big airdrome two miles southwest of the town.

Japs Abandon Town

A large Australian force moved cautiously into the town's harbor section built on an isthmus connecting the mainland with Cape Parsee in the Huon gulf. The caution was unnecessary. The Japanese who had survived Allied bombings which flattened Salamaua during a campaign of seven and a half months had fled to ridges northwest of the town, beginning a flight toward Lae.

Salamaua, occupied by the Japanese shortly after they overran Lae Jan. 25, 1942, affords the Allies a sea and air base on the left flank of vital enemy bases on New Britain.

Eighteen miles above Salamaua, the pincers on Lae was tightened, aided by air blows.

Allied bombers, making a round-trip flight of more than 2,000 miles, heavily bombed the waterfront and barracks at Makassar, Dutch Celebes.

Many Fires Touched Off

In a night attack, Liberators dropped 27 tons of explosives and incendiaries. Fires raged among buildings and warehouses near the Juliana and Wilhelmina wharves, in an oil storage tank area and in the center of military barracks as well as at the Mandai airdrome. One Liberator failed to return.

Below Salamaua, Japanese divebombers attacked the harbor of Allied-held Morobe, New Guinea, but today's communique said the raiders caused only minor damage.

Japs Leave Equipment Behind

The Japanese abandoned Salamaua, leaving behind much equipment as they fled north. Only one good trail leads from the captured base toward Lae.

But even should they succeed in reaching Lae, their fate apparently is sealed because the entire area from Salamaua to Lae is tightly encircled.

"We have captured Salamaua," the communique said.

"Our southern forces are in close pursuit of remnants of the enemy's disintegrating troops.

"Our northeastern and western forces (at Lae) are gradually increasing their pressure. Our heavy bombers in direct support attacked enemy defense installations with 49 tons of explosives, causing extensive damage at Emerys and Diddymans. A bridge on the main valley road was destroyed and several gun batteries silenced."

In the Solomons, American bombers started fires and explosions in a new raid on the isolated Japanese air base of Vila, Kolombangara.

Village of Salamaua Captured; Encircled Foe Flees Toward Lae

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 14 (Tuesday).—The Allies have captured Salamaua, New Guinea, two miles above the newly won airdrome, General Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Salamaua, on an isthmus joined to a cape extending into the Huon Gulf, has a usable sea anchorage in Samoa Harbor. Eighteen miles above Salamaua, the pincers on Lae was tightened, aided by air blows.

"We have captured Salamaua," the communique said. "Our southern forces are in close pursuit of remnants of the enemy's disintegrating troops.

"Our northeastern and western forces (at Lae) are gradually increasing their pressure. Our heavy bombers in direct support attacked enemy defense installations with forty-nine tons of explosives, causing extensive damage at Emery's and Diddyman's (plantations). A bridge on the main valley road was destroyed and several gun batteries were silenced."

Allied bombers, making a round-trip flight of more than 2,000 miles, heavily bombed the waterfront and barracks at Macassar, Dutch Celebes. In a night attack Liberators dropped twenty-seven tons of explosives and incendiaries. Fires raged among buildings and warehouses near the Juliana and Wilhelmina Wharves, in an oil-storage tank area and in the center of military barracks as well as at the Mandai airdrome. One Liberator failed to return.

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In the Solomons, American bombers started fires and explosions in a new raid on the isolated Japanese air base of Vila, Kolombangara.

The pattern followed by the Allies thus far in their reconquest of New Guinea was disclosed to newsmen today by General Sir Thomas Blamey.

The Allied Command's strategy has been to weaken the Lae Garrison to a point where it cannot hope to fight its way free of the trap which was set by the Australian and American drive to Salamaua and sprung by amphibious landings east of Lae and airborne landings west of the base on Sept. 4 and 5.

Failure of the Japanese to offer serious resistance to the amphibious operation and to stop the advance of Australians and Americans closing in from two directions seems a clear demonstration of the success of the strategy.

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

FLIERS HONORED FOR PACIFIC FEATS

Jackson Heights Lieutenant Among Those Decorated by General Kenney

HEROIC DEEDS ARE CITED

One Army Bomber Fought Battle With Japanese All Alone —New Yorkers on Lists

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, Sept. 8 (Delayed) (AP)—Award of the Air Medal to a group of officers and enlisted men of the Fifth Air Force was announced today by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, Commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Those decorated included:

Second Lieut. Charles A. Tedeschi of Jackson Heights, L. I., for meritorious achievement while participating in twenty-five operational flight missions in the Southwest Pacific area. In the course of these operations, strafing and bombing attacks were made from dangerously low altitudes, destroying and damaging enemy installations and equipment.

General Kenney also awarded the Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to a group of fliers.

Their decorations were for participating in a bombing attack on a Japanese convoy in the Bismarck Sea last March. The rest of the formation of heavy bombers missed the rendezvous and the lone bomber made the attack although

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the lower turret gun was not functioning, and although it was known Japanese planes were in the vicinity.

U. S. Units in Solomons Blast 30 Enemy Barges

But Blockade Fails to Balk Foe in Some Areas

UNITED STATES HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Sept. 13 (AP).—The Japanese still are able to get some supplies through to their garrisons on Kolombangara and Vella Lavella Islands under cover of night despite a tight American blockade, a Navy spokesman said today.

However, the spokesman said, the blockade maintained by American planes and motor torpedo boats is withholding a considerable amount of badly needed material from the enemy on the remaining Japanese holdings in the Solomons, which include Arundel Island, south of Kolambangara.

American units destroyed or damaged thirty enemy barges in the last week—an accomplishment which brought congratulations and this message from Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey jr., commander of United States South Pacific Forces: "The air and surface war against Jap barges is warming the seat of the enemy's pants. Burn 'em up."

SOLDIERS DECORATED

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, Aug. 31 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Award of the air medal to a group of officers and enlisted men of the United States Fifth Air Force was announced today by Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Those decorated included Second Lieut. Charles A. Tedeschi of 35-36 76th street, Jackson Heights, Queens.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—A Soldier's Medal has been awarded Pfc. Arthur C. Steanres, North Bergen, N. J., who, with another man, risked his life to recover the body of an American from a river on August 21, 1942.

Sergt. Edo V. Van Winkle of 3 Brook Farm, Suffern, N. Y., a former life guard at Crestwood Lake, Allendale, N. J., was also awarded a Soldier's Medal for rescuing a soldier from the same river on November 10, 1942.

PREMIER'S WIDOW AUSTRALIAN M. P.

Melbourne, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The widow of Joseph Lyons, former Prime Minister of Australia, today became the first woman Representative in the history of the Commonwealth's Parliament.

Dame Enid Lyons was elected to the House of Representatives as a member of the United Australian party, the faction formed by her husband after breaking away from the Labor party.

Dorothy Tangney was chosen in the recent elections as the first woman Senator representing Prime Minister John Curtin's Labor party.

FIRST LADY ... P

Brisbane, Australia, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—A realization of the sacrifices young men are forced to make on account of war stands out first in the mind of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt after a nine-day visit to American soldiers in Australia, the President's wife said in an interview today.

"What those years mean to a young life, what that period means to the millions of boys who gave up school careers and other pursuits I cannot forget," she said. "It is the thing which impressed me most in visiting our boys out here."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had spent a comparatively light day today, traveling only 500 miles by airplane, appearing at two Red Cross clubs, two receptions and one hospital, and making only four speeches.

Ban on Waikiki Beach Eased

HONOLULU, Sept. 13 (AP).—The recreational district of Waikiki Beach, closed to Army and Navy personnel since Sept. 8 in a move to control dengue fever, was reopened today for military personnel stationed on the Island of Oahu. Personnel from other islands still are barred from the area. Health authorities reported there had been 217 civilian cases of dengue fever since a recent outbreak.

ARGENTINE EDITOR HELD

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13—(AP) Jose Agusti, publisher of the pro-Allied newspaper Noticias Graficas which was suspended indefinitely last week for its comment on Secretary Hull's rejection of Argentina's request for Lend-Lease aid from the United States, was taken into police custody today.

Police said he would be held for action by the Federal executive department, which indicated prosecution was likely.

The comment which caused the newspaper's suspension was this: "With or without purpose, with full knowledge or not, the Argentine government (of Gen. Pedro Ramirez) has not followed the feelings and hopes of the country in the matter of international policy."

Secretary Hull refused Argentina's request on the grounds that Argentina was not doing her share in the protection of the Americas and had not kept promises to break off relations with the Axis.

Buenos Aires Embassy Ponders: Duce or King?

Italian Officials Undecided on Allegiance

BUENOS AIRES Sept. 13 (AP).—The Italian Embassy in Buenos Aires appeared uncertain today as to which Italian authorities it now represents.

"Call back in five minutes," the embassy's secretary replied when asked about the embassy's allegiance in view of the Nazi announcement of Benito Mussolini's "liberation."

Called a second time, the secretary said he was unable to make a statement.

The Italian-language daily "Mattino d'Italia," which had proclaimed allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel after Mussolini's overthrow, plumped for Fascism again.

Canadian Strikers Vote Return

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Sept. 13 (AP)—More than 500 freight handlers at the docks in Port Arthur and Fort William, who had been on strike since Thursday, voted today to return to work immediately pending a Labor Board decision on their demand for increased wages. A union statement said that unless the board returns a decision by Wednesday, or if an adverse decision is returned, the men would meet again Wednesday night to consider further action.

Japanese Report New U. S. Raid

On Kuriles

Two Transports Set Afire by 18 Planes, Broadcast Admits

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Japanese Domei Agency said in a broadcast today that 18 American bombers attacked Japanese installations in the Northern Kurile Islands yesterday. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Kuriles stretch northward from Japan and include the principal North Pacific naval base at Paramushiro.

Domei admitted that two Japanese transports were set afire, but said damage to land installations was "extremely light." Land batteries and Army and Navy airmen shot down many American planes, the broadcast said, adding that Japanese losses consisted of one plane.

A subsequent Domei English-language broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission claimed that eight and probably nine American planes were shot down in the attack, which the dispatch said occurred early yesterday.

The Japanese indicated that 12 of the United States planes were B-25 Mitchell medium bombers.

Bulgar Premier Named

New York, Sept. 13 (AP)—Dobri Bojilov, former Minister of Finance, has been appointed Premier of Bulgaria to fill the vacancy created when Bogdan Philov was elected to the regency, the Hungarian telegraph agency reported today in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors.

"Serious Clashes" In Rome Are Reported By Germans

Nazis Blame "Irresponsible Criminal Element." Martial Law Imposed On South Italy

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 13—Widespread fighting between Italians and Germans in Italy was reported in radio broadcasts today and a Nazi proclamation from Rome said "serious clashes have taken place within the city."

The Nazi-operated Rome radio, in a broadcast reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said the fights in Rome were between German troops and "irresponsible criminal elements," and appealed to the people to "resume your occupations with discipline."

Count Calvi In Command

"Italian authorities under the orders of the commandant of Rome, General Count Carlo Calvi di Bergolo, are to see under their responsibility that all arms are surrendered at once," declared the proclamation. "The people of Rome are requested to support Count Calvi in the discharge of his task to prevent further shedding of blood and to ensure both the restoring of order in the city and the food suply.

"Saboteurs and franc-tireurs (guerrillas) will be rigorously dealt with according to martial law. Whoever is found in possession of arms at midnight, September 15, will be court-martialed." Count Calvi is the son-in-law of King Vittorio Emanuele III.

Reign Of Terror In South

The proclamation followed by a day the institution of a "reign of terror" ordered by a Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring who, as commander in chief in the south, proclaimed "German martial law" and laid down a ten-point decree which listed penalties up to execution for uncooperative Italians.

Text of the decree, as recorded by United States Government monitors:

"1. Italian territory under my jurisdiction is declared a zone of war in which German martial law is valid.

"2. All crimes committed against the German armed forces will be tried in accordance with German martial law.

"3. Strikes are forbidden and will be dealt with by war tribunal.

"4. Organizers of strikes, saboteurs and franc-tireurs (guerrillas) will be summarily tried and shot.

To Maintain Discipline

"5. I am determined to maintain calm and discipline and to support the competent Italian authorities with all available means to ensure the food supply of the population.

"6. Italian workers who place themselves voluntarily at the disposal of the German services will be treated according to German principles and paid according to German rates.

"7. Administrative ministers and judicial authorities are to carry on their duty.

"8. Train and postal services and communications will be restarted immediately.

"9. Private correspondence is forbidden until further orders. Telephone conversations, which must be cut down to the minimum, will be severely censored.

"10. Italian authorities and civil organizations are responsible to me for public order. They will fulfill their duty only if they prevent any sabotage or resistance to Germans and if they collaborate in an exemplary manner with the German services."

3 More Germans Reported Killed For "Defeatism"

New York, Sept. 13 (AP)—The German News Agency, DNB, said today that three more Germans had been executed for "defeatism."

The broadcast, heard by United States Government monitors, reported that one of those executed, a 45-year-old waiter, was accused of trying to "undermine the morale of the home front by making extraordinarily disruptive statements in inns and expressing defeatist views to customers." The other two men were 60 years old.

German-Italian Fight At Durazzo Reported

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Violent fighting is taking place between Italians and Germans in the Albanian port of Durazzo, across the Adriatic from Brindisi, and all Italian naval units in the vicinity have been scuttled, a London broadcast said today. The report was recorded by CBS.

DODECANESE ISLES BECOME CENTER OF NEW BATTLE ZONE

Rhodes Bombed by U. S. Planes Is Capital of Aegean Group.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The island of Rhodes, bombed by American planes over the week-end in a continuation of a softening-up campaign begun by the British last week, is the capital of the Dodecanese group in the Aegean sea.

Geographically close to Turkey—some of the islands lie just a mile or two off the Turkish coast—the Dodecanese are overwhelmingly Greek in population and tradition.

They were captured by Italy in 1942 and ceded to Greece by a 1919 treaty later denounced in 1922.

Greeks Demand Islands

Since last week's Italian capitulation, the Greek government-in-exile has demanded the return of the group.

Those are the bare facts which make the islands a center of contention.

Ceded to the Allies by the terms of the armistice between the Allies and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the islands seemed in reality open to whatever power got there first in sufficient force to hold them. At present, the Germans appear to have over-powered their former Italian allies.

Although their ancient name means 12, there are now 13 principal islands in the Dodecanese or southern Sporades group, the Na-

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tional Geographic society said. Most of them lie within visible distance of the shore of Asia Minor, while satellite islets, reaching southwestward from the main island of Carpathos, extend to within 30 miles of Crete.

Rhodes Is Largest

Rhodes, southeastern anchor of the Archipelago, is the largest and best known. It contains many monuments to the medieval knights of St. John while the capital city at Rhodes has been modernized under Italian rule.

No trace remains of the Colossus of Rhodes, a statue of the sun god which towered 100 feet high at the entrance to the harbor and was one of the seven wonders of the world. It was levelled by an earthquake in 224 B. C.

The Fascists made Rhodes and the much smaller island of Leros, near the opposite end of the group, into military strongholds. The modern naval base on the Bay of Lekki and other naval installations on Leros have been frequent targets for the R.A.F.

Other islands that claim distinction are: Patmos, isle of banishment of St. John the Evangelist; Cos, birthplace of Hipprocrates; Symi and Stampalia, famous for their sponges; Kasos, butter; Kalymnos, honey. All are rich agriculturally, producing excellent grapes, melons, oranges, lemons, figs, olives, grains, tobacco and other market produce.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

The first crucial fight of the battle of Italy is taking place at the Salerno bridgehead south of Naples where American troops with some British contingents are threatening to cut off all southern Italy from the Nazis at one stroke.

German recognition of that threat is obvious in the forces being massed to check General Clark's efforts to expand his positions inshore.

At the town of Salerno itself 5th Army troops are not only astride the main rail lines running southward down the Italian boot to both the toe and heel provinces. They have set foot on the first of the several lesser rail connections which thread the mountainous central spine of the Italian peninsula to join the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic coasts.

At Salerno Allied forces are less than 80 miles airline from the Adriatic coast. The British 8th army's right wing, already north of Brindisi, is moving swiftly up that coast, presumably to form a junction with the American 5th army and establish a short line across the peninsula from the vicinity of Naples to some point on the Adriatic. Once this is done, Allied-seized air bases in southern Italy will become a deadly menace to the Nazi war industries in Rumania, Austria, Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia not now reachable from Britain.

This seems now to be the immediate Allied objective. A trans-peninsula line from a point north of Naples on the Tyrrhenian coast to the Adriatic would be the shortest and would afford good coverage for the vital airfields along the lower Adriatic coast already falling into British hands. But Allied plans may not call for a front that far north.

In any event, the campaign does not suggest any Allied purpose of attempting to occupy all Italy. Its objectives are more likely to prove the seizure only of the southern portion of the boot in order to bring up closer the air attack against Germany and her Balkan satellites and, as diversionary measure, to force withdrawal of Nazi troops from Russia.

There are clear indications that some such transfers already have been made. German air power is being withdrawn in greater strength also either from Russia or from the German industrial home front to meet the menace in Italy. To that extent the Italian invasion is already exercising a strong influence on military developments in Russia at a crucial moment.

It is the outcome of the fighting about the Salerno bridgehead, however, that will probably determine just how far north the Allied line ultimately will be drawn from coast to coast in Italy. An early breakthrough by Gen. Clark's men northeastward on that front could still trap considerable Nazi forces retreating from southern Italy before the advancing British.

Nazi occupation of Rome indicates that they hope to use the numerous good Italian air fields in that vicinity to check or limit the Allied air attacks from southern Italy on Rumanian oil wells and installations or war factory targets elsewhere in the Balkans, in Austria or in southeastern Germany. The clear air superiority the Allies have already demonstrated in the Italian campaign, however, makes that a dubious reliance for Berlin.

Army Planes Hammer Kuriles Fourth Time

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP)—Japan's homeground has again felt the blast of American bombs, with the fourth raid on the Paramushiro islands area at the north end of the island chain which makes up Nippon.

The navy reported that heavy and medium army bombers battered enemy shipping and ground installations September 13 (Paramushiro time), fighting meanwhile an air battle with upwards of twenty-five enemy fighter planes and ploughing through heavy anti-aircraft fire.

10 Or More Japs Downed

When the fifty-minute engagement was over ten enemy fighters, and probably three more, had been shot down.

Four United States planes, the navy said, "are known to have been lost due to enemy action, and six others failed to return."

This latter reference to failure to return suggested they had been lost on a long road home, perhaps to Attu Island in the Aleutians, 720 miles east.

In addition to "numerous hits" on ground installations, the navy said, a transport was fired and left in a sinking condition, another transport damaged and hits scored on three cargo vessels, one of which blew up.

Indicating that at least part of the attack was at low level despite the anti-aircraft fire, the communique reported that numerous small craft were strafed by the United States planes.

Nazi Who Sank Ark Royal Rescued After U-Boat Sinks

U. S. Navy Plane Destroys Raider in South Atlantic Battle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — (AP) One of the most famous of Germany's U-boat commanders is now a prisoner of the U. S. Navy, plucked from the waters of the south Atlantic after he lost a duel with an American patrol plane.

He is Kapitainleutenant Freidrich Guggenberger who, the Navy said in an announcement telling of his capture, is the man decorated by the Nazis for the sinking of the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal in the Mediterranean in November, 1941.

Six Others Rescued

The submarine-plane duel which preceded Guggenberger's capture occurred off the coast of Brazil at a time not specified by the Navy. The Nazi skipper was one of seven men picked up by a surface craft from a life raft which the plane dropped after the battle.

The Navy's account of the battle was in line with recent stories from the sea fronts that the now diminishing numbers of German undersea raiders encountered are displaying a tendency to stand and fight when located by aircraft.

Guggenberger's command, the Navy said, was a "new German submarine heavily armed with anti-aircraft guns" and when the Navy's Martin Mariner patrol plane headed in for her bombing run over the U-boat the Nazi vessel sprayed a stream of fire into the air, including tracer shells.

This heavy fire, however, did not deter the Navy plane from swooping down to a level only 50 feet over the turning, darting U-boat and letting go a salvo of bombs which hit the deck and straddled the boat to port and starboard.

U-boat Blasted

The blast lifted the U-boat from the sea and when the plane circled back her crew saw only boiling, discolored water and 15 to 20 men swimming on the surface. The plane dropped a life raft and another plane came up to patrol over the area until the arrival of a seaplane tender. The tender, the Navy [illegible] four [illegible] the raft when [illegible] including the U-boat's commander.

A keen-eyed aviation radioman William S. Stotts of Boise, Idaho, spotted the submarine, a tiny dark object on calm waters more than 12 miles away. Stotts reported to the pilot, Lt. (J.G.) Roy S. Whitcomb of Long Beach, Calif., and the second pilot, Donald T. Ward of Cincinnati.

The Navy's announcement gave no clue, to the rank of the other six survivors of the submarine. "Kapitanleutenant" in the German navy is a senior lieutenant who commands a ship.

Iran To Be Member Of United Nations

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull announced today that Iran will be received formally into the ranks of the United Nations tomorrow, when Iranian Minister Mohammed Shayesteh calls at the State Department to affix his signature to the United Nations Declaration of January 1, 1942.

Iran is the thirty-third country to join the United Nations group. Its declaration of war against Germany and intention to adhere to the United Nations declaration were announced last week.

CONGRESS RETURNS TO ITS WORK TODAY

Bond Sales Top 2-Million Mark As Treasury Pushes Loan Drive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — (AP) Bond sales in the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan aggregated $2,369,000,000 at the end of the fifth day of the drive, the Treasury announced tonight. This was an increase of more than $500,000,000 since the Saturday noon tabulation.

Asserting that the first and second war loans, in December and April "are beginning to pay dividends," Secretary Morgenthau urged renewed support of the campaign "to back the attack and to supply our armed forces with the best and most fighting equipment as we come to grips with Hitler's forces."

The department said the secretary would make another radio report on progress of the drive at 9:30 p. m. Wednesday over the Blue Network. He will speak from the Army's mammoth bond show in Washington.

BOND SALES INCREASED BY ITALY'S SURRENDER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — (AP) The Treasury reported tonight that the surrender of Italy brought a "tremendous spurt" in war bond purchases by Americans of Italian descent.

"From the large centers of Italian-American population to the small, the story is the same," the Treasury statement said. "The Italians are welcoming the opportunity to declare themselves on the side of the United Nations and to support the war, and shorten it if possible, by the one means in their power — the power of their dollars."

Announcement of the capitulation was made on the eve of the $15,000,000,000 third war loan, now in its second week.

Quick Showdown on Father Draft, Manpower Needs Sought by Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — (AP) A quick showdown on the Army's manpower needs was urged by legislative leaders tonight on the eve of the reconvening of Congress after its longest holiday in four years.

With the drafting of fathers shaping up as one of the hottest issues of the impending session, Senate Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky urged that Army and Navy chieftains be called to tell "what they need, how much they need and why they need it."

His proposal was backed up by Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) and, in part, by House Minority Leader Martin of Massachusetts, who advocated congressional review of the entire manpower problem to "see just what we have and what we need."

"I don't think the public would object to the induction of fathers [illegible]ed for them was proven," said Rep. Martin.

Rep. Kilday (D.-Tex.) asserted that the manpower review ought to take up the question of the Army's size to determine whether its demands for men "are reasonable and necessary." Rep. Kilday, however, expressed reluctance to put a congressional ceiling on the strength of the armed forces because it might affect the Army's strategy.

Deadline Near

With the deadline for the drafting of fathers only three weeks away, Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) already has served notice that he will press for immediate action to postpone their induction until Jan. 1.

Senator Barkley, however, expressed hope of obtaining an agreement with Senator Wheeler to put off consideration of the bill until Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. fleet, have had an opportunity to explain the services' reason for taking fathers.

Senator Barkley said there had been so many "contradictory statements" and such "confusion in orders" about manpower that he believed the nation would welcome an explanation from the military and naval chiefs.

"If I had to vote on the Wheeler bill today," he said, 'I wouldn't know whether to vote for it or against it. I have no desire to break up homes, but the Army's needs must be considered."

While the draft and manpower problems are scheduled to be the first tasks tackled in the Senate, a declaration on foreign policy is at the top of the House calendar.

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Congressmen Await Word From Army on Draft Needs

Talbot Says Connecticut Group Undecided Until Military Experts Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—(AP) Among representatives from industrial New England there seemed today to be an inclination to hear the Army and Navy side of the father-draft question before taking a stand on the May-Wheeler proposal to block the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

Rep. Joseph E. Talbot, chairman of the Connecticut delegation, all Republicans, made this statement:

"I would prefer to wait until these (military) experts come in and tell us what the picture is before I would vote for the May or Wheeler bills. I think their proposal is too broad. It is too complicated a question to dispose of it just like that. It is tied in with manpower.

Other Problems First

"My guess would be that we will tackle the manpower and food question before going into the father draft," he added.

Rep. May (D-Ky), chairman of the House Military Affairs committee, and Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) have announced they will introduce bills tomorrow to block the drafting of fathers.

But Rep. Talbot pointed out that industrial New England, especially Connecticut, has more at stake in the manpower question than most other areas of the United States.

"We have got to make up our minds whether we want to build up a huge army or whether we want to continue making shells, ships, tanks and submarines and other munitions for the United Nations. If we want the former, then drafting of fathers may be necessary. If we want the latter then we can't very well take a father away from his lathe.

"For myself, I want to find out which is to be our policy before committing myself. And I believe most of the Connecticut delegation feels the same way."

Rep. Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader, expressed the same sentiment in a press conference on his arrival today.

"I believe Congress should go thoroughly into the manpower situation and see just what we have and what we need," he said. "I don't think the public would object to the induction of fathers if the need for them was proven."

Rep. Curley (D-Mass), one of the few other congressmen here in advance of the reconvening of the House, also withheld an opinion on the father-draft for much the same reasons. He wanted to hear what the military had to say.

Works on Shortage

Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass) has been devoting much of her time during the recess to consulting government agencies about fuel oil, gasoline, grain, meat and butter — all commodities on the short side of the ledger in New England.

Mrs. Rogers said she learned these steps had been taken by the War Food administration to ease the butter shortage:

1. Food distribution order No. 2 was amended, as of Sept. 1, cutting from 30 to 20 per cent the amount of butter which producers must set aside for governmental agencies—including the military. This released about 40 million pounds of creamery butter which earlier had been scheduled for the armed forces and lend lease administration, Mrs. Rogers said. However, she added, current production is running about 10 per cent below a year ago.

2. The Office of Price Administration raised the point value of butter on Sept. 5 from 10 to 12 points, tending to reduce the consumption of butter in the immediate producing areas and making more available for shipment to deficit sections.

3. The WFA amended food distribution order No. 13 further restricting the sale of heavy cream, thus channelling more butterfat into butter production.

4. The WFA on Sept. 10 empowered the food distribution director to limit the scale of fluid milk, by-products and fluid cream.

5. Other programs contemplated to increase production of butter include: Limitation of production of whole milk powder by creameries which formerly produced butter and skim milk powder; restriction of cream storage and price ceilings on cream and plastic cream.

Because the set-aside order and the uniform price ceilings, many creameries stopped churning butter and found outlets for fluid cream, Mrs. Rogers said. This accounted for the 10 per cent decrease in butter production, she added.

HOUSE TO TAKE UP FULBRIGHT MEASURE FIRST

SEP 1 1943

Sabath Says World Peace Resolution Is Favored by Large Majority.

NO EARLY TAX ACTION DUE

Rules Committee Head Would Let the Senate Have Initial Crack at Father Draft.

Washington, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Consideration of the Fulbright resolution on world peace definitely will be the No. 1 item of business when the House reconvenes tomorrow, Representative Sabath (D.-Ill.), chairman of the Rules Committee, declared today.

"I have made an investigation and find the vast majority of the members favor the Fulbright resolution," he asserted.

The measure, sponsored by Representative Fulbright (D.-Ark.), provides that "Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace, among the nations of the world, as favoring participation by the United States therein."

Regarding man power, Mr. Sabath said the House expressed itself last spring in opposition to drafting fathers, so "why not let the Senate act first now?"

Sees No Early Tax Action.

He declared that the tax issue wouldn't be considered on the floor for at least two months.

The move to draft fathers after October 1 vies with the Fulbright resolution for primary interest. With less than three weeks in which to act, plans have been made for a swift test on Senator Wheeler's (D.-Mont.) bill to ban induction of fathers at least until January 1 and thus give Congress time to inquire into the whole man-power problem.

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means Committee has begun the spade work on a new tax bill. The administration has asked for $12,000,000,000 in new revenue. But, with the dwindling number of fresh revenue springs and with the Treasury still to present its recommendations, doubt is developing on Capitol Hill that a program acceptable to both House and Senate can be worked out this year.

Many Revenue Suggestions.

A variety of suggestions for finding at least part of the added billions has been advanced, including a retail sales tax, a manufacturers' sales tax, compulsory savings, a national lottery, increased excess profits levies, and added assessments on individual earnings.

Before reaching a decision, the committee plans to obtain a detailed report on how much of the money already appropriated for war remains unspent, and where economies may be made in Government operation.

Here are some of the other major issues on the congressional calendar:

1. Benefits for the returning veterans.
2. Prevention of post-war unemployment.
3. Limitation on the size of the Army.
4. National service legislation.
5. Compulsory military training after the war.
6. Extension of the Commodity Credit Corporation and its use of subsidies to hold down consumer prices.
7. Economies in Government.
8. Repeal of the renegotiation law authorizing the Government to recapture "excessive" profits on war contracts.
9. Reconversion allowances for industrial war plants.

50-Billion Army Outlay Forecast for Next Year

Representative Snyder Lauds Abundant-Supplies Policy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Representative J. Buell Snyder, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, chairman of an appropriations subcommittee handling Army funds, predicted today that the War Department would need $50,000,000,000 for next year's operations.

The department was voted $59,000,000,000 in cash and $12,000,000,000 in unexpended balances from previous appropriations for the fiscal year that started last July 1. The additional $50,000,000,000 would be for the year starting next July 1.

Representative Snyder attributed the savings of from 25,000 to 30,000 American lives in the African campaign to the Army's overabundance of supplies.

"Behind our lines," he said, "we had more than enough reserve material of all sorts to keep the fighting lines going. This was due to the insistence of General Marshall, chief of staff, that before a big push is started we should have on hand everything we need, multiplied by two."

Representative Snyder said Axis times as large as ours, and their killed in North Africa were "six wounded twice as many."

With the funds already appropriated, he said, the Army is, or soon will be, receiving 10,000 planes monthly, including some 300 Flying Fortresses.

A $50,000,000,000 fund next year would boost to a total of around a quarter of a trillion dollars the amount appropriated for the War Department since July 1, 1940.

Draft Boards Ordered To Check on Non-Fathers

Army Eligibles Face Shift to 1-A for Induction

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Every available non-father will be called into the armed forces before the general induction of fathers begins, selective service headquarters said today, ordering a new scraping of the man-power barrel.

It directed local selective service boards throughout the nation to begi nThursday an inventory of men without dependents to determine that they are correctly classified.

During the fifteen-day inventory, the boards will suspend new classifications. Non-fathers who have been erroneously placed in occupationally deferred classifications, or those in 4-F who are now physically qualified for Army life, will be shifted to 1-A, ready for immediate induction.

Then, the October call for about 321,000 men will be divided into two sections for each state. State directors first will call for all available non-fathers, regardless of individual board quotas. If the state's quota is not then filled, fathers will be inducted to make up the deficiency.

Officials previously have said that there is a "strong possibility" that only fathers in non-deferrable occupations will be taken in October.

Selective service also reminded those in non-deferrable occupations that Wednesday is the deadline for registration with United States Employment Service for a job in essential industry. Those who submit evidence that they have registered for essential work may be granted an additional thirty-day grace period before induction. Failure to do so makes the non-deferrable registrant immediately eligible for the draft.

WMC ORDERS 3000 MINERS RECRUITED

Washington, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said in orders sent today to United States Employment Service offices that a minimum of 3,000 men must be recruited immediately to meet a shortage of coal miners in five Western States.

The order, which went to more than 1,500 USES offices, stated that vital war production cannot be maintained unless the miners are supplied at once. Mines for which workers are sought are in Colorado, Montana, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

It was the WMC chairman's first national appeal for mine workers. Although experienced miners are preferred, the USES offices were told that the need for increased output from western mines is so acute that physically qualified men will be trained on the job.

The necessity for conserving coal was underscored today by Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes when he reported slight declines in the production of both anthracite and bituminous coal in the week ended September 4.

Anthracite output was estimated at 1,250,000 tons, a drop of 46,000 tons from the previous week, and soft coal production was 12,050,000 tons, a decline of 80,000 tons from a week earlier. Mr. Ickes said the reductions demonstrated the need for conserving fuel, "especially in view of the added burden which may be placed on American production by the capitulation of Italy."

"While these declines are slight," he said, "they constitute another indication that we are not gaining any production which will be needed to meet the known requirements of the nation in 1943, much less any emergency requirements which may arise."

N. A. M. STRESSES NEED OF FUNDS FOR AFTER WAR

Witness Says Reserves for Conversion Should Be Retained Now.

PLAN PUT BEFORE CONGRESS

Testimony on Renegotiation of Contracts Is Heard by the House Committee.

Washington, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The National Association of Manufacturers recommended today that major functions of the renegotiation law be suspended on negotiation law be suspended and that future recovery of any excessive profits made by war contractors be accomplished through the tax laws and voluntary price adjustments. Earl O. Shreve, representing the association, and the first industry witness before the renegotiations committee of the House Ways and Means Committee, urged also that Congress "recognize the need for adequate reserves (in industry) for the creation of post-war jobs."

He made three formal recommendations, as follows:

1. Continue the renegotiation law in its application to 1942

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profits with simplification of the administrative burden of the price-adjustment boards, by providing a more positive definition of their authority.

2. Continue authority of the procurement agencies to enter into voluntary price adjustment agreements "in those exceptional cases where reasonable prices cannot be ascertained in advance, because of large volume purchases or lack of adequate cost information."

3. Effective on January 1, "leave to the tax structure the recapture of past profits, with whatever congressional action may be necessary to handle those unusual cases which may not be covered by 'price-adjustment' procedures."

Representatives of the War and Navy departments, appearing before the committee last week, said that they believed it impracticable to allow post-war reconversion and peace-time production reserves through the renegotiation law, because of wide differences in reconversion problems of individual industries. Some witnesses suggested that such reserves might best be handled through revision of the tax laws affecting corporations.

Industry Proud of Record.

Mr. Shreve, vice-president of the General Electric Company, told the committee: "Industry is far too proud of its record of war production to allow such a hard-won and priceless asset to become contaminated or jeopardized for the sake of excessive war profits.

"But when Congress examines war production profits, it is imperative that it give close study to the broader picture. I am now speaking of America after the war. . . . Industry is determined that its war record of production will be maintained in the days of peace. The accomplishment of this ambition depends upon having the necessary tools—and that means working capital available and ready to be put to work at almost a moment's notice. If we expect industry to emerge in a position strong enough to reconvert rapidly and provide maximum employment during the transition period such funds must be available for immediate use."

Taxes imposed upon industry have been effective "in checking any overall expansion of profits," he testified, stating: "Expanding volume of manufacturing activity in the last two years has not been accompanied by any expanding dollar volume of manufacturing net profits after taxes. The rate earned on sales has steadily declined."

Gillette Warns Nation Of Peril in Fourth Term

Opposes Roosevelt Re-election as Threat to Democracy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, declared today that election of President Roosevelt to a fourth term would be a "threat of democracy."

"I am definitely opposed to a fourth term," he said, "more so than I was to a third term, and every one knows how I fought a third term."

It is not a question of opposition to President Roosevelt, Senator Gillette said, but rather a matter of principle.

"I would oppose a fourth term for my own father," he told reporters. "All of this reservoir of patronage and Federal agencies that have sprung up is entering every avenue of activity and its perpetuation would be a distinct threat to democracy, to the rights of the people to govern themselves."

Senator Gillette asserted that he had not decided on whom to support for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He said he positively is not a candidate for re-election next year, "nor am I candidate for President or Vice-President."

WALLACE HITS OIL FIRM AGAIN

SEP 11 1943

Vice-President Says Standard, N. J., Stalled Synthetic Rubber Work

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 13—Vice-President Wallace said today that the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) had "deliberately stalled some of the rubber and chemical companies in order to keep them from developing synthetic rubber" by processes controlled jointly by Standard and I. G. Farben, a German industrial firm.

He issued a public statement replying to Ralph W. Gallagher, the oil-company president, who said an attack by Wallace on international cartels in a Chicago speech September 11 was directed at his company "by implication."

Gallagher commented after Wallace's speech that "Mr. Wallace has again resorted to the label 'cartel' to alarm the American public. . . . Surely Mr. Wallace should be in a position to know that long before war came we had worked with eight agencies of our Government to establish synthetic-rubber production in this country; that we put to our country's use every bit of technical knowledge we possessed."

Charged Double Dealing

In reply, Wallace declared "the cartel of Standard Oil and I. G. Farbenindustrie" had engaged in "subterfuge, concealment and double dealing" to prevent other rubber companies from developing synthetic tires from buna-s rubber.

He said Standard Oil (N. J.) had offered competing firms a license agreement which would have, "for practical purposes, prohibited the rubber companies from making tires."

Wallace quoted at length from testimony taken by the Truman Wa[illegible]vestigating Committee in its synthetic rubber inquiry.

"Standard was forced to choose between the interests of the United States and the cartel agreement with I. G.," the Vice-President's statement continued.

Quotes From Letter

"The choice that Standard made is indicated in the following quotation from their own document. In a letter dated April 20, 1938, it is stated:

" 'Until we have this permission (from I. G. Farben) there is absolutely nothing we can do. . . . We know some of the difficulties they have, both from business complications and interrelations with the rubber and chemical trades in the United States, and from a national standpoint in Germany, but we do not know the whole situation—and since under the agreement they have full control over the exploitation of this process, the only thing we can do is to continue to press for authority to act, but in the meantime loyally preserve the restrictions they have put on us.' "

Standard Issues Statement

Gallagher declined to comment on Wallace's newest statement but earlier in the day Standard Oil issued a statement saying "apparently 'cartels' are to become a political issue" and asserted it was a disbeliever in controlling production or combining to control price.

Through "name calling" the word cartel "has gathered to itself new and strange connotations" and has become the label of something "bad," the statement said, adding "as an emotional symbol, it calls forth the response of a 'secret,' 'un-American,' 'contract with foreigners'."

"We do not believe in controlling production," the company's statement said, "—whether it is done by bureaucratic expedient or by businessmen behind the locked doors of board rooms.

"We do not believe in combinations to control price. Quite aside from any moral principle involved, we think it is folly for a business to believe that it can be secure in such an arrangement."

Would Boost Foreign Trade

But the company said it was for business dealings with people in foreign countries, adding "the bitter experience of two bloody and costly wars has shown that international trade must be increased, planned more intelligently, made easier—not frustrated or blocked."

In conclusion Standard Oil said it was "against secret agreements," asserting:

"We are ready to file with the Department of State—or some other designated Government agency—copies of all contracts that we make with foreign corporations. If that agency considers publication of the facts to be in the public interest, we are for publishing them to the world."

Army Takes Year to Give Officer His Commission

Lieutenant Meanwhile Was Serving in the Ranks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Simply because the War Department could not find him, James Benjamin Coulston, of Albuquerque, N. M., served in the Army's ranks more than a year after his commission as a second lieutenant had been approved, aids to Representative Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat, of New Mexico, disclosed today.

Because he had postal experience in civi[illegible] for him in the [illegible] ice was approved A[illegible]

For months, Lieutenant [illegible]ton was overseas. His Army post-office address read 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion. Recently he returned home on a furlough and asked Representative Anderson to "find out about that commission."

The adjutant general's office advised Representative Anderson that the Army never had been able to find Lieutenant Coulson. Orders have now been issued assigning him to duty as second lieutenant, Port of Embarkation Postal Service, Brooklyn.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-nine casualties, including the following:

NEW YORK

COCKBURN, WILLIAM SIMMONS, lieutenant (junior grade), wounded; wife, Mrs. Lillian M. Cockburn, 4305 Carpenter Avenue, New York.

SNEE, WILLIAM H., first lieutenant, Marine, dead; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Snee, 7176 Amboy Road, New York.

SOUTHER, DAVID G., first lieutenant, Marine, dead; mother, Mrs. Francis J. Souther, 154 Country Club Lane, Pelham.

NEW JERSEY

ANDERSON, WALTER T., first lieutenant, Marine, dead; father, Nels P. Anderson, 9 Highland Avenue, Cedar Grove.

SPIEGEL, EARL, missing; father, Jacob Daniel Spiegel, Almond Road, Salem

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 13—(A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 440 United States soldiers wounded in action, including these with next of kin.

WOUNDED

North African Area.

NEW YORK.

ABRAMSON, MELVIN, private; mother, Mrs. Clara Abramson, 18 May street, New Rochelle.

BAUER, JOHN W., private first class; father, John W. Bauer 53 Hampton avenue, Albertson.

CANTASANO, VINCENT R., private; brother, Anthony Cantasano, 1246 Tabor Court, Brooklyn.

ERBEN, FREDERICK, sergeant; father, Joseph Erben, Sr., 770 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

FINORE, JAMES J., sergeant; father, Ralph Finore, 218 Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn.

FRENCH, CHARLES, private first class; mother, Mrs. Abraham Franco, 299 New Lots avenue, Brooklyn.

GALELLA, PASQUALE, private first class; mother, Mrs. Rose M. Galella, 304 East 113th street, New York.

JOHNSEN, EDWIN M., private first class; friend, Miss Mae Spatz, 441 218th street, New York.

KORMAN, PAUL J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Korman, 430 East 71st street, New York.

KOWALSKI, WILLIAM F., private first class; brother, Rev. Stanley Kowalski, 312 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

KROLESKI, JOSEPH F., staff sergeant; brother, Louis Kroleski, Southold.

LAURIA, HERBERT J., private first class; wife, Mrs. Mary T. Lauria, 4015 30th avenue, Long Island City.

LEVINE, MURRAY, private first class; mother, Mrs. Minnie Levine, 647 Howard avenue, Brooklyn.

MILLER, SAMUEL W., second lieutenant; father, Joseph Miller, 1115 Union street, Brooklyn.

NEDIN, RICHARD C., private first class; father, Charles Nedin, 1534 Ericksen Place, Bronx.

PARCHINSKY, STANLEY T., private first class; wife, Mrs. Mary Parchinsky, 3217 37th street, Astoria.

SEIBERT, JOHN A., technical fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Mildred Seibert, 77-78 74th street, Glendale, Queens.

TRUPIA, JOSEPH P., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna M. Trupia, 1650 82d street, Brooklyn.

TURNES, IGNATIUS J., private first class; father, Joseph Turnes Sr., 104 Oliver street, New York.

UHLEIN, JOSEPH P., private first class; mother, Mrs. Agnes Heinhorst, 3222 48th street, Astoria.

VANBOMEL, CLARENCE T., technical fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Lillian Vanbomel, 1491 Westchester avenue, Bronx.

Sicilian Area.

BLUMSTEIN, JOSEPH, private first class; father, Bernard Blumstein, 120 Kingsboro First walk, Brooklyn.

Southwest Pacific Area.

BRADY, VINCENT, private; mother, Mrs. Nora Brady, 341 East 77th street, N. Y.

ROSSELLO, ALBERT M., private; aunt, Mrs. Carina Desierno, 531 West 143rd street, New York.

STEFANOWICZ, [illegible]TER, private first class; father, Carl Stefanowicz, 7815 88th street, Elmhurst.

North African Area.

NEW JERSEY.

CICWISZ, CHESTER, private first class; brother, Walter Cicwisz, 131 Vermont avenue, Newark.

DONOHUE, JOSEPH J., technician fifth grade; father, James Donohue, 389 School street, Woodbridge.

ENGLISH, WILLIAM E., private first class; brother, James J. English, 1220 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.

GLOCKNER, GEORGE J., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Margaret Glockner, 209 Sixtieth street, West New York.

LOONEY, DANIEL A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Margaret Looney, 55 Rochelle Parkway, Rochelle Park.

STRUBLE, CLARENCE, private; sister, Mrs. Florence Ramsey, 24 Willard street, Pompton Lakes.

Southwest Pacific Area.

DE ANGELIS, SAMUEL, private first class; mother, Mrs. Josephine De Angelis 73 Highland avenue, Newark.

VALDES, JOSEPH, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Katherine D. Valdes, 9 East 28th street, Bayonne.

Pacific Area.

CONNECTICUT.

KAMINSKI, JOHN S., private first class; friend, Miss Betty Norst, 1188 State street, Bridgeport.

HANDLES MILITARY NEWS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — (AP) George H. Lyon, chief of the news bureau of the Office of War Information, hereafter will be in charge of military information for the OWI, Palmer Hoyt, domestic director, announced today.

SMALL BANKS FEAR COMPETITION OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

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Government Lending May Hurt Post-War Business, Association Hears.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 — (AP) Small town and country banks will have a stiff fight to survive in the post-war world in the face of competition from government lending agencies and non-banking lenders, the American Bankers association was warned today.

A series of officials of small banks sounded a cautionary note in a meeting of some 2,000 bankers from all over the country for a war-time service meeting which supplanted the usual annual convention.

In the background of the country bankers' protests, it was learned, was a factional fight within the association with New Deal versus "conservative" background. The small-town men were said to be seeking to force more energetic protests from the national association against government lending in competition with private capital.

To File Protest

The small-bank group, it was understood, won an agreement at a closed caucus Sunday that the resolutions committee of the national association, at the final session Wednesday, would give them opportunity to go on record with their protest.

Officials of state bankers associations in Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa and Pennsylvania were in the forefront of the effort to stiffen the association's attitude toward Washington policies, while their opponents were said to think the present time was inopportune for a frontal assault on government lending practices.

Claude F. Pack, president of the Home State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, told a meeting of the state bankers division of the association:

"A few years ago most people took it for granted thta the government's going into the business of lending money was a tempoiary episode, due to the great emergency.

"The emergency is long since past, but the activity of the government as a money lender in fields competitive with country banks continues to grow."

Mr. Pack, citing particularly the activity of the government sponsored Production Credit association, said:

"The element of subsidy together with the well-known vices of

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bureaucracy accounts for their ever growing activity in a time when abounding war prosperity has taken the place of the great emergency to which they owe so much."

SUBMARINE OFFICERS DECORATED BY NAVY

NEW LONDON, Sept. 13 — (AP) Commander Barton E. Bacon, Jr., San Diego, Calif., was awarded the Navy Cross today for "extraordinary heroism" as commander of a U. S. submarine in the Asiatic theater, and Lieut.-Commander Eric L. Barr, Jr., of Eastern Point, Conn., and Lieut. George E. Everly of Black Point, Conn., received Silver Star medals for operations against the Japanese. Commander Bacon's citation lauded his "excellent judgment and outstanding ability," during five patrols.

$200 FOR FIRST INVADER

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 13 — (AP) George Ganakes and John Skarlis, Burlington residents of Greek ancestry, today offered $200 to the first service man who sets foot on Greek soil in the event of an invasion there by the Allies.

Two Coast Guardsmen Convicted by Navy Court

Their Arrests Precipitated Strike at Brewster Plant

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP).—The 4th Naval District announced today the conviction by general court martial of two members of the United States Coast Guard Reserve (temporary), whose arrests precipitated a three-day strike last month at the Johnsville, Pa., plant of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, where they were employed.

The guards—Richard Belli and Kenneth Bodine—were sentenced to receive "bad conduct" discharges. With two other guards arrested with them, they were tried on charges of refusing to obey the lawful orders of a superior officer. Verdicts in the cases of the other two have not been announced.

The guards were members of an aircraft local of the United Automobile Workers of America and were paid by Brewster. The union had been involved in a dispute with the company, demanding that guards be permitted to select their assignments on the basis of seniority. The Navy accused them of refusing to take their posts in violation of orders.

JEWS DEMAND ACTION

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13 — (AP) The Zionist Organization of America today unanimously adopted a resolution appealing to the leaders of the United Nations to initiate, without further delay, discussions with the Jewish agency for Palestine "to determine the role which Palestine must play in meeting the desperate needs of the dispossessed masses of the Jewish people and to secure the Jewish commonwealth's rightful place in a post-war world based upon the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter."

Four In Carolina Family Die When Plane Hits Home

SEP 1 1943

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 13 (AP)—A navy plane crashed into the home of Oliver Knight near Guilford College late today, killing four members of the family and the pilot, the plane's sole occupant. Knight himself was at a grapevine near the house and was uninjured.

The two-story frame house burst into flame. Several hours later the bodies had not been removed from the ruins.

The dead were Mrs. Oliver Knight; her oldest daughter, Miss Wilma Knight, 18, and two younger children, Dorothy and Oliver Knight, Jr.

The pilot, whose name was not released immediately, apparently was thrown from the plane or attempted to jump. His body was found on the lawn, with an unopened parachute near by.

Soldier Dies at War Games

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13 (AP).—Technician Fifth Grade William A. Jackson, thirty-seven years old, husband of Mrs. Beaulah M. Jackson, of 141 Governor Street, Paterson, N. J., died on Saturday of a cerebral hemorrhage while in bivouac with the Ordnance Department Ammunition Company of which he was a member. The unit is engaged in 2d Army maneuvers five miles south of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

GRANBY FLIER KILLED

VERO BEACH, Fla., Sept. 13—(AP) Second Lieut. Richard J. Creighton, Jr., U.S.M.C., and Aviation Machinists Mate 3rd Class Joseph Henry Peate, U.S.N., were killed in a plane crash at the naval air station here Saturday, public relations announced. Lieut. Creighton was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Creighton of Granby, Conn.

There's Nothing New About WACs In Army

St. Louis, Sept. 13 (AP)—They didn't call them WACs 130 years ago but records at Jefferson Barracks disclose a Women's Auxiliary Corps existed at the post in 1813.

There were some differences. For one thing the girls of that era drew only regular army rations of 15 cents a day. In the line of active duty they had such grimy chores as scrubbing cannons, oiling muskets, filling powder horns and prepared wadding for ammunition.

Grape Processors Plead For Italian Prisoners

By the Associated Press.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 13.—Representatives of the grape industry addressed another plea to the public for help today while at the same time making known a request to the Army for Italian prisoners of war to assist with the work.

Officials of two plants said the prisoners would be needed for the processing of this year's Concord grape crop unless white-collar workers, students and others volunteer to relieve the manpower shortage.

The plants are scheduled to open Thursday for the three-week season. The companies hold priorities because the Government expects to rely on grape and other fruit jams and jellies to relieve a butter shortage next year.

The request for the use of Italian prisoners of war was sent to the 5th Service Command at Chicago.

WATSON ASKS GOP DETAILS

Party Backs World Organization, He Says, But Firmer Stand Is Needed

[By the Associated Press]

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 13—Deneen A. Watson, national chairman of the Republican Postwar Policy Association, said tonight that the recent declaration of Republican leaders at Mackinac Island "stands as a pledge for a definite world organization and a world court to adjudicate international disputes."

Watson, whose organization has advocated international cooperation with a council of nations and a world police force, said in a speech at the University Club here:

"There are two opinions about the Mackinac resolution. First, that it was a straddle and was meant to mean all things to all men. Second, that it showed substantial progress.

Wants Details Soon

"The conference promised a more detailed pronouncement would be offered in the ensuing months. We hope it will be as soon as possible, for it must be specific on the form of world organization, whether it shall be based upon the United Nations or all countries; it must be specific on the world court, whether America will be a member and what powers the court will have; it must be specific on restraining aggression, whether there shall be a world police force and how it shall be operated, and it must be specific on foreign trade and an expanding world economy.

"Meanwhile, while the committee on foreign policy is charting its course, we must look to the Republican members of Congress for official action to substantiate the Mackinac program and to the 1944 Republican National Convention to adopt a forthright statement of foreign policy and nominate a candidate who will be unequivocally for such a program."

Watson, whose organization has no official tieup with the Republican party, said his group was disappointed that the Mackinac resolution "did not go as far as we have gone."

Jap 'Didn't Live Long' After Challenging Yank

Chicago, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Jap flyer who dropped leaflets onto an American fighter squadron in China, asking to meet the Yankee airmen in "a decisive air battle" didn't live long enough after his mission, according to a letter from Lieut. David Neil, of suburban River Forest.

The Yanks accepted the challenge, and as Lieutenant Neil's letter read—"P. S. We got the guy that dropped the leaflets, too."

It was a decisive battle, said Neil's letter. The entire Japanese squadron was wiped out.

WAR HERO DIES

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 13—(AP) Brig. Gen. Churchill Brown Mehard, 62, World war hero who retired in 1937, died yesterday. He was gassed in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and never regained his health. Gen. Mehard, a native of Mercer, Pa., was awarded 14 medals, including the Distinguished Service Cross.

Col. Roosevelt Tells of Kiska

SEP 1 1943

At San Diego, He Says Americans Were all Ready for Battle

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP).—Lieutenant Colonel James Roosevelt was surprised, too, when he landed with American forces on Kiska and discovered the Japanese had sneaked away.

"Of course I was glad that it was not necessary to sacrifice any American lives," the President's eldest son told reporters, "but when we landed we were in a mood to give them what was coming to them."

Colonel Roosevelt, who previously saw action in the Pacific battle zone with the marines, arrived here last night with his wife, the former Romelle Schneider.

TWO SHIPS FOR CHINA

RICHMOND, Calif., Sept. 13—(AP) The Chinese government will accept delivery tomorrow of two 10,000-ton Liberty ships built at Henry J. Kaiser's Richmond yards and transferred to China by the U. S. Maritime commission.

RICHARD DU PONT KILLED IN CRASH

March Field, Cal., Sept. 13 (AP.).—Army Air Forces authorities have announced the death of four men, including Richard Chichester du Pont, during a test flight of a glider one mile southeast of this air base.

The field's public relations officer said Mr. du Pont, 31 years old, nationally known glider pilot and member of Delaware's noted du Pont family, bailed out when the glider went into a spin at 3,000 feet altitude, but a safety device on his parachute failed to operate.

Others killed, all of whom crashed to earth with the craft a few minutes after it was cut loose from the towing plane Saturday, were Col. P. Ernest Gabel, Washington, D. C., deputy director of the Army Air Forces' glider program; Howard L. Morrison, of San Fernando, Cal., and C. Chandler, Tarzana, Cal., test pilots.

The public relations officer, Major L. J. Doyle, said the glider was being tested for possible use by the Army.

Mr. du Pont was the son of A. Felix du Pont, of Rehoboth Beach, Del., a director of E. I. du Pont De Nemours Company. His wife, the former Helena Allaire Crozier of Philadelphia; a son, Richard C. du Pont Jr., and a daughter, Helena Allaire du Pont, also survive.

Mr. du Pont in 1934 established the international distance glider record of 153 miles, from Elmira, N. Y., to Somerset, N. J.

Two other civilians, who parachuted to safety, were Paul G. Wells and Harry M. Pearl.

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ADD LONDON- RUSSIAN (LONG) XX SUMMER

AFTER TAKING A RAIL POINT ONLY 12 MILES EAST OF BRYANSK SUNDAY, THE RUSSIANS PLUNGED ON FOR SEVEN MILES TO RECAPTURE 30 MORE LOCALITIES, INCLUDING THE KEY RAIL NETWORK ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE DESNA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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THE VITAL RAILWAY LEADING TO GOMEL, SOUTHWEST OF BRYANSK, NO LONGER IS OF ANY SERVICE TO THE GERMAN BRYANSK GARRISON SINCE ITS JUNCTION, SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY, NOW HAS BEEN OCCUPIED.

RUSSIAN UNITS ATTACKING NORTH OF BRYANSK ALSO THREATENED TO CUT THE SOLE SUPPLY LINE LEADING TO SMOLENSK IN THE NORTHWEST. THIS THREAT WAS TWOFOLD. THE RUSSIANS WERE IN A POSITION TO HOP THE RIVER NORTH OF BRYANSK AND CUT THE RAILWAY AT THE EDGE OF THE CITY, WHILE 80 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST OTHER SOVIET TROOPS ARE ADVANCING ON THE JUNCTION OF ROSLAVL.

ROSLAVL IS MIDWAY BETWEEN BRYANSK AND SMOLENSK, AND THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE COLUMN FLANKING BRYANSK HAD GAINED UP TO FOUR MILES AND CAPTURED 40 MORE VILLAGES IN THE DRIVE ON THAT CITY. HOW CLOSE THE RUSSIANS ARE TO ROSLAVL WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

BRYANSK IS THE CORE OF A GERMAN BULGE IN RUSSIAN LINES. ITS DISTANT APPROACHES ALREADY HAVE BEEN FLANKED WITH THE DRIVE ON ROSLAVL AND THE CROSSING OF THE DESNA RIVER AT NOVGOROD SEVERSKI, FAR TO THE SOUTHWEST. ITS CAPTURE WOULD RELEASE GENERAL POPOV'S TROOPS FOR A DIRECT DRIVE ON WHITE RUSSIA, 75 MILES BEYOND.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS ON ALL FRONTS DURING THE DAY KNOCKED OUT 14 TANKS AND SHOT DOWN 18 ENEMY PLANES. THIS SCORE IS ONLY A FRACTION OF THOSE DESTROYED IN PREVIOUS DAY, INDICATING LITTLE GERMAN RESISTANCE ON THE MAIN FRONTS AS THE AXIS PULLS BACK ITS TROOPS TOWARD THE DNIEPER.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE GAVE THIS BREAKDOWN OF THE SITUATION ON THE LONG FRONT:

BRYANSK--A GAIN OF SEVEN MILES AND THE CAPTURE OF 30 LOCALITIES TO PLANT RUSSIAN TROOPS AT THE EDGE OF BRYANSK AND GIVE THEM POSSESSION OF STRATEGIC RAIL STATIONS IN THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS. RAIL STATIONS NO. 1 AND 2 ON THE EAST BANK OF THE DESNA WERE OCCUPIED.

ROSLAVL--GAINS OF TWO TO FOUR MILES; 40 VILLAGES SEIZED.

NEZHIN--ADVANCES OF SIX TO 11 MILES AND THE CAPTURE OF 40 VILLAGES, INCLUDING KRUTI, 12 MILES SHORT OF NEZHIN AND A JUNCTION ON THE RAILWAY CONNECTING CHERNIGOV, PRILUKI AND POLTAVA.

PRILUKI--A SIX-TO-SEVEN-MILE GAIN THAT SWEPT UP 140 PLACES, INCLUDING YUSKOVTSI, 42 MILES EAST OF PRILUKI. THIS SEVERED THE STRETCH OF RAILWAY BETWEEN ROMNY AND POLTAVA.

DONETS BASIN--NINETY VILLAGES OVERRUN IN GAINS OF FOUR TO 10 MILES, INCLUDING BOLSHAYA YANISAL, 40 MILES WEST OF STALINO. RUSSIAN UNITS DRIVING WESTWARD IN THIS THEATER ARE WITHIN 45 MILES OF THE KHARKOV-CRIMEA RAILWAY, LAST LINE SHORT OF THE DNIEPER.

FA635PEW

ITALIAN ROUNDUP
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 11 1943

LONDON, SEPT. 12--STUNG BY THE TERMS OF THE ALLIED-ITALIAN ARMISTICE AND THE ESCAPE OF THE BULK OF THE ITALIAN FLEET, GERMANY RAISED NEW CRIES OF ITALIAN TREACHERY TODAY WITH PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO STILL THE PRINCIPAL TARGET OF BERLIN'S RAGE.

REPORTS FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA AND FROM NEUTRAL SOURCES BORE OUT TO A GREAT DEGREE THE GERMAN CLAIMS THAT MOST OF NORTH ITALY IS NOW UNDER NAZI CONTROL.

BUT HITLER'S FAILURE TO PRODUCE HIS ERSTWHILE PARTNER, BENITO MUSSOLINI, TO HEAD A NEW GERMAN-PROCLAIMED FASCIST GOVERNMENT IN

1943

OCCUPIED ITALY, STIRRED NEW SPECULATION AS TO IL DUCE'S WHEREABOUTS.
NAZIDOM'S REKINDLED WARMTH TOWARD THE FALLEN ITALIAN LEADER, AND PARTICULARLY THE WARM PRAISE HE WAS GIVEN BY HITLER IN HIS SPEECH TO THE REICH FRIDAY, MADE MUSSOLINI THEIR LOGICAL CHOICE AS THE LEADER THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT--PROVIDED THE GERMANS CAN PRODUCE HIM.
HE HAS BECOME SOMETHING OF A PHANTOM FOR THERE HAS BEEN NO TRUS WORTHY INFORMATION FROM ANY QUARTER AS TO HIS WHEREABOUTS.
THE BERLIN RADIO, PERHAPS FISHING FOR INFORMJTION, SAID TODAY THE HAD BEEN NO CONFIRMATION "OF REPORTS SPREAD BY THE BRITISH-AMERICA PRESS" THAT HE HAD BEEN "EXTRADITED," BUT ADDED THATHIT WAS "PRESUME THAT DUCE WAS HANDED OVER TO THE BADOGLIO REGIME AND THAT HE IS IN NORTH AFRICA" AT PRESENT.
A DISPATCH FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, HOWEVER, SAI THERE WAS NO KNOWLEDGE THERE OF HIS WHEREABOUTS ALTHOUGH IT WAS BELIEVED BY MANY THAT HE HAD BEEN ON VENTOTENE ISLAND, OFF THE COAST WEST OF NAPLES, WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE TAKEN.
REFERRING TO TERMS OF THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE, MADE PUBLIC LAST NIG THE GERMAN RADIO CRIED THAT "THE TREACHERY IS NOW COMPLETE."
QUOTING AN ARTICLE HEADLINED BY THE BERLIN MONTAGSPOST AS "THE 13 POINTS OF SHAME," IT SAID BADOGLIO'S FATE WAS "A TELLING EXAMPLE OF WHAT A TREACHEROUS NATION HAS TO EXPECT. #

LONDON, SEPT.13-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS WERE BATTLING EACH OTHER IN THE HILLS NORTH AND SOUTH OF NAPLES AND THAT THEY WERE ENGAGED IN A "FULL BATTLE" IN THE TURIN AREA.

THE BROADCAST ALSO SAID THE ALLIES WERE TIGHTENING THEIR GRIP ON THE COASTLINE IN THE SALERNO AREA. THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO BE RESISTING STRONGLY AS THE ALLIES MOVED INLAND.

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HW6AAPEW

LONDON, SEPT.13-(AP)-A VEIL OF WAR-TIME SECRECY WAS LIFTED TODAY FROM THE FRIGID ARCTIC ISLE OF SPITSBERGEN AND THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNM IN-EXILE TOLD FOR THE FIRST TIME THE STORY OF A SMALL BAND OF NOR-WEGIANS WHO MAINTAINED A VITAL WEATHER STATION THERE FOR A YEAR AND A HALF.

THE GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED THAT NO WORD HAD BEEN HEARD FROM THE GARRISON SINCE IT SIGNALED THE APPROACH OF A GERMAN FLEET WHICH BERLI ANNOUNCED HAD ATTACKED AND DESTROYED INSTALLATIONS THERE LAST WED-NESDAY.

SINCE MAY, 1942 THE GARRISON, NUMBERING LESS THAN 100 MEN, HAD MANNED THE WEATHER STATION AND PROVIDED INFORMATION NEEDED FOR SHIPS SAILING THE NORTHERN ROUTE TO RUSSIA.

THE LAST OFFICIAL NEWS CONCERNING THE ARCHIPELAGO, ONLY 550 MILES BELOW THE NORTH POLE, WAS ANNOUNCED IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, WHEN AN ALLIEI FORCE EVACUATED ALL PERSONS LIVING THERE AND DESTROYED COAL MINES WHICH THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED USING. THEN A TIGHT CENSORSHIP WAS CLAMPED DOWN.

A MONTH AFTER THE ALLIED LANDING THE GERMANS MOVED IN. THE FOLLOWING MAY THE NORWEGIANS ARRIVED TO BUILD AN ALLIED WEATHER STATION. GERMAN AIRCRAFT ATTACKED THE GROUP DAILY. ON JULY 2 A BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ARRIVED, AND THE GERMAN GARRISON SLIPPED AWAY.

SINCE THEN, THE NORWEGIANS HAD BEEN UNDISTURBED UNTIL THE GERMAN FLEET ARRIVED.

HW652AEW

SLIGHT CHANCE SEEN

OF BALKAN NATIONS

SUING FOR PEACE

SEP 11 1943

- - -

GOVERNMENTS INTENT

ON HOLDING TIGHT

FOR BETTER TIME (650)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: ITALY'S SURRENDER PROMPTED A TORRENT OF SPECULATION THAT THE AXIS POSITION IN THE BALKANS MIGHT BE MATERIALLY WEAKENED. BUT THOMAS F.HAWKINS, IN THE NEUTRAL LISTENING POST OF BERN, SEES LITTLE CHANCE OF A BALKAN MOVEMENT TOWARD THE SIDELINES. WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF HUNGARY, THE POLICIES

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OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, HE REPORTS, LEAN MORE TOWARDS SITTING TIGHT.)

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

SEP 13

BERN, SEPT. 13-(AP)-HUNGARY, ISOLATED IN THE CENTER OF LUKEWARM OR OPENLY ANTAGONISTIC BALKAN NEIGHBORS, IS STRIVING ENERGETICALLY TO ESTABLISH HARMONY AMONG HER MINORITIES AT HOME AND PRESENT AN ASPECT ABROAD OF BEING ON THE PATH OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

THIS POLICY WAS POINTED UP INTENSIVELY IN WEEKEND SPEECHES, BOTH BECAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE OF ITALY WHICH HUNGARY HAD USED AS A COUNTERWEIGHT TO GERMAN AND YUGOSLAV INFLUENCE, AND BECAUSE OF THE GROWING DEMANDS OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION AT HOME.

DESPITE THE WISH OF THE BALKAN PEOPLE FOR PEACE, BALKAN POLITICIANS ARE AT WORK AS NEVER BEFORE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN. THE COLLAPS OF ITALY WEAKENED GERMAN INFLUENCE IN SOME BALKAN COUNTRIES LIKE HUNGARY, BUT STRENGTHENED THAT INFLUENCE IN OTHERS LIKE BULGARIA.

THE SON OF THE LATE COUNT PAL TELECKI, FORMER HUNGARIAN PREMIER, IN A SPEECH AT KOLOSIVAR, AND CABINET MINISTERS ELSEWHERE EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR A UNIFICATION OF HUNGARIAN MINORITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS WORKS TO PRESERVE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO LUKACS BELA IN A SPEECH AT BUDAPEST SATURDAY NIGHT RE-STATED PREMIER NICHOLAS KALLAY'S NON-BELLIGERENCY POLICY, DECLARING, "HUNGARY CAN PLAY NO LEADING PART IN THIS WAR."

IN OTHER WORDS, HUNGARY, WITH ITALY NO LONGER A FRIEND CAPABLE OF GIVING A HELPING HAND WITH ALL THE SURROUNDING NATIONS FROM WHOM HUNGARY GOT TERRITORY, IS GOING TO KEEP AS QUIET AS SHE CAN UNTIL OTHERS END THE WAR.

THE HUNGARIANS HOPE THE ALLIES WILL CONSIDER THIS A CONDONING ACTION. HERETOFORE, THEY PRIVATELY HAD GIVEN THE IMPRESSION THE NATION WOULD TRY TO GET OUT OF THE WAR IF ITALY CAPITULATED AND THIS, THE HUNGARIANS SAY, REMAINS TRUE BUT THE GERMAN-REPORTED CEAPPEARANCI OF BENITO MUSSOLINI AND FEAR OF RUSSIA WORK FOR A DELAY.

BULGARIA, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS BEING PUSHED MORE THAN BEFORE INTO THE GERMAN SPHERE WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF PRO-NAZI INTERIOR MINISTER PETER GABROVSKI AS INTERIM PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE NAZIS WANT THE USE OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY IF THE ALLIES LAND IN THE BALKANS.

TO BACK UP THEIR PROPAGANDA, THE GERMANS POINT TO ITALY AS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT HAPPENS TO THOSE TRYING TO LEAVE THE AXIS. THE OLD CHARGE THAT BRITAIN WEAKENED BULGARIA AFTER THE BERLIN CONGRESS IN 1870 AND ALSO AFTER 1918 HAS BEEN REVIVED, WITH THE ADDED ARGUMENT THAT AN ALLIED OCCUPATION IN THE EVENT OF A GERMAN COLLAPSE WOULD RESULT IN THE PARTITION OF BULGARIA, TURKEY, GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THE BEST COURSE, SAY THE NAZIPHILES, IS TO RESIST UNTIL A FAVORABLE BALANCE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE GREAT POWERS WITH THE PROSPECT THAT A RUSSIAN INTERVENTION COULD BE COUNTED UPON TO PREVENT A TOO-GREAT ANGLO-SAXON INFLUENCE. THUS THE NAZIS USE THE ARGUMENTS OF THE LEFTIST BULGARIANS WHO HAVE MOMENTARILY LOST GROUND.

MIXED FEELINGS OF PLEASURE WERE APPARENT IN GREECE, ANTI-ITALIAN SINCE THE OCCUPATION OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS IN 1911; IN CROATIA, MONTENEGRO AND ALBANIA WHERE THE VIEW IS HELD THAT THE ITALIANS THREATENED PERPETUAL OCCUPATION WHILE THE GERMANS COULD BE COUNTED

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UPON TO LEAVE SOME DAY.

THE DISARMAMENT OF THE ITALIAN DIVISIONS IN GREECE, UNLESS ALTERED BY THE RE-APPEARANCE OF MUSSOLINI, MEANS THE GREEKS THEMSELVES WILL HAVE MORE POWER IN THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER SINCE IT WAS CONSIDERED HIGHLY UNLIKELY THAT NEW GERMAN TROOPS IN THE SAME NUMBER AS THE ITALIANS WOULD BE SENT.

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THE GREEKS, RID OF THE OLD ITALIAN ENEMY AND SEEING IN THE GERMANS A TEMPORARY COUNTERWEIGHT TO BULGARIAN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS BEHIND WHICH A RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IS OFTEN SUSPECTED, ARE THUS SAID TO BE IN COUNTER-BALANCE UNTIL AN ALLIED INVASION.

RUMANIA IS IN A SPOT SIMILAR TO HUNGARY, HAVING ALWAYS STRESSED HER LATIN ORIGIN AND HAVING COUNTED ON ITALY AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE AS A LINK WITH BIG POWER POLITICS. THE RUMANIANS HOPE FOR AN ALLIED PARDON AS A DEFENDER OF WESTERN CULTURE. THAT RUMANIA CAN EXTRICATE HERSELF APPEARS UNLIKELY WITH THE RUSSIANS STEAMROLLERING NEARER AND NEARER, WITH THE BULGARIANS LUKEWARM, THE HUNGARIANS SUSPICIOUS AND THE UNFRIENDLY GERMANS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN THE COUNTRY.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE IN THESE COUNTRIES MIGHT BE PRO-ALLY IN THE EVENT OF A BALKAN INVASION AND THE PARTISANS WOULD BE HELPED. BUT THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND THE ARMIES BEHIND THEM, WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF HUNGARY, IS TO KEEP THE FIGHT GOING UNTIL MORE OPPORTUNE MOMENTS COME.

EJ311PEW

LISBON, SEPT. 14-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF THE DUKE OF PALMELA AS AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, REPLACING DR. ARMINDO MONTEIRO, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A PORTUGAL COMMUNIQUE.

THE DUKE WAS EDUCATED AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. MONTEIRO WAS AMBASSADOR FOR SEVEN YEARS.

ARR ALLIED H-Q N. AFRICA XXX HANDS

GERMAN AIR OPPOSITION ROSE TO A NEW PITCH SATURDAY, WITH THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND APPARENTLY RUSHING PART OF ITS HOME FORCES TO THE BATTLE SCENE.

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ABOUT 180 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE THROWN INTO COMBAT OVER THE SALERNO BATTLEGROUND, BUT THE FOALLIED FORCES REMAINED SUPERIOR, SHOOTING DOWN NINE OF THE ENEMY. EVEN OTHERS WERE DESTROYED ELSEWHERE FOR A TOTAL OF 16 FOR THE DAY. SEVEN ALLIED PLANES WERE LISTED AS MISSING.

A FORMATION OF 18 AMERICAN LIGHTNINGS ACCOUNTED FOR FIVE OF THE FALLEN GERMANS. IN A FURIOUS 10 TO 15-MINUTE DOGFIGHT OVER THE SALERNO INVASION BEACHES WITH TWICE THEIR NUMBER OF MESSERSCHMITTS, THE AMERICANS ALL EMERGED UNSCATHED.

THE EIGHTH ARMY IN CALABRIA WAS IMPEDED ONLY BY ENEMY DEMOLITIONS AND MINES. THE BRITISH WERE FANNING OUT TO THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST FROM TARANTO, WHICH ITSELF FELL WITH NO OPPOSITION, AND WERE REPORTED PURSUING ELEMENTS OF THE GERMAN FIRST PARACHUTE DIVISION AND A GERMAN ARMORED FORCE.

THE FALL OF BRINDISI, ANCIENT EASTERN SEAPORT OF SOME 20,000 POPULATION, OPENED UP WIDE NEW POSSIBILITIES OF ALLIED ACTION.

IT GAVE GEN.EISENHOWER'S FORCES THEIR FIRST FOOTHOLD ALONG THE ADRIATIC AND A SPRINGBOARD WHENCE THE BALKANS COULD BE INVADED. FROM THERE AND FROM BARI, 55 MILES UP THE COAST, MUSSOLINI'S LEGIONS PUT FORTH IN 1939 TO INVADE ALBANIA, LESS THAN 70 MILES DISTANT ACROSS

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THIS HARROWEST NECK OF THE ADRIATIC.

(RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS, IN A BROADCAST YESTERDAY, DECLARED ALLIED TROOPS ALREADY WERE IN BARI.)

THE BRITISH PLUNGE ACROSS THE HEEL FROM TARANTO ALSO PRESUMABLY BROUGHT 10 OR MORE IMPORTANT ITALIAN AIRFIELDS WITHIN ALLIED CONTROL, INCLUDING THE OFT-BOMBED FIELD AT GROTTAGLIE, NINE MILES EAST OF THE NAVAL BASE.

"WE SAW ENEMY VEHICLES STREAMING OUT OF CORLETO AS WE NEARED THE 'ARGET," SAID TECH.SGT.D.PRILLO OF MILFORD, MASS., WHO FLEW WITH ITCHELL BOMBERS TO UNLOAD 38 TONS OF BOMBS ON THAT HIGHWAY JUNCTION.

WEEK-END AIR ACTIVITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ALSO EXTENDED TO THE ERMAN-OCCUPIEDITALIAN ISLAND OF RHODES IN THE DODECANESE OFF URKEY. BEAUFIGHTERS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST POUNDED THE MARITZA IRDROME THERE IN DAYLIGHT SATURDAY AND WELLINGTONS FOLLOWED UP THAT IGHT BY BLASTING THE FIELD AT CALATTO.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN BROADCASTS INTERCEPTED HERE ALL INDICATED THAT TALIAN OPPOSITION TO NAZI OCCUPYING FORCES HAD TAPERED OFF TO ALMOST OTHING. NEVERTHELESS, PASSIVE RESISTANCE APPEARED TO BE WIDESPREAD.

A GERMAN BROADCAST ADMITTED ITALIAN WORKMEN WERE REFUSING TO EPAIR BOMB-DAMAGED RAILWAYS. NAZI RAIL WORKERS WERE REPORTED EN OUTE FROM GERMANY ITSELF.

A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT SAID THAT THE ITALIAN AIRFORCE WAS UNABLE TO SCAPE TO SICILY OR OTHER ALLIED-HELD TERRITORY BECAUSE AIRFIELDS IN TALY LONG HAVE BEEN CONTROLLED BY THE GERMANS WHO TOOK THE RECAUTION OF SPLITTING THE ITALIANS INTO SMALL UNITS AND ALLOWING IEM ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF GASOLINE.

PS457AEW

30.24 - 8391

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT.13-(AP)-WITH 32 SHIPS OF ITALY'S SIZEABLE WAR FLEET ALREADY IN ALLIED HANDS, NAVAL AUTHORITIES WAITED HERE TODAY FOR WORD FROM A SCORE OF FAR-FLUNG MEDITERRANEAN BASES OF THE ARRIVAL OF OTHER UNITS OF THE ITALIAN NAVY AND MERCHANT SERVICE BELIEVED TO BE ENROUTE UNDER THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

ALREADY AT MALTA ARE THE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS ITALIA AND VITTORIO VENETO AND THE SMALLER 24,000-TON ANDREA DORIA AND DULIO AS WELL AS SIX CRUISERS, EIGHT DESTROYERS AND 14 SUBMARINES, WHICH STARTED TO ARRIVE IN VALLETTA'S GRAND HARBOR FRIDAY.

STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR ARE MORE THAN HALF OF THE ITALIAN SUBMARINE FLEET WHICH WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE NUMBERED BETWEEN 50 AND 60, SOME OF WHICH WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN OPERATING IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

OTHER UNITS OF THE FLEET, INCLUDING SOME OF THE SUBMARINES, WERE BELIEVED TO BE AT SEA ATTEMPTING TO ELUDE GERMAN BOMBERS WHICH SENT THE GIANT 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP ROMA TO THE BOTTOM WITH ONE WELL-PLACED BOMB AS IT FLED ITALY FRIDAY.

(MALTA DISPATCHES SAID THAT ADMIRAL BAGLIRIA, COMMANDER OF THE FLEET, WENT DOWN WITH THE ROMA AND THAT ANOTHER OFFICER ABOARD THE CRUISER EUGENIO DI SAVOIA BECAME FLAG OFFICER AND BROUGHT THE FLEET TO MALTA.)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAD NO WAY OF KNOWING HOW MANY MORE SHIPS THEY MIGHT EXPECT OR TO WHAT PORTS THEY WOULD FLEE, ONE OFFICER POINTING OUT THAT THE SHIPS WERE BADLY SCATTERED.

(SWISS DISPATCHES SAID THAT SEVEN SHIPS HAD ARRIVED AT THE SPANISH-OWNED BALEARIC ISLANDS IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND THAT TWO OF THE SEVEN HAD SAILED, PRESUMABLY FOR ALLIED PORTS.

1943

(THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT TWO OF THREE ITALIAN GUNBOATS PUTTING IN AT MALLORCA AND POLLENSA IN THE BALEARICS WERE SCUTTLED BY THEIR CREWS.)

THE SITUATION CONCERNING THE MERCHANT FLEET LIKEWISE WAS NOT CLEAR. ALLIED OFFICIALS HAD LITTLE HOPE THAT THE GIANT LINERS REX AND CONTE DI SAVOIA AS WELL AS OTHER SPEEDY TRANSOCEAN PASSENGER SHIPS WOULD REACH SAFE HAVEN. THE SHIPS ARE REGULARLY BERTHED AT GENOA, ITALY'S PRINCIPAL SEAPORT IN THE NORTH OF ITALY, WHICH FELL UNDER GERMAN CONTROL SHORTLY AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARMISTICE.

THERE STILL ARE NUMBERS OF GOOD FREIGHTERS AND TANKERS UNDER ITALIAN REGISTRY WHICH, IN ALLIED HANDS, WOULD BE VALUABLE IN FURTHER EASING THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

ITALY'S SURRENDER HAD THE RESULT OF TURNING THE MEDITERRANEAN INTO AN ALLIED LAKE. THE MENACE TO SHIPPING, ALMOST ELIMINATED BY THE FALL OF NORTH AFRICA AND THE STEPPING-STONE ISLANDS OF PANTELLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA, IS ELIMINATED ENTIRELY NOW WITH THE SURRENDER OF THE ITALIAN FLEET. THERE STILL REMAINS THE POSSIBILITY OF AERIAL BOMBING BY LAND-BASED GERMAN PLANES, BUT THE OVERALL DANGER WAS SMALL COMPARED TO THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR WHEN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS CLOSED TO ALLIED SHIPPING AND IT WAS FORCED TO MAKE THE LONG TRIP AROUND THE SOUTHERN TIP OF AFRICA.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS OF WHAT PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR USE OF THE ITALIAN SHIPS, BUT IT WAS PRESUMED THAT THEY WOULD BE PUT INTO SERVICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

(ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED FLEET, TOLD CLARK LEE, WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, THAT THE ITALIAN SHIPS "ARE IN GOOD ORDER, ABSOLUTELY FIRST CLASS, ESPECIALLY THE BATTLESHIPS AND NEW CRUISERS.")

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT.12-(AP)-RDSCUED AT SEA BY AN ITALIAN DESTROYER, THE CREW OF AN RAF WELLINGTON DEJECTEDLY THOUGHT THEY WERE PRISONERS OF WAR.

THEN THE ITALIANS TOLD THEM OF THE ARMISTICE, AND THAT THE DESTROYER WAS BOUND FOR AN ALLIED PORT AS RAPIDLY AS IT COULD GET THERE.

THE AIRMEN, FORCED DOWN OFF SARDINIA, WERE DRIFTING IN A RUBBER DINGHY. WHEN THEY SAW ITALIAN WARSHIPS APPROACH, THE PLANE'S CAPTAIN, FLIGHT SGT.D.WATSON OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, TOLD HIS MEN TO LIE LOW SO THEY WOULDN'T BE SEEN.

BUT WHEN IT SEEMED THE DINGHY MIGHT BE PLOWED UNDER BY A DESTROYER HEADING STRAIGHT FOR IT, THEY SIGNALLED TO BE RESCUED. GERMAN PLANES MEANWHILE WERE BOMBING THE FLEET, BUT THE DINGHY PASSENGERS WERE NOT INJURED.

WHEN THE AIRMEN CLIMBED UP A ROPE LADDER, THE DESTROYER'S CREW CHEERED THEM AND THE CAPTAIN SHOOK EACH MAN BY HAND AS HE REACHED THE DECK.

ITALIAN OFFICERS GAVE THEM FRESH CLOTHES AND GAVE UP THEIR OWN BERTHS FOR THEM.

"IT WAS A BIG RELIEF," SAID WATSON, WHO SUFFERED CUTS ON THE FACE AND LEGS. THE RADIO OPERATOR ALSO HAD MINOR WOUNDS.

SERGT.R.R.HARDWICKE SIGNALLED

SEP 11 1943

SERGT.R.R.HARDWICKE SIGNALLED FROM THE DESTROYER IN ENGLISH TO A MAURAUDER RECONNAISSANCE PLANE FOR THE PILOT TO LEAD THE ITALIAN FLEET TO PORT.

FROM A WIDE CHOICE OF SOUVENIRS IN THE DESTROYER CAPTAIN'S CABIN, WATSON CHOSE A COPY OF SHAKESPEARE'S "AS YOU LIKE IT" IN ENGLISH AND ITALIAN. THE CAPTAIN INSCRIBED IT: "IN REMEMBRANCE OF ONE NIGHT AT SEA, AND ONE NIGHT WITH US."

30.24-8393

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 13-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRMEN, IN A ROUND-THE-CLOCK ASSAULT ON NAZI COMMUNICATIONS, TODAY RAISED A BARRAGE OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND CANNON FIRE BETWEEN GERMAN DIVISIONS RUSHING SOUTH TO ATTACK THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY BRIDGEHEAD AT SALERNO.

MAINTAINING A CONSTANT UMBRELLA OVER ALLIED LANDINGS, THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIRFORCES EXPLOITED THEIR SUPERIORITY TO THE UTMOST, DESTROYING 13 GERMAN AIRCRAFT AGAINST A LOSS OF TWO ALLIED PLANES.

THE NAZIS THREW BETWEEN 90 AND 100 FIGHTERS AGAINST THE LANDING FORCES, BUT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE ATTACKS ON THE BEACHES AND SHIPPING WERE DESCRIBED AS WEAK, INDICATING THAT THE ALLIED BLASTING OF AIRFIELD OVER A WIDE AREA SOUTH OF ROME WAS SAPPING GERMAN AIR STRENGTH.

ALMOST EVERY ROAD AND RAIL JUNCTION IN THE NAPLES AREA LEADING TO THE BRIDGEHEAD HELD BY THE FIFTH ARMY WAS ATTACKED EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY.

SEP 17 1943

JR1105AEW

MAJ.CHARLES L.PARSONS, JR., 824 SECOND AVE., LAUREL, MISS., LEADER OF A FORMATION OF MARAUDERS WHICH BLASTED ROADS AROUND FORMIA AND ISERNIA, SAID THAT "THE ENEMY PUT UP NO OPPOSITION AND WE WERE ABLE TO TAKE PLENTY OF TIME."

SGT.LLOYD E.CAMP, 745 CENTRAL AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO, A BOMBARDIER, DECLARED, "OUR TARGET WAS ONE OF THOSE PRECISION JOBS. A FEW STRAY BOMBS WENT INTO THE WATER AT THE LEFT AND OTHERS HIT FACTORY BUILDINGS ON THE RIGHT, BUT THE MAJORITY LANDED RIGHT ON THE TARGET."

AMONG CREWMEN OF MITCHELLS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES DURING AN

30.24-8393

ATTACK SEPT. 8 OVER TREBISACCE WERE SGTS.DONALD W.STORMS, 908 WEST JACKSON ST., MUNCIE, IND., AN ME109; JAMES V.RANKIN, KEOSAUQUA, IOWA, ME109; JOSEPH F.MICHAEL, ROUTE 1, SOUTH LYNN, MICH., ME110; EDWARD W.LITCHEFIELD, 66 STANDISH AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS., MACCHI 202; WESLEY W.MARQUIS, 31 WILLIAM ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT., THREE ME109S; PVT.KENNETH D.VEZEY, 109 STANTON AVE., WHITING, IND., (NO PLANE DESIGNATED).

AMONG OTHERS CREDITED WITH PLANES IN RECENT FORAYS BY MITCHELL CREWS WERE:

SGT.GERALD E.GULETT, PEARL BEACH, MICH., MACCHI 202; SGT.JACK C. MAYS, 715 EAST MITCHELL DRIVE, PHOENIX, ARIZ., ME109.

INVADER ATTACKS ON GERMAN CONVOYS ALONG THE AULETTA AND LAURIA HIGHWAYS WERE LED BY LT.COL.R.C.PAUL, LAKE CITY, FLA.

CAPT.J.R.STOUT OF RIDGEWOOD, N.J., LEADING ONE MISSION, DIVED ON A GERMAN FIELD GUN AND KNOCKED IT OUT, LEAVING ABOUT 30 DEAD GERMANS IN FRONT OF IT.

ENEMY MACHINE-GUN FIRE WHICH KNOCKED OFF THE CANOPY OF HIS INVADERS FAILED TO PREVENT LT.S.C.SHORTLIDGE, 23, WEST GROVE, PA., FROM COMPLETLFFBAP DVSSION. "

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INVADERSSFAILED TO PREVENT LT.S.C.SHORTLIDGE, 23, WEST GROVE, PA., FROM COMPLETING HIS MISSION. "IT WAS TOO CLOSE TO SUIT ME," HE SAID.

JS1151AEW

1943

BY RELMAN MORIN

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE U.S.FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT. 13-(AP)-AMERICAN WOUNDED ARE GETTING THE FINEST MEDICAL ATTENTION SCIENCE CAN PROVIDE, AND THEY'RE GETTING IT IMMEDIATELY, RIGHT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD IN ITALY TODAH.

DOCTORS, COLLECTING COMPANIES AND AMBULANCES CAME ASHORE RIGHT BEHIND THE FIRST COMBAT TEAMS ON INVASION DAY. TODAY THESE UNITS ARE WORKING. THEY ARE UNDER BOMBARDMENT CONSTANTLY. THEIR FIELD HOSPITALS ARE SET UP SO NEAR THE FRONT THAT THE SOUNDS OF BATTLE ARE NEVER GONE FROM THE TENTS. IF THE BATTLE LINE MOVES AHEAD, THE HOSPITAL MOVES WITH IT.

A WHOLE ECHELON OF MEDICAL TEAMS TO CARE FOR THE WOUNDED WAS ORGANIZED WITHIN THE FIRST 24 HOURS AFTER THE FIGHTING STARTED. UP AT THE ACTUAL FRONT STRETCHER CREWS PICKED UP THE SOLDIERS AS THEY FELL.

(MORE THAN A FEW DOCTORS AND COLLECTORS HAVE FALLEN THEMSELVES.)

FROM THE FIGHTING ZONE THE WOUNDED ARE RUSHED BACK TO CLEARING HOSPITALS. THERE, IF NECESSARY, MAJOR SURGERY CAN BE PERFORMED.

USUALLY, HOWEVER, THE DOCTORS THERE DO ONLY WHAT IS NECESSARY TO KEEP A MAN LIVING UNTIL HE CAN BE MOVED TO AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL FARTHER IN THE REAR.

THUS THE THREE LINKS IN THE CHAIN ARE THE COLLECTING CREWS, EQUIPPED FOR FIRST AID ON THE SPOT WHERE A SOLDIER FALLS; THE CLEARING UNIT BEHIND THE FRONT; AND THE EVACUATION HOSPITAL, WHERE THE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED ARE KEPT UNTIL THEY CAN BE PUT ABOARD A SHIP AND MOVED OUT OF THE WAR THEATER.

I SPENT A NIGHT AT ONE OF THESE CLEARING UNITS RECENTLY, AND WATCHED IT WORK. A GERMAN STUKA HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF THE TENT THAT AFTERNOON; BOMBS HAD FALLEN CLOSE AROUND THE UNIT ON EACH OF THE SUCCEEDING NIGHTS. ONLY A FEW MILES UP THE ROAD AMERICAN AND GERMAN FIELD GUNS WERE PAINTING THE CLOUDS WITH SHARP WHITE FLASHES AND FILLING THE AIR WITH THUNDER. IT WAS CLOSE TO THE FRONT.

MAJ.JAY W.PICKENS OF CLEBURNE, TEX., THE COMMANDING OFFICER DIDN'T SEEM INTERESTED IN ANY PART OF THAT.

HE WAS CONCERNED SOLELY WITH HIS JOB. "WE CAN DO JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING HERE THEY COULD DO IN A BIG HOSPITAL," HE SAID.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR AMPUTATIONS AND ABDOMINAL, THORACIC, BRAIN AND EYE OPERATIONS HAD BEEN PLACED IN THE TWO TENTS WHICH WERE ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED WITH POWER FROM A PORTABLE GENERATOR PARKED OUTSIDE. THE OPERATION TABLES WERE READY.

UP AHEAD AT THE FAR END OF THE TENT WERE THE ROWS OF STRETCHERS. THEY WERE ALMOST EMPTY NOW. THE DOCTORS WERE QUIETLY PLEASED ABOUT THAT. THEIR FUNCTION IS TO TREAT PATIENTS QUICKLY, AND GET THEM BACK TO THEIR UNITS OR BACK TO THE EVACUATION HOSPITALS.

THEY DON'T WANT THE STATIONS PILED UP WITH MEN WHO NEED QUICK ATTENTION; THEY WANT TO BE IN POSITION TO GIVE THAT ATTENTION THE MOMENT A SOLDIER COMES INTO THE TENT.

THEY ARE ALWAYS READY AND SOMETIMES THEY HAVE TO WORK WITH LIGHTNING SPEED.

THERE WAS THE SOLDIER WHO HAD HIS LEFT LEG BLOWN OFF. ON THE

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FIELD ITSELF THEY HAD SAVED HIM FROM BLEEDING TO DEATH AND GIVEN HIM SULFANILIMIDE TO PREVENT INFECTION. BUT HE NEEDED A QUICK OPERATION AND THREE QUICK BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS.

THE DRIED PLASMA AND THE DISTILLED WATER ARE PACKED IN CANS THAT LOOK A LITTLE BIT LIKE "C" RATIONS. THE RUBBER HOSES AND NEEDLES ARE SEALED IN CELOPHANE.

THEY GAVE THAT BOY HIS THREE TRANSFUSIONS AND OPERATED ON HIS LEG AND HE IS GOING TO LIVE.

SO IS THE SOLDIER WHO HAD HIS ABDOMEN TORN ACROSS ITS LENGTH BY A SHELL FRAGMENT.

IN BETWEEN TIMES THE CORPS TAKES CARE OF ITALIAN CIVILIANS, MOST OF WHOM HAVE NOTHING MORE SERIOUS THAN MALARIA.

CAPT. CHARLES DILLEY OF AUSTIN, TEX., SAID ONE MAN WAS BROUGHT ALL THE WAY FROM SALERNO. HIS WIFE HAD ATTACHED A NOTE TO HIS CLOTHING WHICH EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE "AMERICANOS" WOULD BE SURE AND SEND BACK THE BLANKET.

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"SHE DIDN'T SEEM TO CARE ABOUT HER HUSBAND," CAPTAIN DILLEY SAID.

BY DON MOLLENBECK
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 11 1943

SALERNO, ITALY, SEPT. 13--WE ENTERED THIS ALMOST DESOLATE CITY THIS MORNING ON THE HEELS OF THE BRITISH WHO TOOK IT YESTERDAY.

DESOLATE IS THE WORD, FOR ALMOST EVERY ONE OF SALERNO'S 77,000 INHABITANTS HAD TAKEN TO THE CAVES IN THE STEEP HILLS NORTH OF THE CITY AND ONLY TODAY HAD BEGUN TO STRAGGLE BACK.

THE BRITISH NAVY HAS SALERNO UNDER ITS THUMB.

THE GERMANS DID ABOUT THE MOST COMPLETE LOOTING JOB ON SALERNO THAT THEY'VE DONE IN ANY CITY. IT WAS PLAIN THAT THEY DID IT IN ANGER BECAUSE OF THE ITALIAN CAPITULATION.

ONE UNCONFIRMED STORY IS THAT THEY DROVE AN ARMORED CAR DOWN THE STREETS OF THE CITY SHOOTING PEOPLE AT RANDOM WHEN THE NEWS OF THE ARMISTICE CAME FOUR HOURS AFTER IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

THEY LEFT HARDLY A SCRAP OF FOOD, NOT A VEHICLE THAT COULD BE MOVED, NO MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND THE PLIGHT OF NO CITY IN SICILY EQUALS THAT OF SALERNO.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN SALERNO'S ORNATE CITY HALL RECEIVED A PATHETIC PLEA FOR A CAR TO TAKE AWAY THE BODIES OF TWO OLD PEOPLE WHO HAD JUST DIED BECAUSE THEY WERE HUNGRY.

THERE IS NO WATER. BEFORE THE GERMANS LEFT, THEY BLEW UP THE WATER PLANT AND THEY NOW HOLD POSITIONS THAT MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO GET MORE FOR AWHILE ANYHOW.

BOMBING CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT BECAUSE OF THE ALMOST GENERAL EXODUS OF THE CITIZENS TO THE HILLS.

A M G OFFICIALS, THREE OFFICERS AND TWO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, WERE IN SALERNO TWO HOURS BEHIND THE INFANTRY, SHAPING UP PROCLAMATION NUMBER ONE THAT WAS BEGINNING TO BE READ THIS MORNING.

THE INHABITANTS PROFESS TO BE DELIGHTED TO SEE THE ALLIES AND IN THEIR WILLINGNESS TO WORK THEY ARE EMBARRASSING THE AUTHORITIES BECAUSE THEY ARE SURE THAT IF THEY WORK THEY'LL BE FED.

THE BOMBING OF THE CITY SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED MOSTLY TO THE BUSINESS DISTRICT WHICH IS CLOSE TO THE HARBOR. PASSAGE

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THROUGH THAT PART OF TOWN IS EXTREMELY PERILOUS. WALLS WERE BEING PULLED DOWN THIS MORNING AND OTHERS SEEMED IN INSTANT DANGER OF FALLING.

THE NATIVES WERE MOST IMPRESSED BY THE AMERICAN FLYING FOTRESSES WHICH CAME IN.

LOOTING IS AT A MINIMUM CHIEFLY BECAUSE THE GERMANS LEFT VERY LITTLE BEHIND AND THE A M G TAKES CREDIT FOR MOVING IN QUICKLY ENOUGH TO PREVENT IT. ONE SURPRISING FACT IS THAT THE GERMANS DIDN'T LOOT THE BANKS. AN A M G OFFICIAL CHECKED UP THIS MORNING AND FOUND THE FUNDS ALMOST INTACT.

ON THE ROAD TO SALERNO THROUGH PONTECAGNANO, LIFE IS SETTLING DOWN TO NORMAL. COWS WHICH HADN'T BEEN MILED FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS FOLLOWING THE INVASION ARE BROWSING CONTENTEDLY IN PASTURES NEXT TO GUN POSITIONS AND ITALIAN CIVILIANS ARE BEGINNING TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES ON THE BIG PLANTATIONS.

BY RALPH HOWARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED U.S. PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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AN ADVANCED AIR BASE, SEPT. 12-(DELAYED)-MAINTAINING COMPLETE MASTERY OF THE SKIES OVER THE SOUTHERN PART OF ITALY, HEAVY FORMATIONS OF AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY BOMB-CARRYING FIGHTERS YESTERDAY AND TODAY, WERE OUT LOOKING FOR TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY.

THESE TARGETS NOT ONLY INCLUDE BRIDGES AND ROADS BEHIND THE ENEMY'S CONFUSED LINES BUT ROAD TRAFFIC AND GERMAN-CONTROLLED AIR FIELDS WHERE THEY CAN BE FOUND.

THESE SO-CALLED TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY ALSO INCLUDE ANY NAZI AIRCRAFT THAT MAY BE SIGHTED, FEW THOUGH THEY MAY BE.

AMERICAN PILOTS ARE ENCOUNTERING A NEW PROBLEM SINCE THE SURRENDER OF ITALY AND HER AIR FORCE. OUR PILOTS MUST NOW DETERMINE WHETHER THE PLANES THEY SPOT ARE NAZI OR ITALIAN. THIS MEANS RECOGNITION AT FAIRLY CLOSE QUARTEGS AND A HEATED DOG FIGHT WHEN IT'S DETERMINED THAT THEY ARE GERMAN.

YESTERDAY, A FLIGHT OF A-36S SIGHTED A FORMATION OF PLANES IN THE DISTANCE. CAPT. HARRY HENRY OF WASHINGTON, PA., FLIGHT LEADER, LED HIS PILOTS IN AND DETERMINED THAT THEY WERE GERMANS. HE FOLLOWED THIS RECOGNITION THROUGH AND SHOT DOWN A JU-52 FIVE-ENGINED TRANSPORT THAT WAS STRAGGLING BEHIND ITS ESCORT IN THE POTENZA AREA.

THE AMERICAN PLANES CONTINUED SOUTHWARD ON THEIR HOMEWARD FLIGHT AND LT. ROY T. CARTER JR., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., TOPPED OFF THE MISSION BY DOWNING ANOTHER JU-52 OVER LAURIA.

BOTH GERMAN TRANSPORTS WERE HEADED SOUTH TOWARD THE GERMANS RESISTING THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY. IT COULD NOT BE DETERMINED, HOWEVER, WHETHER THEY WERE BRINGING IN REINFORCEMENTS OR WERE ON THEIR WAY TO EVACUATE MEN OR EQUIPMENT.

FOR THE MOST PART, OUR FLIERS ARE SPOTTING ONLY SMALL FORMATIONS OF ENEMY PLANES AND ONLY ONCE HAS THE ENEMY ATTEMPTED TO SEND DOWN A LARGE FLIGHT OF BOMBERS TO BLAST OUR LANDING AREA ON THE SALERNO GULF.

THAT WAS ON FRIDAY WHEN AMERICAN SPITFIRES INTERCEPTED 36 BOMB-CARRYING NAZI FIGHTERS HEADED FOR SALERNO. THE SPITS SHOT DOWN ONE FW-190 AND ONE ME-109 OVER SORRENTO AND FORCED THE REMAINING GERMAN PLANES TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS AND HIGHTAIL IT FOR HOME.

ALL OUR PLANES RETURNED SAFELY TO CONGRATULATE CAPT. DALE E. SHAFER, WAYNESVILLE, O., FOR HIS SINGLE-HANDED ENGAGEMENT OF 16 FW-190S. THESE PLANES FORMED THE SECOND PART OF THE ENEMY FLIGHT INTENT UPON BOMBING SALERNO AND, WHILE HIS SQUADRON MATES TACKLED THE 20 ME-109S, HE BROKE INTO THE FWS, FORCED THEM TO DROP THEIR BOMBS AND RUN. HE SHOT DOWN ONE OF THEM FOR HIS FOURTH VICTORY AND DAMAGED A

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SECOND.

THE ONLY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ENCOUNTERED BY OUR RECONNAISSANCE PLANES HAS BEEN IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF NAPLES. HERE THE GERMANS SEEM TO BE DETERMINED TO HOLD ON TO THE CITY'S TWO AIRBASES UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE.

JR141PEW

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 17 1943

WITH THE 5TH ARMY NEAR SALERNO, SEPT 13--AMONG THOSE PRESENT WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS MOVED INTO ITALY SOUTH OF NAPLES WERE 30 DOCTORS AND 18 NURSES FROM THE CHICAGO DISTRICT BELONGING TO AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL, AN OUTGROWTH OF THE ORIGINAL MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL UNIT WHICH WAS FORMED IN CHICAGO.

UNAWARE OF ARMISTICE BEFORE EMBARKING, THESE MEN AND WOMEN ARRIVED WITH 100 TONS OF EQUIPMENT PREPARED TO SET UP A HOSPITAL CAPABLE OF HANDLING MORE THAN 1,000 PATIENTS AND TREATING EVERY TYPE OF CASUALTY KNOWN TO WAR.

THE PERSONNEL INCLUDED SKILLED SPECIALISTS IN EVERY BRANCH OF SURGERY, READY TO PERFORM THE MOST DELICATE OPERATIONS UNDER COMBAT CONDITIONS.

NURSES FROM THE CHICA O DISTRICT INCLUDED: DOROTHY E. BURTCH, 528 WEBSTER AVENUE, CHICAGO; GLADYS COMSTOCK, 2308 COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE, CHICAGO; MYRTLE M.DENTIP, OLIVE BRANCH, ILL.; MIRIAM FISHER, 1820 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, CHICAGO; ROSS E.CROSS, 851 MORGAN STREET, ELGIN, ILL.; ANNA NIELSEN, 7059 SOUTH EGGLESTON AVENUE, CHICAGO; AGNES NOLAN, OAKLAND, ILL.; MADONNA NOLAN, OAKLAND, ILL.; GLORIA B.OMENS, 1130 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, OAK PARK; EDITH S.OSBURN, WILMINGTON CITY, ILL.; LEORA L.SCHMIDT, 5005 SOUTH ARTESIAN AVENUE, CHICAGO; KATHRYN L.SNYDER, WARSAW, IND.; JANE S. WANKOWSKI, 1125 WEST ERIE STREET, CHICAGO; FLORENCE WRIGHT, 834 SOUTH 16TH AVENUE, MAYWOOD, ILL.; HELEN B.ZASADIL, 2727 SOUTH 58TH COURT, CICERO, ILL.; NETA ZINN, 203 WEST JEFFERSON AVENUE, VANDALIA, ILL.; GERTRUDE E.MILLS, 7919 CHAMPLAIN AVENUE, CHICAGO; GENEVIEVE E. PEARL, 627 ROSCOE STREET, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO DOCTORS IN THE UNIT INCLUDE: LT. COL. PHILIP A.DALY, 6942 JEFFERSON AVENUE; MAJ. ALFRED E.JONES, 1628 MORSE AVENUE; MAJ. MANUEL E.LICHTENSTEIN, 1400 NORTH KEDZIE; MAJ. SAMUEL PERLMAN, 5122 NORTH AVERS AVENUE; MAJ. LAURENCE M.WEINBERGER, 5517 SOUTH EVERETT AVENUE; CAPT. HARRY E.BARNETT, 211 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE; CAPT. RICHARD M.BENDIX, 4655 LAKE PARK AVENUE; CAPT. DAVID Z.BERGER, 4949 BELLEPLAINE AVENUE; CAPT. ERNEST D.BLOOMENTHAL, 5111 DREXEL BOULEVARD; CAPT. JOSEPH A.CARBONE, 416 MADISON STREET, GARY, IND.; CAPT. MELVIN R.COHEN, 3731 PINE GROVE AVENUE; CAPT. NORMAN R. COOPERMAN, 5121 SOUTH ELLIS AVENUE; CAPT. RALPH FRIEDLANDER, MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL; CAPT. RICHARD E.HELLER, 6828 EAST END AVENUE; CAPT. HAROLD LAUFMAN, 5454 SOUTH SHORE DRIVE; CAPT. SAUL A.MACKLER, 1540 LAKE SHORE DRIVE; CAPT. PHILIP M.MARCUS, 2920 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE; CAPT. WILLIAM M.PARKER, 809 SOUTH EUCLID OAK PARK; CAPT. ALFRED J. PLATT, 5240 SHERIDAN ROAD; CAPT. ARTHUR M.SCHOENWETTER, 2107 JARVIS STREET; CAPT. MORRIS J.SHAPIRO, 4655 LAKE PARK AVENUE; LT. SOL Z. BRAZNIN, 3535 SHAKESPEARE AVENUE; LT. SAMUEL M.FRAERMAN, 628 SHERIDAN ROAD; LT. JESSE G.GARBER, MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL; LT. WILBERT GORDON,

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6951 SHERIDAN ROAD; LT. RALPH R.LANDES, 5121 ELLIS AVENUE; LT. SAMUEL M.MARCUS, 7833 CLYDE AVENUE; LT. MANUEL L.STILLERMAN, 5532 INGLESIDE AVENUE; LT. LEONARD A.STINE, 5719 KENWOOD AVENUE; LT. LEONARD WEINSTEIN, 5719 KENWOOD AVENUE.

NON-MEDICAL OFFICERS WITH THE UNIT INCLUDE: CAPT. ROBERT H. KLEIN, 5454 SOUTH SHORE DRIVE; CAPT. ROBERT B.MAYER, 5454 SOUTH SHORE DRIVE; LT. JAMES L.ROUNDS, 7816 CORNELL AVENUE; 2ND LT. STANLEY LEESER, 1642 E. 56TH STREET.

KA821PEW

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

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SEP 11 1943

WITH U.S.FORCES IN ITALY, SEPT. 13--AIR SUPPORT FOR THE AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN THE SALERNO AREA HAS BEEN PERFECT TO THE EXTENT THAT OUR TROOPS HAVE HAD THE CONSTANT COVER OF MUSTANG AND P-38 FIGHTERS.

OUR COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHIPS OF THE INVASION FLEET WERE POOR AT THE BEGINNIG, BUT NOW HAVE IMPROVED UNTIL THEY ARE PERFECT.

ALL THINGS TAKEN TOGETHER, OUR EFFORT HAS NOT BEEN ALTOGETHER SLICK, ALTHOUGH OUR TROOPS ARE FIGHTING MAGNIFICENTLY.

WE SIT HERE WITH MACHINE-GUNS RATTLING AROUND US AND THE GERMANS OCCUPYING PLACES OF ADVANTAGE ON ALL THE SURROUNDING HILLS.

THE FIRST ATTACK IN THIS AREA WAS LED BY LT.COL.CARLOS D.SMITH OF GONZALEZ, TEX., AND LT.COL.EDWARD B.MCCALL OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

TWO COMPANIES OF INFANTRY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES SOON AFTER DAYLIGHT WHEN THEY REPELLED SEVEN GERMAN TANKS.

IT IS MY OPINION THAT OUR WHOLE LANDING MIGHT HAVE BEEN TOUGHER IF THE GERMAN 88-MILLIMETER GU[illegible]AD GOTTEN THE RANGE OF THE LANDING CRAFTS EARLIER IN THE GAME.

AS THINGS STAND NOW, WE ALMOST CERTAINLY WILL HOLD OUR BEACH-HEADS WITH HARD FIGHTING AND NAVAL GUNNERY. OUR VOYAGE TO ITALY WAS A MODEL MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE COMPLETELY WITHOUT INCIDENT UNTIL WE REACHED OUR DESTINATION.

THE TROOPS SENSED THE FACT THAT THERE WAS SOMETHING PHONEY ABOUT SAILING RIGHT UP THE ITALIAN COAST WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT AND THERE WAS MUCH TALK OF SNIPE HUNTS, WILD GOOSE CHASES AND DRY RUNS, ALL OF WHICH IS REGRETTED NOW.

BY HERBERT L.MATTHEWS

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE U.S.FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 13--THE CHAPLAIN, LT.COL. WILLIAM E.KING OF KANSAS CITY, TURNED UP SMILING THIS MORNING AFTER THREE HIGHLY ADVENTUROUS DAYS WITH A BATTALION THAT WAS PARTIALLY CUT OFF AND OFTEN UNDER FIRE.

NIGHT BEFORE LAST, KING, WHO IS KNOWN FOR WANTING TO STAY WITH TROOPS WHATEVER THEY ARE DOING, WENT OUT TOO FAR WITH A PARTY OF SOLDIERS AND GOT CUT OFF. HE TOOK REFUGE IN AN IRRIGATION DITCH AND, WHEN THAT CAME UNDER HEAVY FIRE, SWAM 300 YARDS UNTIL HE COULD SCRAMBLE OUT TO SAFETY. TELLING OF HIS EXPERIENCE HE SAID:

"I FELT JUST LIKE ONE OF THE PRIVATES WHO CAME UP TO ME THE NEXT MORNING. THIS BOY SAID TO ME, 'CHAPLAIN I'M TOO OLD TO FIGHT.'

"'HOW IS THAT?' I ASKED.

"'WELL, I WAS 21 YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT'S VENTURE AGED ME 40 YEARS, SO NOW I'M 61 AND THAT IS TOO OLD TO FIGHT.'"

XB819PEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCES SOUTH OF NAPLES, SEPT. 13--HARD-FIGHTING TROOPS WHO LANDED WEST OF SALERNO ON "D-DAY" HAVE PUSHED FORWARD OVER THE MOUNTAINS, BATTLING GERMAN PANZER UNITS IN SIGHT OF MOUNT VESUVIUS --- LESS THAN 15 MILES AWAY --- IN ONE OF THE TOUGHEST BATTLES ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND.

THE TROOPS HAVE ALREADY ENCOUNTERED STRONG TANK OPPOSITION. THEY HAVE THREATENED WITH ARTILLERY AND RIFLE FIRE THE NAPLES-SALERNO RAILWAY AND ROAD BOTH OF WHICH RUN PARALLEL THROUGH POMPEI. MUCH OF THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN DONE 4,000 FEET HIGH.

THE TROOPS TOOK A SEASIDE TOWN "D-DAY" BY TACTICAL SURPRISE WITH ONLY A FEW CASUALTIES DURING THE LANDING. THEY IMMEDIATELY ADVANCED IN TWO WAYS: FIRST INLAND TOWARD THE NAPLES-SALERNO HIGHWAY AND SECOND ALONG THE COAST ROAD KNOWN IN GREEK LEGENDS AS THE PROMENADE OF THE SIRENS, QUICKLY OCCUPYING A TOWN AND CONTINUING ONWARD THROUGH SOME ORANGE GROVES BEHIND WHICH THE GERMANS WERE MASSED.

ACCOMPANYING A SPECIAL HEADQUARTERS MISSION HEADED BY A LIEUTENANT COLONEL, I SAW AT FIRST HAND THE TOUGH FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THE SECTOR. THERE WAS NO LET-UP FOR A SINGLE MINUTE IN THE ARTILLERY DUELS BOOMING ON ALL SIDES. ENEMY SNIPERS WERE TAKING POT SHOTS ALL DAY LONG. THE NAZIS WERE USING EVERY LEMON AND POMEGRANATE TREE AS A NATURAL CAMOUFLAGE FOR FIELD TELEPHONES, MACHINE-GUN NESTS AND SUPPLY DEPOTS.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS, I CAN SEE MOUNT VESUVIUS' SAFFRON GLOW AT NIGHT.

JR1050AEW

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CAIRO, SEPT.13-(AP)-AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS ATTACKED AXIS AIRDROMES AT MARITZA AND CALATO ON THE ITALIAN ISLAND OF RHODES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN YESTERDAY, DAMAGING RUNWAYS AND SETTING AT LEAST SIX GROUNDED AIRCRAFT AFIRE, A MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AIRCRAFT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCE WERE CREDITED, MEANWHILE, WITH SETTING AN ENEMY CARGO VESSEL AFIRE WHILE SHE WAS UNLOADING CARGO AT GAVDOS ISLAND SOUTH OF CRETE SATURDAY.

ALL AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED SAFELY FROM THESE FORAYS.

VALLETA,MALTA, SEPT.13-(AP)-ANOTHER FORCE OF ITALIAN WARSHIPS, INCLUDING THE 23,000-TON BATTLESHIP GIULIO CESARE, THE 5,000-TON SEAPLANE CARRIER GIUSEPPE MIRAGLIA, FOUR DESTROYERS AND A NUMBER OF SUBMARINES, HAVE JOINED OTHER SURRENDERED UNITS OF THE ITALIAN FLEET HERE.

THE GIULIO CESARE STEAMED HERE FROM VENICE.

HWG- CHUNGKING

...TION OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF POLITICAL TUTELAGE, OR ONE-PARTY RULE, WITHIN A YEAR AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE WAR WAS APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE. IT PASSED A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE CONVENING OF A NATIONAL CONGRESS WITHIN A YEAR TO ADOPT A CONSTITUTION.

THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT THE CLOSE OF ITS 11TH PLENARY SESSION ISSUED A MANIFESTO WHICH LISTED THESE THREE MAJOR TASKS BEFORE THE NATION:

TO INCREASE THE POWER OF RESISTANCE IN ORDER TO WIN FINAL VICTORY;

TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY IN ORDER TO FULFILL THE MISSION OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION;

TO REALIZE THE LATE DR.SUN YAT-SEN'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM AND IMPROVE THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

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ADD MOSCOW (CASSIDY) XX CONTINUED

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID GERMAN LAND AND NAVAL FORCES HAD LIQUIDATED RUSSIAN DETACHMENTS WHICH LANDED IN THE NOVOROSSISK AREA OF THE KUBAN PENINSULA. THE NAZIS ADDED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD SUFFERED HEAVILY.)

SOVIET TROOPS WHICH WERE PUSHING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE THICK BRYANSK FORESTS WERE GRADUALLY CONVERGING, MEANWHILE, ON THE CITY FROM THE NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH.

AFTER CAPTURING BELYE BEREGA WHICH IS ONLY 12 MILES DUE EAST OF BRYANSK, THE RUSSIANS REPULSED AN ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK AND PUSHED AHEAD THROUGH MINEFIELDS OVER FELLED TREES.

THE LAST TWO REMAINING RAILWAYS OUT OF BRYANSK, LEADING TO GOMEL AND SMOLENSK, WERE UNDER THREAT OF BEING SEVERED BY THE RUSSIAN FORCES WHICH WERE STEADILY PUSHING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST APPROACHES OF THE CITY.

JR1030AEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q, S.W. PACIFIC (MCDANIEL) KOLOMBANGARA

THE PATTERN FOLLOWED BY THE ALLIES THUS FAR IN THEIR RECONQUEST OF NEW GUINEA WAS DISCLOSED TO NEWSMEN TODAY BY GEN.SIR THOMAS BLAMEY.

THE GENERAL TRACED THE PATTERN OF RECONQUEST ON A MAP AND STRESSED THAT GROUND FORCES WERE COVERED THROUGHOUT BY SUPERIOR AIR POWER AND BY EMPHIBIOUS RESOURCES AT DECISIVE MOMENTS.

AFTER THE JAPANESE PAPUAN ARMY WAS DRIVEN BACK ACROSS THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS LAST FALL AND DESTROYED IN THE BUNA SECTOR IN JANUARY THE ALLIED COMMAND WAS FACED WITH THE PROBLEM OF HOW TO STRIKE AT LAE, THE CENTER OF THE ENEMY'S BASES IN NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA.

SALAMAUA WAS THE ENEMY-HELD POINT NEAREST TO THE ALLIED ADVANCED POSITION AT WAU, 28 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST. THE JAPANESE IN SALAMAUA WERE ALWAYS A POTENTIAL DANGER TO THE ALLIED HOLD ON CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA. IN THE JAPANESE SCHEME, HOWEVER, SALAMAUA WAS MANNED PRIMARILY AS AN OUTPOST OF LAE, 18 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST.

THE ALLIED COMMAND BEGAN TO DRAW THE JAPANESE OUT OF LAE TOWARD SALAMAUA WHERE ALLIED FORCES COULD COME TO GRIPS WITH THEM. IN FEBRUARY THE 17TH AUSTRALIAN BRIGADE WAS TRANSPORTED BY AIR JUST IN TIME TO HELP TWO OUTNUMBERED AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY COMPANIES BEAT BACK THE ENEMY FROM THE APPROACHES TO WAU AIRFIELD.

THE TIMELY ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS NOT ONLY SAVED WAU AS AN ALLIED OPERATING BASE BUT ALSO FORCED THE JAPANESE TO WEAKEN THE LAE GARRISON BY SENDING UNITS TO MEET WHAT THEY BELIEVED WAS A DETERMINED ALLIED MOVE AGAINST SALAMAUA.

IN MARCH THE JAPANESE SOUGHT TO REINFORCE AND STRENGTHEN LAE BY A 22-SHIP CONVOY. THIS CONVOY WAS MAULED BY ALLIED AIRMEN FOR THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS AS IT MOVED THROUGH THE BISMARCK SEA INTO HUON GULF WHERE ITS DESTRUCTION WAS COMPLETED.

OPERATING FROM WAU, THE AUSTRALIAN BRIGADE CONTINUED FOR THREE MONTHS TO TAKE TOLL OF THE ENEMY AND FORCE HIM SLOWLY BACK ON SALAMAUA. LACKING AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT DURING THIS PERIOD THE ALLIED COMMAND KEPT THE WAU BRIGADE FIGHTING WITH REPLACEMENTS AND SUPPLIES FLOWN IN FROM BASES AROUND PORT MORESBY.

THE ARRIVAL OF A UNITED STATES NAVY AMPHIBIOUS FORCE UNDER REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL BARBY AT THE END OF JUNE ENABLED THE ALLIED COMMAND TO DEVELOP MORE SPEEDILY ITS WORKING STRATEGY, DESIGNED TO

30.24-8401

DRAW MORE JAPANESE FROM LAE TO THE SALAMAUA FRONT WHERE THEY COULD BE DESTROYED PIECEMEAL.

ON JUNE 30 THE 163RD REGIMENT OF THE U.S.ARMY'S 41ST DIVISION WAS LANDED BY THE NAVY AMPHIBIOUS FORCE AT NASSAU BAY, 12 MILES SOUTH OF SALAMAUA. TWO DAYS LATER THE AMERICANS JOINED WITH AUSTRALIANS WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY OVERLAND FROM WAU TO BEGIN A SERIES OF FLANKING AND ENVELOPING OPERATIONS.

MOST OF THESE ACTIONS, SUPPLEMENTED BY DEADLY BOMBING BY AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN, SUCCEEDED IN SMASHING NINE JAPANESE BATTALIONS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF SALAMAUA.

THEN CAME A SLOW ADVANCE ON THE SALAMAUA AIRFIELD WHICH ENDED SUCCESSFULLY SATURDAY WHEN AUSTRALIANS SWAM THE FLOODED FRANCISCO RIVER AND OVERRAN THE AIRDROME WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING RESISTANCE. THEY WERE LAST REPORTED PUSHING AGAINST JAPANESE REMNANTS HOLDING A RIDGE A MILE AND A HALF FROM SALAMAUA IN EFFORTS TO KEEP THE TRAIL TO LAE OPEN.

THE ALLIED COMMAND'S STRATEGY HAS BEEN TO WEAKEN THE LAE GARRISON TO A POINT WHERE IT CAN NOT HOPE TO FIGHT ITS WAY FREE OF THE TRAP WHICH WAS SET BY THE AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN DRIVE TO SALAMAUA AND SPRUNG BY AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS EAST OF LAE AND AIRBORNE LANDINGS WEST OF THE BASE ON SEPTEMBER 4 AND 5.

FAILURE OF THE JAPANESE TO OFFER SERIOUS RESISTANCE TO THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION AND TO STOP THE ADVANCE OF AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS CLOSING IN FROM TWO DIRECTIONS SEEMS A CLEAR DEMONSTRATION OF THE SUCCESS OF THE STRATEGY.

GG234PCW NH

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xBY OLEN W.CLEMENTS

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA SEPT.13-(AP)-THE GENERAL STOOD THERE, A SHORT, SQUAT MAN WITH A BARREL CHEST AND GROOMED MUSTACHE.

HE FACED A MAP OF NEW GUINEA AND HELD A POINTER IN HIS HAND LIKE AN OLD TIME GRAMMAR SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY TEACHER. HIS AUDIENCE WAS WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

"GENTLEMEN," HE SAID, POINTING TO A PLACE ON THE MAP, "THE ENEMY IS HERE AND WE ARE HERE."

THE CORRESPONDENTS NODDED THEIR HEADS AS IF TO SAY "THE GENERAL IS GOING TO REVIEW THE MILITARY SITUATION AGAIN."

PHOTOGRAPHERS BANGED AWAY. MOTION PICTURE CAMERAS GROUND.

THEN THE GENERAL REMARKED:

"THE COLONEL THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE NICE IF I REVIEWED BRIEFLY THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN TO DATE."

THE CORRESPONDENTS SETTLED DOWN. SAME OLD STUFF.

THE GENERAL, SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED GROUND FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WENT ON.

"NOW HERE," HE SAID, POINTING TO A SPOT AROUND WAU, "IS THE TRACKLESS JUNGLE."

PRACTICALLY EVERY CORRESPONDENT HAS TRAMPED THROUGH THAT JUNGLE, DODGING JAPANESE STRAFERS. HO-HUM.

"NOW, OUR PROBLEM," THE GENERAL WENT ON, "WAS TO GET COMMAND HERE SO WE COULD MOVE IN THERE."

THE CORRESPONDENTS TO A MAN SHIFTED TO THE OTHER FOOT.

"AND SO WE GOT HERE," THE GENERAL POINTED TO SALAMAUA.

EVERY CORRESPONDENT KNEW WE HAD BEEN BANGING AT SALAMAUA FOR

1943

MONTHS. NO NEWS THERE.

INQUISITIVE JACK TURCOTT OF THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS PIPED UP:

"GENERAL, WHERE ARE THE JAPS NOW AROUND SALAMAUA?"

THERE WAS JUST THE FAINTEST TWINKLE IN BLAMEY'S EYE AS HE SAID SOFTLY:

"WHY, WE HAVE HAD SALAMAUA FOR THE LAST FEW HOURS."

A PENCIL CRASHED TO THE FLOOR.

"WHY," THE GENERAL WENT ON, "WE LANDED PIPER CUBS (SMALL AIRPLANES) ON THE AIRFIELD THERE YESTERDAY.

THAT WAS IT. FOR MONTHS THE CORRESPONDENTS HAD BEEN WAITING FOR THE FALL OF SALAMAUA, AND THAT'S THE WAY IT FELL--VIRTUALLY IN THEIR LAPS.

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NN1059PCW NM

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, SEPT 13-(AP)-MRS.FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT INSPECTED AN AUSTRALIAN SERVICEWOMEN'S UNIT TODAY AND TOLD HER LISTENERS HOW MUCH SHE APPRECIATED WHAT THE AUSTRALIANS WERE DOING FOR AMERICAN BOYS AT THE ARMY HOSPITAL.

SHE MET LIEUT.LEROY MITCHELL OF LARIMER, PA.; SGT.TOM CARTER, 1302 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA., AND LIEUT. GORDON L.RICHEY, 2602 HILL STREET, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

FIRST LIEUT.GRACE DICK, IN CHARGE OF NURSES, INTRODUCED MRS. ROOSEVELT TO COXSWAIN FRANK OSTROWSKI, 77 SPRING STREET, WILKES-BARRE, PA.; PVT.DANIEL MELNYK, HACKETTSTOWN,N.J.; PVT. FRED TRIBE, 2215 N. 72 ND COURT, ELMWOOD PARK, CHICAGO.

AMONG THE NURSES WHO GREETED MRS.ROOSEVELT WERE ELIZABETH GRANOFSKY, 1400 HAUBERT STREET, BALDWIN, MD.; GRACE PEMBER, NEW BERN, N.C.; DORIS ALT, BALTIMORE, MD.; MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, GREENSBURG, IND.; VIRGINIA TWIGG, KEYSER, W.VA.

THE FIRST PATIENT SHE MET AT THE HOSPITAL WAS COL.CARL BENNETT, RALEIGH APARTMENTS, RALEIGH, N.C. SHE ALSO MET CAPT.CHARLES GALBRAITH, 1942 102ND STREET, CHICAGO, A FOOTBALL CAPTAIN AT ILLINOIS IN 1935.

MRS.ROOSEVELT ALSO VISITED THE NEGRO RED CROSS CLUB, AND WAS SHOWN AROUND BY DIRECTOR SYLVESTER REEDER, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND AN ASSISTANT, GERTRUDE RANDELL OF BOSTON.

EW446PCW NM

HONOLULU, SEPT.13-(AP)-JAPANESE WHO WANT TO BE ACCEPTED AS LOYAL AMERICANS SHOULD "ADOPT THE EARTHY, REFRESHING AMERICAN TRAIT OF CUSSING THE ENEMY, FREQUENTLY AND UNMISTAKABLY," SAYS LT.COL.CHARLES A.SELBY OF THE ARMY'S HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

"WHEN AMERICANS FIGHT A WAR THEY PUT THEIR HEARTS AND MOUTHS INTO IT," HE TOLD A GROUP OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS.

"TOO OFTEN AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY IN THIS COMMUNITY ARE SILENT ON THIS SUBJECT.

"YOU CAN HARDLY EXPECT TO BE REGARDED AS AMERICANS UNLESS YOU ACT LIKE AMERICANS IN EVERY WAY."

HG949PCW

BY NORMAN BELL

KISKA ISLAND, THE ALEUTIANS, SEPT.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE NAVY'S SENIOR CHAPLAIN FOR THE ALEUTIANS, COMMANDER PAUL G. LINAWEAVER, STOOD BEFORE A JAPANESE SHINTO SHRINE TODAY -- DESCRIBING WELL-ADVANCED PLANS FOR A CHRISTIAN CHAPEL ON THIS

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RECOVERED BIT OF AMERICAN SOIL.

THE INCIDENT IS SIGNIFICANT OF THE CHANGE TAKING PLACE ON KISKA SINCE THE UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN AMPHIBIOUS FORCES SWARMED ASHORE AUG.15 ONLY TO FIND THAT THE JAPANESE HAD FLED.

ALL OTHER EVIDENCES OF MORE THAN A YEAR OF JAPANESE OCCUPATION WERE BEING CLEARED AWAY. MUCH OF THE LARGE QUANTITY OF MATERIAL ABANDONED BY THE JAPANESE IN THEIR HASTY DEPARTURE, SUCH AS THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF WIRE AND CABLES, WERE BEING PUT TO USE BY THE AMERICANS. THE SUBMARINES DOCK WHERE THE ENEMY LEFT THREE DAMAGED "TOJO CIGAR" TYPE SMALL SUBS WAS BEING USED FOR REPAIRING LANDING CRAFT.

EXPERTS CONTINUED SEARCHING FOR BOOZY TRAPS. TUNDRA-WALLED FOOD WAREHOUSES PILED HIGH WITH RATTAN BAGS OF RICE WERE BEING BURNED.

OTHER SUPPLIES TAKEN FROM TUNNELS, INCLUDING LARGE, CRATED BOTTLES OF SAKE, WERE UNDER GUARD PENDING DISPOSAL. SIGNS ALSO WARNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AGAINST TOUCHING CLOTHING AND BEDDING BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF BUBONIC PLAGUE OR OTHER DISEASE.

AT ONE JAPANESE GUN EMPLACEMENT, LITTERED WITH DISCARDED CLOTHING, FLOURISHED A BUNCH OF RED WILD FLOWERS, POTTED IN A TIN CAN.

ABANDONED SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS COLLECTED AT A NAVY SEA-BEE SICK BAY GAVE STRIKING PROOF THAT THE JAPANESE PROZBABLY LEFT KISKA BY SUBMARINE AND BARGES IN FRANTIC HASTE. LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PHILLIPE KING, MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE SICK BAY, SAID DELICATE AND EXPENSIVE INSTRUMENTS HAD BEEN RECOVERED FROM A LATRINE INTO WHICH THE FLEEING JAPANESE HAD THROWN THEM.

"THERE'S PROBABLY LOTS OF OTHER STUFF BURIED AROUND HERE," KING SAID. "THEY WERE GREAT ONES FOR DIGGING HOLES." HE INDICATED A COLLECTION OF VITAMIN PILLS AND PREPARATIONS LEFT BEHIND BY THE MIKADO'S WARRIORS AND ADDED, "THEY WERE GREAT ONES FOR VITAMINS TOO."

RUMOR THAT THE JAPANESE HAD WOMEN ON KISKA PERSISTED DESPITE THE GENERAL OPINION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS TO THE CONTRARY.

SEVERAL SAILORS SAID THEY HAD SEEN WOMEN'S SILK UNDERWEAR IN A FEMININELY DECORATED HUT. OTHERS CLAIMED THEY HAD SEEN WOMEN'S FOOTPRINTS.

FJ535ACW

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS TODAY ISSUED A DECREE FOR THE CREATION OF FIVE NEW FEDERAL TERRITORIES ON BRAZIL'S FRONTIERS WITH THE GUIANAS, VENEZUELA, BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY AND ARGENTINA. THE DECREE IS EFFECTIVE OCT. 1.

THE TERRITORIES ARE TO BE KNOWN AS AMAPA, RIO BRANCO, GUAPORE, PONTA PORA AND IGUASSU. THEY WILL BE CARVED FROM THE STATES OF PARA AMAZONAS, MATO GROSSO, PARANA AND SANTA CATARINA.

THE PUBLISHED DECREE DISCLOSED NO REASON FOR ADDING THESE NEW TERRITORIES TO THE TWO EXISTING ONES -- ACRE ON BRAZIL'S FAR WESTERN FRONTIER WITH PERU AND BOLIVIA, AND THE ISLAND OF FERNANDO NORONHA IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

HOWEVER, IT WAS RECALLED THAT FERNANDO NORONHA WAS MADE A FEDERAL TERRITORY AFTER BRAZIL DECLARED WAR AND THAT IT SINCE HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT DEFENSE BASE, AND ALSO THAT PRESIDENT VARGAS RECENTLY DECREED THAT ONLY BRAZILIANS MAY OWN LAND ALONG THE NATION'S FRONTIERS.

FA1125PEW

1943

OTTAWA, SEPT 13-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON ANNOUNCED TODAY PLANS TO REDUCE CANADA'S HOME DEFENSE OPERATIONAL MILITARY FORCES BY ABOUT 20,000 MEN THROUGH DISBANDMENT OF THE 7TH AND 8TH DIVISIONS AND PARTIAL DISBANDMENT OF THE 6TH DIVISION.

THE PROGRAM WILL BRING ENROLLMENT IN THE HOME DEFENSE OPERATIONAL FORCES DOWN TO APPROXIMATELY 60,000 MEN.

THE ACTION, IT WAS EXPLAINED, WAS DECIDED UPON IN THE LIGHT OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE GENERAL STRATEGIC SITUATION, A PRESSING MANPOWER SHORTAGE IN CANADA AND THE FACT THAT THE ARMY HAS "PASSED THE EXPANSION STAGE."

FORMATION OF THE 7TH AND 8TH DIVISIONS WAS AUTHORIZED IN MARCH, 1942. THEY WERE DESIGNED TO SERVE AS A "MOBILE RESERVE" FOR DEFENSE OF BOTH COASTS WHEN THREATS AGAINST THEM WERE REAL. MEN IN THE DISBANDED FORMATIONS WHO ARE FIT FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE WILL BE USED AS REINFORCEMENTS, WHILE THE MAJORITY OF THE REMAINDER WILL BE RETURNED TO CIVILIAN LIFE.

TROOPS FROM THE DIVISIONS AFFECTED RECENTLY COOPERATED WITH U.S. FORCES IN OCCUPYING KISKA ISLAND IN THE ALEUTIANS.

OTTAWA, SEPT 13-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER J.B.WHYTE OF 19 CENTRAL ST., BATTLE CREEK, MICH., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, ROYAL CANADAN AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN MAKING PUBLIC A LIST OF 32 DECORATIONS.

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WHYTE'S CITATION SAID:

"THIS REAR GUNNER HAS SUCCESSFULLY PARTICIPATED IN MANY MISSIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY. HE HAS ALWAYS DISPLAYED MARKED ENTHUSIASM FOR OPERATIONS, UNDAUNTED BY HEAVY OPPOSITION. HIS COOLNESS AND COURAGE OVER THE MOST DANGEROUS TARGETS HAVE BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO ALL WITH WHOM HE HAS WORKED."

OTTAWA, SEPT 13-(AP)-SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT CANADIAN REGULATIONS CONCERNING CANADIANS PLAYING ON UNITED STATES HOCKEY TEAMS FORMED THE BASES FOR DISCUSSION HERE LAST WEEK WITH ALAN SUTPHIN, AN OFFICIAL OF THE AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE.

AN OFFICIAL SAID THAT SUTPHIN WAS TOLD THE SAME AS WAS A GROUP OF NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE OFFICIALS WHO INTERVIEWED SELECTIVE SERVICE LAST MONTH--THAT HOCKEY WOULD HAVE TO GET ALONG WITH PLAYERS EXEMPTED FROM MILITARY SERVICE OR NOT FALLING WITHIN DRAFT AGES.

"IF A MAN IS OUTSIDE THE CALL-UP CATEGORY, OR HAS BEEN REJECTED OR DISCHARGED, THEN CONSIDERATION MAY BE GIVEN TO PERMIT HIM TO PLAY HOCKEY IN THE UNITED STATES GROUP," HE SAID.

"IF HE IS IN AN 'A' OR 'B' PRIORITY JOB, HE MUST BE GIVEN A CLEARANCE BY HIS EMPLOYER ON A BASIS SUCH AS LEAVE-OF-ABSENCE BEFORE HE CAN BE CONSIDERED FOR PERMISSION TO PLAY HOCKEY IN THE STATES."

KA954PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 13-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS IN A DISPATCH FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, THAT THE IMPRESSION HAD GROWN IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS THERE THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI WAS DEAD, OR IN THE HANDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND "THAT BERLIN WAS TRYING TO SMOKE OUT A DECLARATION TO THIS EFFECT."

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(A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID YESTERDAY THE OFFICE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT WHERE MUSSOLINI WAS AND THAT HE NEVER HAD BEEN IN BRITISH-AMERICAN HANDS.)

DECLARING THAT BERLIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE "LIBERATION" OF THE DEPOSED ITALIAN LEADER BY NAZI PARACHUTE TROOPS AND MEMBERS OF ADOLF HITLER'S ELITE GUARD WAS SUBJECTED TO CONSIDERABLE DOUBT IN BERN, THE TIMES DISPATCH SAID:

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"WERE MUSSOLINI DEAD--AS IS PROBABLE--IT WOULD EXPLAIN HIS NON-APPEARANCE ON THE GERMAN RADIO IN A PROCLAMATION TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE IMMEDIATELY UPON HIS 'LIBERATION,' WHICH IS A POINT THE GERMANS HAVE SO FAR FAILED TO EXPLAIN."

THE DISPATCH ADDED:

"REALIZING THAT MUSSOLINI'S DEATH WOULD SERVE THE AXIS CAUSE NO GOOD END AND IN VIEW OF DIFFICULTIES IN SELECTING A SUCCESSOR TO HEAD THE PUPPET FASCIST REGIME FOR ITALY THAT THEY REPORTED LAST WEEK, THE GERMANS WERE NOW BELIEVED TO BE TRYING TO CAPITALIZE ON MUSSOLINI'S NAME TO CREATE A STATE OF CONFUSION IN ITALIAN RESISTANCE TO THE REICH ARMY, UNDER COVER OF WHICH A COUNTER-REVOLUTION AGAINST MARSHAL PIETRO BAGDOLIO COULD BE MADE TO PAY DIVIDENDS."

KA103AEW

UNDATED MUSSOLINI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 11 1943

BERLIN AND TOKYO WAXED LYRICAL TODAY OVER THE NAZI-REPORTED "LIBERATION" OF BENITO MUSSOLINI.

"NOT ONLY MUSSOLINI'S PERSONAL FRIENDS, BUT THE WHOLE JAPANESE NATION WERE OVERWHELMED WITH JOY BY THE DUCE'S LIBERATION," THE CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE INFORMATION BUREAU TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, ACCORDING TO A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"THIS FEAT WAS ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC EVENTS OF THIS WAR AND JAPAN UNRESERVEDLY ADMIRES THE DETERMINATION AND LOYALTY OF THE FUEHRE TO LIBERATE HIS FGIEND WHO WAS DOOMED TO DEATH," THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDIST WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

BERLIN SAID THE "COUP" WAS HAILED IN AXIS-CONTROLLED CAPITALS, DECLARING THAT IN OSLO, NORWAY, THE "LOCAL PUBLIC IS COMPLETELY UNDER THE SPELL OF THE SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE" AND THAT "FROM THE

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MILITARY VIEWPOINT THIS IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE MOST DARING COUPS DE MAIN IN WORLD HISTORY AND POLITICALLY ONE OF THE GREATEST FAILURES EVER SUFFERED BY BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES."

THE NAZI PROPAGANDIST GAVE THIS "REACTION" IN OTHER AXIS-DOMINATED CAPITALS:

"BRUSSELS: "NEWS OF MUSSOLINI'S LIBERATION IS THE SENSATION OF THE DAY HERE. THE BELGIAN PUBLIC WAS DEEPLY IMPRESSED."

BUCHAREST: "CORRESPONDENT HANS HEINRICH SAID THE NEWS XXX AROUSED THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM AND SATISFACTION ALSO IN THE RUMANIAN CAPITAL, ESPECIALLY AMONG THOSE ITALIANS WHO ARE LOYAL TO THEIR FASCIST TRADITION. XXX THE ADMIRATION OF THE MAN IN THE STREET IS PARTICULARLY GREAT AND EVERYWHERE IN THE STREETS THE EVENT IS THE TOPIC OF CONVERSATIONS."

IR103AEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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SEP 11 1943

HITLER'S SCREAMS OF RAGE AT ITALY'S "TREACHERY," AND HIS FEVERISH EFFORTS TO OFFSET THE DEBACLE WITH A BEWILDERING BARRAGE OF PROPAGANDA AND SUCH THEATRICALS AS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN ROME, SHOW CLEARLY THAT THE MORAL EFFECT OF HIS AXIS PARTNER'S COLLAPSE IS LIKE A KNIFE BETWEEN THE RIBS.

FREQUENTLY IT'S DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE THE MORAL AND MILITARY EFFECTS AT A CONFUSED MOMENT LIKE THIS, BECAUSE MILITARY ADVERSITY FOLLOWS THE MORAL SHOCK SO QUICKLY. HOWEVER, IT STRIKES ME THAT IN THE LONG RUN THE MORAL ASPECT OF THIS HISTORIC SURRENDER IS GOING TO BE THE BIGGEST ALLIED GAIN.

RECOGNITION OF THIS DROVE THE FUEHRER TO THE MICROPHONE SATURDAY TO TRY TO PREVENT A STAMPEDE AT HOME AND ABROAD BY DOUBLE TALK. THAT SPEECH WAS UNDERSCORED WITH FEAR. IT WASN'T THE SAME OLD

1943

ARROGANT HITLER WHO STROVE TO PRODUCE OILY WORDS TO POUR ON THE TROUBL[illegible] WATERS, BUT A BADLY FRIGHTENED HERR SHICKLERGUBER WHO FOUND THE OIL BARREL EMPTY. THIS HEAR HE DELIBERATELY HANDED ON TO HIS PEOPLE IN AN EFFORT TO HOLD THEM IN LINE.

AT LEAST TWICE THE MASTER GANGSTER TROTTED OUT THE OLD BUGBEAR OF ALLIED INTENTION TO DESTROY GERMANY AND OTHER AXIS COUNTRIES--ONE OF PROPAGANDA MINISTER JOSEPH GOEBBEL'S FAVORITE LINES. "WE ALL KNOW THAT IN THIS MERCILESS STRUGGLE THE DEFEATED WILL BE ANNIHILATED ACCORDING TO THE WISHES OF OUR ENEMIES," HITLER BROADCAST. AND HE DECLAIMED THAT "ALL ATTEMPTS TO FORCE THE FATE OF ENSLAVED NATION UPON THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL FAIL." IT WAS THE SAME OLD GOEBBEL'S DOPE, THE LIKE OF WHICH I'VE HEARD THE PROPAGANDA MINISTER HAND TO A VAST OUTDOOR AUDIENCE OF 50,000 IN BERLIN--THAT IF GERMANY LOSES THE WAR "SHE WILL BE BROKEN UP AND DESTROYED."

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WHY DID HITLER RETURN TO THIS IDEA SO INSISTENTLY? UNDOUBTEDLY BECAUSE THE HUMANITARIAN THOUGH FIRM MANNER IN WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN HANDLING THE ITALIAN SITUATION MAKES HIM FEAR THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE, AND OTHER AXIS PEOPLES, WILL REALIZE THAT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER DOESN'T MEAN THAT THEY ARE TO BE DESTROYED.

THE WHOLE WORLD HAS BEEN WATCHING TO SEE WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO A DEFEATED MEMBER OF THE AXIS. NOW THE WORLD KNOWS THAT WHILE ITALY MUST PAY THE FULL AND HEAVY PRICE FOR MUSSOLINI'S BRIGANDAGE, SHE ISN'T GOING TO BE "ANNIHILATED" OR "ENSLAVED." ON THE CONTRARY, THE WORLD SEES THAT THE ALLIES EVEN ARE PREPARING TO LEND THE ITALIANS A HELPING HAND IN THE WAY OF PROVIDING FOOD AND OTHER ESSENTIALS.

I BELIEVE THAT'S GOING TO HAVE A TREMENDOUS EFFECT ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND ON OTHER ENEMY COUNTRIES. THIS MAY SEEM STRANGE TO AMERICANS WHO AREN'T ACCUSTOMED TO THINK IN BLOODTHIRSTY TERMS, BUT IT BECOMES UNDERSTANDABLE WHEN ONE STOPS TO CONSIDER THE MANNER IN WHICH HITLER NOT ONLY LITERALLY HAS ENSLAVED MILLIONS OF UNFORTUNATES, BUT HAS MURDERED COUNTLESS THOUSANDS IN COLD BLOOD.

ITALY'S TRUST IN THE ALLIES IS BEING REGISTERED TODAY BY THE SPREAD OF THE REVOLT AGAINST THE NAZI INVADERS. THE BALKANS ARE VIBRATING WITH THE HOPE OF RIDDING THEMSELVES OF THE GERMAN OCTOPUS.

HOWEVER, THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT THE ALLIES ARE GETTING SOFT. IT'S TWO-FISTED FORCE WHICH HAS BROUGHT THE UNITED NATIONS SUCCESS, AND WE'RE NOT GOING TO EASE UP ON THAT ONE WHIT.

ITALY HAS BEEN SMASHED. GERMANY AND JAPAN WILL BE SMASHED. UNDOUBTEDLY SOME HEADS WILL ROLL, FOR GANGSTERS LIKE HITLER AND MUSSOLINI AND TOJO CAN'T GO FREE, BUT CERTAINLY NOBODY HAS ANY INTENTION OF WIPING THE GUILTY COUNTRIES OFF THE MAP.

HITLER IS AFRAID THAT HIS PEOPLE WILL SENSE THIS FROM WHAT IS HAPPENING IN ITALY, AND THAT THEY WILL GIVE UP THE UNEQUAL FIGHT. THE GERMAN PUBLIC IS BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE REICH IS BEATEN. AS A MATTER OF FACT HITLER VIRTUALLY TOLD THEM IN HIS SPEECH THAT HE WAS GOING TO WITHDRAW HIS BATTLINES TO THE FRONTIERS OF THE FATHERLAND.

THEY ARE THE WORDS OF A BROKEN WORLD-BEATER.

JR857AEW

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, SEPT.11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE DEATH OF COL.EVERETT S.DAVIS, THE FIRST AIR OFFICER ON THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY WITH HIS BURIAL WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS AT THE POST CEMETERY.

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EIGHT OTHER OFFICERS AND MEN WHO HAD DIED WITH COLONEL DAVIS IN AN AIRPLANE CRASH NOV.28, 1942, WERE BURIED WITH HIM AS FORMATIONS OF BOMBERS WHEELED OVERHEAD.

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IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE OFFICER WAS MISSING FROM A FLIGHT OVER THE ALEUTIANS LAST MARCH 25, WHEN HIS WIDOW, WHO LIVES AT PUTNAM, CONN., RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HIM AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SECOND AIR FORCE IN SPOKANE, WASH. THE BODIES WERE RECOVERED ONLY LAST MONTH.

COLONEL DAVIS HAD SERVED AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE AND WAS THE FIRST COMMANDER OF ELMENDORF ARMY AIR FIELD HERE.

OTHER VICTIMS OF THE CRASH, BURIED WITH THEIR CHIEF, INCLUDED:

FIRST LT.JAMES M.NOONE, CHICAGO.

STAFF SGT.HERBERT W.DALE, TYNER, N.C.

CORP.WILLIAM CAPUTKIN, CHICAGO.

PFC WALLACE L.ANDERSON, BIG LAKE, MINN.

PVT.ARTHUR ORVILLE JENSEN, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

HG939PCW NM

SEP 11 1943

Allies Hold At Salerno Despite 24-Hour Nazi Attack

Russians Push 15 Miles Nearer Dnieperopetrovsk

5TH ARMY HARD BESET BY NAZIS' ONSLAUGHT

Admits Loss of Some Ground, While German Radio Claims Recapture of the City— 8th Army Moves North Swiftly.

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 14 (A. P.). — Heavy reinforcements poured in by sea tonight to the desperately beset American and British troops yielding ground on their slender, twenty-four-mile bridgehead south of Salerno and the British Eighth Army advanced swiftly up from southern Italy to within 100 miles of the battle as bloody as Gallipoli. Bari and Cosenza fell to the British in the south.

But on the beaches of Salerno, the American Fifth Army fought hand to hand with elements of three fine German divisions on the sixth day of combat and withstood the torture of German 88-millimeter cannon which commanded their positions with accurate, plunging gunfire from heights overlooking the battle.

Marshal Albert Kesselring was making a supreme bid to throw the Fifth Army into the sea and the Allied communique said:

"Heavy fighting continues on the Fifth Army front. The Germans are counter-attacking desperately and at certain points have regained some of the ground previously taken by us."

Salerno City Still Held by Allies.

The extreme depth of the beachheads was six or seven miles at some places. The Mediterranean was alive with ships landing men and materiel and pumping deadly salvos into the enemy. The city of Salerno remained in Allied hands.

[The Berlin radio late today claimed that German troops had reentered Salerno. DNB in a broadcast declared that Nazi tank formations had swept from the mountain heights before Salerno onto the coastal plains and that strong Allied detachments had been cut off from their landing points. Other German broadcasts said that the Allies were abandoning the Salerno bridgehead "in complete disorder." They said that the British were decisively beaten and that American troops were in flight after suffering 8,000 to 10,000 casualties. The official German communique, however, merely told of desperate fighting and even the Nazi propagandists modified their withdrawal version tonight.]

The air above Salerno was streaked with incessant dogfights as the Germans hurled more and more fighter-bombers into the battle. Allied planes, 150 miles from their nearest usable landing field, bombed roads and railways leading to Salerno, striving mightily to delay or prevent German reinforcements.

Pompeii Area Battered.

The area of Pompeii, destroyed in an eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79, was visited with modern damage by day and night attacks on its communications. Other targets were Torre del Greco, on the Bay of Naples; German installations south of Salerno, railways and enemy transport in the Potenza and Auletta areas and in the Sala Consilina sector, fifty miles southwest of Salerno.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army was beating swiftly up the Italian Mediter-

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ranean and Adriatic coasts "unchecked except by demolitions," Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters announced.

Cosenza, which is near the top of the Italian toe, 120 air line miles from the city of Salerno, fell after a ten-mile British advance, and Bari which is on the Adriatic 112 miles across the southern Apennine Mountains from Salerno, was taken after a sixty-five-mile sprint from Brindisi. The capture of the latter city gave the Allies 125 miles of Adriatic coastline threatening the Balkans. Cosenza and Bari both are provincial capitals, the latter only seventy-four miles from Foggia and its cluster of important airdromes.

Gen. Montgomery's pace was rapid because southern Italy was only lightly defended. The rough nature of the country and the effective demolitions probably will prevent his joining the Fifth Army for a week or so, and the Fifth was under immediate, incessant pressure.

Nazi Guns Rake Beaches.

The bridgehead was on the Gulf of Salerno below the city. It was under continuous assault by the German Fifteenth and Sixteenth tank and the Hermann Goering infantry shock divisions. Nazi warplanes bombed and strafed the Allies from airfields forty miles away. The Allies still held air supremacy, but the lack of nearby fields prevented their using short-range fighters.

The worst punishment of all was dealt by German artillery, long established in the hills fringing the sandy beaches. Their fire could be laid in any sector of the Fifth Army strip, and the whine and explosive crashes of 88-millimeter shells allowed the weary Americans and Britons no rest from battle.

The tall and lanky commander of the Fifth, Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, U. S. A., fought in the thick of the battle with his troops.

The tremendous effort made by the Germans on the ground and in the air bore out the widespread belief that Hitler was going to fight the battle of Europe in Italy. Fresh German troops swept toward Salerno from Marshal Erwin Rommel in northern Italy. Lacking strategic reserves, Hitler could only be drawing his planes and divisions from France and Russia.

The Nazis were launching counter-attack after counter-attack, seeking to dislodge the Allied infantry and tank units.

"The fighting is extremely heavy and it certainly is the bitterest land fighting encountered by an Allied landing force in this war," a military officer said.

GERMAN GUNNERS POUR HEAVY FIRE INTO YANK TROOPS

GALLAGHER

Nazi Artillery in Coastal Hills Sweeps Entire Beachhead.

SEP 14 1943

WARSHIPS POUND FOE

Nazis Recapture Some Ground Previously Held by Americans.

EIGHTH ARMY GAINS

British Troops Take Cosenza, Bari, Drive Northward.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 14.—(AP) American and British troops fought hand to hand tonight with elements of three crack German divisions on the Salerno bridgehead as Field Marshal Albert Kesselring made a supreme effort to drive the Fifth army into the sea.

During the day and into the night Allied warships poured out everything from machine-gun bullets to shell fire to help protect the narrow beachhead extending 24 miles south of Salerno and the entire Fifth army was engaged in a grim battle.

Allied Reserves Arrive

The Mediterranean was alive with ships and planes as the Allies poured reserves into the Italian fighting under the direct supervision of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, the lanky commander of the Fifth army, and his staff were in the thick of the fray.

(A German radio broadcast recorded in London by the British Ministry of Information said Gen. Clark's army was made up of the 36th and 45th U. S. infantry divisions and the First U. S. tank division; the 46th and 56th British infantry divisions and a British tank division. Canadian elements—presumably of one of the British divisions—were reported "on the northern flank of the Allied bridgehead.")

British Troops Gain

One hundred miles to the south, the methodical Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery pushed his Eighth army with greater speed, passing Cosenza in a drive to effect a junction with Gen. Clark and take some of the tremendous pressure off the Fifth army. Bari as well as Cosenza had fallen.

The battle at Salerno was as bloody as the fighting at Gallipoli in the first World War.

The Allied communique said:

"Heavy fighting continues on the Fifth army front. The Germans are counter-attacking desperately and at certain points have regained some of the ground previously taken by us."

The extreme depth of the beachheads was six or seven miles at some places. The city of Salerno (pop. 77,000) remained in Allied hands.

The air was streaked with incessant dogfights as the Germans hurled more and more fighter-bombers into the battle. Allied planes, 150 miles from their nearest usable landing field, bombed roads and railways leading to Salerno, striving mightily to delay or prevent German reinforcements.

(A German broadcast declared Nazi tank formations had swept from the mountain heights before Salerno onto the coastal plains and were "engaged in breaking enemy resistance on the coasts of the sea." The enemy broadcast claimed that strong Allied detachments had been cut off from their landing points.)

Gen. Montgomery's Eighth army was beating swiftly up the Italian Mediterranean and Adriatic coasts "unchecked except by demolitions," Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters announced.

Cosenza Falls to British

Cosenza (pop. 40,000) is near the top of the Italian toe, 120 airline miles from the city of Salerno. It fell after a 10-mile British advance. Bari is on the Adriatic 112 miles across the southern Apennine mountains from Salerno. It was taken after a 65-mile sprint from Brindisi and its capture gave the Allies 125 miles of Adriatic coastline threatening the Balkans. Cosenza and Bari both are provincial capitals, the latter only 74 miles from Foggia and its cluster of important airdromes.

Gen. Montgomery's pace was rapid because southern Italy was only lightly defended. The rough nature of the country and the effective demolitions probably will prevent his joinning the Fifth army for a week or so, and the Fifth was under immediate, incessant pressure.

The bridgehead was on the Gulf of Salerno below the city. It was under continuous assault by the German 15th and 16th tank and the Hermann Goering infantry shock divisions. Nazi warplanes bombed and strafed the Allies from airfields 40 miles away. The Allies still held air supremacy but the lack of nearby fields prevented their using short-range fighters.

The worst punishment of all was dealt by German artillery, long established in the hills fringing the sandy beaches. Their fire could be laid in any sector of the Fifth army strip, and the whine and explosive crashes of 88-millimeter shells allowed the weary Americans and Britons no rest from battle.

Battle To The Finish

The tremendous effort made by the Germans on the ground and in the air bore out the widespread belief that Hitler was going to fight the battle of Europe in Italy. Fresh German troops swept toward Salerno from Marshal Erwin Rommel in northern Italy. Lacking strategic reserves, Hitler could only be drawing his planes and divisions from France and Russia.

Meanwhile, Allied sea strength was given a tremendous boost by the arrival of more Italian warships in the Malta harbor, bringing the total to 77. These included five battleships, eight cruisers, 27 destroyers, 19 submarines, a seaplane carrier, a dozen torpedo boats, six corvettes and other craft.

A delayed dispatch from Mark Watson, Baltimore Sun correspondent with the Fifth army, said German troops were far fram being beaten or even discouraged and were making counterattacks "without disturbing our firmly-anchored positions." His dispatch was sent Monday, covering action apparently referred to in today's communique.

Heavy, medium and light Allied bombers concentrated again on the web of highways and railways junctions around the Naples and Salerno area.

Pompei Bombed

The area of Pompei, destroyed in an eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79, was visited with modern damage by day and night attacks on its communications. Other targets were Torre del Greco on the Bay of Naples, German installations south of Salerno, railways and enemy transport in the Potenza and Auletta areas and in the Sala Consilina sector, 50 miles southwest of Salerno.

Three Allied planes were lost. The Allies shot down 13 enemy ships, including 10 of the 100 or so Nazi fighter-bombers over the Salerno battle. Pilots said the German fliers often were inexperienced.

The battle for Salerno was in its second expected crisis, the counter-attack phase which is inevitable after a landing. The climax was not yet.

The reference to Gallipoli, passed by Allied censors, referred to the ill-fated British attempt to take the Dardanelles from Turkey in 1915 during the first World war. The attack was beaten back and the British suffered 100,000 casualties and the Turks had about an equal number. The Gallipoli campaign was conceived by Winston Churchill.)

One officer at headquarters summed up the crucial fighting at Salerno in these words:

"The fighting is extremely heavy and it certainly is the bitterest land fighting encountered by an Allied landing force in this war."

Nazi artillery range.

R. A. F. Massed Planes.

It is known here now that the R. A. F. concentrated 500 Lightnings, Spitfires and Mustangs over the Salerno beaches Friday and that these pilots saw only 120 enemy planes. As late as Sunday the R. A. F. was able to fly 500 sorties over the area, but the nearest airfield now in Allied hands is some 150 miles away, as against the forty or fifty miles the Germans must fly to get to the battle area.

It is generally expected that it will take some time to get suitable fields in shape near the bridgehead. Meantime, Allied fighters can provide air cover only by using long-range planes. There is a good field in the Taranto area, on the Italian heel, now in Allied hands, but this is some 160 miles from Salerno. The R. A. F. considers an airfield eighty miles from the target ideal for fighter cover.

The best information here is that the Allies have been able to penetrate only six or seven miles inland from the Salerno beachheads, and this is considered the

Americans Strive to Wrest High Ground From Germans—Attacks by Nazi Tanks Result in Confused Fighting.

By WILLIAM STONEMAN,
Chicago Daily News Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press.
Distributed by the Associated Press.

With the American Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 13 (Delayed).—Four and a half days after our landing, we are only not advancing today but are being pinned down by counter-attack and artillery barrage from an enemy who is obviously in a desperate situation with hundreds of miles of treacherous communications behind him and little hope of obtaining new supplies.

Our center is being attacked time and again by tanks and infantry which can never hope to see Germany again. The two battles they fought today with the advantage of holding the high ground and observation points eastward were conducted with the audacity of the men who sliced through Poland, Belgium and France.

We have got the stuff to beat them and we are going to do so. But we have got to hand it to them. They don't lick easily.

If anybody thinks this battle is a plain cinch and its results a foregone conclusion, he should have been with a group of correspondents who today came within an ace of meeting ten German Mark IV tanks at a spot where we thought we were advancing victoriously. Some unknown savior paused to wave us back before he ducked into the bushes.

Salerno Far Tougher Than Sicily; Beaches in Range of Nazi Guns

CHESTER

Distance That Protecting Planes Must Fly Hampers Allies.

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Three-fold, related difficulties appear to be causing the stiff resistance the American and British are meeting in the Salerno area, where it is generally acknowledged the Allies are having a tougher fight than they ever had in North Africa or Sicily.

The three factors are:

The long distances planes must fly to protect the beachheads.

The difficulty of building up a heavy attacking force because of German ability to concentrate against a small area.

Consequent inability so far to push the Germans back far enough to get the beaches out of maximum penetration rather than the average. Thus the beaches still are within range of German guns.

Some military strategists consider the present phase one of the most difficult stages of any tough amphibious operation, because, although the beachheads are established, it is difficult to build up a sufficient attacking force when strong enemy opposition is able to concentrate on a few small, vital points.

Officials here had no comment whatsoever on the German claim that the Americans had pulled out of the Salerno area.

The British pushing up from the south appear to be entering a triangle roughly outlined by Cosenza, now taken; Taranto, and Salerno. It is believed that this area is not heavily defended, but the country is rough and suitable for delays through demolitions. Thus it is difficult to predict when the forces near Salerno can expect help from the south.

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DNB Reports Breakthrough.

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—German tank formations driving down from the mountain heights have sliced to Salerno and the Italian coast, and "strong enemy detachments were cut off from their landing points," a DNB broadcast from Berlin asserted today.

A subsequent broadcast said the Germans had fought their way back into the city of Salerno in their drive.

"They are engaged in breaking enemy resistance on the coasts" in the bridgehead established by the American Fifth Army, the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said.

The attack was launched on the entire front from the mountains commanded by the Germans into the coastal plains, it added.

Another Nazi broadcast said British parachute troops which landed a few days ago near Castellamare on the Bay of Naples had been destroyed in a battle near Salerno.

Propagandists Backpedal.

After first saying the Allies were abandoning their Salerno bridgehead in Italy, the German propaganda machine swung around late today, saying, "It remains to be seen whether Clark (Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the American Fifth Army) considers the battle lost and is preparing a withdrawal of his forces."

In the face of both German statements, broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, Allied headquarters in North Africa said fresh reserves of Allied troops were being poured into the bitter fight, and it was pointed out officially that the movement of ships back from Salerno after bringing in the reserves might have been the basis of the Nazi report of evacuation.

A Transocean broadcast recorded earlier today by the Associated Press had said that the Allies began a withdrawal from the Salerno sector yesterday afternoon and that the retreat was continuing today. Picturing the Salerno thrust as a bloody defeat for the American Fifth Army and companion British troops, Transocean said that the withdrawal by sea was being made in "complete disorder."

Even late today some Nazis continued to assert in their propaganda that "well-informed German circles" said the American Fifth Army had been "almost completely wiped out."

'Hold Line,' Clark Says —Allies Do

SEP 1943

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS.
(Representing the Combined American Press)

With the U. S. Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 14 (AP).—Twenty-four tactical hours have passed and the Allied beachhead still stands intact. That may sound like a negative statement, but for those who have lived amid the developments of the past day that's saying a whole lot.

ments of the past day that's saying a whole lot.

Yesterday afternoon the Germans launched their attack. It has been hard and bitter fighting ever since. When I left the front shortly after 1 P. M., the situation was well in hand, although the Germans were pressing hard.

This has been a coordinated tank, artillery and infantry attack, or rather a series of attacks. It is perfect tank country and the Germans have all the observation posts, so it was not possible to hold them dead in their tracks.

Nazi Bomber Downed.

They found a hole and came down in it and it was nip-and-tuck all night. It was a dramatic night with a full moon and the air full of planes. We were bombed often but everybody in the beachhead rejoiced to see a German bomber come down in flames.

Daylight enabled many in the rear to gather confidence from the front, for it is always more alarming behind the lines than in them.

All morning we watched the troops in the lines. We took punishment from the artillery that ranged as heavy as 149 millimeters, but Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark had come along and he said that the line had to be held.

It has held for hours since and the Jerry is going to have to do a lot better if he wants to break it. In fact, the commander proudly reported that his artillery and anti-tank guns had destroyed or knocked out seven tanks this morning.

By JOHN O'REILLY,
The New York Herald Tribune Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

With the American Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 13 (Delayed).—The fighting on the American sector of the Fifth Army front today has been a continuous struggle for the high ground now in the possession of the Germans.

All day long, there were attacks and counter-attacks along the roads leading to this high ground. During today's and yesterday's fighting of this type, the Americans have knocked out eighteen tanks, but their gains have been very slight.

The Germans have not thrown in mass tank attacks, but have adopted the tactic of moving down the roads with about a dozen tanks assisted by armored cars. These thrusts coming down from various directions have resulted in a confused, open type of warfare. At one point, the German tanks and armored cars suddenly over-ran the American infantry, but the Americans with artillery hit back quickly and repulsed the attack.

These encounters have recurred time and time again. A typical one was witnessed today by this correspondent. The Americans had sneaked toward the high ground in flat country on either side of a road. Lighter units were farther up the road. Everything was peaceful except for the artillery shelling of the enemy ahead. Horses and cows grazed near by.

Suddenly the word spread that German tanks were coming. This correspondent withdrew from the area between the opposing forces.

The German tanks had barged through the American infantry, but caught hell when they encountered the massed artillery. The tanks dodged through wooded areas and sneaked from one clump of trees to another. After a brisk encounter the enemy withdrew.

Allies Withstand Four Attacks

By Michael Chinigo
For the combined American press
Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH THE 5TH ARMY AT THE FRONT LINES, Sept. 13 (Delayed).—The Germans launched four furious attacks against Allied positions today in the area around the junction of the Sele and Calore Rivers, but were hurled back.

In breaking the German attacks the Allies destroyed fourteen Nazi tanks and inflicted severe casualties on a group of Germon grenadiers.

The German commander evidentally was not aware of the full Allied strength and the Nazis hit first with a frontal blow and then followed with jabs from half a dozen points. Heavy Allied artillery fire blasted the assaults as the infantry peppered the grenadiers.

The German tanks not disabled by the accurate Allied artillery fire hid in the weeds, but waves of Allied planes dropped tons of bombs on them.

A group of Germans attempted to wade across the Sele River. Allied infantrymen held their fire until they "could see the whites of their eyes" and then let the Nazis have it. The entire group was shot.

A few minutes later another group of forty Germans, using the well known ruse of approaching our lines with white flags and then dropping them and attacking, were caught in the Allied crossfire and almost entirely wiped out.

The Germans are still striving to drive a wedge in the Allied line, but fresh troops line the highway for miles and are moving up to the front line.

By MARK WATSON.
Baltimore Sun correspondent representing the combined American press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

With the Fifth American Army in Italy, Sept. 13 (Delayed).—German troops facing the British and American invasion forces, so far from being beaten or even discouraged, made several sharp counter-attacks today and without disturbing our firmly anchored positions, managed to make two small gains.

[This action may have been that referred to in the communique from Allied headquarters today which said the Germans gained ground at some points without specifying where or to what extent.]

These were approximately balanced by the minor gains our forces made during the day, and it is reasonable to expect that we will shortly expel the enemy from his new positions. At the same time it is well to understand that the enemy remains very tough and eager for a fight and is extremely competent in fighting without the aid of his former allies.

In both cases where his local successes were attained today it was by bold and skillful use of his tanks and artillery.

Fifth Army Holds, Dispatch Reports

By FRANK GILLARD
(Associated Press Correspondent)

Salerno, Italy, Sept. 13 (Delayed)—The Germans today are concentrating all available forces in an attempt to weaken our positions around Salerno Gulf and possibly drive us back onto the beaches.

Armored and other divisions attacked Allied troops north of Salerno yesterday.

Although the fighting is extremely stubborn, the United States Fifth Army is standing firm and is not only holding onto the beachhead but steadily building up its strength.

Enemy shell fire fails completely to prevent the flow of shipping on our beaches. There is no reason to be discouraged at the apparent slowness of the progress of this phase of the war.

Our troops have done magnificently and support from the air and sea has been superb throughout.

YANK POSITION 'PRECARIOUS,' BERLIN CLAIMS

Allies Withdrawing From Salerno With "Bloody" Losses, Nazis Report

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 14—The German radio claimed tonight that the American Fifth Army at Salerno "is in a very precarious position, with the Germans in the whole sector . . . holding the initiative firmly in their hands. . . .

Earlier the German radio had said the Allies were abandoning the Salerno bridgehead and withdrawing by sea.

Communique's Version

The day's German communique said:

"In the Salerno area, heavy battles are still in progress north of the city with American and British divisions which are defending themselves desperately. Enemy attacks against height positions to the south of Eboli (fifteen miles southeast of Salerno) have been bloodily repulsed after a hard fight and our troops in this part started an attack on a broad front.

"The enemy positions were taken and the enemy was thrown back to his landing places. Bloody losses of the British and the Americans are very severe."

Yanks Green, Nazis Say

The German Transocean propaganda agency, in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press, said the Americans "have had but little fighting experience" and are facing veteran German troops who were transferred to Italy from the Russian front.

The German radio said the withdrawal to the sea at first was irregular but now had "assumed major extent" and "there are several indications that the beaten Americans are in a rather demoralized condition and are fleeing toward the ships partly in absolute disorder. . . ."

Eighth Army "Slowed"

At the same time the Nazi radio claimed that the Germans were making the progress of the British Eighth Army, moving up from southern Italy, so slow that "it is hardly to be expected" it will arrive in time "to relieve the pressure on the American Fifth Army."

"The same holds good in regard to enemy forces landed at Taranto and Brindisi," the Berlin broadcast continued.

In a more detailed broadcast Transocean said later that the American Army at Salerno was "almost completely wiped out" and that the Allied troops had suffered heavy losses in men and material.

10,000 Claimed Killed

The Germans claimed the Americans had lost more than 10,000 killed since the battle started "and at least as many prisoners."

Since September 9, the Berlin radio related, German airmen have sunk three cruisers, one destroyer, one torpedo boat, "and a number of unspecified enemy warships" in the waters off Salerno. There was no confirmation or other comment from Allied headquarters on these claims.

The Germans said the American units fighting at Salerno included the Thirty-sixth and Forty-fifth Infantry Divisions, the First Tank Division and parts of the British Tenth Army Corps.

Canadians Reported At Salerno

The German Overseas agency said in a broadcast heard by Reuters tonight that Canadians were participating in the Salerno fighting.

This was the first mention from either side that the Canadians were involved in the battle. A Canadian tank brigade took part in the fighting in Sicily, but there had been no word of its disposition since the termination of the island campaign.

Canadian forces "on the northern flank of the Allied bridgehead," the German agency said, were encircled by a counter-attack and "now are exposed by heavy artillery fire on both flanks."

CITADEL OF BRYANSK GIVEN UP BY GERMANS

Berlin Admits Loss of Pivotal City—Red Army Gains 12 Miles West of Stalino —Makes New Stride Toward Kiev.

1943

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Germans announced the evacuation of the fortress city of Bryansk today, but the daily Russian communique made no mention of the city other than to say that "several populated places" were captured in the Bryansk sector.

The Berlin radio told of the withdrawal, which apparently unhinged the main Nazi defense line before the Dnieper River, shortly after Moscow reported that the Red Army was closing in on the almost completely encircled stronghold.

The Russian communique, broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet Monitor, indicated, however, that Soviet troops were chalking up gains all along the front.

Along the Sea of Azov, west of Stalino, the Russians were reported to have advanced twelve to fifteen miles and captured 150 inhabited localities, including the district center of Mangush, twelve miles west of Mariupol, which fell to the Soviets last week.

3 More Rail Stations Captured.

The Russians also announced the capture of five populated places and three railway stations, including Alexeyevskata, forty miles south of Kharkov, in their drive toward the Pavlograd. They said that Kunashovka, five miles east of the important town of Nezhin, had fallen to the forces driving directly on Kiev. This would place the Russians approximately seventy miles east of that Ukraine fortress on the Dnieper.

Bryansk had been a German communications center since 1941.

Nazis Lose Vital Rail Network.

Disruption of the Bryansk rail network vital for German winter transport heightened the belief in London that the backward-scurrying Nazis would not be able to halt their retreat now before reaching the west bank of the Dnieper.

The speed of their withdrawal toward Kiev and Dniepropetrovsk on the lower reaches of the river, where only three inadequate bridges and ferry crossings are available, raised hopes that large forces of Nazis might be trapped on the east bank of the Dnieper or even be overtaken while attempting to cross it.

[Increasing the speed of their advance, Russian forces are fighting through to Roslavl, about ninety miles northwest of Bryansk, the British radio reported today in a broadcast heard by NBC in New York. Red Army troops, the British report added, are marching on the town from four sides.]

Berlin Announces It First.

The German broadcast by DNB declared Bryansk (normal population 87,000) had been evacuated in good order, and the troops had not been encircled or injured to "a considerable degree."

Bryansk lies some eighty miles west of Orel. Its capture removes a bulge in the German line toward Moscow, and throws open the front from Smolensk southward to infiltration and flanking attacks by the Russians that may accelerate retrenchment of the whole enemy line.

From Bryansk, railroads radiate out to several key bastions in the next Nazi line of defense. One runs northwest to Smolensk, main supply base and headquarters of the whole central front. Another reaches southwest to Gomel, rail junction, where two lines cross the Sozh River tributary of the Dnieper. Still another line pushes deep into the Ukraine to Kiev overlooking the broad waters of the lower Dnieper.

Use of these railroads and their branches can be turned to reinforcing and suppling the advancing Red Army all up and down the Dnieper plains.

Fighting Inside Novorossisk.

Berlin also reported heavy street fighting at Novorossisk in the Kuban.

Upward of 2,000 German troops were slain in fierce fighting when Soviet spearheads fought their way through the intricate rail network on the east bank of the Desna to storm the outskirts of Bryansk across the river, the Russians declared in their earlier war bulletin.

Many prisoners were taken in this operation, and the Germans abandoned huge quantities of war supplies in their retreat to the high west bank of the Desna, the Moscow bulletin added.

IGNORE NAZI ADMISSION OF BRYANSK LOSS

Moscow Tells Only Of Fighting And Place Taken In That Sector

New Advance Puts Red Troops Three Miles From Nezhin

SEP 1 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, Sept. 15—The Russians announced today that Red army forces had swept fifteen miles nearer Dnieperopetrovsk and gained in other sectors, but ignored a German statement that Nazi forces already had abandoned Bryansk.

More than 4,300 Germans were killed and 1,000 captured in the fighting yesterday, said a communique broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor. Town after town fell to the Soviet offensive.

Towns Taken In South

Among towns listed as recaptured by the Russians were Federovka, Malaya Mikhailovka and Bogshays Mikhailovka.

Federovka is the name of two towns in the southern Ukraine, one fifty-five miles northwest of Mariupol and the other on the Crimean Railway north of Melitopol. The communique did not specify which of these was seized, but it evidently was the former.

[Editor's note: If the Federovka captured were the second, north of Melitopol, it would mean an advance of approximately one hundred miles to cut the Crimean Railroad.]

The Mikhailovka sister towns recaptured lie sixty-five miles west of Stalino, Russian-held steel city.

Fight In "Bryansk Sector"

Russian troops were said to have fought offensive engagements in the Bryansk sector and "captured several populated places," but there was no official mention by Moscow of the seizure of the strategic rail-junction city.

A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said Red army forces were storming Bryansk while the Nazis fought to gain time for their torch squads to fire or blow up everything that could not be moved.

The Russians were apparently making certain that they had the town of Bryansk securely in their grasp before making any announcement of its capture. Regarding the fighting in that area the communique said that the Red army troops "continued their offensive and captured several populated places."

"The enemy is offering desperate resistance and is throwing into action sapper battalions and auxiliary detachments," it said.

Nearer Dnieperopetrovsk

Meanwhile, in the central and northern Ukraine offensives, Soviet forces not only proached fifteen miles nearer Dnieperopetrovsk, but drove to within three miles of Nezhin, a rail station on the main line eighty miles northeast of Kiev. The communique declared that the Germans were retreating in disorder toward Kiev.

By some accounts it seemed the Soviet drive, already known to be within fifty miles of the Dnieper bend, might have pushed a new salient to less than thirty miles from the Dnieperopetrovsk escape bridge.

The communique listed the capture of Andreevka, which is located on the Samara river twenty-five miles northwest of Pavlograd and twenty-eight miles northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk. The Samara is a tributary of the Dnieper.

Aided By Marine Landings

The Russian drive in the south appeared to have been supported by multiple landings by Soviet marines along the Sea of Azov coast. The communique described two such landings, apporently in the area of Mariupol and Berdyansk.

The communique said that in fighting on various sectors, 4,300 enemy officers and men were killed and 1,000 were captured. Eighty-six German tanks were destroyed and four were captured, it said. Sixty-four guns were reported destroyed and 105 guns captured.

The Red army said to have destroyed 178 trucks and wagons and captured 1,032 trucks, wagons, horses, carts and railway trucks.

Gain West Of Stalino

A gain of from twelve to fifteen miles was claimed west of Stalino, where more than 150 inhabited places, including eight large towns, fell to the Soviet advance.

Similar progress was claimed along the shores of the Sea of Azov, with the capture of the district center of Mangush, twelve miles west of Mariupol, and in the Kharkov and Nezhin sectors.

Although the Soviets did not claim the capture of Bryansk, today's German broadcast told with great detail of the Nazis' withdrawal. The Germans declared they had evacuated the city in good order after stripping it of military stores and installations.

The capture of Bryansk would be the greatest Russian victory since Kharkov fell August 2.

Hinge Of German Front

Bryansk is the hinge of the whole German front, and its fall would give the Red army a strong base from which to close the trapdoor on Smolensk from the south or to broaden their attack upon the weak middle Dnieper defenses upriver from Kiev.

"The city of Bryansk, which first became known in this war by the great twin battle of Vyazma and Bryansk in the autumn of 1941, in the course of which German troops surrounded and captured several Soviet armies with their entire materiel, was evacuated by the Germans during Monday night," the German broadcast said.

challenged everywhere by Italian soldiers.

"Fierce fighting has occurred in Belgrade. Two thousand Italian soldiers are in the mountains of Montenegro where they are fighting against the Germans. The Balkans are seething with unrest and fighting."

Report Ex-Duce Is in Cremona.

German radio broadcasts concurred in the report that Mussolini had been "liberated" by the Nazis, but they were in striking variance as to his present whereabouts. He was most commonly reported to be in Cremona with Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist party, and Marshal Erwin Rommel.

A Daily Mail editorial called for a rigorous inquiry by Allied military leaders into the circumstances of Mussolini's escape and said that the fact he is no longer a prisoner "is a first-class example of Italian futility."

DUCE RENOUNCES HOUSE OF SAVOY

Mussolini Heads New Fascist

chapter in the confusing stream of narrations on the recent adventures of the No. 1 Fascist.

In announcing Mussolini's new role, the Nazis said he had sought to cancel Italy's surrender to the Allies and had decreed an end to the rule of the House of Savoy.

(A diplomat in Bern said it was expected that Mussolini's declaration rejecting the House of Savoy and formally announcing his new regime would be issued within two days.)

Duce Held on Plateau

The addition to the story of Mussolini's activities since his deposition came via the Berlin radio when it told the world that Mussolini had been held on a 9,500-foot plateau in the mountainous Abruzzi e Molise department east of Rome.

One third of the German soldiers employed in releasing him "fell into an abyss and have not been seen since," it was reported. "How many are still living is not known at the present."

This narration, recorded by the Associated Press, topped a long series of almost unconnected tales concerning withdrawal of the ponderous-jawed Mussolini from Italian custody to the protective wing of Adolf Hitler.

Reports filtered across Italy's borders, however, that the rebirth of Fascism had not been well received in that embattled country.

Street Fighting in Rome

The Italian army reportedly was solidly against Mussolini, and the United Nations radio at Algi said bitter opposition to the mans was spreading all over with many outbreaks of fighti the streets of Rome itself.

The whereabouts of Mus object of what the Nazis des as a spectacular "rescue" by man parachute troops two ago, remained an enemy secret. The German radio said further announcements about the new Fascist government would come from Mussolini himself.

The same broadcast declared that Edda Ciano, wife of the former Italian foreign minister and ambassador to the Vatican, Count Galeazzo Ciano, was with Mussolini's family. It denied, however, that Ciano was on his way to Rome to join the new Fascist government.

"Apart from everything else, the events which occurred in the last session of the Fascist Grand Council make it impossible for Ciano to

Clashes in Rome Reported

Algiers Radio Tells of Street Fighting—Fascist Terror in North Italy.

SEP 1 1943

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Bitter street fighting in Rome was reported by the Algiers radio today even as German propagandists were proclaiming the rebirth of Fascism under Benito Mussolini's personal command with a prediction that he would cancel Italy's surrender, reorganize the Italian Army and pronounce the end of the rule of the House of Savoy.

"Bitter opposition to the presence of the German forces in Italy is spreading all over the country," Radio Algiers reported in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press. "In the Balkans, too, German troops have been

National Regime, Says Berlin Radio.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—(AP) Berlin announced today that Benito Mussolini had taken control of the new puppet Fascist national regime—then turned out another

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hold any post in the Fascist government or party," the German broadcast said.

This was the first indication that Mussolini's son-in-law had incurred the active displeasure of the Germans, with whom he formerly was a notable collaborator. The broadcast said it was not certain that Ciano did not accompany Premier Pietro Badoglio in the latter's German-reported flight to Sicily.

In addition to Mussolini, the Germans were claiming to have "rescued" several other prominent officials of the former Italian Government, including Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, who was Mussolini's Minister of Colonies.

The Nazi broadcast said Gen. Teruzzi was saved only a few hours before he was to have been shot by Badoglio's order.

Black Shirts Again In Power

Swiss dispatches from the Italian frontier indicated that Mussolini's Fascist Black Shirts had gone over wholeheartedly to the Germans in the areas occupied by the Nazis. A Swiss editor said he saw Black Shirt patrols guarding the rail lines through the strategic Brenner Pass between Italy and Germany.

FIGHTER-BOMBERS HIT NAZI SHIPPING

Enemy Convoy Attacked Off Cherbourg, Four Vessels Damaged.

LONDON, Sept. 14 — (AP) The Allied air campaign against the continent from Britain gathered momentum again today with attacks for the second day in a row by squadrons of Typhoon fighter-bombers on shipping off Holland and a foray across the English channel at dusk by medium bombers.

In a Typhoon attack, a New Zealand squadron roared in at sea level in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire from the shore and ships to attack a small enemy convoy off Cherbourg. They set afire a tug which was left sinking as was 1,000-ton naval auxiliary vessel. Two small escort vessels were damaged.

Two coastal vessels and a harbor launch were set afire and sunk in a sweep among the islands off the Dutch coast by another squadron which also damaged three large barges and a tug.

A formation of Spitfires damaged a coastal vessel off Dunkerque. None of the Allied planes was lost in these operations.

With similar forays Saturday and yesterday, the score was brought to four enemy craft sunk and 27 set afire or otherwise damaged.

The target for the dusk raid by medium bombers — the first since Saturday — appeared to coastal observers to be northern France or Belgium.

The operations followed a brief lull in air warfare after an eight-day, nonstop, round-the-clock bombing drive which ended Thursday.

BRITISH REPORTED ON SPITSBERGEN

SEP 14 1943

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The British have landed new forces on the Norwegian Island of Spitsbergen, above the Arctic Circle, following the German hit and run raid of September 8, according to a DNB report broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press.

The German report, which indicated that the British have control of the island, said that five British destroyers reached Barentsburg at dawn yesterday and brought guns ashore.

The Germans said their naval attack wrecked harbor installations and the weather station, but did not mention the fate of the handful of Norwegians who garrisoned the barren outpost.

British Attack Nazi Convoy

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—British motor torpedo boats made three separate attacks on a German convoy off the Netheriand coast last night, damaging one ship, the German radio reported today.

RAIDS RESUMED

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Large formations of Allied bombers roared over the Channel toward Northern France and Belgium just before dusk today, resuming the aerial offensive after a lull.

NAZIS CALL ALLIES CHURCHEVELTS

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The German radio, continuing to brag over the release of Benito Mussolini, coined a new name today for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

In one breath a Berlin announcer referred to them as "Churchevelts," declaring in an English language broadcast: "Before the Churchevelts had even half recovered from their astonishment, Germany's daring troops had snatched Mussolini away to safety."

Tokio Exchange Ship Sails

The Teia Maru Leaves Yokohama With 1,250 Americans

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP). — The Berlin radio quoted advices from Tokio as saying that the Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru sailed from Yokohama today loaded with Americans who have been in Japanese hands since Pearl Harbor. The vessel is expected to arrive at the exchagne port of Mormugao, in Portuguese India, about the middle of October, said the broadcast.

[The exchange liner Gripsholm sailed from New York on Sept. 2 with 1,330 Japanese civilians who are being repatriated, and was expected to pick up 173 more at Rio de Janeiro. They are to be exchanged at Mormugao for 1,250 United States citizens and 250 nationals of other American republics and Canada. The first such exchange with Japan took place more than a year ago at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.]

Croat Quislings, Germans Killed

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—Hundreds of Germans and Croat quislings were killed in a big five-day battle at Karlovatz in Croatia before the Italian garrison of 10,000 was disarmed, a Reuters dispatch datelined Cairo said today.

FLEAS PLAGUE DUTCH

LONDON, Sept. 14 — (AP) In addition to putting up with the Germans, the residents of Nazi-occupied Holland now are undergoing a plague of fleas. The plague was reported by the Dutch Nazi weekly, Volk en Vaderland, a copy of which was received here today. It was laid to the "continual drought", the soap shortage and over-crowded transportation.

PAPER SCARCE IN HOLLAND

LONDON, Sept. 14 — (AP) So severe has the paper shortage become in occupied Holland that individual licenses must be obtained for every printing job, no matter how small, according to the Netherlands Official gazette received here today.

Two Frenchmen Win U. S. Legion Of Merit

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Legion of Merit, one of the highest awards the United States can give members of a foreign armed force was presented to two Fighting French officers today—Gen. Maurice Mathenet, head of French military mission in Great Britain, and Lieut. Com. Andre Eugene Bergeret.

The presentation was made by Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in European waters, and Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of United States forces in the European theater.

Furness Plans Air Lines

Calls Shareholders to Vote on World Transport Project

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—A second major British shipping company will seek powers to operate air lines, it was announced today.

Furness, Withy & Co., announced that its shareholders will be asked at an extraordinary general meeting in London Oct. 8 to sanction provisions authorizing company transportation of passengers, goods and mails by air. The resolution will also seek powers to establish air lines between any countries or places, to build, buy or charter aircraft of all kinds and to construct and maintain airfields and stations.

The Cunard Steamship Company announced recently that it will ask similar powers from its shareholders at a meeting at Liverpool Sept. 27.

British Cotton Industry Faces Labor Problem

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—With no surplus stocks on hand and faced with the most serious labor shortage since war began, productive capacity of the cotton industry is being severely taxed to meet heavy consumer requirements, Tattersalls reported today. The monthly review of cotton described output in the last thirty days as "very irregular" and noted all new goods were being quickly carried into consumption.

Meanwhile the Minister of Labor, after studying the situation regarding workers, acted to recruit at least 20,000 more women for work in spinning mills. The governmental agency ordered all women between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five who were employed in the cotton industry any time since 1935 to register under a special plan designed to take as many as needed out of present jobs and put them back in mills. Thousands of women left cotton mills for munitions work and other war jobs.

Report On Belfast Raids

Belfast, Sept. 14 (AP)—Home Minister William Lowry told the Northern Ireland House of Commons today that 56,622 buildings were struck during Nazi raids on Belfast in 1941. He said that 3,200 were demolished and 3,962 badly damaged.

CONTINUES MOBILIZATION

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, Sept. 15—(AP) A Swedish general staff communique said today that the nation's emergency mobilization of army, navy and air forces must be maintained because of the imminent possibility of new outbreaks of war in northern Europe.

Willkie's 'One World' Is Denmark's Best Seller

Stockholm, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Wendell Willkie's "One World" has been translated into Danish and is being distributed by the Free Danish underground for 10 kroner a copy ($2.70 at pre-war exchange rates). It is currently Denmark's best seller, refugees reaching Sweden reported today.

NINTH ARMY MOVES

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14 — (AP) The British Ninth army, long stationed in the Near East, has embarked for an "unknown destination," the Budapest correspondent of the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said today, quoting reports from Ankara.

The correspondent said that "in the last few days the liveliest shipping activity has been observed off the Syria and Palestine coasts."

PIUS XII REPORTED A VIRTUAL CAPTIVE

Berne, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Chiasso on the Swiss-Italian border to the newspaper Der Bund said today that Catholics were concerned with the fate of Pope Pius XII, who was reported to be virtually a prisoner of Nazi Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring. It added that the German troops so far had respected the neutral territory of Vatican City.

The dispatch said that when the Allies begin their march northward "one must certainly suppose that German forces will be concentrated around Rome and will fight to the last."

The newspaper said Catholics were discussing the possibility that the Pope might leave the Vatican if Rome becomes a battleground.

The cardinals and other high churchmen in Rome were said to have withdrawn into the Vatican when the Germans occupied the capital. Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Secretary of State, conferred with the German Minister, the border dispatch said.

GERMAN CHILDREN FIND HAVEN IN SWITZERLAND

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 14 — (AP) The arrival of 500 German children in Switzerland for a bomb-free vacation led the Berner Tagwacht to express the hope today that the "country receiving them would have a better experience than did Norway."

During the last war, the newspaper recalled, Norway sheltered undernourished German children who became in 1940 the first line of Nazi troops invading Norway.

Civil[ians] On[e] Sept. [14] men, [re]appe[ar] Italia[n]

[Troo]ps North It[aly] ss-Italian Frontier, .).—Fascist militia[men] their old uniforms, day on the Swiss[-Italian] where they as-

sumed their former duties, as the terror of a miniature civil war was said to have broken out in some northern Italian cities.

The newspaper Corriere del Tigino of Lugano reported that in "a terrible moment of Italian history," bloody encounters between Fascists and anti-Fascists, especially in Milan, Turin and Bologna, are usually decided in favor of the Fascists by the intervention of the German Army.

Only sporadic resistance, the newspaper added, was apparently offered by the Italian troops to the Germans as they occupied northern Italy, city by city, restoring the Fascists to power. In a frontier dispatch the newspaper said that all Italian resistance to the Germans appeared on the point of collapse.

Blackshirts Emerge From Hiding.

The Fascists, in hiding since the fall of Mussolini seven weeks ago, have emerged to don their blackshirt uniforms and resume their functions. The Fascist press was reported publishing again with Fascists in the editorial chairs recently assigned to anti-Fascists. In German occupied cities Fascist headquarters were reopened with Fascists taking power "with or without the consent of the people."

The Swiss telegraphic agency declared in a dispatch from Chiasso that German reports of popular demonstrations of joy in Italy on the liberation of Benito Mussolini are not confirmed.

The dispatch added that all of northern Italy, including Como and Varese, are now controlled by the Germans but that it appeared that the north was held by small detachments while Marshal Rommel moved the bulk of his forces south in the direction of [Ge]noa, Bologna and the Po River line..

Spanish Cardinal Dies; College At Low Figure

Fribourg, Switzerland, Sept. 14 (AP)—Cardinal Vidal y Barraquer, Archbishop of Tarragona, Spain, died here while on a holiday, it was announced today. His death reduced the College of Cardinals to forty-five, one of the lowest figures in the history of the Catholic Church.

The cardinal, who was 77 years old, had been Archbishop of Tarragona since 1911 and a cardinal since 1921.

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NAZIS TO RETREAT BEYOND DNIEPER, DISPATCHES HINT

Spanish Correspondent Says Germans Must Shift Troops to Other Fronts.

MADRID, Sept. 14 — (AP) The Germans fear that concentration of their forces in other war theaters—which include Italy—may force the Nazi High command to abandon its plans to halt the Russian offensive on the line of the Dnieper river, a Spanish dispatch from Berlin said tonight.

Spanish correspondents in the German capital compared the Salerno action to the Gallipoli campaign of World war I. They praised the German maneuvers in the Naples area at length and then turned to news from the Russian front.

Berlin Reports Evacuation

Although the German news agency declared, without Allied confirmation, that British and American forces had abandoned the Salerno-Licosa bridgehead and re-embarked under the protection of the British fleet, the German-announced "evacuation" of Bryansk led to remarkable comments from the Reich capital.

Referring to the Soviet army's approach to the Dnieper, the Berlin correspondent of a Madrid evening newspaper wrote that "nobody can consider it strange that we ask just where the German command plans to advance."

Some German writers, he said, talked about the Dnieper line. He added that such a line "would mean abandoning a great part of the Ukraine, and above all, the Crimea, which would become so magnificent a plane carrier for attacks on the Rumanian oil region less than two hours from Sevastopol."

The correspondent wrote that what worries people in Berlin "is to think that the concentration of German divisions in other theaters of war may oblige the command to disregard counter measures to hold the Russian steamroller."

Heretofore official dispatches from Germany have emphasized the failure of the Allies to worry Germany sufficiently to draw troops and material from the Russian front. Now it appears that the Italian invasion forced Germany to dig deep into her reserves.

FIVE SHIPS IN HARBOR

LA PALMA, Spain, Sept. 14 — (AP) One Italian cruiser and four submarine chasers remained in the harbor of the Balearic island port of Mahon today. It was reported here that the Italian sub-chasers Pegaso and Impetuoso had departed for an unannounced destination 24 hours after they left their wounded at Mallorca.

Portugal Names New Ambassador to England

Lisbon, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Appointment of the Duke of Palmela as ambassador to London, replacing Dr. Armindo Monteiro, was announced today by the Portuguese Government.

The Duke was educated at Cambridge University. Dr. Monteiro had been ambassador for seven years.

Allied Landing At Salerno Bitterly Contested By Nazis

Correspondent Writes Italian Armistice Was No Help. Germans Met Troops With Land, Air Artillery Fire

By ALFRED WAGG
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Aboard Flagship of Allied Amphibious Forces, Sept. 9 (Delayed). While the radios this morning were announcing the celebration in Times Square of the Italian armistice, a great force of British and American troops was being subjected to air and land artillery fire that made Sicily seem like a girls' Sunday-school picnic.

As the northern portion of the invasion force passed the famed Isle of Capri last night, when the first news of the armistice was being received, we got our first air attack and, though weak, it forecast quite definitely what the beaches had in store for us.

Just after dark we entered the Gulf of Salerno and were greeted by flares from aircraft and more raids. A few minutes later shore batteries from Sorrento tried to range the ships, but fell short. This, coming on top of the radio-reported armistice, made it obvious that the Germans intended to fight to the finish.

Artillery On Hills Opens Up

As midnight passed and day began, this flagship and landing craft approached only to have the shore batteries break the ice of our supposed welcome with heavy shelling from the heights behind the beaches which reach upward 4,000 feet.

So, before the hour was over, the element of surprise was no more and this outfit faced the enemy who waited to help celebrate "the armistice."

The zero hour of our attack this morning was set for 3.30. At the appointed time of 3.15, the naval bombardment was focused a few miles south of Salerno, where sandy terrain and sharply receding beaches appeared perfect for landing. The bombardment, though reduced in amount on account of the armistice, still helped to draw shore fire, thus revealing the battery positions.

Shells From Ships Cleared Way

Shells from specially appointed ships burst along the first line of enemy defenses, which included barbed-wire entanglements, fortified trenches and heavily concreted pillboxes.

The troops were embarked, and several British units arrived right behind the terrifying wave of explosives, which cleared the way over limited fronts. The First British troops in this sector, where by day we can see people in the streets of Palermo through binoculars, set foot ashore at 3.50 o'clock.

As the troops sprang ashore, rifle and machine-gunning echoed along the beaches. Waves of assault craft hit the beaches successfully with increasingly bigger stuff following along.

Landing Craft Dodge Fire

As in Sicily, small landing craft hit the beaches first. After sappers cut a mine-free route across the beach, the enemy gunnery increased. The hitch here has been our inability to get larger landing ships ashore and the small craft which have been spending the morning ferrying troops, are dodging the fire of enemy land batteries.

This sector has been the toughest yet. It was uncertain in the first hours whether our troops could establish themselves firmly. The lack of communications later was found to have been due to bomb damages to radios.

With daylight, reports began to indicate that our troops ashore were getting a hold on this slice of lowland which lies like a horse shoe between the mountain background and the southward terrain.

Navy Reserves Praised

Today's outstanding effort has been the absolute fearlessness of the United States Navy Volunteer Reserves, who put their ships straight forward onto the beaches, raked every minute by artillery fire from the hill country beyond.

A landing craft carrying tanks was dive-bombed twice on her way to the beach. When she hit shallow water she stuck aground and had to arrange pontoons for bridging the gap between the beach and her ramp. I watched salvo after salvo splatter her decks with shell fragments. About thirty minutes ago I watched this same craft leave the beach.

The climax thus far came when the Germans pushed the center of our invading line back onto "green beach." Then at 1.11 P. M. British troops were thrown back onto the beaches.

Four British destroyers were thrown into action, checking the shore batteries, while reserve troops were rushed ashore just in time to stop the German thrust which threatened to cut our forces in two.

The first day ends with the thrust ashore continuing after the morning delay.

Gun Crew Saved Beachhead

Soldiers From Brooklyn and New Jersey Are Cited for Heroism at Salerno.

With the American Army in Italy, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—To a New Jersey corporal and a Brooklyn private went a share today of the credit for saving the original American beachhead from being cut to pieces.

They were Corporal Arthur Lloyd of 77 River street, East Rutherford, N. J., and Private Harry Bodzin of 74 East 55th street, Brooklyn, who with a lieutenant and two other enlisted men shot it out with thirteen German tanks on the day the Fifth Army came ashore in Italy. Three enemy tanks were destroyed by the five men, and they were credited with helping to knock out two others.

The Americans had been ashore a few hours when the Germans sent a tank column against them. The lieutenant and his five men were bringing their 75mm. self-propelled gun up a road when the Mark IV tanks met them alone on the road.

Stood Fast with Gun.

The gun crew remained alone in the center of the road, pumping shells at the Germans, who continued to approach from three sides. German shell and machine gun fire rained about them.

But the crew held their ground until additional anti-tank weapons arrived an hour later to help drive of the Germans.

In an official dispatch, their commanding officer, Capt. Wiley Stem of Waco, Tex., said the men displayed "conspicuous and extreme bravery under fire."

Lieut. John Whitaker, 18 years old, of Fort Worth, Texas, was in charge of the gun crew and the two other enlisted men were Sergt. Seth Gross of Caldwell, Texas, and Private Camello J. Cameniti of Cincinnati.

Tanks Knocked Out on Barges.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Eight United States tanks — survivors of a terrific hail of fire from German 88-millimeter guns encountered before they even got ashore—fought their way up the beaches of the Gulf of Salerno and had a big role in beating off the first German counter-attacks on the American beachhead a few hours after the landings on September 9.

Two of the units' tanks were knocked out aboard the tank landing craft by the 88's fire and two more were lost on the shore. The others rallied by 7 A. M. and rolled on to the little town of Albanella, destroying three tanks, one pillbox, and one ammunition truck en route. The outfit also captured two German tanks in good condition.

Capt. Martin J. Peterson of Kansas City, Mo., was blown out of his tank turret when a German shell pierced the side of the landing craft and then the tank itself. The shell killed two others of the tank's crew, wounded another two and killed several sailors. When it was obvious that the flames were out of control another tank pushed the blazing hulk into the sea.

Three men distinguished themselves in rescue work. Sergt. Raymond Geibel of Pittsburgh, Pa., went into the flaming tank twice to pull out the wounded. Sergt. Carmen Guarino of New York city, and Pfc. Thomas Wetherwood of Bayville, Ore., assisted him.

Also praised for coolness and courage was Staff Sergt. John Duigman of New York city, who ignored the intense shelling to drag several wounded men to safe places on the beach.

Nazis Use Sicily Remnants

By L. S. B. Shapiro
For the combined American press
Distributed by The Associated Press

FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Salerno Area, Italy, Sept 13 (Delayed). — Some German units smashed by the Canadian in Sicily have been reconstituted and rushed into the line against the Anglo-American bridgehead in this area. Those "ghost formations," built around a nucleus of the battered remnants which were evacuated from Messina, were flung against advancing Allied units in a desperate effort to prevent exploitation of our bridgehead.

The effort failed against the quickly mounted Anglo-American defense line sealing the bridgehead.

How Mussolini Went to Jail in An Ambulance

Italian Officer in Salerno Tells Story of Downfall to an American Reporter

The following vivid account of Mussolini's downfall was written three days before the Nazis announced that they had freed him from an unnamed prison:

By Don Whitehead

SALERNO, Italy, Sept. 9 (Delayed) (AP).—Benito Mussolini ended his spectacular career as Italy's dictator a tired, beaten, rather comical figure riding to prison in the back seat of an ambulance.

His son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, former foreign minister, was made a virtual prisoner in a Rome apartment, while his pro-Nazi daughter, Edda, wept hysterically over the collapse of her playhouse.

For Mussolini the end came swiftly on the night of July 25. He was taken into custody by a mere captain of carabinieri as he walked from villa Savoia after a conference with King Victor Emmanuel III. The captain was polite but firm in insisting that Il Duce step into the ambulance—so coolly insistent that Mussolini acquiesced without a struggle.

This was the story told me today by a young Italian naval officer just returned from Rome, and vouched for by his superior officer. They were both surprised that the outside world had not heard it before.

[The Berlin radio on Sept. 9 broadcast its version of Mussolini's downfall, declaring he was "dragged by brute force" from the royal palace, strapped to a stretcher and spirited away in an ambulance. His removal, the broadcast asserted, was the result of a secretly planned coup d'etat by the King and Marshal Pietro Badoglio.]

He told me the story while standing on the main street of Salerno a few hours after German troops had been driven from the outskirts of the city. "I swear every word is true," he said. "Every one will know the story sooner or later, so I might as well tell you. All Rome knows it by now."

The Officer's Story

On the night of July 24 the Italian Senate met to consider the country's military and political future. There were long speeches, arguments and discussions lasting through the night into the next day.

Roberto Farinacci, perhaps the most rabid of all Fascists, led the

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Fascist minority. Dino Grandi, former Ambassador to Britain, championed the anti-Mussolini majority.

"Farinacci made an impassioned plea to place Italy's entire military and political future into the hands of the Germans," said my informant. "He said the Germans were strong and would restore Fascism to its former glory, and that this was the only hope to save the deteriorating political and military situation."

To this Mussolini and the Senate said no.

Then Grandi made an equally impassioned plea. He spoke for several hours, setting forth the view of those clamoring against Fascism, against Mussolini and against German domination of Italy. He read a proclamation which would place the country's military and political future in the hands of the King.

To Grandi's proposal, Mussolini said no. Five Senators said no. Nineteen said yes. Count Giacomo Suardo, president of the Senate, voted neither no nor yes.

As these men left the Palazzo Venezia, nineteen turned and walked one way. Six, including Mussolini, walked in the opposite direction. The man who voted neither no nor yes strolled away alone.

Gets Call From the King

Ordinarily, the naval officer continued, Mussolini visited the King on Mondays and Thursdays for conferences. But on this day, Sunday, he received an urgent call that the King wished to see him immediately.

So Mussolini hurried to the Villa Savoia. This time, for some reason, he had a stronger guard accompanying him. He hurried from the automobile into the palace while the bodyguard waited outside. He was closeted with the King for several hours.

Meantime, after the decisive defeat in the Senate, Farinacci went to the German commander in Rome, and a few hours later was on his way to Germany, dressed in the uniform of a captain in the German army. A few days later over the Munich radio Farinacci pleaded with the Italian people to trust the Germans because they would restore Fascism and Italian glory.

When Mussolini concluded his conference with the King, he came out the door and walked to where he had left his automobile and special guards. His car was not there. An ambulance stood in its place with a carabinieri captain at the wheel, my informant said, appeared startled. The carabinieri captain stepped forward and saluted.

"I think, your excellency," he said, "this automobile is more suitable for your safety than the other one."

"Nonsense," Il Duce snapped. He looked about and saw only royal police. "What is the meaning of this?"

"Well, sir," said the young captain, "I must tell you this car is much better than the other."

Mussolini looked into the eyes of the determined, insistent young captain, and what he saw there made him give a shrug of resignation.

"Mussolini stepped to the door of the ambulance," the officer concluded, "and the captain opened it. Inside were four big, handsome carabinieri. Mussolini stepped in. The door was shut. The ambulance drove off the grounds—through the rear gate—to prison."

19 SUBMARINES JOINING ALLIES

NORGAARD

27 Italian Destroyers Also Now Accounted For.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Allied Naval Command announced today that a total of nineteen Italian submarines have now reached Allied ports in safety or are due to arrive shortly, and that a total of 27 destroyers of the Italian fleet have been accounted for.

An official naval statement gave the following recapitulation of the situation regarding the late arrivals with the notation that "the Italian fleet is scrupulously honoring the engagement entered into by the Italian Government."

"1. Apart from four Italian battleships and six cruisers whose names were given two days ago as having arrived at Malta, the battleship Giulio Cesare and the seaplane carrier Giuseppe Miraglia have now reached the island. It was quite unknown officially that the Giulio Cesare was fit for sea and it still is unknown here if she can be considered fully efficient as a fighting unit. She was refitted at Trieste and made the voyage to Malta via Taranto.

Giulio Cesare Described.

"2. The Giulio Cesare is a sister ship to the Andrea Doria and the Caio Dulio. She is a ship of about 25,000 tons, built before the last war and reconstructed in 1937-38. With a designated speed of 27 knots, she mounts ten 12.6-inch guns, twelve 4.7-inch and numerous smaller weapons. She was one of the ships damaged by the torpedo attack of the fleet air arm on Taranto in 1940.

"3. The Giuseppe Miraglia is an ex-passenger steamer of about 5,000 tons displacement, taken up after the last war and converted into a seaplane carrier. She has catapults forward and aft, is said to carry four large and sixteen smaller planes and has facilities for repairs.

"4. In addition to the six cruisers mentioned by name as having arrived at Malta, two light cruisers of the Regolo class are accounted for. These are vessels of about 4,000 tons completed in 1941. They have a reputed speed of 41 knots and are armed with eight 5.3-inch guns and various smaller weapons.

Other Craft Accounted For.

5. At least fourteen Italian submarines accounted for was the number given two days ago. The number in Allied ports or expected there now totals at least nineteen, though full details are not yet available.

"6. Some twenty-seven Italian destroyers, large and small, are now accounted for, together with twelve torpedo boats, six corvettes, one auxiliary cruiser and various small craft. The Italian hospital ship Toscana also arrived at an Allied port and various merchant ships are on their way.

"7. The Italian fleet is scrupulously honoring the engagement entered into by the Italian Government."

De Gaullist Appointed Governor of Martinique

Algiers, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The French Committee of National Liberation appointed Colonial Administrator Louis Ponton to be Governor of Martinique, succeeding Admiral Georges Robert who resigned that post under pressure July 13. At the same time, the committee named Christian Laigret, a career Colonial official, to be interim governor of New Caledonia in the Pacific ocean.

M. Ponton was a member of the official mission to Martinique and is known as a De Gaullist.

BALKANS SAID TO PASS UNDER NAZI CONTROL

HEINZERLING

Cairo Reports They Take Over Dalmatia, Greece From Italians

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Sept. 14—The best information from the Balkans today is that the Germans have the situation under control despite the great confusion caused by the Italian armistice, and will have to be pried out of their positions by Allied force.

The Germans are reported moving into the Dalmatian coastal areas and the positions in Greece held previously by the Italians.

While their position was made difficult by the collapse of Italy and the urge of most Italian troops to return home, they are reported to have moved swiftly to maintain the upper hand.

Italian Troops Divided

There are reports that some Italian troops in the Balkans apparently are seeking to cooperate with the Germans, but this move was apparently designed to assure their future rations.

Other Italians are said to be approaching the patriots in Greece and Yugoslavia in the hope of receiving ammunition to fight their former ally, but the main thought seems to be in finding the means to return to Italy.

With the onset of winter not far distant, it was reported here that the guerrilla forces in northern Yugoslavia and the troops of Gen. Draja Mihailovic in the southern part of the country were awaiting the signal to strike.

37-Mile Strip Liberated

The British radio quoted a special communique broadcast by the Yugoslav freedom radio as saying Yugoslav patriots had "liberated the Croatian coast between Susak and Senj" (a thirty-seven-mile strip) and captured a number of Italian ships in addition to encircling the port of Spalato, largest harbor in Dalmatia.

The British broadcast quoted the communique as adding: "The large Dalmatian islands of Brac, Hvar and Mljet have also been taken. In Slovena, the patriots have occupied the province of Ljubljana (Lublyana), with the exception of the capital, and have taken five other towns. The patriots have taken the arms from two Italian divisions and partially also from a third. In Montenegro, the patroits are holding out against the Germans."

North Adriatic Retaken

CBS Correspondent Howard K. Smith in Bern said the communique "pointed out that this brought virtually the whole north Adriatic coast under Partisan control." Smith said the Partisan high command in Slovenia reportedly had received one hundred per cent. response to a call for the general mobilization of the male population.

The Nazi version, as broadcast from Berlin and quoted by the British radio, told of populations in numerous Dalmation towns organizing street fighting "in the Russian manner." This British broadcast added that the Nazis "were claiming the capture of General Rossi, commander in chief of the Italian forces in the Balkans, by a German *Panzer* force."

WILL NOT FIGHT REDS

ISTANBUL, Sept. 14—(AP) A report reaching here said today that Prince Cyril, new regent of Bulgaria, had informed the Germans that Bulgarian forces would oppose American and British landings in southeastern Europe, but would not fight should the Russians reach their nation first.

TURKEY REPLIES TO RED CRITICISM

KLH SEP 11 10

Newspaper Editorial Sharply Retorts to Moscow Article on Neutrality.

ANKARA, Sept. 14.—(AP) Misunderstanding and bad feelings between Soviet Russia and neutral Turkey flared openly today as the newspaper Aksam attacked a Soviet magazine article which had declared Turkey's neutrality favored Germany.

The Russian magazine, "War and the Working Class," had complained that "if Ankara would depart from the neutrality which is favoring Germany the inevitable catastrophe for Germany would be accelerated."

The Askam editorial retorted sharply:

"Turkey is proud of the political road she has chosen. She has gained the admiration of the entire world, except perhaps Russia."

To a statement that "Soviet opinion is following with attention the present foreign policy of Turkey and studying events in order to establish its relation with this policy," the Turkish newspaper replied:

"It is easy to say that Turkey's neutrality is to the advantage of Germany and to want to push Turkey into the war, but difficult to perceive who would be favored if we left our neutrality and even more, where and how Turkey would enter the war and against whom she would direct her invasion Soviet Russia had to enter the war in self-defense. Turkey's loyal policy during the hard war has been a most solid wall of security for Russia."

Reds Say Hitler Is Playing For Time in Italy Battles

Assert He Lacks Forces to Check Allied Offensive

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" advanced the opinion today that the Germans lack sufficient forces to check the Allies in Italy.

"Hitler is attempting to gain time, hoping to organize a defense in northern Italy to halt the offensive of the Allied troops, but he does not have forces enough to carry out this intention," the newspaper declared. It estimated the Nazi forces in the Naples region at "two or three divisions."

"Red Star" said the Russian summer offensive had radically reduced German reserves and "now the Hitlerites are forced to shift new divisions West to East."

"Withdrawal of the Germans from the Donets Basin and the breach of the German defenses in the Ukraine are increasing pressure on the German reserves," it asserted. "These factors simplify the problem of the defeat of German troops on the Continent by the Allies.

BURMA RAILROADS HIT

New Delhi, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force yesterday attacked the railroad and river ferry terminal at Sagaing, Burma, blasting the sidings, rolling stock and docks, a headquarters communique said today. Bombs also were dropped on enemy barracks at Lonkin in Northern Burma and fires were started, destroying several of the buildings.

R. A. F. Beaufighters patrolled the Irrawaddy River and the Arakan coast in the Ramree Island section striking at river craft. Troop positions east of Maugdaw were dive-bombed by Vengeances. Hurricanes machine-gunned Jap Army huts north of Rathedaung.

The R. A. F. disclosed that attacks last week on sampans on the Mayu River near Kwazon sank thirty-eight craft and killed a large number of Jap troops.

CHINESE CREW SEIZES JAPANESE CARGO SHIP

CHUNGKING, Sept. 13—(Delayed)—(AP) A mutiny in which 18 Chinese seamen wiped out the Japanese officers and crew of the transport Mia Maru and delivered her and her cargo to Chinese authorities was disclosed today with the announcement that the Chinese seamen were awarded the Kwang-Husa (Glorify China) medal.

A Central News agency dispatch said the Mia Maru formerly flew the Panamanian flag, and was seized by the Japanese following the outbreak of war in the Pacific. The 18 Chinese members of the crew were forced by the Japanese to continue working on the Mia Maru after it was converted into a transport plying between Hong Kong, Hainan island and Singapore.

CHINA ACCUSES REDS

Chungking, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee concluded its eleventh plenary session yesterday with a resolution accusing the Chinese Communist party of subversive activities and expressing the hope that it would "refrain from committing acts undermining national unity and ob-

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structing the prosecution of the war."

The resolution also called upon the communists to redeem the pledge made September 22, 1937, to abandon the communist movement and dissolve the Chinese Soviet Government and disband the Red Army.

DEFENSES AT LAE CRUSHED BY ALLIES

Two Strongpoints Captured in Drive on Jap Base on New Guinea.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, Sept. 15 — (AP) The bulk of the Japanese garrison routed from the air and shipping base of Salamaua, New Guinea, has been destroyed and the small scattered groups which got away into the jungles face certain annihilation, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Another triumph of even greater proportions seemed in the making at Lae, 18 miles above captured Salamaua, as enemy strongholds crumbled before the weight of forces above and behind that big air base.

Enemy Routed at Salamaua

"At Salamaua the enemy is completely routed and his forces destroyed," today's communique said.

"Only small scattered groups remain, fleeing in hills and jungles many miles northwest of Salamaua itself (in the general direction of Lae).

"Their eventual annihiliation is certain.

"Quantities of the enemy equipment, including heavy and field artillery were captured."

How many enemy troops were wiped out at Salamaua was not stated but the encircled Japanese army in the Lae-Salamaua sector has been estimated to have numbered 20,000 at one time. Many hundreds of dead were abandoned as the Japanese earlier fled ridge positions on the coast just below Salamaua.

Lae Under Artillery Fire

Today's communique said Lae is under artillery fire.

Above Lae, Allied forces which had crossed the Busu river within two miles of the Malahang airdrome now have destroyed two enemy strongholds.

The other arm of a pincers on Lae also made progress. These forces, brought in by big air transports to move down the Markham valley, have captured two prepared positions, headquarters said.

Last reports had placed this force in the vicinity of Heath's plantation, a Japanese strongpoint on the north bank of the Markham river eight miles west of Lae.

The Aussies above Lae who forded the rain-swollen Busu river have captured New Yanga, in addition to destroying the two enemy strongpoints, headquarters said today.

The Markham valley force drove the Japanese from positions near Whittakers.

Mitchell medium bombers continued to supply air support for the envelopment of Lae, strafing Japanese positions and installations along the south bank of the Markman river.

The Japanese raiders in the Lae battle zone consisted of a formation of 12 which bombed Allied installations near the Burep river.

Attacked on Three Sides

Lae now is being approached on three sides, the third being the victorious jungle troops which seized the Salamaua airdrome Saturday and the town and harbor Sunday.

Japanese and Allied artillery now are engaging in an intensive duel at Lae.

Capture by the Australians of the village of New Yanga put that force only a mile from the prized Malahang airdrome, largest of two in the Lae sector.

The latest raid on Wewak was prompted by the movement of new enemy air units into that sector. The liberators dumped 63 tons of bombs on airfields at Dagua and But. The bombs, concentrated on runways and dispersal areas, started fires which could be seen for 50 miles and there were explosions as fuel dumps were hit.

Southwest of Salamaua, 15 Japanese bombers with an escort of fighters struck at the Allied inland post of Watut "causing negligible damage and casualties," today's communique said. Allied interceptors, at a cost of one plane, shot down a bomber and a fighter and probably bagged another enemy fighter.

Mrs. Roosevelt Guest Of Mrs. MacArthur

Somewhere in Australia, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Liberator bomber which carried Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt more than 3,000 miles along Australia's east coast in ten days, took off today for an unannounced destination.

During one stopover, the American First Lady was the dinner guest of Mrs. Jean MacArthur, wife of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger was host in the absence of the general who now is on the New Guinea front.

The two women first met at an unnamed airport.

"I am so sorry that my husband can't be here to greet you," said Mrs. MacArthur.

"I imagine he is too busy where he is," Mrs. Roosevelt replied.

COLLAPSE OF GERMANY WILL DOOM JAPANESE

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 14.—(AP) Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R., Me.), a member of the Senate mission inspecting United States Army installations, said in an interview tonight that if Germany collapsed this fall Japan wouldn't last many months.

"When the naval might of Britain is concentrated in the Pacific I don't think Japan will last long," he said. "Victory will come very fast.

"General MacArthur cannot say enough about the cooperation he has received from Australia. Australia has done wonders in New Guinea."

Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), said that "Before Japan is crushed we must have overwhelming naval forces in these waters. The fall of Italy made that day not far off as there is no need now for heavy naval forces in the Mediterranean."

Patagonian Jitterbug Fights for Little Guys

[The following story, w... by Sergt. Asa Bordages ... King street, New York city, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, was distributed by the Associated Press.]

Somewhere in the South Pacific (Delayed).—Oscar Cardozo, a jitterbug, finds it hard to explain why he left his father's ranch in Uruguay, left his sweetheart and left his easy life in El Estado de Arienta-Tres to work his way as a deckhand to New York so he could fight with the United States Marines.

"It makes good sense to me," he said, "but it sounds crazy when I try to tell it. People think I'm nuts. They say, 'What's a Patagonian Indian that's part Spanish doing in this war?' I can't seem to make 'em understand. I guess my mother's the only one who sees why I had to do it."

He is Pfc. Cardozo now, a Marine in a famous regiment. He is also a jitterbug, only 19, with a moon face and a nice grin. And this is what he has to say:

"I grew up in New York city. I went to Haaren High and Benjamin Franklin in First avenue, and then I graduated at Greer School. That's in Millbrook, up near Poughkeepsie. Then we went home to Uruguay.

Victim of Jitterbugitis.

"I never did much in school. Just a verage, I gues. I guess I did play hookey too much at Haaren. Anyhow, they dropped me. But I had something else on my mind. I go for this jitterbug stuff, and when the music gets in your blood, it drives all the sense out of your head. It just sends you. You can't help it or explain it. You just feel it. Or you don't. With me, it's this way—if I could be anywhere tonight, I'd be up New York where Jimmy Lunceford is playing. Boy, oh boy!"

He was out on the ranch in Uruguay when Pearl Harhor was bombed, and he says:

"I told my father, I've got to go. He tried to argue with me. He told me it isn't my war. He told me I'm a fool to go get myself killed in a strangers' war. He said I should stay home and raise cattle; that there'll be a lot of money in cattle.

"Finally he told me I couldn't go. I am his only son and he is blind now. It was tough and I feel lousy, but it was no use trying to explain to him. So I just left.

Just Kissed Her and Left.

"My girl tried to argue with me, too. I couldn't make her understand, either. So I just gave her a kiss and took off."

He said he worked his way on a fruit ship to New Orleans, then on a tanker to New York. There on the dock, his mother was waiting. She had flown up from Montevideo.

"My mother didn't say much She never says much. She is a Patagonian Indian and also a Salazar from Venezuela and some kind of distant kin of Cipriano Castro who used to be President of Venezuela. Anyhow, that's what they say.

"My mother said she had a place in New York. In Thompson street, 172. And she'd wait there for me to come back.

"She never asked me not to go. All she said was, 'If you are going to do something, do it all the way.' So I did."

And why?

Because he grew up in America. Because the boys he went to school with, the jitterbugs like him, were in it? That was part of it, he said. He said a man wants to stick with his friends when they're in trouble.

"But mostly," he said, "I guess it was just the way I feel. I don't like Fascists. I don't like 'em because they pick on little guys—and I'm a little guy."

Political Parties Fight Curbs on Civil Liberties in Argentina.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 14.—(AP) Argentine political parties, backed by popular feeling, are slowly moving toward a united protest against curbs on civil liberties enacted by the military government of President General Pedro Ramirez, a responsible person who arrived here from Buenos Aires said tonight.

The general feeling in Argentina, this traveler said, was that the government itself was bewildered by the complexities of its task, including adherence to its explosive neutrality policy, and was attempting to solve them with a succession of restrictive decrees.

The latest of these led to suspension of two newspapers of the pro-Allied publisher Jose Agusti and the arrest of Agusti on the grounds he "broadcast alarmist reports, including an announcement of a false revolutionary movement and eventual changes in the present cabinet."

Agusti's "Noticias Graficas" of Buenos Aires was suspended indefinitely for commenting editorially on United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's refusal of Argentina's request for Lend-Lease aid. This was followed today by suspension for 10 days of Agusti's provincial newspaper in Cordoba.

The traveler said the Ramirez government implicitly admitted it was controlling even private talks in the Agusti action, inasmuch as Agusti's newspaper had never been known to have published such reports as charged.

International communications long have been strictly controlled.

O. C. D. Gas Drill forHonolulu

HONOLULU, Sept. 14 (AP).—Civilian defense preparedness maneuvers under way in the Honolulu area must not fail—a failure would be too painful, cautions, Dr. Harry Arnold Office of Civilian Defense medical director. "If you don't have your gas mask handy, you may have an uncomfortable time," he explained. Tear gas is to be released.

PROTEST LOOMS IN BUENOS AIRES

SEP 1 1943

Bolivian Cabinet Resigns

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Bolivian Cabinet presented its resignation to President Enrique Penaranda last night as the result of an inquiry by the Chamber of Deputies into the government's conduct in the Catavi tin mine strike last winter, in which nineteen strikers were killed in clashes with troops.

EXPORTS INCREASE

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 14—(AP) The Finance ministry said today that the value of Argentina's exports for the first eight months of 1943 amounted to 3,281,841,000 pesos (about $320,460,000) an increase of 75,108,000 pesos compared with the same period of 1942. The increase was reported registered despite a decline of 13.4 in tonnage.

Charles O'Day Aid to Tugwell

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 14 (AP).—Charles O'Day, son of the late Representative Caroline O'Day, of Rye, N. Y., was appointed secretary to Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell today. Mr. O'Day once served as vice-consul at Caracas, Venezuela, and recently was assistant to the executive secretary of Puerto Rico.

CHIEF JUSTICE RESIGNS

PUERTO RICO, Sept. 14—(AP) Emilio del Toro, chief justice of Puerto Rican Supreme court said today he had mailed his resignation to President Roosevelt, effective Oct. 31, because of poor health. A graduate of the law school of the University of Havana, he became a member of the court in 1909 and chief in 1922.

'Chutists Guarding St. Peter's Square

New York, Sept. 14 (AP) — The German radio was quoted by BBC tonight as saying in a Rome dispatch that German parachute troops armed with anti-tank guns had mounted guard in St. Peter's Square "to prevent by force anyone penetrating into Vatican City."

The British radio said that technically St. Peter's Square is Vatican City territory and "the Germans try to explain away this encroachment on it by citing the Lateran Treaty between the Vatican and the Italian Government, which makes St. Peter's Square open to free use by Italians.

"Therefore, the Germans say, it is open to free use by Italian police—and by the German soldiers who have replaced them."

The Office of War Information said a Berlin broadcast picked up by United States Government monitors declared that "behind the German soldiers at entrances to the Vatican the Pope's Swiss Guards have taken up posts."

NEW QUINTUPLETS

The Tokio radio broadcast a dispatch from Korea saying that quintuplets, all boys, were born today to the 24-year-old wife of an employee of the Mitsubishi Mining Company. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, reported that the mother and babies were doing well. The mother's name was given as Seishoku Kaneyama.

What's Behind the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Badly shaken by the Allied invasion of Italy, the Nazi High Command is obviously combing its perilous Russian front for reserves to bolster the southern wall of the now vulnerable fortress of Europe.

No other explanation of the surrender of the Bryansk bastion, anchor of the whole German line in Russia from Smolensk southward to the sea coast, is admissable. Only on that front can Nazi commanders find seasoned troops competent to meet the British-American attacks in Italy. And under

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the relentless pressure of a Russian offensive that is gaining momentum with the weeks, only a drastic shortening of the front in the east can furnish the manpower now urgently needed in Italy.

Swiss reports that up to 70 Nazi divisions are being hurried from Russia to prop the Italian-Balkan front may be exaggerated. There seems little doubt, however, that the Berlin-announced "evacuation" of Bryansk means that previous German plans for a slow and orderly withdrawal to shortened lines for a winter stand have been completely upset.

Without its Bryansk pivot, the German front in Russia east of the Dnieper is of little value either defensively or for future offensive operations. It is too long to be held against Russian winter attacks with the forces left to Hitler by the campaign in Italy and the threat of Allied trans-channel onslaught.

Only along the west bank of the Dnieper from the Orsha bend in the north, west of Smolensk, to Kiev can the Germans find a strong natural position so shortened as to release heavy reserves. Russian forces already have driven a dangerously wide and deep salient into the German front south of Bryansk along the Konotopkiev railway. Its spearhead is reported less than 70 miles from Kiev in the Nezhin sector. The Russians are threatening Chesnigov junction, beyond the Lower Desna, and even the Gomel escape gateway beyond it through which Nazi forces retreating from Bryansk must reach the haven of the Dnieper west bank.

There seems small chance that the Nazi retreat in Russia can halt even along the lower Dnieper. Evacuation of the whole Dnieper plateau, within the great southern bend of the river, seems certain. To attempt to hold the whole Dnieper west bank from Orsha, through Kiev, Kremenchug, Dniepepropetrovsk and Zaporozhe would extend rather than shorten the front. It represents nearly 800 miles, measured from the Dnieper mouth to Orsha.

From Kiev southward to the Black sea the Bug river appears to offer the most likely defense line. It would shorten the Russian front by some 200 miles, about a fourth.

Abandonment of the Dnieper plateau would involve loss of the Crimean peninsula and the Caucasus bridgehead.

The Allied invasion of Italy has definitely created those second-front conditions to take enemy weight off Russia for which Moscow has urged a surge across the channel from Britain. Moscow press comment is beginning to admit that.

JAPS OFFER PEACE IF CHINA WILL JOIN IN WAR ON ALLIES

Chungking Rejects All Enemy Proposals, Dr. Soong Reveals.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — (AP) China is constantly receiving peace proposals from Japan and the terms become more liberal as the Japanese become more hard pressed, T. V. Soong, Chinese foreign minister, revealed today.

In response to press conference questions, Dr. Soong said that the Japanese are ready to get out of China (except for Manchuria and Formosa) if China will leave the United Nations and join Japan in a racial war against the white man.

Pearl Harbor Proposal

He said that on the day of Pearl Harbor such a proposal came through, but that China had never wavered.

"I know of no conscious political group who sees in this any solution," the foreign minister said.

Dr. Soong did not initiate the discussion of Japanese peace proposals at the press conference which he called to emphasize the announcement from Chungking that within a year after the war, a national assembly will be convened to adopt a new constitution, to be followed by a general election to set up a congress and government responsible to the people. ple.

He said this step means that China is moving toward a broadening and deepening democracy. He said the Kuomintang party never had desired one-party rule.

Few Communists in China

Asked about the Communist question in China Dr. Soong said "Actually there is a very small number of Chinese who are real Communists. I look forward to a political rather than a military settlement of that question."

Asked why the central government had stationed a large army in the vicinity of Chinese Communist regions in north China, Dr. Soong replied that the troops, would have been disposed along the bend of the Yellow river in any case. He said it was a strategic location for guarding China's wartime capitol and protecting communications with Russia.

He declared that all the Kuomintang wanted the new semi-autonomus Chinese Communist area in north China to do was to live up to political promises of 1936 when they agreed to incorporate their armies into China's national forces.

Regarding China's post-war desires, Dr. Soong said the Chinese expected their territory to include Formosa where the population is Chinese. He said China had no desire to control Indo-China and that Korea should become independent.

"And we don't want to see Thailand ruled by anyone but the Thais."

U. S. SUB IS LOST, TWO SUB-CHASERS SUNK BY BOMBERS

SEP 17 1943

Navy Reveals Ship Losses, Reports Jap Raid on Funafuti.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — (AP) Three United States vessels—a submarine and two submarine chasers—have gone down in action against the enemy, the Navy reported today, bringing to 114 the number of the craft lost since the war started.

Only the meager statement that the Grenadier "has failed to return from patrol operations and must be presumed to be lost" was made by the Navy in announcing the 12th submarine loss of the war.

Sub Lost in Pacific

The Grenadier, commanded by Lieutenant Commander John A. Fitzgerald, presumably was one of the many submarines which have been shattering supply lines to the widespread Japanese bases in the Pacific.

Less than a week ago a compilation of enemy losses inflicted by submarines showed that 319 enemy ships have been sunk or damaged. They include 223 definitely sent to the botom, 29 probably sunk and 67 damaged in attacks that have reached even into the harbors of Japan itself.

Fitzgerald, of Livermore, Calif., and all members of the crew—probably more than 65 men on a submarine the size of the Grenadier—are listed as missing in action. Completed in May, 1941, the 1,475-ton Grenadier had ten torpedo tubes, a three inch all-purpose gun, and two machine guns.

Sunk by Bombers

The submarine chasers were sunk by enemy bombing planes in the Mediterranean Aug. 23. Presumably they were protecting supply ships and landing craft. Each of the sub-chasers—the 694 and the 696—caried a crew of about 27 men. Lieutenant (j.g.) Fred J. Schloemer, skipper of the 696, is missing in action and Lieutenant (j.g.) Roger S. Robinson, Coconut Grove, Fla., was wounded.

A revival of aerial warfare in the south Pacific also was reported by the Navy with announcement that 15 Japanese bombers raided the American base at Funafuti in the Ellice islands Sunday night. Damage caused by the raiders before they were driven off by anti-aircraft fire was reported slight. One enemy bomber was shot down.

The raid on Funafuti was the foutrh since American troops occupied the island. In none of the previous raids on April 22, July 20 and July 22, was damage severe.

Knox Reports "Stiff Fight"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Establishment of the beachhead at Salerno involved the most hotly contested landing American troops have ever made, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today.

The resulting engagement with German troops he called "a good, stiff fight," but he did not go into any additional detail on the battle now under way, saying his information consisted principally of published reports of the engagement.

Asked at a press conference about the use that will be made of Italian naval units now in the hands of the Allies, he said they "can be made very useful," noting, however, that there were special problems relating to proper ammunition and replacement parts that had to be dealt with.

"There are some very good ships in the Italian Navy," he added.

4 ADMIRALS HONORED FOR SICILY LANDINGS

Hewitt, Conolly, Davidson, Hall Receive Decorations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Decoration of four admirals who directed naval operations during landings in Sicily July 10 was announced by the Navy today. They are:

Vice Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, 56, of Hackensack, N. J.; wife, Mrs. Florida H. Hewitt, Hotel Myles Standish, Boston, Mass. Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal.

Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly, 51, of Waukegan, Ill. Legion of Merit.

Rear Admiral Lyal A. Davidson, 56; wife, Mrs. C. G. Davidson, La Forge Cottages, Newport, R. I. Legion of Merit.

Rear Admiral John L. Hall Jr., 52, Williamsburg, Va.; wife, Mrs. Beall Daingerfield Hall, Washington, D. C. Legion of Merit.

Keynes and Morgenthau Meet

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—John Meynard Keynes, British monetary expert, met with Secretary Henry T. Morgenthau jr., today in what Treasury officials described as a continuation of Anglo-American talks on post-war currency stabilization.

PROGRESS IS REPORTED ON MEETING WITH REDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — (AP) A report of additional progress toward an Anglo-American-Russian war conference was given to a press-radio conference today by President Roosevelt, but he offered no details.

Reminded that he had said a week ago that more progress could be expected in 24 to 48 hours, he remarked that it had come in about the latter time.

The chief executive had no comment on the siuation in Italy, but, answering a question, he said the Italian fleet presented certain problems.

To use an Italian cruiser, for example, you have to have ammunition to fit the guns and spare parts to fit the machinery. He said it was as yet unknown how much ammunition had been obtained when the Allies took the Italian naval base at Taranto.

Harriman Denies Rumor He Will Go To Soviet

Washington, Sept. 14 (AP)—W. Averill Harriman, lend-lease coordinator in Britain who is now in Washington, said today there was no foundation for a report published in a New York newspaper that he had been asked to go to Moscow on a special mission and might succeed Admiral William H. Standley as Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

"There is nothing to it," he said after a call at the State Department for a talk with Secretary Hull.

Roosevelt to Report To Congress on War

Washington, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Congressional leaders said today that President Roosevelt will send a special message to Congress on Friday to report on the "progress of the war."

BISHOP IN ALASKA

Washington, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal buishop of Massachusetts, has arrived in Alaska to visit Protestant chaplains and service men in that area as the representative of the Protestant churches, the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains announced today. The Rev. S. Arthur Devan, commission director, said that Bishop Sherrill had flown from Seattle to Alaska and that his mission there will be similar to that which Dr. William B. Pugh is carrying out for the commission in the European theater.

Bishop Sherrill is chairman of his church's committee on the Army and Navy, and vice-chairman of the general commission.

Col. Paul D. Bunker Dies In Japanese Prison Camp

On Walter Camp's All-American Team for 2 Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Colonel Paul D. Bunker, believed to be one of only two athletes to make Walter Camp's all-American football team in successive years at different positions, died on Sept. 7 in a Japanese prison camp on Taiwan, the War Department announced today. He was sixty-two years old.

Colonel Bunker was a classmate of General Douglas MacArthur at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., graduating in 1903. He won his first all-American selection at tackle in 1901, and the next year was chosen by Mr. Camp as all-American halfback. He commanded the 59th Coast Artillery on Corregidore when he was taken prisoner by the Japanese.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Landon Bunker, of Los Angeles; a daughter, Mrs. Priscilla Maury, Los Angeles, and a son, Lieutenant Colonel William B. Bunker, now on duty with the Transportation Corps in Washington.

DICKSTEIN URGES ENTRY OF REFUGEES

Washington, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—A resolution directing the Attorney-General an dthe Secretary of State to arrange entry into the United States on a temporary basis for refugees from Axis-dominated countries was introduced today by Representative Samuel Dickstein (D.-N. Y.).

"With the defeat of the remaining Axis Powers having become a certainty," he said in an accompanying statement, "an increased reign of terror can be expected on the part of Hitler and his cohorts to eliminate, through murder, as many of their victims in occupied territory as possible."

"The national committees of both the Democratic and Republican parties have declared themselves in favor of immediate action. It is up to Congress to carry into effect the recommendations of both national committees."

The resolution stated that persons admitted under its terms would be permitted to remain in the country only until six months after the end of the war. They would have to be able to satisfy the authorities that they would not become public charges, were political or religious refugees, and had no criminal records.

DISLOYAL JAPS SHIFTED IN RELOCATION CAMP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — (AP) The disloyal among Japanese in War Relocation authority camps are being segregated, President Roosevelt reported to the Senate today. He said investigation had shown that they "constitute but a small minority."

He passed on to the Senate a WRA report saying movements already are under way to a special camp at the Tule lake relocation center, Newell, Calif.

First to be separated from the rest of the evacuees are about 6,300 persons who filed requests, not withdrawn before July 1, 1943, for repatriation or expatriation to Japan.

1943

Congress Gets Revision Of Lend-Lease Letter

Roosevelt Removes Sentences Renouncing Payment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—President Roosevelt today sent Congress a revised version of the letter of transmittal which accompanied his Aug. 25 lend-lease report, removing two sentences which implied that there never would be any cash accounting for lend-lease aid.

The excised part of the original text read as follows: "The Congress in passing and extending the lend-lease act made it plain that the United States wants no new war debts to jeopardize the coming peace. Victory and a secure peace are the only coin in which we can be repaid."

Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference a week ago that the letter of transmittal, through a misunderstanding, went out while he was at the Quebec conference and without his specific approval of its phrasing.

He said, at that time, that the nations benefiting from lend-lease help are expected to repay us, as far as they can, though not necessarily in dollars.

ROOSEVELT BUYS BELGIAN STAMPS

Washington, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt bought a sheet of stamps today honoring Belgium and exchanged autographs on a set of the stamps with the Belgian Ambassador, Count Robert Van Der Straten-Ponthoz.

The new 5-cent stamps, part of a series commemorating occupied nations, went on sale today and the Ambassador, accompanied by Ramsey S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster-Gen. eral, and Roy North, deputy Third Assistant Postmaster-Gen- White House to sell some to the Chief Executive.

"How much are they? Two dollars?" Mr. Roosevelt asked.

"No, $2.50," Mr. North told him.

ROOSEVELT FIGHTS MOVE TO PREVENT

DRAFT OF FATHERS

SEP 11 1943

Will Send Message to Congress Friday Explaining His Position.

TAX PLANS DISCUSSED

Conference of Administration Leaders Held in White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — (AP) President Roosevelt was reported authoritively tonight to be ready to oppose a pending move in Congress to prevent the draft of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

Informed congressional sources said he would make his position clear in a message to the House and Senate Friday outlining the progress of the war.

Mr. Roosevelt's plan to send a war report to Capitol hill was disclosed by his legislative chiefs after a White House conference during which they told him many returning members are seriously disturbed over the plan to induct fathers after Oct. 1.

First of Several Messages

Simultaneously, it was disclosed by the same congressional sources that the chief executive's message would be the first of a series of executive communications to Congress.

Others will deal with such subjects as benefits and rehabilitation for war veterans, the problems of giving soldiers an opportunity to vote in the next elections, and, later, taxes.

Whether President Roosevelt will include in his message Friday a recommendation for national service legislation remained uncertain, although some congressional sources predicted he would follow that course.

The congressional leaders conferred with the President shortly after a White House tax conference attended by the Administration's economic and revenue chiefs, among them Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization.

To Delay Financial Program

While there was no official disclosure of what was said at that conference, it was learned that the Administration probably will not submit a program for raising additional revenue until after the current war loan drive has been concluded.

While the President has urged that Congress find $12,000,000,000 in new money to combat inflation and to help pay the costs of war, one source said that there is a growing willingness in Administration circles to accept a program that would bring in $8,000,000,000. That source said that even the reduced objective might have to be met through a program of enforced savings, rather than new taxes.

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky said he understood the message Friday would make no legislative recommendations. However, the father-draft position of the Administration could be made clear without direct commitment on any specific measure.

Demand Action on Draft

The legislators had hardly settled into their seats today after a ten-weeks summer recess before the issue bobbed up with Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) and others demanding quick action to forbid the drafting of fathers.

Chairman Reynolds (D.-N. C.) then announced that hearings on the subject would begin tomorrow, and that members of the Army and Navy high command would be called to explain their manpower needs. Members of the House Military committee were asked to sit jointly with the Senate group.

Senator Barkley and other Democratic congressional leaders—Speaker Rayburn, Vice President Wallace, and House Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts—conferred with Mr. Roosevelt in mid-afternoon.

When the President held his regular press-radio conference immediately afterward, he was asked for his views on the question and discussed it generally but without reference to the specific proposals before Congress.

It might be well, he said, if writers would make it clear that married men in essential occupations would not be taken. (Under Selective Service regulations, men with dependents and in essential occupations would be the last in the draft age group to be called.)

The President went on to say that everybody knows there are many fathers just laying around. A reporter suggested that the statement was not grammatical, and the President said he preferred to say it ungrammatically.

The discussion continued about like this:

Q. Do you think fathers in that category could well go into the Army?

A. He knew a good many around Washington who might, the President replied.

Q. Is there any move to draft men by age groups?

A. Not that the President knew about.

Q. Do you approve of treating pre-Pearl Harbor and post-Pearl Harbor fathers differently?

A. It appeared to him to be pretty hypothetical—a matter which should cause no one any concern any longer.

Long Hearings Expected

The congressional hearings on the question of drafting fathers are expected to be prolonged.

Senator Reynolds listed as the first witness Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, who recently completed a tour of Pacific fronts; Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service.

He said that Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, would testify next Monday—an indication that a committee decision would be deferred at least a week.

The hearings technically will be on a bill by Senator Wheeler to forbid the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers before next Jan. 1. Senator Wheeler announced, however, that he would not await committee action, would try to bring his bill up on the floor as early as possible, and would amend it to forbid the induction of fathers indefinitely. Indications were that he would have no chance before Thursday at the earliest to bring up his bill.

Seek to Delay Vote

Senator Reynolds' call for hearings was in line with strategy of Administration leaders in trying to delay a vote on the Wheeler bill. Majority Leader Barkley (Kentucky) said he thought action on the measure ought to be put off at least until sometime next week while the legislators received, meantime, up-to-date information on manpower needs.

Most of the Congress members arrived for renewal of the session with a variety of prepared speeches—on manpower, farm labor, rationing and policies of the office of price administration.

It quickly became evident, however, that the fathers' draft was uppermost in virtually all minds, and most of the prepared speeches were simply put into The Congressional Record without delivery on the floor.

When the draft issue was brought up on the House floor, Rep. Knutson (R., Minn.) demanded to know "what has become" of Winston Churchill's pre-Pearl Harbor request to the United States to "send us the implements and we'll do the job."

Senator Wheeler said there had been assurances when Congress recessed that no fathers would be called, but that during the recess War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced induction of fathers generally would start Oct. 1.

"I don't know who is responsible," he continued. "Some say the President is responsible. Some say the Army and Navy are responsible."

Senator Wheeler read a Canadian announcement of the disbanding of two and a half divisions of Canadian troops, a matter which also was brought to the attention of the House by Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the Military committee.

Canada's action, Rep. May declared, appeared to be "an irrefutable argument against the drafting of fathers in the United States."

Long Period of Training

Senator Wheeler told the Senate that many men in the Army had been kept in training camps 12 to 18 months "because there apparently wasn't anything for them to do."

"This lying around in Army camps is breaking down the morale of the men and the people who know about it," Senator Wheeler said, characterizing the proposal to draft fathers as "a most idiotic plan."

Senator Walsh (D., Mass.), chairman of the Naval committee, put in that "there is a widespread feeling of concern, anxiety and regret over the drafting of married men with children" before all single men are taken.

FATHERS WANT PROOF

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—(AP) Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Affairs committee, told the Senate today few fathers would object to being drafted if convinced they were needed, but he called for proof that other available manpower sources were lacking.

KNOX KEEPS QUIET ON KIMMEL TRIAL

Secretary Declines To Discuss Possibility Of Time Limit On Court-Martial

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 14—Secretary of the Navy Knox declined today to discuss published reports that a statute of limitations will bar trial of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel unless he is arraigned before a court-martial before December 7, the second anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

At the War Department, officials also refused to discuss the parallel case of Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, army commander at Hawaii, where Kimmel commanded the fleet during the Japanese assault.

Knox was questioned at a press conference about a two-year statute of limitations. While he declined to discuss the matter, the Navy Secretary said flatly there was no truth in reports that Kimmel had requested an early trial.

Allowed To Retire

Both Kimmel and Short were permitted to retire after being ordered February 28, 1942, to stand trial by courts-martial at some future date on charges of "dereliction of duty."

At both the War and Navy departments officials refused to discuss the present status of the two men or to say whether formal charges have been filed against them. It was learned, however, that both the army's Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy provide exceptions to the normal two-year limitation.

The thirty-ninth Article of War bans trial or punishment by court martial for any offense committed more than two years before arraignment of the accused. But it contains numerous exceptions, including one directing that any period of time in which a "manifest impediment" prevented trial shall be excluded in computing the two-year period.

The navy's Article 61 is similar.

Loses Life, Saves Others

Washington, Sept. 14 (AP)—"One of the greatest stories of the war"—that is his commanding officer's tribute to Lieut. Col. Addison Baker, of Akron, Ohio, who is missing in action.

Brig. Gen. Uzal G. Ent, commander of the Ninth Bomber Command and leader of the August 1 attack on the Ploesti oil refineries, told today how Baker's plane, flying at treetop level, was hit by flak just before reaching the target. One engine was knocked out.

"When that happens at that altitude, you've got to act quick," Ent said. "Baker dropped his bombs short of the target and kept flying. "Over the target, he was hit again—the plane was in flames. Even at that, he pulled his plane up, and got enough altitude to protect the following planes. If he had crashed ahead of them, the explosion might have knocked out one or two other planes.

"Baker's plane crashed, exploded, burned. But he had taken his men over the target. It was an outstanding example of leadership."

Seeks Loans for Veterans

McCarran Puts in Bill Allowing Them to Borrow Without Security

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—A bill which would permit veterans of the present war to borrow up to $1,000 from banks and building and loan associations, without security, to pay debts existing on their discharge from the service was introduced in Congress today by Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada.

The loans would carry 6 per cent interest. To assure that banks would make the unsecured loans, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be directed to purchase at par plus accrued interest any veteran's note more than three months in arrears or not paid at maturity.

Senator McCarran said he was not interested in forgiving service men's debts but believed they should be given sufficient time after the war to adjust their finances.

'Back Salerno' Day Planned To Boost War Bond Sales

The Treasury announced plans tonight for a nation-wide "Back Salerno" day as incomplete returns from the Third War Loan showed sales of $2,957,000,000, or nearly 20

Loan Drive Nears Three-Billion Mark, 20 Per Cent of Goal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — (AP)

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per cent of the $15,000,000,000 goal.

The total was $588,000,000 over last night's tabulation.

Designating Friday for special effort and tribute to Americans battling on the Italian coast, the Treasury sent a telegram to War Finance chairmen in each state saying:

"American boys at this moment are fighting one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Salerno may be as bitter as Chateau-Thierry. The entire nation has its eyes, ears and hearts on those brave Americans in the Salerno sector. x x x 'Back Salerno, push back the Germans' is to be Friday's battle cry on the war bond front."

Tomorrow will be "big money" day in the war loan campaign.

The three principal types of securities offered for large investors are dated September 15 and begin bearing interest on that date. These are 2 and 2 1-2 per cent bonds and 7-8 per cent certificates of indebtedness, designed primarily for insurance companies, mutual savings banks and other institutional investors.

As an example of the kind of "big money" the Treasury expects to flow in tomorrow, officials cited these insurance company bond purchases in the April second war loan:

Prudential Insurance company of America, $400,000,000; Metropolitan Life, $300,000,000; Equitable Life Assurance society, $150,000,000; New York Life, $125,000,000; Mutual Life of New York, $37,000,000. and Mutual Benefit Life, $35,000,000.

Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the committee for Economic Development, urged in a statement that each person earmark his war bonds for specific items to be purchased after the war.

"Every dollar saved today not only helps with the war but will help win the peace," Mr. Hoffman said, by providing purchasing power when industry returns to peacetime production.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today 26 casualties, including two dead, one wounded and twenty-three missing. In addition two men previously listed as missing now are reported to be dead.

This brings to 29,381 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941.

The casualties announced today included:

MISSING

NEW YORK.

KOLACHIK, MICHAEL, wife, Mrs. Dorothea Kolachik, 328 Walnut street, Yonkers; sister, Mrs. Martha Carozza, 11 Van Cortlandt Park avenue, Yonkers.

WOUNDED

KOLCHIN, JAMES J., ensign; wife, Mrs. Kathleen Elizabeth Gallagher Kolchin, 1261 California Road, Crestwood, Tuckahoe.

PROMOTIONS.

The War Department announced today the following temporary promotions and appointments:

Major to Lieutenant-Colonel.

NEW YORK.

BALDWIN, THEODORE ANDERSON, 3D, 830 Park avenue, New York.
MacGOVERN, GEORGE, 54 West 40th street, New York.

Captain to Major.

HAYES, ARTHUR PHILIP, 34 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.
JORDAN, GEORGE RACEY, 21 John Alden Road, New Rochelle.
MAURIELLO, SAM ALFRED, Astoria.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

KAUFMANN, ABRAHAM GEORGE, 143 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.
BERTLAND, CHARLES PERCIVAL, 70 Huntington Road, Garden City.
HARDY, THOMAS JOHN, 25-30 30th Road, Astoria.

Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant.

HICKEY, GEORGE DAVID, 650 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.
DORIE, JOHN JOSEPH, 335 East 29th street, Brooklyn.
FOGLIA, LOUIS DONALD, 351 Crescent street, Brooklyn.
POLOWAN, JOSEPH, 1776 East 13th street, Brooklyn.
GANTZ, CHARLES EDWARD, 122 Norman avenue, Brooklyn.
CULLINANE, HENRY JAMES, 1312 Park Place, Brooklyn.
MASSARENE, WILLIAM GARDNER, 751 Madison street, Brooklyn.
KELLY, RUSSELL MICHAEL, 982-A Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.
LOPATIN, AARON, 1023 McDonald avenue, Brooklyn.
TELEN, ABRAHAM CHARLES, 1222 East 13th street, Brooklyn.
RANDAZZO, ROCCO EDWARD, 170 Lefferts avenue, Brooklyn.
KEARNS, JAMES DONALD, 1977 East 16th street, Brooklyn.
PURCELL, FRANCIS THOMAS, 56 Norwood avenue, Malverne.
MILLS, DAVID JOHN, Route 2, Mount Kisco.
ERICKSON, CHARLES WINTHROP, 30 Eastchester Road, New Rochelle.
GRAUBARD, JULES MITCHELL, 161 West Tenth street, New York.
KREBS, ROBERT JOSEPH, 33 East 39th street, New York.
WHITESTONE, HERBERT WILLIAM, 3025 Bruner avenue, the Bronx.
NIEMANN, THADDEUS JULIUS, 171-51 45th avenue, Flushing.
RAUSCH, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, 967 Cauldwell avenue, the Bronx.
HALPERN, MILTON, 1986 Grand avenue, New York.
HAMILTON, ALLEN JAMES, 8986 215th Place, Queens Village.
LASCHINSKI, GEORGE WALOWSKI, 180 Central Park S., New York.
SACHS, LEONARD ERNEST, 608 West 135th street, New York.
LEINOFF, BENJAMIN BERNARD, 1754 Monroe avenue, the Bronx.
DRYPOLCHER, HARRY, 200 West 54th street, New York.
KOLEHMAINEN, HANNES CHESTER, 2187 Clove Road, Grasmere, Staten Island
BECKER, LOFTUS EUGENE, 174 Nixon avenue, Staten Island.
KELLY, JOHN HENRY JR., 300 West 21st street, New York.
WILLETS, ROBERT TABER, Roslyn.

APPOINTMENTS

SHEIRY, EDWARD SLATER, captain, 12 Beech Tree Lane, Bronxville.
LIVANT, SAUL, first lieutenant, 210 Sixth avenue, New York.
NEILSON, HOWARD WILLIAM, second lieutenant, 11 Poplar avenue, Pelham.

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AWARDS

Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal.

VERTON, MATTHEW P., staff sergeant, 119 East 104th street, New York.

Air Medal.

ABERTI, MATHEW, sergeant, 528 East 11th street, New York.

Judge Rosenman Leaves Court To Be Roosevelt's Full Time Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — (AP) Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, lone one of President Roosevelt's closest advisers, is quitting the bench to devote full time to the job.

The President announced at his press conference today that the man credited with originating many of the New Deal government reorganization moves is leaving the New York Supreme court to become his special counsel.

The move brings Judge Rosenman back to the same official relationship to Mr. Roosevelt which he held when the latter was governor of New York—legal assistant.

Operating mostly in private, Judge Rosenman has been a major factor in Roosevelt councils even while he occupied the bench. He has divided time between New York and the White House.

Now 47, Judge Rosenman has been closely associated with Mr. Roosevelt since 1928.

The Office of War Mobilization, which is in effect a home front war cabinet headed by James F. Byrnes, is understood to have been Justice Rosenman's idea, and also the Office of War Information, headed by Elmer Davis.

He and the President became close friends during Mrfl Roosevelt's 1928 campaign for governor of New York. A former New York legislator, Justice Rosenman was assigned by the Democratic state organization to the gubernatorial candidate's headquarters as an expert on legislative affairs.

After Mr. Roosevelt became governor, he appointed Judge Rosenman as his legal counsel. He named Judge Rosenman to the New York Supreme court bench in 1932.

The new post, which Mr. Roosevelt said would pay $10,000 or $12,000 a year, will bring him less than the $25,000 salary of the New York bench.

BANKER SEES END OF TRADE IRRITANTS

Gives Credit to Roosevelt, Hull for Good Neighbor Policy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 — (AP) W. L. Hemingway, president of the American Bankers association, said today that under the present Administration at Washington most of the irritants hampering trade between the United States and Latin America had been removed.

"Great credit is due to the President and Secretary Hull for their foresighted diplomacy resulting in the good-neighbor policy," Mr. Hemingway told bankers assembled here for the association's war service meeting.

In the field of relations between government and American banking, Mr. Hemingway said, there must be a wisely determined division of responsibility "or a great opportunity to develop hemisphere solidarity may be lost."

"It seems to me that the division should be on the basis of the character of financing that is to be done," he added.

"If it is of a purely political nature or for military reasons it should be left solely to government, but if it falls into the regular routine of business, it should be in the hands of the banks," Mr. Hemingway explained. He continued:

"Naturally it will be in the borderline cases that misunderstanding may arise and it will be in the determination of those cases that there is need for a sympathetic understanding and unity of purpose to get the best results."

Eisenhower Epaulet Boosts War Bond Sale

New York, Sept. 14 (AP)—Julius Klorfein, New York cigar manufacturer, added a new million-dollar item—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's epaulet—to his collection tonight when he pledged $1,000,000 for war bonds during the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Report to the Nation" program.

This brought Klorfein's war bond purchases since last February to at least $3,600,000.

"Phony Revolt" by Nazis Predicted by OWI Chief

Elmer Davis Explains Need for Keeping Public Informed of War News.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14.—(AP) German leaders probably will engineer a "phony revolution" to save their own necks and the skeleton of their war machine for another try at world conquest, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information told the New York State Publishers' association tonight.

Whether the Nazis get away with it depends in large part on the information supplied the public in America and the other United Nations, Mr. Davis said in counseling against overoptimism and distorted perspectives in handling war news.

Official Agencies at Fault

Mr. Davis acknowledged that part of the fault in any overoptimistic attitude in the United States lay with official agencies responsible for distribution of war news and pictures. He said this had been largely corrected.

"There is no present reason to expect that victory will come either soon or cheaply," Mr. Davis told the publishers. "It is possible that the political disintegration of Hitler's ramshackle empire, already well begun, might bring a decision in Europe earlier than might be expected on purely military grounds; but it would be far more difficult for those Germans who are sick of the war to translate their feelings into action than it was in 1918. x x x

"We may very likely, before the war is over, see a phony revolution in Germany put over by a sham opposition—by Nazi leaders or by military leaders who would be willing to cut the throats of their associates if they could thereby save not only their own necks but the substance of German military or industrial power. The object of such a revolution would be a compromise peace, which would leave Germany still strong among her shattered neighbors—a peace which would be only the beginning of German preparation for the next war."

War Coverage Excellent

News supplied from the fighting fronts by United States correspondents has been of outstanding excellence, Mr. Davis declared. He said the "belated, confusing and inadequate" reports released during the first months of the war by the high commands, "have for the most part been corrected."

"It is true that these improvements in the information supplied by the armed services have come in a period when they had little but good news to give us," Mr. Davis continued, "but I am confident they would be able to stand the strain if we should again have to go through a period of uncertain fortunes and heavy losses — as we may."

News pictures from the fronts hitherto have been unsatisfactory, Mr. Davis said, but declared the War and Navy departments are now determined on improvements in the direction of "realism."

"The pictures have been real," the OWI director explained, "but this war has not been merely a matter of occupying towns whose cheering inhabitants hang garlands of flowers about our soldiers' necks. x x x The news has been true, but we have covered only a small part of the distance that has to be covered before our armies fight their way into Berlin and Tokyo."

The news of individual victories should be weighed in perspective against the task remaining, Mr. Davis said, to maintain a proper perspective.

There will be occasions he said, when the high command will be unable to reveal that an operation is only a feint to confuse the enemy, and overemphasis will result in depression-reaction when an apparent defeat is reported, Mr. Davis warned.

Security reasons, the OWI chief said, prevented disclosure of negotiations for Italy's surrender. To have met criticism of our course in Italy would have revealed the negotiations and informed the Germans, who were caught completely by surprise.

Hospital Parley Told of Morale On Submarines

Commander Hogan Says Sinking of an Enemy Ship Is Best Tonic for Crews

BUFFALO, Sept. 14 (AP).—Sinking an enemy ship does more for morale of American submarine crews "than a ton of vitamins," Commander Bartholomew W. Hogan, of the Navy Department Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, said tonight.

In an address at a meeting of the American Hospital Association's war-time conference, Commander Hogan said morale of submarine crews sags under excessive crowding, high temperatures, sleepless nights, extreme humidity, canned foods and no glimpse of the sun.

"To the credit of our men," he added, "be it said that nothing revitalizes a tired crew like a successful offensive."

Commander Hogan was senior medical officer on the aircraft carrier Wasp which was sunk in the Solomons a year ago tomorrow.

Naval research experts have improved living conditions aboard underseas vessels by air conditioning, ultra-violet rays and vitamin tablets "until now the factors terminating a submarine patrol are more likely to be a failure of material than exhaustion of personnel," he continued.

Tuberculosis Takes Toll

Another conference speaker, General C. R. Reynolds, of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, declared that tuberculosis has impaired the military power and drained the financial resources of the United States out of all proportion to the number of cases in military service.

"The economic importance of tuberculosis in the military establishment is enormous," he asserted in a paper in which he placed the cost of the disease in the military during and following World War I at $1,000,000,000.

"While the admission rate for tuberculosis in the Army has been relatively low it has always stood high among the causes of time lost," he added. "Being a chronic disease, it usually requires prolonged hospitalization and results frequently in invalidism."

In another address, Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon

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General, United States Army, said at present there are 39,460 medical officers on duty in the Army, which is 6,000 short of requirements as of Aug. 1.

Fred A. McNamara, chief of the business management division, administrative management, U. S. Budget Bureau, declared the Federal government is running the largest group of hospitals in the United States—"close to 1,000 of them today." The Army, he added, is operating more than half of these and the Navy is maintaining the second largest number—approximately 275.

Opposes U. S. Control

Everett W. Jones, head hospital consultant of the War Production Board, said today he is opposed to compulsory hospital insurance under government management and declared Federal agencies "cannot hope to approach private initiative and enterprise in efficient management.

"After working 15 months in Washington, I have no delusions left as to the efficiency of governmental agencies," he said.

Louis H. Pink, president of the Associated Hospital Service of New York, said today civilian health in the United States in war time "has been good," and malnutrition appears to be on the decrease because of health education, increased earnings and food rationing.

Addressing the Blue Cross Hospital Service Plans conference held in conjunction with the conference of the hospital association, Mr. Pink, former New York State Superintendent of Insurance, declared "purposeful activity and fuller employment have lessened nervous disorders and improved the general health."

BRITISH TOMMIES AT CAMP EDWARDS

Veterans Demonstrate Anti-Aircraft Guns Under Combat Conditions.

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Sept. 14—(AP) Secretary of War Stimson saw a "miniature battle of Britain" today as British soldiers who have been throwing "flak" against Nazi planes for more than two years demonstrated their tactics and won a "well done" tribute from the cabinet member.

The huge 3.7 guns, which compare with the American 90 m.m. joined with the 40 m.m. light anti-aircraft weapons to throw a spray of lead over the Atlantic in a three-hour demonstration during which more than 50 percent of the flown targets were shattered.

The demonstrating crew was part of the 1st British composite anti-aircraft battery, touring U. S. military installations at the invitation of Secretary Stimson for an "exchage of ideas" with anti-aircraft personnel of Major General Joseph A. Green's command.

Terming the battery a unit which "represented the best work of our allies in the war," Secretary Stimson said the Tommies would "help promote the spirit of comradeship and fine friendly rivalry that makes for quick education and training.

"I have been glad to learn that both of these objectives have been very thoroughly achieved by this visit," he said. "The spirit of cooperation between the two services has been very fine."

PRISONER RECAPTURED

NEW BRITAIN, Sept. 14 — (AP) John J. Marigoli, 19, of Waterbury, was back in New Haven county jail today, where he has been serving a year's sentence for breaking and entering. He escaped yesterday from a Hamden apple orchard where with other prisoners he was working under guard. Marigoli was picked up in a New Britain grill at midnight.

Road Commissioner Is En Route to London

Trenton, Sept. 14.—Spencer Miller Jr., State Highway Commissioner, is en route to London to discuss post-war road construction at the invitation of the British Government, it was announced today.

Gov. Charles Edison formally presented credentials to Commissioner Miller, informing him that the trip has complete approval because of the value of the mission to New Jersey.

Jersey Students Help Defeat Japanese Navy

Produce Special Tools for Use in South Seas

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 14 (AP).—Students in the war production training centers of three New Jersey high schools have helped down the Japanese Navy in the South Seas, John H. Bosshart, State Education Commissioner, said today.

Special tools, whose specific use could not be revealed, were produced in large quantities in Dickinson High School, Jersey City; East Side High School, Newark, and Technical High School, Elizabeth, he commissioner said:

"The branch of the United States Navy for which they were produced has expressed appreciation for the contribution which has been made to victory," he added.

The implements were made by the high-school students as part of their course of instruction.

New York Ensign Dies in Crash

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 14 (AP).—Ensign Walter Jackson Cowart, of New York City, and McKinley L. Fuller jr., yeoman second class, were killed when their plane crashed Monday four miles northwest of near-by Cantonment, Pensacola naval air training center officials announced today. They were making a photographic training flight from the auxiliary Saufley Field. Ensign Cowart was the son of Mrs. Roy Holden, 306 West Nineteenth Street, New York.

C.I.O. LEADER WARNS AGAINST IMPERIALISM

DETROIT, Sept. 14—(AP) Sidney Hillman of the C.I.O., cautioning against "plans for a new American imperialism," said tonight that as the Allies advance into Europe they "must not only permit but encourage the free and untrammeled activity" of the people.

Mr. Hillman, here in his capacity as chairman of the C.I.O.'s political action committee, addressed a group of Michigan C.I.O. leaders on labor's interest in the future peace.

Declaring that freedom must be assured both peoples of the United Nations and countries to be released from the Axis, Mr. Hillman charged that "there are forces in this country who today are laying grandiose plans for a new American imperialism."

"They hope," he said, "to rise to power by an appeal to the isolationist sentiments that still persist among us and by exploiting the burdens and difficulties of the war to turn the voters against a constructive domestic program to meet post-war needs."

Willkie Asked to Reply Publicly to Questionnaire

Quoted in Missouri as Saying 'I'll Not Be Put on Spot'

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—Wendell Willkie was informed by "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch" today that some Republican leaders in Missouri want public answers to a questionnaire they sent him recently on international and domestic issues.

The 1940 Presidential nominee, who has agreed to come here later this month for an off-the-record discussion with the state's party leaders, told "The Post-Dispatch" he would refuse to answer the questions publicly.

The newspaper, which reached him at his New York office, quoted him as saying: "They aren't going to put Willkie on the spot."

"If I decide to seek the nomination for the Presidency, I will, of course, discuss all such questions and many others publicly," he was quoted as saying. "I certainly, however, don't want to spend all my time answering questions.

"Even I ought to have the privilege of selecting the time and place of my own public discussions."

The questions were submitted to Mr. Willkie in a letter signed by the entire Missouri delegation to the 1940 Republican National Convention and all the officers of the party in the state.

War Prisoners Get Paper

N. Y. German-Language Publication Distributed at Camp Carson

CAMP CARSON, Colo., Sept. 14 (AP).—A German language newspaper is being distributed among the prisoners of war at the Camp Carson internment camp to give them "possibly the first honest news they have seen written in the German language."

The newspaper is "The Neue Volks-Zeitung," published in New York. "The first issue of the publication to reach the prisoners of war carries a special message," an official release said today. "It points out that the paper will contain no one-sided political propaganda and that the readers will not meet a wave of hatred in its pages."

ADDED

BRYANSK, REGARDED AS ONE OF THE MOST-HEAVILY FORTIFIED NAZI BASES IN RUSSIA, NOW HAS ONLY ONE RAILWAY ARTERY LEFT, LEADING NORTHWESTWARD TO SMOLENSK. A RED ARMY MECHANIZED FORCE IS REPORTED TO BE ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THIS LINE AND IS EXPECTED TO RENDER IT USELESS MOMENTARILY. THIS WOULD MAKE THE GERMAN POSITION PRACTICALLY HOPELESS.

CAPTURE OF BRYANSK WOULD OPEN THE WAY FOR A DRIVE ON WHITE RUSSIA, A BARE 75 MILES TO THE EAST.

LONG RANGE RUSSIAN ARTILLERY ALREADY HAS BEEN BROUGHT UP AND IS SHELLING THE CITY. IT WAS REPORTED, AND THE BATTLE WAS GROWING IN INTENSITY AS GEN. M.M. POPOV SENT IN HIS SHOCK TROOPS.

SO SWIFT WAS THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN THE UPPER UKRAINE THAT AT KRUTI, RAIL STATION JUST EAST OF NEZHIN, THE RED ARMY TROOPS SURPRISED AND KILLED OR CAPTURED AN ENTIRE TRAINLOAD OF NAZI RESERVES HEADED FOR THE FRONT LINES.

SOUTH OF BAKHMACH, WHERE OTHER RED ARMY THRUSTS ARE POINTING TOWARD KIEV, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT THE REMNANTS OF FOUR NAZI DIVISIONS, ORIGINALLY TOTALING ABOUT 60,000 MEN, WERE ENCIRCLED BY SOVIET TROOPS AND WIPED OUT.

ONE RUSSIAN COLUMN IN THIS SECTOR WAS REPORTED ONLY 30 MILES FROM CHERNIGOV, NORTHEAST OF KIEV, AND WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF NEZHIN. SEIZURE OF NEZHIN WOULD PLACE RUSSIAN VANGUARDS BUT 72 MILES FROM KIEV AND CUT THE LAST NORTH-SOUTH RAIL LINE IN GERMAN HANDS EAST OF

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THE MIDDLE DNIEPER. THE ROMNEY-POLTAVA LINE HAS ALREADY BEEN CUT BY RED ARMY SPEARHEADS AT A POINT 42 MILES EAST OF PRILUKI AND 124 MILES FROM KIEV.

ZAPOROZHE AND DNIEPEROPETROVSK, AT THE LOWER END OF THE DNIEPER RIVER, WERE OBJECTIVES OF SOVIET COLUMNS OPERATING IN THE SOUTH. THE BATTERED GERMANS WERE FALLING BACK IN DISORDER, AND UPWARDS OF 90 VILLAGES WERE ADDED TO THE 250 WHICH FELL TO THE RUSSIANS ON OTHER SECTORS OF THE LONG FRONT. RED ARMY REPORTS SAID THAT 1,500 NAZI DEAD WERE COUNTED IN THE DRIVE TOWARD THE LOWER DNIEPER FROM THE LIBERATED DONETS BASIN WEST OF STALINO. RUSSIAN UNITS WERE REPORTED WITHIN 45 MILES OF THE KHARKOV-CRIMEA RAILWAY, LAST LINE SHORT OF THE DNIEPER, LOSS OF WHICH WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE POSITION OF THE NAZI CRIMEAN GARRISONS.

7406AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD MUSSOLINI (ORIGINAL)

XXX GERMANY.

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THE BERLIN SCRIPT WRITERS POURED FORTH HAIR-RAISING DETAILS IN DESCRIBING MUSSOLINI'S LIBERATION.

THEY SAID HUNDREDS OF CARABINIERI WERE GUARDING HIS PRISON--A HOTEL WHICH COULD BE REACHED FROM THE VALLEY ONLY VIA A CABLE RAILWAY WHICH COULD BE CRIPPLED EASILY--AND APPARENTLY WAS. PICKING UP THEIR STORY:

AFTER PILOTS AND SCOUTS HAD "CASED" THE LAYOUT, THE LIBERATION DATE WAS FIXED FOR SEPT. 12. PARACHUTE TROOPS DROPPED INTO THE VALLEY. A GETAWAY PLANE LANDED ON THE MOUNTAIN PLATEAU. THE RESCUE PARTY STRUGGLED UP THE MOUNTAINSIDE. (ALL BUT THOSE WHO FELL INTO THE ABYSS). THE GERMANS STORMED THE PRISON. THERE WAS FIGHTING. THE GERMANS WON.

FINALLY THE GERMAN TROOP LEADER STOOD BEFORE MUSSOLINI. HE SAID:

"DUCE, THE FUEHRER SENDS ME TO LIBERATE YOU. YOU ARE NOW UNDER MY PROTECTION. I HOPE THAT ALL HAS GONE OFF WELL."

SAID MUSSOLINI, EMBRACING THE TROOP LEADER:

"I GUESSED IT AND NEVER DOUBTED IT THAT THE FUEHRER WOULD DO EVERYTHING TO GET ME OUT OF THIS."

THEN MUSSOLINI GOT INTO THE WAITING NAZI PLANE AND WAS WHIPPED OVER TO GERMAN TERRITORY.

SB923PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL

SEP 11 1943

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-THREE YEARS AGO TOMORROW WAS THE BIG DAY OF "THE FEW" TO WHOM PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID SO MANY OWE SO MUCH--THE DAY WHEN THE GERMANS REALLY STARTED LOSING THE WAR.

THE NAZIS ON THAT DAY BROUGHT THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN TO A CLIMAX, SENDING OVER WAVES OF 100 OR MORE DAYLIGHT BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS AT A TIME.

THE "FEW" JUMPED INTO THEIR SPITFIRES AND HURRICANES AND ZOOMED UP TO BATTLE THE AERIAL INVADERS IN A SUCCESSION OF DOGFIGHTS THAT LASTED ALL DAY.

BY EVENING 185 GERMAN PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED FOR A LOSS OF ONLY 25 RAF FIGHTERS, OF WHICH THE PILOTS OF 14 WERE SAVED. THE STARCH

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WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE GERMANS' DAYLIGHT BOMBING CAMPAIGN.

THEY TRIED AGAIN SOME TWO WEEKS LATER, ON SEPT. 27, BUT LOST 133 MORE PLANES. THEY NEVER CAME BACK IN FORCE IN DAYLIGHT AGAIN.

SB&WE1003PEW

LONDONAN SEPT 14-(AP)-THE GERMAN OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY REUTERS TONIGHT THAT CANADIANS WERE PARTICIPATING IN THE FIGHTING IN THE SALERNO AREA OF ITALY.

THIS WAS THE FIRST MENTION FROM EITHER SIDE THAT THE CANADIANS WERE INVOLVED IN THE BATTLE. A CANADIAN TANK BRIGADE TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING IN SICILY, BUT THERE HAD BEEN NO WORD OF ITS DISPOSITION SINCE THE TERMINATION OF THE ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

CANADIAN FORCES "ON THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD," THE GERMAN AGENCY SAID, WERE ENCIRCLED BY A COUNTER-ATTACK AND

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THE GERMAN AGENCY SAID, WERE ENCIRCLED BY A COUNTER-ATTACK AND "NOW ARE EXPOSED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE ON BOTH FLANKS."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT THE CANADIANS, "WITH MANY TANKS AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY", HAD PUSHED SOUTHWEST FROM SALERNO TOWARD VIETRI, ON THE COAST FIVE MILES AWAY, IN A MOVE TO GAIN CONTROL OF THE PLAIN "WHERE THEY MIGHT HAVE DEPLOYED GREATER TANK FORCES AND WHENCE THEY MIGHT HAVE REACHED NAPLES."

BY COUNTER-ATTACKING, THE GERMANS THREW THE CANADIANS BACK ONTO VIETRI, THE NAZI AGENCY DECLARED.

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED AND INSERTED IN NIGHT LEAD ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA ITALIAN IF DESIRED).

SB/WM836PEW

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT DOBRI BOJILOFF, FORMER MINISTER OF FINANCE, HAD BEEN APPOINTED PREMIER OF BULGARIA TO SUCCEED BOGDAN PHILOV, WHO RECENTLY WAS ELECTED TO THE REGENCY.

OTHER NEW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, THE BROADCAST SAID, ARE GENERAL RUSSI RUSSEV, MINISTER OF WAR; M.SARAKIROV, FOREIGN MINISTER; DOTSCHE CHRISTOV, INTERIOR; IVAN VASOV, COMMERCE; DR. IVAN BETSHOV, ~~RAILWAYS~~, ECONOMICS & CHRISTE PETROV, MIN. OF FINANCE WAYS.

(A HUNGARIAN BROADCAST RECORDED LAST NIGHT BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER IS FORMER COURT MINISTER POMINOV.)

M508AEW

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)--GERMAN CLAIMS TO CONTROL OF THE YUGOSLAV TERRITORY FORMERLY HELD BY ITALIANS WHEN ARE ENTIRELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN EXILE ASSERTED TODAY.

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THE GOVERNMENT'S INFORMATION BUREAU SAID M YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS WERE MAKING REPEATED ATTACKS UPON NAZI COLUMNS MOVING TOWARD THE COAST FROM DEEP INLAND. IN BOSNIA CLASHES, TWO GERMAN COLUMNS WERE REPORTED SCATTERED, WITH MORE THAN 100 KILLED, 80 TRUCKS DESTROYED AND QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES CAPTURED. #

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LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-THE LONDON PRESS, WITH ALMOST A SINGLE VOICE, EMPHASIZED TODAY THE BITTER STRUGGLE IN WHICH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IS ENGAGED AT SALERNO, THE FAVORABLE POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY THE OPPOSING GERMAN TROOPS AND THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY'S PROGRESS UP THE ITALIAN PENINSULA MAY BE SLOWED BY ADVERSE TERRAIN.

THE TONE OF THIS COMMENT CONTRASTED MARKEDLY WITH THE BUOYANT ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INITIAL LANDINGS IN ITALY AND PREDICTIONS THAT LITTLE RESISTANCE WOULD BE ENCOUNTERED SOUTH OF THE PO RIVER.

EDITORIAL WRITERS SPOKE TODAY OF THE "DANGEROUS" PERIOD THROUGH WHICH THE FIFTH ARMY IS PASSING AND THE FACT THAT IT PROBABLY IS OUTNUMBERED. IT MAY BE A WEEK OR MORE BEFORE THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY MOVING UP FROM THE TOE OF ITALY CAN INTERVENE AT SALERNO, THEY ESTIMATED.

ONE EDITORIAL SAID THE ALLIES "HAVE EVIDENTLY OVER-ESTIMATED THE STRENGTH OF ITALIAN RESISTANCE TO THE GERMANS."

Z408AEW

LONDON,SEPT 14-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE ARMY'S SECOND HIGHEST AWARD FOR VALOR, WAS GIVEN SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE TODAY BY LT.-GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, WHILE 25 OTHERS WERE AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

AWARDED THE DSC FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" WERE LT.COL.JAMES W.WILSON, 714 WOOSTER ST, BOWLING GREEN, O.; LT.COL.WILLIAM E.BUCK, JR., 1518 SACRAMENTO AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; MAJ.GALE W.CLEVEN, ODESSA, TEX.; TECH.SGT.MICHAEL AROOTH, SPRINGFIELD,MASSBMV STAFF SGT. ROY L.SCHELLIN, BRAINERD, MINN.; STAFF SGT.RICHARD O.GETTYS, SANTA MONICA, CALIF., AND STAFF SGT.JOHN O.SITREMAN, DULUTH,MINN.

-- CWLWICH

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THOSE AWARDED THE SILVER STAR INCLUDED MAJOR JOHN L.LAMBERT, WASHINGTON,D.C.; MAJ.R.JOHN M.REGAN, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; CAPT.WALTER E.FLAGG, SUSANVILLE, CALIF.; CAPT.MERLE X.HAMILTON, ORCHARD, NEB.; CAPT.FRANCIS S.MADSON, (CQ) SALT LAKE CITY,UTAH; CAPT.ROBERT P. MILLIKIN, ADRIAN,MICH.; LT.MAXWELL P.BARRETT, FRANKFORT,KY.; LT. CHAUNCEY H.HICKS, CHESAPEAKE, OHIO; TECH.SGT.BORDEN W.CHRISTENSEN, CORNING, CALIF.; TECH.SGT.OSCAR W.KRIGBAUM, ST.LOUIS,MO.; TECH.SGT. WILLIAM E.MORGAN, FLINT,MICH.; AND STAFF SGTS.WILLIARD G.HUNTER, BLOOMFIELD,IND.; BUDD R.SCHMIDT, BREWSTER, WASH.; JESSE B.MCGEE, IRONTON,MO.; JOHN SONINSKY, CLEVELAND, OHIO; MIKE SZEWYCK, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; ALFRED J.VICKERS, CHICAGO AND JOHN F.WAGNER, CLEVELAND.

RQ645PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

SEP 11 1943

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S FIFTH AMERICAN ARMY WASLOCKED IN A BITTER BATTLE AT SALERNO TODAY, BUT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WAS LASHING UP FROM THE SOUTH AND THE DECISION WAS YET TO FALL AS TO WHETHER THIS WAS TO BE THE FIRST GREAT ALLIED DEFEAT IN ITALY OR WHETHER IT WAS LIKELY TO BE THE ENEMY'S LAST SPASM OF EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE IN THE LOWER HALF OF THE PENINSULA.

CERTAINLY THE ALLIES ALREADY HAD SUFFERED A SERIOUS SETBACK, AND IT APPEARED THAT EVEN THE SALERNO BRIDGEHEAD, SO HARD WON, NOW WAS IN DANGER. GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS CONCEDED THAT WE HAD LOST GROUND BEFORE SAVAGE NAZI COUNTERATTACKS.

AS THE HOUR OF CRISIS DREW NEAR, EISENHOWER WAS REPORTED BRINGING UP RESERVES FOR A SUPREME EFFORT TO HOLD THE BRIDGEHEAD AGAINST THE SHARPEST MENACE THROWN AGAINST THE ALLIES SINCE THE CAMPAIGN FOR

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ITALY PROPER BEGAN.

GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, HOWEVER, WAS MOVING HIS EIGHTH ARMY AT A GREAT RATE. HIS COLUMNS ON THE RIGHT HAD OVERRUN AND PASSED BARI, WHILE HIS LEFT WING HAD ENGULFED COSENZA. BY NIGHTFALL YESTERDAY HE WAS WITHIN LESS THAN 100 MILES OF A JUNCTURE WITH CLARK'S HARD-PRESSED FORCES ON THE BEACHES OF THE GULF OF SALERNO.

HE WAS BEING DELAYED NOT AT ALL EXCEPT FOR ENEMY MINES, AND HIS FORCED MARCH ALSO HAD THE IMMEDIATELY SECONDARY BUT ULTIMATELY HIGHLY IMPORTANT EFFECT OF GREATLY INCREASING THE THREAT TO THE GERMANS' ADRIATIC FLANK IN GREECE AND ALBANIA BY THE PROGRESSIVE OCCUPATION OF GOOD PORTS IN EASTERN ITALY.

BY REACHING SALERNO IN TIME IT SEEMED HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT HIS FORCES, COMBINED WITH THOSE OF CLARK, WOULD EITHER DECISIVELY DEFEAT THE GERMANS OR THROW THEM INTO RETREAT UP THE PENINSULA TOWARD THE FINAL LOSS OF THEIR COMMUNICATIONS IN THE WHOLE OF LOWER ITALY.

A SUBSTANTIAL DELAY IN MONTGOMERY'S MARCH, COUPLED WITH THE CONTINUATION OF PRESENT GERMAN SUPERIORITY AT SALERNO, WOULD OF COURSE PUT THE WHOLE ALLIED POSITION IN PERIL IN THE NAPLES AREA.

ALL THE DETAILS WERE NOT CLEAR AS TO WHAT HAD HAPPENED AT SALERNO, BUT THIS MUCH SEEMED PLAIN:

1. OUR FORCES WERE SO FAR ADVANCED FROM OUR FIGHTER AIRFIELDS AS TO BE UNDER RATHER THIN AIR COVER.

2. THE TERRAIN FAVORED THE ENEMY, FOR HE OCCUPIED HILLY POSITIONS AND OUR TROOPS WERE OUT IN THE OPEN FLATS.

3. THE GERMANS HAD ANTICIPATED THE AREA OF OUR LANDING AND WERE IN GREAT STRENGTH THAN WE HAD THOUGHT. MOREVER, THE GERMANS HAD RECEIVED REINFORCEMENTS.

THE NAZIS REACTED WITH WILD EXULTATION TO THE TURN OF THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE AGAINST THE ALLIES, ISSUING LARGE CLAIMS THAT SOME ALLIED TROOPS HAD FLED IN TRANSPORTS DOWN THE GULF OF SALERNO AND THAT AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE 8,000 TO 10,000 MEN.

THESE SENSATIONAL ACCOUNTS HAD NOT THE SLIGHTEST CONFIRMATION. SO FAR AS COULD BE JUDGED FROM HERE, THE NAZIS WERE BASING THEM IN PART ON THEIR REPORTS OF THE LANDINGS OF ALLIED TROOPS IN THE GULF OF POLICASTRO, FARTHER DOWN THE COAST.

SUCH LANDINGS, OF COURSE, COULD HAVE REPRESENTED THE ARRIVAL OF ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS RATHER THAN ALLIED EVACUATIONS. THE SEA WAS STILL FIRMLY IN ALLIED HANDS.

G312PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 14-(AP)-A SWISS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH FROM CHIASSO ON THE SWISS-ITALIAN BORDER SAID TODAY THAT THE DUKE OF PISTOIA, A MEMBER OF THE ITALIAN ROYAL FAMILY SUITE, HAD ENTERED SWITZERLAND NEAR LOCARNO LAST SUNDAY.

M709AEW

stockholm, sept. 14 -(ap)- german field marshal gen. guenther von kluege, commanding the central sector of the eastern front, was wounded in the arm or shoulder while inspecting the front.

a photograph published in the voelkischer beobachter shows von kluege conferring with staff officers, his left arm stretched out on a split. the caption said he was wounded at the front, but gave no additional details.

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bern, sept. 14-(ap)-the journal of geneva reported today a xx sharp increase in the sabotage of french railroad lines recently.

the toulouse-annemasse express on the annecy--la roche-sur-foron line, the newspaper said, was bombed causing many wounded but n o deaths. another attac attack on the mont-cernis line near chambery caused such destruction that it is n o t yet known when traffic can be renewed.

this morning, the journal continued, the bellegarde-annemasse line near french-swiss frontier was xxxxxxx blasted, halting traffic for several the frenchxxxxxxfrenchxxxxxx

xxxs. #

ADD 5TH ARMY HDQTRS, ITALY (SHAPIRO XXX BRIDGEHEAD

THIS GERMAN ATTACK WAS HELD AFTER MOST BITTER FIGHTING AND AT SOME COST TO THE ALLIES. NAVAL VESSELS OFF THE COAST JOINED WITH LAND FORCES AND FLUNG A WITHERING BARRAGE ALONG THE AXIS OF THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

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THE TOWN OF SALERNO WAS THE SCENE OF A VIOLENT STRUGGLE AND CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES AS THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING WITH DESPERATION APPARENTLY DICTATED BY THE NECESSITY OF IMPRESSING THE SIMMERING ITALIAN POPULACE IN THE NORTHERN CITIES.

OVER THE BATTLE AREA, AIR WAR IS AT ITS MOST VIOLENT SINCE THE CLOSING STAGES IN NORTH AFRICA. DOGFIGHTS SWIRL OVERHEAD CONTINUOUSLY DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS AND THE NIGHTS ARE FILLED WITH MULTI-COLORED TRACERS.

THE ALLIED AIR FORCES ARE GRADUALLY GAINING DOMINATION BUT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IS BATTLING WITH DARING WHICH MATCHES THE DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE GERMAN ARMY ON LAND.

GH1152AEW

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 14--DESPERATE FIGHTING CONTINUED ALONG THE CENTER OF THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD THIS MORNING AS ALLIED INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT ENDEAVORED TO THROW BACK A SPEARHEAD WHICH THE GERMANS, WITH RARE AUDACITY, DROVE TOWARD THE SEA IN A SERIES OF ATTACKS YESTERDAY EVENING.

THE SALERNO PLAIN ROARED AND SHOOK WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES DURING THE NIGHT AS THE BIG GUNS OF THE OPPOSING FORCES EXCHANGED SALVOS AND THE GERMANS, WHO HAD DRIVEN INTO THE TRIANGLE BETWEEN THE SELE AND CALORE RIVERS BY MEANS OF TANK AND INFANTRY ASSAULTS, ENDEAVORED TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR GAINS.

AT THE PRESENT MOMENT THE AMERICANS ARE VERY HARD-PRESSED.

ALTHOUGH THE ALLIES ENJOY PARTIAL AIR SUPERIORITY THEIR PLANES AS YET HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO EASE THE PRESSURE ON THE GROUND TROOPS. THE ALLIES ARE MAINTAINING A CONSTANT SCREEN OF FIGHTERS OVER THE

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BATTLE FIELD THROUGH WHICH ONLY AN OCCASIONAL GERMAN FIGHTER OF BOMBER IS ABLE TO PENETRATE.

(EDS: YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A DELAYED SEPT. 13 DISPATCH BY STONEHAM, WHICH MOVED IN THE DAY REPORT.)

SBS19PEW

BY HERBERT L.MATTHEWS

NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 13-(DELAYED)-PLAYING POSSUM WITH THE GERMANS ALL AROUND HIM FOR TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS WAS THE UNFAVORABLE EXPERIENCE OF A DRIVER WHO HAS JUST WALKED INTO THE REGIMENTAL POST.

HIS NAME IS PVT.EVERETT RAYBOURNE OF SACRAMENTO, CAL., AND HE'LL BE NONE THE WORSE FOR HIS EXPERIENCE AFTER HE GETS THROUGH EATING AND DRINKING--A THING HE HASN'T DONE FOR 48 HOURS.

HE WAS WITH A GROUP OF AMERICANS WHO WENT OUT TO ENGAGE THE GERMANS AND TRY TO CLEAR THEM FROM A POSITION NORTH OF THE RIVER. THEY HAD SOME SUCCESS AND INCIDENTALLY DISCOVERED GERMAN 88-MM GUNS HIDDEN IN HAYSTACKS ALONG THE WAY. HOWEVER, ONE GERMAN TANK WAS TOO WELL HIDDEN AS THEY PASSED HIM AND HE CRIPPLED THE AMERICAN VEHICLE WITH ONE SHOT.

SOME OF THE AMERICANS JUMPED OUT OF THE CAR BUT MANY WERE MACHINE-GUNNED BEFORE THEY COULD REACH SAFETY. RAYBOURNE JUMPED OVER A HEDGE OF ROSE BUSHES AND FOUND THAT IT HAD A CONVENIENT DITCH AT THE BOTTOM OF IT. HE LAY FLAT ON HIS STOMACH AS THE GERMANS DROVE BY HOPING THAT THEY WOULD THINK HE WAS DEAD, WHICH THEY EVIDENTLY DID. SOON A PATROL CAME ALONG AND HE HEARD THEM TALKING AND LAUGHING AS HE CONTINUED TO PLAY DEAD.

DURING THE NEXT DAY IT WAS STILL WORSE, FOR A PLATOON CAME UP WITH TWO MACHINEGUNS WHICH THEY PLACED AT THIS DITCH WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF HIM AND FIRED FROM THERE FOR AN HOUR.

LAST NIGHT THE GERMANS WITHDREW AT LAST FROM THAT PART OF THE FRONT AND THIS MORNING RAYBOURNE FOUND HIMSELF ALONE AND FREE SO HE WALKED BACK HERE.

THAT HAPPENED TO ONE OTHER AMERICAN WHO HAD LAIN UNDER COVER FOR TWO DAYS BUT HE MADE THE ERROR OF TRYING TO BREAK FOR FREEDOM DURING DAYLIGHT. HE JUST COULDN'T GET AWAY WITH IT AND THE GERMANS TOOK HIM PRISONER.

BZ740AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. NAVY INVASION TASK FORCE, SEPT. 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS AMERICAN VICE ADMIRAL HENRY K. HEWITT, COMMANDER OF THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, WAS THE VIRTUAL CUSTODIAN OF AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE WHICH HAD JUST RETURNED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM A CRUISE OUTSIDE NEW YORK HARBOR.

THE INVASION CONVOY WAS STEAMING TOWARD THE GULF OF SALERNO WHEN A MOTOR LAUNCH COMMANDED BY LT. MAX JOHNSON OF CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND, SIGHTED THE SURFACED SUBMARINE.

JOHNSON WENT OVER TO INVESTIGATE AND FOUND THAT THE COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN SUBMARINE HAD RECEIVED ORDERS TO GO TO A NORTH

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AFRICAN ALLIED PORT.

"I WAS PRETTY WELL BAFFLED ABOUT WHAT TO DO WITH THE BOKE," JOHNSON SAID. "HE STILL HAD TWO TORPEDOES IN THE SUB'S STERN TUBES, AND I DIDN'T LIKE TO TAKE HIM INTO THE CONVOY."

THE ITALIAN SKIPPER CAME ABOARD JOHNSON'S LAUNCH AND THEY TALKED THE SITUATION OVER. THE SUBMARINE SKIPPER INSISTED HE COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A PRISONER BECAUSE THE ARMISTICE WAS IN EFFECT AND HE WAS FOLLOWING ORDERS IN TAKING HIS CRAFT TO NORTH AFRICA.

VICE ADMIRAL HEWITT WAS NOTIFIED OF THE ADDITION TO THE CONVOY AND TOOK THE SUBMARINE OFF JOHNSON'U HANDS. NOW IT IS EN ROUTE WITH ANOTHER CONVOY TO NORTH AFRICA AFTER LYING NEAR THE ADMIRAL'S SHIP WHILE THE ITALIAN INVASION WAS UNDERWAY.

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FD305PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

SALERNO, ITALY, SEPT. 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMAN SOLDIERS RODE THROUGH THE STREETS OF SALERNO MACHINE-GUNNING CIVILIANS AND ITALIAN SOLDIERS AS WELL BEFORE THEY WERE FINALLY DRIVEN OUT OF THE CITY THIS AFTERNOON IN THE SECOND DAY OF BITTER FIGHTING ON THIS NORTHERNMOST SECTOR OF THE ALLIED INVASION FRONT.

AGAINST DESPERATE OPPOSITION, THE ALLIED TROOPS SLOWLY DEEPENED THEIR INVASION BRIDGEHEAD.

WEEPING WOMEN, WHO SAID THE GERMANS ROBBED THEM OF ALL OF THEIR FOOD TWO DAYS AGO, GAVE OUR TROOPS THE SAME SORT OF RIOTIOUS WELCOME THEY RECEIVED WHEN THEY ENTERED THE TOWNS ON SICILY.

EVEN WHILE MACHINE-GUNS RATTLED AT THE EDGE OF THE CITY AND SHELLS BURST NEARBY, PEOPLE CAME FROM THEIR HOUSES TO GREET THE TROOPS.

THE MAYOR, FASCIST LEADERS AND WEALTHIER PEOPLE FLED WHEN THE ALLIES BEGAN THE INVASION. THOSE WHO GREETED US WERE THE POOR PEOPLE WHO HAD NO MEANS OF TRANSPORT OR MONEY WITH WHICH TO GET

OUT OF THE DANGER ZONE. SO THEY STAYED IN SHELTERS WHILE THE GERMANS STRIPPED THEIR HOMES OF SILVER, LINEN, FOOD, WINE AND ANYTHING ELSE OF VALUE THEY COULD FIND.

THE PEOPLE CHEERED THE TROOPS AS THEIR LIBERATORS AND THEY WERE BITTER TOWARD THEIR FORMER ALLIES. UNARMED ITALIAN SOLDIERS WANDERED ABOUT THE STREETS OR GATHERED TO TALK WITH BRITISH TOMMIES AND EXCHANGE SOUVENIRS.

I ENTERED THE CITY THIS AFTERNOON FROM THE FLAGSHIP OF THE AMERICAN REAR ADMIRAL COMMANDING THE NAVAL TASK FORCE AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LT. COM. FRANK MORTON, GREENSBORO, N.C., AND LT. COL. OF MARINES JIM BROWER, 234 ROCKINGHAM ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WE CLIMBED INTO A SMALL LANDING CRAFT IN THE GULF AND WERE PILOTED TO THE BEACH.

AN ITALIAN CIVILIAN ON THE BEACH FRANTICALLY SIGNALLED THAT THERE WERE LAND MINES WHERE WE WERE HEADED AND THEN POINTED OUT A SAFE LANE. A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER LATER SAID THE CIVILIAN HAD SAVED SEVERAL CRAFT FROM HITTING THE MINES.

"MAYBE," SAID BROWER AS HE STEPPED ASHORE, "I'M THE FIRST MARINE TO LAND ON ITALY."

"WELL I KNOW I'M THE FIRST CITIZEN FROM GREENSBORO INTO SALERNO," MORTON LAUGHED.

WE WALKED INTO THE CENTER OF THE CITY. THERE WERE A FEW ALLIED SOLDIERS AND NAVY MEN ON THE STREETS AND A FEW HUNDRED CIVILIANS. MACHINE-GUNS WERE STILL POPPING OUTSIDE THE CITY.

THREE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT (AMG) HAD ALREADY ARRIVED WITH TROOPS AND POSTED PROCLAMATIONS. ITALIAN CARABINIERI POLICE WHO HAD BEEN DISARMED BY THE GERMANS WORE CIVIL POLICE ARMBANDS AND WERE KEEPING ORDER.

LT. COL. THOMAS A.LANE, 1434 MADISON ST. NW, WASHINGTON, D.C.,

1943

AMG CHIEF FOR THE SALERNO DISTRICT, WAS BUSY ORGANIZING THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT WHICH BOGGED DOWN COMPLETELY AFTER MOST OF THE OFFICIALS HAD FLED. HE WAS AIDED BY CAPT. AUGUSTINE RIOLO, ENDICOTT, N.Y., AND 2ND LT. DONALD MURRAY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

THEY ENTERED SALERNO WHEN THE GERMANS AND BRITISH WERE STILL FIGHTING IN THE OUTSKIRTS AND BEGAN TO SET UP THE CIVIL AFFAIRS ORGANIZATION.

THE PEOPLE LIVED IN TERROR THE LAST TWO DAYS AS THE GERMANS LOOTED HOMES AND STORES, DYNAMITED WATER MAINS, STOLE ALL THE FOOD, AND CONFISCATED ALL VEHICLES AND GASOLINE.

"THE GERMANS MACHINE-GUNNED CIVILIANS WALKING DOWN THE STREETS," CAPTAIN RIOLO SAID, "AND THEY CLEANED OUT THE TOWN. THESE PEOPLE HAVEN'T EATEN FOR TWO DAYS, AND THEY ARE LOOKING TO US TO TAKE CARE OF THEM."

AN ITALIAN COLONEL SAID THE SITUATION IN NAPLES WAS DESPERATE WITH THE GERMANS PILLAGING THE CITY AND THREATENING DESTRUCTION OF ITALIAN TROOPS WHOSE AMMUNITION IS RUNNING LOW. THE CIVIL AUTHORITY HAS BROKEN DOWN COMPLETELY, AND NAPLES HAS BECOME A VIRTUAL BATTLE-FIELD.

WITH THE ARMISTICE, ITALIAN NAVAL AND ARMY OFFICERS WITH A FEW MINOR EXCEPTIONS APPEARED TO BE GIVING FULL COOPERATION TO THE ALLIES AND WILLINGLY TURNING AGAINST THEIR ONE-TIME ALLY. IN SOME CASES IT WAS REPORTED THE GERMANS WERE FORCING ITALIAN UNITS TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT, MACHINE-GUNNING THEM IF THEY REFUSED.

CAPTAIN RIOLO SAID, "THEY EXPECTED US TO LAND IN THIS AREA BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY BOMBINGS AND SAID THEY WERE READY TO FIGHT WITH US, BUT IF THEY WERE READY TO FIGHT THEY COULD DO NOTHING AFTER THE GERMANS TOOK THEIR GUNS AND AMMUNITION."

THE SENIOR ITALIAN NAVAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SALERNO PORT, CONFERRED WITH THE AMERICAN VICE-ADMIRAL AND GAVE HIM VALUABLE INFORMATION ON THE NAVAL SITUATION INCLUDING CHARTS OF MINEFIELDS ALONG THE COAST.

GH216PEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q. N. AFRICA (GALLAGHER) XXX SAID

FROM THE CLOUDY MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATION ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE GAVE THIS PICTURE:

1--GERMANY, WITH 15 TO 20 DIVISIONS IN ITALY AT THE START OF THE CAMPAIGN, HAS POURED INTO THE ITALIAN BOOT TENS OF THOUSANDS MORE SOLDIERS DRAWN FROM FRANCE AND POSSIBLY RUSSIA.

THIS, COMBINED WITH THE REPORTED APPOINTMENT OF FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL AS COMMANDING OFFICER IN ITALY INDICATES THAT GERMANY IS ESTABLISHING A BATTLE LINE WHICH MAY SATISFY EVEN THE RUSSIAN CONCEPT OF A "SECOND FRONT"--ONE WHICH WILL ENGAGE AT LEAST 50 NAZI DIVISIONS.

2--THE GERMANS ALSO ARE REINFORCING THEIR AIR STRENGTH IN ITALY.

3--DESPITE ITALIAN SURRENDER THE GERMANS HAVE A FIRM GRIP ON ALL STRATEGIC POINTS FROM NAPLES NORTH TO THE PO RIVER, WHERE A GREAT FINAL BATTLE MAY WELL DECIDE THE WAR.

4--THE AMERICANS ARE LAUNCHED ON A CAMPAIGN WHICH SEEMS LIKELY TO BE THEIR BIGGEST AND BLOODIEST OF THE WAR AND THE BIGGEST FOR BRITISH TROOPS SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE.

5--THE ALLIES ENJOY A DEFINITE EDGE ON THE SEA AND IN THE AIR WHILE THE GERMANS FOR THE TIME BEING PROBABLY HAVE LANDED SUPERIORITY, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE HAVING A DIFFICULT TIME MOVING THEIR TROOPS TO MEET ALLIED THRUSTS IN SEVERAL DIRECTIONS.

6--LITTLE HELP CAN BE EXPECTED FROM THE ITALIANS, WHO ARE TIRED OF FIGHTING.

7--THE GERMANS ARE DETERMINED TO USE EVERY INCH OF ITALY AS A

1943

BATTLE GROUND.

8--IF GERMANY IS DEFEATED IN ITALY IT LIKELY MEANS THE COLLAPSE OF HER SATELLITES IN THE BALKANS.

THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE WAR MAY BE DECIDED IN ITALY IS BASED ON THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS SEEM DETERMINED TO MAKE A MAJOR STAND THERE. IF DEFEATED AT THE PO THE GERMANS, BEING MILITARY REALISTS, MAY WELL GIVE UP TO KEEP THEIR COUNTRY FROM BEING OVERRUN AND LAID WASTE.

SEP 11 1943

Z357AEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIEB HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. RAKAP)-THE AREA OF POMPEI, KNOWN FOR ITS DESTRUCTION IN 79 A.D. BY VOLCANIC MOUNT VESUVIUS, WAS SUBJECTED TO DEVASTATION YESTERDAY WHEN LARGE FLIGHTS OF AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS HEAVILY RAIDED RAILWAY AND ROAD JUNCTIONS OVER WHICH THE GERMANS WERE SUPPLYING THEIR TROOPS. BRITISH AND CANADIAN BOMBERS CONTINUED THE ATTACK LAST NIGHT.

THE HISTORIC POMPEI AREA WAS ONLY ONE OF MANY DISTRICTS IN THE VICINITY OF NAPLES UNDER HEAVY BOMBARDMENT AS THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIRFORCE CONTINUED RELENTLESSLY ITS EFFORT TO CUT OFF ALL AVENUES OF REINFORCEMENT AND SUPPLY OF THE GERMAN TANK DIVISIONS LOCKED IN FURIOUS BATTLE WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTY ARMY AT SALERNO.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH FIGHTERS PATCOLLING THE SKIES ABOVE THE SALERNO BEACHHEADS SHOT DOWN TEN OUT OF APPROXIMATELY 120 ENEMY AIRCRAFT, MOSTLY MESSERSCHMITT AND FOCKE-WULF FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND DORNIER MEDIUM BOMBERS, THAT WERE ENCOUNTERED.

THE PILOTS OF U.S. A-36 INVADER DIVE-BOMBERS, WHICH SWITCHED FOR THE MOMENT TO FIGHTER ROLES TO BAG SIX OF THE VICTIMS, REPORTED THAT THE GERMAN FLIERS SEEMED "VERY INEXPERIEMVE."

A THIRD FIELD OF MAJOR ACTIVITY OF ALLIED PLANES WAS CONTINUOUS DAY

3024- 8427

3024- 8427

AND NIGHT POUNDING OF ROADS AND MOTOR COMVOYS IN A 100-MILE AREA BETWEEN THE SALERNO BATTLEFIELDS AND THE TOE OF ITALY WHERE THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WAS MOVING NORTHWARD.

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INVADER DIVE-BOMBERS KNOCKED OUT AT LEAST 30 ENEMY VEHICLES, DAMAGED AT LEAST 15 MORE AND BLOCKED THE ROADS AT SEVERAL POINTS, MOTABLY NORTH OF LIVETO WMEGE TEN 500-POUND BOMBS WERE CONCENTRATED TO WIPE OUT THE ENTIRE ROABWAY.

H AMERICAN B-26 MARAUDERS AND B-25 MITCHELLS FLEW WITHOUT ESCORT TO SMASH THE IMPORTANT HIGHWAY AMD RAIL JUNCTIONS AT POMEPI, 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NAPLES, AND THE RAIL JUNCTION AT TORRE ANNUMZIATA WITH MANY DIRECT BOMB HITS.

THE MITCHELLS REPORTED THE ROAD NORTHWEST OF THE POMPEI JUNCTION AND THE RAILROAD SIDING HARD HIT WHILE STRINGS OF BOMBS POCKMARKED TWO ROADS SOUTHEAST OF THE JUNCTION.

THE MARAUDERS PLANTED BOMBS IN THE RAILROAD YARDS WHERE A LARGE EXVLOSION GESULTED.

U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES FANNED OUT TO BOMB HIGHWAY INTERSECTIONS AND BRIDGES AT SALA CONSILINA, 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SALERNO, AND TO CUT THE COASTAL HIGHWAY AT TORRE DEL GRECO, JUST SOUTH OF NAPLES, WITH A COMCENTRATION OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

AT TORRE DEL GRECO, A DOUBLE WAVE OF FORTRESSES HIT BOTH THE MAIN ROADS AND THE LOWER COASTAL ROAD WAS SEVERED. THE SECOND WAVE CONCEN-TRATED ON THE 7,:589, -,$?48$&3' 47,,3,& 0-4-))3) -,$,945£2-4$ 59 5£3 :9-'5. ITS ATTACK, THE OFFICIAL REPORT SAID, "COMPLETELY BLOCK-ED" THE HIGHWAY WITH CRATERS AND DEBRIS.

AT SALA CONSILINA AND THE NEARBY JUNCTION AT ATENA, THE FORTGESSES CLAIMED HITS ON A HIGHWAY BRIDGE AMD RAIL LIMES.

LARGE FORCES OF RAF AND RVAF WELLINGTONS STGEWED BOMBS ALONG A FIVE-

1943

MILE STRETCH OF HIGHWAY NEAR POMEPI LAST NIGHT.

PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE. MEANWHILE, SHOWED MORE THAN 60 DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED BY THE WELLINGTONS IN A NIGHT RAID SEPT. 12 ON THE ROAD JUNCTION AT CASTELNUOVO, 30 MILES EAST OF SALERNO, AND THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT ADDED, "ROADS TO THE NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST HAVE BEEN TOTALLY DESTROYED ALONG A LENGTH OF ABOUT 250 YARDS WHILE THE ROAD TO THE WEST IS BLOCKED."

A-36 DIVE-BOMBERS ADDED TO THEIR WELL-EARNED REPUTATIOM AS A DEADLY MACHINE WHETHER USED AS FIGHTERS OR BOMBERS. IN ADDITION TO JOINING RAF SPITFIRES AND AMERICAN P-38 LIGHTNINGS IN PATROLS OVER THE SALERNO BATTLEFIELDS, THEY MADE NUMEROUS ATTACKS ON ENEMY VEHICLES AND ROADS.

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AT AULETTA. THROUGH WHICH ENEMY TROOPS WERE WITHDRAWING FROM EXTREME SOUTHERN ITALY, THEY DIVE-BOMBED A BRIDGE AND ROAD JUNCTION AND THEN STRAFED AMD DESTROYED FOUR GERMAN TRANSPORT VEHICLES.

AULETTA AND ATENA WERE ALSO HEAVILY BOMBED BY AMERICAN MITCHELLS, ONE OX WHOSE VILOTS, LT. RUPERT D.SAHLER, BOWLING GREEN, O., REPORTED, "OUR BOMBS CARPETED THE TOWN FROM ONE END TO THE OTMER. I THINK WE GOT PLENTY OF THE ENEMY TRANSPORT WE SAW GOING THROUGH THE TOWN."

GH952AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT.14-(AP)-THE FIFTH WEDDING OF A WAC I THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF WAR WAS SOLMENIZED TODAY WITH THE MARRIAGE OF CORP. TECH.THEODORA J.CORRIVEAU, 28 HYATT ST., PROVIDENCE,R.I., AND T/SGT.LARRY F.FORRESTER, 2916 BENAR AVE., FORT WORTH,TEX.

THE MAIDS OF HONOR WERE PFC. FLORENCE DEL ROSSO, 42 ROSE ST., EAST PROVIDENCE,R.I., CORP.JANE JOHNSTON, 1703 W. 104TH PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL., AND CORP.TECH.MARILYN EHRRBERG, ROUTE SIX, FLORENCE STATION, OMAHA,NEB.

EV1228PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTS IN NORTH AFRICA,SEPT.14-(AP)-THE ARRIVAL OF A COMPANY OF WACS FROM THE UNITED STATES HAD A SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR SGT. C.TEMPLE, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

HEARING THE COMPANY WAS ARRIVING, TEMPLE WENT DOWN TO THE DOCKS TO WATCH THE UNLOADING. HE SUDDENLY GAVE A GREAT WHOOP WHEN HE SAW HIS WIFE, PVT.CELIA TEMPLE COMING DOWN THE GANG PLANK.

THE SGT.HAD BEEN OVERSEAS FOR SEVEN MONTHS. HIS WIFE WAS IMMEDIATELY GIVEN THREE DAYS LEAVE.

EV1231PEW

LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

CITATIONS DON'T

TELL REAL STORY

OF ARMY BRAVERY

CALIFORNIAN PLUS

TOMMYGUN EQUALS

FOUR TANKS (800)

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BY HAL BOYLE

(ADVANCE) WITH THE AEF IN SICILY-(AP)-LEAVES FROM A WAR REPORTERS NOTEBOOK:

BEHIND THE STIFF AND FORMALIZED PHRASEOLOGY OF OFFICIAL CITATIONS LIE SOME OF THE BEST STORES OF THE WAR. A CASE IN POINT IS THAT OF FIRST LT.DAVID C.WAYBUR WHO HAS BEEN CITED FOR EXTREME GALLANTRY IN ACTION AND RISK OF LIFE ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY."

THAT HARDLY SEEMS ADEQUATE TO DESCRIBE THIS YOUNG PIEDMONT, CAL.,

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OFFICER WHO DUELED TANKS WITH MACHINE GUNS BY MOONLIGHT AND HIMSELF KNOCKED OUT A TANK WITH HIS TOMMY GUN AT 30 YARDS.

"THEY CAN'T MAKE A MEDAL BIG ENOUGH TO REWARD THAT KIND OF BRAVERY," SAID A HIGH RANKING OFFICER OF THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, AN OUTFIT WHICH SEEMS LIKELY TO EQUAL ITS ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FIRST WORLD WAR DAYS IN FRANCE.

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WAYBUR WAS LEADING A RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON DURING THE EARLY MORNING OF JULY 17 WHEN FOUR LIGHT ITALCANTANKS CUT OFF HIS FIRST THREE LIGHT VEHICLES AT A BLOWN OUT BRIDGE. BECAUSE OF THE HIGH WALLS OF A SURROUNDING CANYON THERE WAS NO WAY TO ESCAPE. THE TANKS WERE HEAVILY GUNNED AND ARMORED. THE AMERICAN VEHICLES WERE UNARMORED AND CARRIED ONLY TWO 50 CALIBER GUNS. THE LOGICAL THING WAS SURRENDER, BUT THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT DECIDED TO CARRY THE BATTLE TO THE ENEMY. THERE WAS NO COVER OF ANY KIND. WAYBUR PROMPTLY ORDERED HIS THREE VEHICLES TO DISPERSE AND OPENED FIRE.

BY THEN THREE OF WAYBUR'S SIX MEN WERE WOUNDED, TWO SERIOUSLY. HE HIMSELF WASN'T EXACTLY IN THE BEST OF SHAPE, AND THE LEAD TANK HAD ADVANCED TO WITHIN 30(6-4$' 91 £8')855)3 :9,;96. THE LIEUTENANT

HAD ADVANCED TO WITHIN 30 YARDS OF HIS LITTLE CONVOY. THE LIEUTENANT LIMPED OVER TO HIS VEHICLE, PICKED UP HIS TOMMY GUN AND STEPPED OUT ONTO THE BARE ROAD IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT. IN SPITE OF FURIOUS ENEMY FIRE HE EMPTIED HIS FULL TWENTY ROUNDS THROUGH AN OPEN PORT OF THE TANK WITH A PROLONGED, ACCURATE BURST. TWO CREWMEN IN THE TANK WERE KILLED WHEN THE HEAVY VEHICLE RUMBLED OVER THE END OF THE DEMOLISHED BRIDGE, OUT OF CONTROL, AND CRASHED INTO THE STREAM. THAT LEFT THREE TANKS STILL IN ACTION. WAYBUR WAS NOW WEAPONLESS, BUT HE DIDN'T FIGURE THAT WAS REASON TO SURRENDER. HE SCATTERED HIS MEN AMONG SPARSE CACTUS PLANTS AND SENT AN UNWOUNDED SOLDIER TO BRING MEDICAL AID AND TO WARN THE REST OF HIS PERSONNEL NOT TO RUSH HEADLONG INTO THE ITALIAN TRAP. FOR TWO HOURS THE TANKS RAKED HIS POSITION WITH FIRE, THEN, AS DAYLIGHT APPROACHED, THE ITALIAN TANKMEN BROKE. FEARFUL BECAYSE OF WAYBUR'S CONTINUED RESISTANCE THAT THEY WERE BEING SURROUNDED BY OVERWHELMING FORCE, THEY ABANDONED THEIR VEHICLES AND RAN. WAYBUR AND HIS WORN AND WOUNDED CREW WERE ABLE TO TURN OVER THE TANKS INTACT WHEN REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED.

"HIS CONDUCT, VOLUNTARY AND EXEMPLARY IN ITS DARING AND COOLNESS, HIS GALLANTRY AND INTREPID BRAVERY UNDER HEAVY FIRE, HIS RESOURCEFULNESS AND INITIATIVE IN THE FACE OF OVERWHELMING ODDS, WERE AN INSPIRATION TO HIS MEN AND HIS ACTION REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT UPON HIMSELF AND THE MILITARY SERVICE," HIS OFFICIAL CITATION READ. THAT, IN THE OPINION OF THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, IS PUTTING IT QUITE MILDLY.

--DASH--

AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE ALWAYS THINKING UP NEW WAYS OF USING THEIR BATTLE EQUIPMENT MORE EFFICIENTLY. IF A NEW IDEA WORKS IT IS ADOPTED BY OTHER TROOPS AND SPREADS THROUGHOUT THE ARMY QUICKLY WITHOUT AN ORDER OF ANY KIND BEING GIVEN.

FOR EXAMPLE, PRIVATE GLENN W.PROPST, 21, OF SALISBURY, N.C., THOUGHT IT UNWIELDLY TO HAVE HIS RIFLE HOLSTER AT THE LEFT OF THE DRIVERS SEAT IN HIS JEEP AS IS CUSTOMARY. HE BUILT A HOLSTER INSIDE THE JEEP TO THE RIGHT OF THE DRIVER. NOW THE RIFLE CAN BE USED BY EITHER THE DRIVER OR

1943

THE FRONT SEAT PASSENGER, HE EXPLAINED. THAT COULD BE PRETTY IMPORTANT DURING A FIGHT. SEVERAL OTHER JEEP DRIVERS WHO HAVE SEEN PROPST'S INSIDE HOLSTER ARE COPYING IT. THERE ARE NO PATENT RIGHTS AT THE FRONTH

--DASH--

THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, IS ANXIOUS TO KEEP DOWN INFLATION IN SICILY, HAS WARNED ALL SOLDIERS PAY NO MORE THAN FIXED PRICES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES. OTHERWISE CIVILIANS SUFFER, AS THE LIRE, WORTH ONE CENT IN AMERICAN MONEY,NIS RECKOONED AT ABOUT FIVE CENTS IN THEIR ECONOMY. SO MAJOR JOHN N.HUTCHINSON, FORMER MEMPHIS NEWSPAPERMAN, FELT DUTY BOUND TO PROTEST WHEN A PALERMO BARBER PRESENTED HIM WITH A BILL OF 45 LIRE FOR A HAIRCUT AND SHAMPOO. "YOU KNOW THAT IS TOO MUCH," SAID HUTCHISON REPROACHFULLY, AND THE BARBER, WITHOUT LOSING EITHER HIS SMILE OR HIS GOOD WILL, IMMEDIATELY SCALED THE BILL DOWN TO 35 LIRE. #

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AP2 ANKARA (KING) XXX RUSSIA

THE TURKISH PAPER DRAGGED INTO THE OPEN A SNUB THE RUSSIANS GAVE SUKRU SARACOGLU, THEN FOREIGN MINISTER, WHEN HE WENT TO MOSCOW TO NEGOTIATE A PACT WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. THE SLIGHT HAS RANKLED IN TURKISH HEARTS SINCE, AND HAS BEEN A MAJOR FACTOR IN IMPAIRING RELATIONS WHICH HAD BEEN GROWING WORSE AS THE WAR PROGRESSED.

THE PAPERBDLL

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THE PAPER RECALLED THAT SARACOGLU WENT TO MOSCOW IN 1939 TO SIGN A MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT WITH "THE DESIRE AND APPROBATION OF THE SOVIET." WHEN HE ARRIVED, THE AKSAM SAID, "HE FOUND HIMSELF IN THE PRESENSE OF THE GERMAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND RETURNED WITH EMPTY HANDS."

THE EDITORIAL SET FORTH THAT THE ACCORD WHICH TURKEY, ALLIED TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND, SHOULD HAVE SIGNED WITH RUSSIA WOULD HAVE COMPLETED DISPOSITIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF EUROPE AND WOULD HAVE PREVENTED THE WAR. IT DECLARED THAT RUSSIA HAD MADE THE WAR IN EUROPE POSSIBLE, THAT SHE HAD PREFERRED TO COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING WITH GERMANY.

"EVEN MORE," THE EDITORIAL WENT ON, "MOLOTOV, VIOLENTLY CRITICIZING THE ANGLO-TURKISH ALLIANCE, DECLARED OPENLY IN A SPEECH THAT TURKEY WOULD REPENT FOR HAVING CONCLUDED THAT ALLIANCE X X X. IT IS NECESSARY TO REMEMBER THAT WHEN TURKEY SIGNED AN ACCORD WITH GERMANY, THE GERMANS WERE IN THE BALKANS AND CRETE, THAT ENGLAND WAS ALONE IN THE FACE OF A DANGEROUS SITUATION AND THAT RUSSIA WAS AT THE MOMENT IN FULL COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY IN HER PARTITION OF POLAND AND THE BALTIC COUNTRIES."

THE BEST INFORMATION IS THAT THE FOREIGN OFFICE HELD TALKS WITH THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, SERGUEI VINOGRADOV, AFTER THE JOURNALISTIC EXCHANGE, AND THE RESULT LIKELY MAY BE A REVIVAL OF CORDIALITY BETWEEN THE NATIONAL NEIGHBORS.

IT IS AN "OPEN SECRET" THAT THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS TO TURKEY HAVE BEEN STRIVING TO REPAIR THE STRONG FREINDSHIP WHICH WAS SNAPPED IN THE 1939 DIPLOMATIC MIXUP.

ONE REPORT SAID THE VINOGRADOV HAD ASSURED TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER NUMAN MENEMENCIOGLU RECENTLY THAT TURKISH FEARS OF AN ATTACK FROM BEHIND RUSSIA IF TURKEY ENTERED THE WAR AND PUSHED INTO THE BALKANS, WERE GROUNDLESS.

SB1218AEW

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3024-8431

30.24 - 8431

istanbul,sept. 14 (ap)--the newspaper tasviri efkar said today that approximately ~~300~~ 350 itlian civilians and military refuges from the island of rhodes had arrived in turkey. WHERE BITTER FIGHTING HAD BEEN REPORTED BETWEEN GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS, HAD ARRIVED IN TURKEY.

the paper said ~~that~~ the wounded were sent to a military hospital and the bulk of the group interned.

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LATEST VICTORIES
MEAN BIG HELP IN
SUPPLYING RUSSIA
--->
MAY ULTIMATELY
CUT TIME TO
20 DAYS (750)
--->

(CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, HAS RECENTLY ARRIVED IN NEW DELHI, INDIA, AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS WITH THE PERSIAN GULF SERVICE COMMAND WHICH HANDLES LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA. IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE HE TELLS WHAT THE OPENING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SUPPLY ROUTE CAN MEAN TO THE RED ARMY.)

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

(ADVANCE) NEW DELHI (AP)-GROWING ALLIED POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, TOGETHER WITH A FURTHER POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE POSITION IN THAT GENERAL WAR SECTOR, PROMISES A REMARKABLE NEW SHORTENING OF THE NO.1 AMERICAN SUPPLY LINE TO RUSSIA.

IT IS EASY TO IMAGINE THAT THIS IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNICATIONS WOULD IN TIME STEP UP RUSSIA'S OFFENSIVE POWER TO AN IRRESISTIBLE LEVEL, WITH FAR-REACHING EFFECT ON THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ALREADY THE OLD 17,000-MILE SHIPPING ROUTE FROM AMERICA AROUND THE AFRICAN CAPE TO THE PERSIAN GULF HAS BEEN BETTERED BY THOUSANDS OF MILES AND SHIPPING TIME MORE THAN HALVED THROUGH DIVERSION OF SOME CARGO THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE SUEZ CANAL, THE RED SEA AND THE ARABIAN SEA TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

NOW THE STRATEGISTS OF SUPPLY ARE ATTRACTED BY AN EVEN MORE DIRECT APPROACH TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT THROUGH WHICH THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION, 6,000 MILES FROM THE AMERICAN EAST COAST, MIGHT BECOME THE FIRST DUMPING GROUND OF THE BULK OF AMERICAN AID TO THE U.S.S.R.

IF THE UNITED STATES ARMY SUPPLY FORCE WERE TO FORWARD THE MATERIEL FROM THERE WITH DISPATCH COMPARABLE TO THAT ALREADY SHOWN BY ITS PERSIAN GULF SERVICE COMMAND IN THE DIFFICULT IRANIAN CORRIDOR, THE VOLUME OF AID MIGHT BE DOUBLED.

THE POSITION OF NON-BELLIGERENT TURKEY, WITH HER OWN RUSSIA-CONNECTED RAIL SYSTEM, OBVIOUSLY IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE IN CONTEMPLATING A SHIFT OF THE RUSSIAN SUPPLY EFFORT TO THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

SPECULATION ALSO TOUCHES NATURALLY ON THE MOBILITY AND FLEXIBILITY OF THE PERSIAN GULF SERVICE COMMAND WHICH IN IRAN HAS BEEN ASSEMBLING PLANES AND TRUCKS AND FORWARDING THEM ALONG WITH AMMUNITION, FOODSTUFFS AND A GREAT LIST OF OTHER SUPPLIES.

1943

DESPITE THE SEMI-PERMANENT NATURE OF THE AMERICAN INSTALLATIONS IN IRAN--A TREMENDOUS INVESTMENT OF WAR FUNDS SCATTERED FROM THE GULF TO THE MOUNTAINOUS NORTH--ELEMENTS OF, OR EVEN THE WHOLE COMMAND, MIGHT BE READILY LIFTED OUT OF IRAN AND SET DOWN ON AN EASIER, FASTER AND MORE DIRECT SUPPLY LINE TO THE SOVIETS.

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IF THE IRANIAN SUPPLY LINE WERE TO BE RETAINED AS A SUPPLEMENTARY ROUTE SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENTS, SUCH AS PLANE AND TRUCK ASSEMBLY PLANTS, STILL MIGHT BE TRANSFERRED.

ONE RESPONSIBLE OFFICER, FOR EXAMPLE, TOLD ME BEFORE MY DEPARTURE FROM IRAN THAT THE FACILITIES FOR SERVICING THE FLOWN-IN BOMBERS AND ASSEMBLING THE SHIPPED-IN FIGHTING PLANES COULD BE PACKED ON TRUCKS IN 72 HOURS AND MOVED OVERLAND TO ANY DESIRED LOCATION WITHIN THREE WEEKS.

THE SAME IS RELATIVELY TRUE OF THE TRUCK ASSEMBLY PLANTS, ALTHOUGH THEIR HEAVIER EQUIPMENT WOULD OFFER GREATER HANDICAPS IN TRANSPORT.

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF SERVICE COMMAND NATURALLY IS THE MOST MOBILE ELEMENT OF THE COMMAND--TOGETHER WITH THE THOUSANDS OF WORKER-SOLDIERS AND TRANSPORTATION SPECIALISTS WHO MAKE UP THE PGSC.

AMERICAN ROLLING STOCK ON THE TRANSIRANIAN RAILWAY WOULD BE THE HARDEST OF ALL FACILITIES TO MOVE. APART FROM A DIFFERENCE IN GAUGE BETWEEN THIS STANDARD-GAUGE LINE AND THE NEAREST RAILWAY OUTSIDE IRAN --THE IRAQI STATE RAILWAY--THERE IS NO JUNCTION POINT.

THE GREAT FLEET OF DIESEL-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES WHICH THE AMERICANS TOOK TO IRAN WOULD HAVE TO BE LEFT AS BACKSHEESH FOR THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, ALONG WITH HUNDREDS OF FREIGHT CARS, NEW FACILITIES IN SHOPS AND YARDS AND MANY MILES OF NEW SIDINGS.

THE BULK OF AMERICAN AID TO RUSSIA HAS FOR MONTHS BEEN CARRIED HALF-WAY ROUND THE WORLD EVEN BEFORE STARTING ON THE LABORIOUS MOVEMENT NORTHWARD ACROSS IRAN'S DESERTS, MOUNTAINS AND TABLE LANDS, INTO RUSSIA VIA THE MOUNTAINOUS CAUCASUS OR THE CASPIAN.

DUMPING THESE CARGOES AT THE EASTERN END OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WOULD KNOCK WEEKS OFF SHIPPING TIME AND IF FERRIED PLANES WERE TO USE THE MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE DAYS COULD BE CUT OFF THE FLYING TIME. WITH A MORE ADVANCED SERVICE AND ASSEMBLY CENTER, THE RED AIR FORCE COULD TAKE THEIR NEW PLANES DIRECTLY INTO BATTLE IN A MATTER OF HOURS.

THE FEASIBILITY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE FOR FERRIED PLANES DEPENDS OF COURSE ON THEIR FUEL CAPACITY. THE SHORTER OCEAN HOPE OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC ALREADY PRESS THE SAFETY FACTOR IN THE AUXILIARY TANKS OF THE A-20 ATTACK BOMBERS. THEY ARE REGARDED AS THE MOST IMPORTANT AMERICAN AIR WEAPON BEING DELIVERED TO RUSSIA.

THE LONG WAY AROUND AFRICA TO THE PERSIAN GULF REQUIRES AS MUCH AS 100 DAYS FOR THE SEA PASSAGE AND ABOUT A WEEK FOR THE AIR TRIP.

CARGOES THAT HAVE GONE RECENTLY TO THE PERSIAN GULF THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN WERE 40 DAYS IN TRANSIT, BUT IF THE DUMPING PLACE FOR RUSSIAN SHIPMENTS WERE THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN THIS TIME COULD BE HALVED ONCE AGAIN--WHICH IS ANOTHER WAY OF MULTIPLYING SHIPS AND SHIPPING SPACE BY TWO.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT.14-SENT SEPT.12)

XB1123PEW

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 14TH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE IN CHINA, SEPT. 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN THE WUHAN CITIES ON THE CENTRAL YANGTZE RIVER (HANKOW, WUCHANG, HANYANG) RECEIVED ANOTHER BELTING SATURDAY BY B-25 MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS AND THE ENEMY LOST

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FOUR MORE FIGHTERS FOR CERTAIN AND PROBABLY A FIFTH, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ALL THE AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

DEMOLITION BOMBS WRECKED WAREHOUSES IN HANKOW AND EXPLODED IN THE COTTON MILL AND WAREHOUSE DISTRICT OF WUCHANG. NEAR MISSES GEYSERED AROUND A 200-FOOT SHIP AT WUCHANG.

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LT.CHARLES PRUETT, APPLETON, WIS., FLYING AN ESCORTING P-40, WAS CREDITED WITH ONE ZERO AND AN I-97 FIGHTER.

B-25 GUNNER-SERGEANTS EUGEN BANXHOF, DOVER, N.J., AND GOLDEN GALLUP, BOISE, IDA., WERE EACH CREDITED WITH ONE WIN. GALLUP ALSO REGISTERED ONE PROBABLE.

A FLIGHT OF LIGHTNINGS BOMBED GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION DUMPS AT TAYEH IN THE TUNGTING AREA AND ALSO ATTACKED BARRACKS AND WAREHOUSES AT YANGSIN, CAUSING MANY CASUALTIES.

LIGHTNING FIGHTER BOMBERS RAIDED THE WHAMPOA DOCKS IN KWANTUNG PROVINCE SATURDAY FOR THE SECOND DAY, DROPPING HEAVY DEMOLITION BOMBS.

TEN ZEROS ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT BEFORE THE BOMBING RUN, AND LT. LEE GREGG OF LINCOLN ACRES, CALIF., SHOT DOWN ONE AND LT. WALLACE WEBER OF LEAD, S.D., PROBABLY DESTROYED ANOTHER.

LIGHTNINGS AND P-40 WARHAWKS ON ANOTHER MISSION SET FIRE TO TWO TUGS AND ATTACKED TWO LARGER RIVER BOATS NEAR KIUKIANG.

AT LEAST NINE OTHER JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN OTHER RAIDS SATURDAY ON HANKOW AND WUCHANG BY MITCHELLS ESCORTED BY P-40S.

BOMBER GUNNER SGT. GEORGE GOULDOHRITE OF SPOKANE, WASH., SCORED TWO CONFIRMED KILLS, MAKING HIS TOTAL FOUR. SGT. KARL MAY, YAKIMA, WASH., SHOT DOWN HIS SECOND ZERO IN TWO DAYS.

OTHERS CREDITED WERE SGT. FREDERICK DEWITT, 384 (STREET NAME

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MISSING) THE BRONX, N.Y., FIGHTER PILOT CAPT.MARVIN LUBNER, MONTGOMERY, ALA., ONE CONFIRMED, ONE PROBABLE; CHINESE LT.CHANG, ONE CONFIRMED AND TWO PROBABLES; LT.JUDSON BULLARD, JR., LAURINBURG, N.C., ONE CONFIRMED, ONE PROBABLY; LT.JOHN STEWART, WORLAND, WYO., LT. STEPHEN BONNER, JR., GUYMN, OKLA., 2ND LT. WILLIAM DISTER, SYRACUSE, N.Y., ONE DAMAGED.

EV310PEW

(NY) GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, SEPT. 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER, IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, TO EIGHT OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE, U.S. ARMY.

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THEY INCLUDE CAPTAIN ROBERT J.GERLING, (247 WALTON DRIVE) SNYDER, N.Y.

THE CITATION ACCOMPANYING HIS AWARD SAID: "FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED, THESE OPERATIONS CONSISTED OF DROPPING SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO ADVANCED POSITIONS. THESE FLIGHTS INVOLVED FLYING AT EXTREMELY LOW ALTITUDES OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS IN A TRANSPORT AIRPLANE AND OFTEN NECESSITATED LANDING WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ENEMY BASES. THROUGHOUT THESE FLIGHTS OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY WERE DEMONSTRATED."

RN122SPEW

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BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,SEPT.14-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY REPORTED TEN STRIKES AGAINST JAPANESE BASES RANGING FROM A HEAVY BOMBER RAID ON MAKASSAR IN CELEBES, 1,000 STATUTE MILES NORTHWEST OF AUSTRALIA IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, TO DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS ON VILA IN THE SOLOMONS.

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AMERICAN LIBERATORS CARRIED OUT THE HEAVIEST ATTACKS AT MAKASSAR, SCARRED AND SINGED BY 27 TONS OF BOMBS, AND AT LAE, 18 MILES NORTH OF CAPTURED SALAMAUA IN NEW GUINEA, WHERE 49 TONS OF BOMBS CAME DOWN WITH DESTRUCTIVE FORCE.

(TWO ALLIED PLANES IN ALL WERE LISTED AS MISSING BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE IN TELLING OF THE TEN RAIDS ON ENEMY BASES. ONE BOMBER FAILED TO RETURN FROM THE MISSION TO MAKASSAR, AND A MEDIUM TORPEDO OR DIVE BOMBER WAS LOST IN ATTACKS ON JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AT VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA).

FIGHTER-ESCORTED LIBERATORS DROPPED THOUSAND POUND BOMBS IN THE LAE AREA SUNDAY MORNING, CONCENTRATING THE WEIGHT OF THEIR EXPLOSIVES ON GUN EMPLACEMENTS. PILOTS REPORTED 53 DIRECT HITS ON THESE TARGETS. TWO GUN POSITIONS WERE SILENCED, OTHERS SHATTERED WITH SHRAPNEL. JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS DESCRIBED AS "OF MINOR INTENSITY."

IN THE NORTHWESTERN SECTOR, THE ALLIED PLANES STRUCK OUT ON A TWO-THOUSAND MILE TRIP TO ATTACK JAPANESE OIL INSTALLATIONS AT MAKASSAR, ONCE A THRIVING DUTCH BASE. DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED IN THE STORAGE TANK SECTION AND AMONG BARRACKS. NUMEROUS FIRES -- LARGE AND SMALL -- FLARES UP AS THE BOMBS FOUND THEIR MARKS.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS ACCURATE AND INTENSE DURING THE TWO-HOUR ATTACK.

MEANWHILE, MITCHELL BOMBERS SWEPT THE NEW GUINEA COASTAL AREA AT LOW LEVEL FROM SAIDOR TO LANGEMAK BAY, EXPENDING 2000 ROUNDS OF 50 CALIBER AMMUNITION. FIVE LOADED BARGES WERE DESTROYED, AND A POWER LAUNCH WAS CAPSIZED BY A BOMB.

FJ624ACW

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT.15-(AP)-JAPANESE PLANE REINFORCEMENTS AROUND WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, WHERE MORE THAN 360 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED IN AUGUST AFTER BEING CAUGHT WING TIP TO WING TIP, WERE SMASHED MONDAY BY A STRONG FORCE OF LIBERATORS-- WHO AGAIN FOUND MANY PLANES LINED UP IN THE SAME NEAT BUT VULNERABLE FORMATION.

PILOTS RETURNING FROM THE RAID ON AIRDROMES AT DAGUA AND BUT (CORRECT) SAID THE ENEMY PLANES WERE NOT IN SUCH STRENGTH AS THEY WERE ENCOUNTERED IN THE AUGUST RAIDS BUT THEY WERE GOOD TARGETS.

(A COMMUNIQUE TODAY FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA REPORTED THE LIBERATORS SET FIRE TO BETWEEN 20 (CORRECT) AND 25 PLANES ON THE GROUND WHILE ESCORTING FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN EIGHT FOR CERTAIN AND FOUR OTHERS PROBABLY OUT OF 40 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS).

ALTHOUGH MANY ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE IN THE AIR AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED, ALL THE LIBERATORS GOT BACK BUT ONE HAD A NARROW ESCAPE. AS THE BOMBER, PILOTED BY 1 LT. CARL ELKSTRAND OF LYONS, NEB., NEARED WEWAK, ONE ENGINE CUT OUT. ELKSTRAND COMPLETED THE RUN IN FORMATION, THEN TURNED HOME ON THREE ENGINES.

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AS HE MADE THE APPROACH FOR A LANDING, TWO MORE ENGINES QUIT. LIEUTENANT ELKSTRAND LANDED WITH ONLY ONE ENGINE FUNCTIONING, QUITE A FEAT FOR A HEAVY LIBERATOR.

BEFORE THE BOMBERS MADE THEIR RUNS, ESCORTING LIGHTNINGS WENT AHEAD TO TANGLE WITH 15 TO 20 JAPANESE FIGHTERS, STACKED IN ELEMENTS FROM 5,000 TO 7,000 FEET LOOKING FOR LOW-FLYING STRAFING PLANES.

CAPT.NORBERT C.RUFF, OF BLOOMER, WIS., SENT DOWN TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS IN FLAMES.

OVER THE MARKHAM VALLEY, ALLIED FIGHTERS RAN INTO 40 ENEMY PLANES ENROUTE TO MAKE A RAID ON OUR POSITIONS. OUT OF THESE, CAPT.WILLIAM BANKS, OF RALEIGH, W.VA., MADE HIS FIRST KILL.

LT.ROBERT SUTCLIFFE, OF TRENTON, N.J., PROBABLY DOWNED ONE.

LT.LAWRENCE O'NEILL, OF ST.LOUIS, MO., GOT A JAPANESE BOMBER DURING THIS FIGHT WITH THE NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCE.

(THIS ACCOUNT VARIED FROM THAT CONTAINED IN GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THE 40 FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED THE RAIDERS IN THE WEWAK SECTOR. THE MARKHAM VALLEY IS IN THE GROUND FIGHTING SECTOR NEAR LAE.)

FR1102PCW NM

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH ALLIED FORCES WEST OF LAE, NEW GUINEA,SEPT.13-(DELAYED)-(AP)- AMERICAN PARATROOPERS LANDED LADEN SO HEAVILY WITH BATTLE EQUIPMENT THAT THEY CARRIED ONLY THE BAREST ESSENTIALS OF PERSONAL GEAR.

MOST OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN DIDN'T EVEN BRING RAZORS SINCE EVEN THE BULKY POCKETS OF THEIR HIGHLY PRACTICAL JUMP SUITS WERE CRAMMED WITH AMMUNITION. THUS AT MAIL CALL TODAY -- THE FIRST THEY HAVE HAD -- THERE WERE MANY FLOURISHING FULL BEARDS TO BE SEEN.

CLUSTERED IN ONE LEANTO -- AN ENTIRE OUTFIT HADN'T SO MUCH AS A MOSQUITO BAR AMONG THEM -- WERE GROUPS OF OFFICERS INCLUDING CAPTAINS HARRIS MITCHELL, HUNTSVILLE,LA., A VETERAN OF NINE YEARS IN THE ARMY; LAWSON B.CASKEY, BIENVILLE,LA., SIGNAL OFFICER; ROBERT M.ATKINS, 1520 SOUTHWEST 14TH ST., MIAMI,FLA.;

LT.LESTER E.BYRD, 7631 EAST LAKE TERRACE, CHICAGO, CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICER; 2ND LT.CHARLES J.WARNER, 179 SANTEE, ROCHESTE,N.Y., AND WARRANT OFFICER DONALD A.CRAWFORD, 305 NORTH ANDREWS, DOTHAN,ALA.

MITCHELL WHO WAS WINNER OF AN OFFICERS' POOL ON THE JUMP (WORTH 30 DAY LEAVE IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AS WELL AS A POT OF SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS) SAID ORIGINALLY IT HAD BEEN PLANNED TO DROP A JEEP WITH THE PARATROOPERS.

"IT WAS PROBABLY JUST AS WELL THEY DIDN'T," HE SAID, "BECAUSE IN THAT LOUSY HIGH GRASS IT PROBABLY NEVER WOULD HAVE BEEN FOUND."

LT.WARNER BROKE IN:

"I THOUGHT FOR A WHILE I WAS TURNING INTO A SOFTY. I'D TAKE 20 STEPS THROUGH THAT SIX FOOT HIGH KUNAI GRASS, THEN FALL FLAT ON MY FACE. BUT IT DIDN'T TAKE ME LONG TO DISCOVER I WASN'T THE ONLY ONE."

CAPT.CASKEY WAS MOST ANXIOUS TO GIVE FULL CREDIT TO HIS SIGNAL-MEN.

"THESE BOYS IN ADDITION TO THEIR WEAPONS MADE LOW ALTITUDE JUMPS WITH ALL OF OUR RADIOS AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT EXCEPT

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FOR ONE TYPE OF SET WHICH WEIGHS MORE THAN 100 POUNDS. THERE WERE SOME LOADS, EXCLSUIVE OF REGULAR AND RESERVE PARACHUTES WHICH TOPPED 60 POUNDS.

CASKEY TOOK THE GREATEST PRIDE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF PFC JAMES S.FEATHER, SMITHFIELD,PA. IT WAS FEATHER'S ASSIGNMENT UPON HITTING THE GROUND TO IMMEDIATELY ESTABLISH COMMUNICATION WITH A UNIT OF AUSTRALIAN PIONEERS WHO HAD BEEN WAITING ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE MARKHAM RIVER UNTIL PARATROOPERS LANDED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER AROUND NADZAB AIRDROME.

FEATHER DID HIS JOB SO WELL HE WAS TALKING TO THE AUSTRALIANS WITHIN TWO MINUTES AFTER HE STRUCK THE EARTH.

IN THAT TWO MINUTES HE HAD TO UNHARNESS HIS PARACHUTE, UNSTRAP HIS RADIO WHICH HAD SMACKED HIM IN THE NOSE UPON LANDING, AND SET UP HIS EQUIPMENT.

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"I GUESS THOSE AUSSIES WERE SURPRISED TO HEAR FROM ME SO SOON," FEATHERS DRAWLED. "BUT THEN I WAS JUST ABOUT AS SURPRISED TO FIND THEM LISTENING IN."

AMONG THE MEN WHO SWEATED OUT THE MAIL CALL WERE:

SGT.JOHN E.NEWSON, ROUTE 2, SEAFORD,ILL.; CORPS.FRANK G.ARRIGO, EAST CHICAGO,IND., STANLEY BOBIS, 1228 TAFT ST., GARY, IND., AND CLIFFORD L.BUTLER, 3592 BOGART ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO; PVTS.WILLIAMS ALLEN, ROUTE 1, PAOLI,IND., JOHN M. KUBKO, 524 LILLIBRIDGE, DETROIT, H.T.POSEY, ROYAL STATION, SHELBYVILLE,TENN., CHARLES METEA, 111 STEVENS ST., HIGHLAND PARK,MICH., AND PFC.RICHARD H.BURTON, 129 ARLINGTON AVE., TORONTO,CANADA.

FJ546ACW

BY REMBERT JAMES

MUNDA AIRDROME, SEPT.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NEW FLYING ACES STILL ARE BEING MADE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC BUT THE GOING IS HARDER, SAYS THE FIRST MARINE FIGHTER PILOT TO SHOOT DOWN A JAPANESE PLANE IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

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BOMBING NOW IS GETTING THE ATTENTION.

"TACTICS HAVE CHANGED, FOR THE PRESENT," EXPLAINED MARINE CORPS MAJ.JAMES L.NEEFUS, 32, OF ROCKAWAY BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., COMMANDER OF THE FLYING PIRATES SQUADRON OF CORSAIRS, WHO SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE BOMBER OVER MIDWAY ISLAND LAST YEAR.

"IT'S NO LONGER A BIG DOG FIGHT ALL THE TIME; NOT IN THE SOLOMONS.

"MUCH OF OUR WORK IS ESCORTING BOMBERS IN STRIKES AT KAHILI, THE JAPANESE AIRDROME UP THE LINE ON BOUGAINVILLE. ONE OF OUR CORSAIR PILOTS, PROTECTING A BOMBER, IS DOING A MORE IMPORTANT JOB BY KEEPING FORMATION AND HELPING THE BOMBER PERFORM ITS MISSION THAN HE WOULD BE DOING IF HE WENT OFF LOOKING FOR ZEROS."

NEEFUS' SQUADRON IN THE LAST SIX WEEKS HAS DOWNED 26 ENEMY PLANES IN FIGHTING AROUND MUNDA, KOLOMBANGARA, VELLA LA VELLA AND KAHILI.

THE NEWEST MARINE CORSAIR PILOT TO SHOOT DOWN FIVE PLANES, WINNING THE RATING OF AN ACE, WAS CAPT.DON ALDRICH, 26, OF CHICAGO. ALDRICH, A FORMER ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE FLYER, WAS ON A PATROL NEAR KAHILI THREE DAYS AGO WHEN HE SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROS. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN CREDITED WITH THREE PLANES.

FR1048PCW

3024-8437

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BY REMBERT JAMES

MUNDA AIRDROME, SEPT.4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OUT OF A GRAY TWIST OF A CLOUD A MARINE CORPS FLYING ACE SWOOPED DOWN ON KAHILI AIRDROME.

IN A FEW MOMENTS HIS PLANE WAS SKIMMING THE TREE TOPS, AND THEN HE WAS OVER THE FIELD.

HIS MACHINE GUNS BEGAN FIRING. THE BULLETS ZIPPED INTO JAPANESE AIRCRAFT JUST LINED UP FOR THE DAWN PATROL TAKEOFF. EIGHT ZEROS BEGAN TO BLAZE. OTHERS WERE HIT SO BADLY THEY NEVER TOOK TO THE AIR THAT DAY.

WHEN HE HAD DONE ALL THE DAMAGE POSSIBLE, THE MARINE FLIER VANISHED AS QUICKLY AS HE HAD COME, LEAVING AN ANGRY SWARM OF JAPANESE AVIATORS GROUNDED AT THEIR BIG BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND BASE.

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THE STRAFER WAS 1ST LT.ALVIN J.JENSEN, 23, OF 1236 11TH N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE FLIER WHO ROSE FROM THE RANKS OF ENLISTED MEN.

HE HAD NOT BEEN ASSIGNED TO DO THE JOB BY HIMSELF. THERE WERE 15 OTHER CORSAIR PILOTS SOMEWHERE IN THE CLOUDS, BUT IN THE DARKNESS OF A PRE-DAWN STORM, JENSEN HAD BEEN UNABLE TO LOCATE THE OTHERS AT THE APPOINTED RENDEZVOUS, AND HE DID THE JOB ALONE.

AS HE TOLD HIS COMMANDING OFFICER LATER, IT WASN'T THE KIND OF JOB YOU WANT TO TACKLE EVERY DAY, BUT IT WAS SATISFYING TO SEE THE ZEROS BURN. AND, JENSEN ADDED, IT WAS A LOT EASIER TO KNOCK THEM OFF ON THE GROUND THAN KNOCK THEM DOWN OUT OF THE AIR.

JENSEN OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT THAT, BECAUSE HE ALREADY HAD QUALIFIED AS AN ACE, WITH SIX PLANES DOWNED IN COMBAT.

THE STRAFING, ON AUGUST 28. WAS THE FIRST OF THREE IN LESS THAN A WEEK AT KAHILI.

MAJ.R.G.OWENS, 26, GREENVILLE, S.C., FURMAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, LED 16 PLANES IN A STRAFING MISSION OVER KAHILI ON THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 1. EXACT RESULTS WERE NOT OBSERVED BECAUSE OF THE WEATHER. ALL ATTACKING PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

AGAIN ON THE AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER 3, MAJOR OWENS TOOK A STRAFING MISSION OVER THE JAPANESE FIELD, PUMPING MACHINE GUN SLUGS INTO 30 PLANES ON THE GROUND.

OWENS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY 1ST LT.ROGER CONANT, 24, MARINETTE, WIS., A UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN GRADUATE AND 1ST LT.GRAFTON STIDGER, 24, WHO ENTERED THE MARINES AT CHARLESTON, W.VA.

XA/FR1039PCW

SEP 11 1943

BY REMBERT JAMES

RUSSELL ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, AUG. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE TALL PILOT REMEMBERED THAT FIGHT OVER VELLA LA VELLA, NOT SO MUCH BECAUSE HE AND HIS PAL WERE OUTNUMBERED BY ZEROS 16 TO 2, BUT BECAUSE THAT TURNED OUT TO BE HIS BEST DAY IN THE AIR SO FAR.

HE DOWNED THREE ZEROS, AND THE WINGMAN GOT ONE.

"THE ODDS WERE A LITTLE HEAVY THAT DAY," SAID THE LANKY FLIER, LT. WALTER B.MAYBERRY, 28, 811 NORTH BEACH STREET, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., ONETIME UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA BACKFIELD STAR.

"WE'RE USED TO MEETING THREE AND FOUR OF THEM, TO ONE OF US. BUT THEN WE HAD A LITTLE ADVANTAGE. WE SURPRISED THEM AND KNOCKED

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FOUR OUT OF THE 16, BETWEEN US, BEFORE THE ZEROS KNEW WHAT HIT THEM."

MAYBERRY, WHO ALREADY HAD ONE PLANE TO HIS CREDIT BEFORE THE VELLA LA VELLA FIGHT, AND NEEDS ONLY ONE MORE TO MAKE IT FIVE AND BECOME AN ACCREDITED ACE, IS A MARINE CORSAIR PILOT.

HE WAS FLYING AT VELLA LA VELLA WITH LT. MAURICE NOONAN, EAGLE GROVE, IOWA, THE WINGMAN WHO GOT ONE ZERO WHILE MAYBERRY WAS GETTING THREE.

BOTH ARE MEMBERS OF THE EIGHT-BALL SQUADRON OF MARINE FIGHTERS, COMMANDED BY MAJOR RICHARD BAKER, SALEM, ORE. SEP 11 1943

"WHEN YOU'RE FIGHTING ZEROS," MAYBERRY EXPLAINED, "THE IMPORTANT THING IS TO HAVE A PARTNER. HE COVERS YOUR TAIL, AND YOU COVER HIS, IN A MANEUVER WE CALL SCISSORING."

XB802PCW

(THE FOLLOWING WAS WRITTEN BY SAMUEL E.STAVISKY, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, OF 60 GROVE ST., CHELSEA, MASS., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

RENDOVA ISLAND (DELAYED)--IT WAS SPONTANEOUSLY NAMED "SUICIDE POINT" AFTER A STRAFING AND TWO SEVERE BOMBINGS MADE IT THE HOTTEST SPOT OF THIS HOT SPOT.

THE TINY PENINSULA, EXTENDING INTO RENDOVA HARBOR, IS A NATURAL POSITION FOR DEFENSE GUNS, AND NATURALLY, A PROMINENT TARGET FOR THE JAP WAR PLANES.

ONCE, THE FIRST DAY OF THE AMERICAN INVASION, A JAP STRAFER PELTED THE PALM-GROVED CAPE, AND OUR MARINE SHORT-RANGE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS SHOT IT DOWN.

A SECOND TIME IT WAS A HUGE FLIGHT OF JAP BOMBERS, BREAKING THROUGH OUR AERIAL SCREEN IN MURKY WEATHER. BOMBS LITERALLY RAINED ON "SUICIDE POINT."

THE JAPS RETURNED TWO DAYS LATER, AND THOUGH THE 16-PLANE FORCE WAS COMPLETELY WIPED OUT BY OUR MARINE ACK-ACK BATTERIES AND AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES, SIX RAIDERS MANAGED TO UNLOAD THEIR BOMBS--AGAIN ON "SUICIDE POINT."

"SUICIDE POINT" HASN'T BEEN ABANDONED. MOST OF THE ORIGINAL GUN CREWS ARE STILL HOLDING ON DOGGEDLY AND HAVE BEEN REINFORCED BY NEW MEN. THEIR JOB IS AN UNENVIABLE ONE.

THERE'S PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JERRY H.GRUETER, 30, OF 4942 RELLEUM STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO, STILL BY HIS MACHINE GUN. HE AND HIS BUDDY WERE EATING CHOW WHEN THE JAP BOMBERS FIRST SNEAKED IN. PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GRUETER DIVED HEAD FIRST INTO THE GUNPIT TO GET HIS GUN INTO ACTION, BUT HIS BUDDY NEVER MADE IT. A BOMB BURST RIGHT BEHIND, AND SERIOUSLY INJURED HIM.

FIFTY YARDS AWAY A 500-POUNDER MISSILE STRUCK CLOSE BY ANOTHER GUN CREW. ONE MAN WAS KILLED, FIVE WOUNDED AND EVACUATED. THE REMAINING MEMBERS OF THE CREW ARE STILL STANDING BY. THEY ARE PRIVATE RICHARD T.DRIVER, 23, A CHEROKEE INDIAN, OF CHEROKEE, N.C.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS RAYMOND O. WILLITS, 22, OF 2159 RILLGER STREET, DETROIT, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN A. NOLAN, JR., 23, OF 524 LONSDALE AVENUE, PAWTUCKET, R.I.; PRIVATE CLIFFORD M.BORCHERS, 19, CRESCENT SPRINGS, KY.

AT A THIRD GUN, ONLY ONE MAN OUT OF AN EIGHT-MAN CREW, ESCAPED UNSCATHED WHEN A BOMB DROPPED ONLY FIVE YARDS AWAY. THE LUCKY MARINE IS PRIVATE FIRST CLASS RICHARD E.NEWBOLD, 20, OF RICHMOND,

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IND. PRIVATE FIRST CLASS REGINALD H.CONNERS, 19, OF LIVERMORE FALLS, ME., CARRIED ON EVEN THOUGH STRUCK BY SHRAPNEL.

WHILE ONE BOMB INCAPACITATED SEVERAL MEMBERS OF HIS CREW, ANOTHER BOMB BLEW UP THE SHACK, AND ALL PERSONAL BELONGINGS, OF SERGEANT JOHN M.TRUSZ, 24, OF LUDLOW, MASS. ONLY A ROSARY ESCAPED THE FIERY DESTRUCTION.

THREE MEN HAD TO BE EVACUATED WHEN TWO PROJECTILES LANDED BY A FIFTH GUN. ALL WERE IN THE GUNPIT AND HIT THE DECK WHEN THEY SAW AND HEARD THE BOMBS FALL. APPARENTLY THE BOMB CARRIED THE NAMES OF THREE ONLY, FOR THREE OTHERS WERE UNHURT. STILL IN THEIR FIRING AT THIS WRITING WERE CORPORAL JAMES H.MCNAMARA, 23, OF 126 SMITHFIELD AVENUE, PAWTUCKETT, R.I.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOE KELLY, 25, OF 339 WEST WASHINGTON AVENUE, ELMIRE, N.Y.; AND PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EDWARDS ENGLISH, 21, FORMER ALL-STATE FOOTBALL GUARD, OF 11 LEWIS STREET, EVERETT, MASS.

SAID PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ENGLISH:

"MY JOB WAS PASSING THE AMMUNITION.

"BELIEVE YOU ME, I WAS ALSO FERVENTLY PRAISING THE LORD."

VH437PEW

SEP 11 1943

PANAMA, SEPT.13-(AP)-ROSCOE TOLES, NEGRO HEAVYWEIGHT WHO HAS BEEN CAMPAIGNING IN CENTRAL AND AMERICAN RINGS FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS, HAS BEEN ORDERED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FOR INDUCTION INTO THE ARMED SERVICES.

IN HIS MOST RECENT FIGHT TWO WEEKS AGO, HE LOST TO ARTURO GODOY, CHILEAN HEAVYWEIGHT.

HW524AEW

3024- 8439

MONTEVIDEO, SEPT. 14-(AP)-A NOTICEABLE INCREASE IN THE TRANSFER OF ARGENTINE CAPITAL TO URUGUAY WAS VIEWED TODAY AS PARTLY DUE TO A LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN ARGENTINE FOREIGN POLICY.

THE EXPLANATION GIVEN YESTERDAY BY THE ARGENTINE FINANCE MINISTER THAT NO ALARM SHOULD BE CAUSED BY THE REPORTED FLIGHT OF CAPITAL INTO URUGUAY WAS NOT TAKEN AT FACE VALUE. SOME URUGUAYAN FINANCIERS NOTED THAT THE INFLOW HAD INCREASED LATELY DESPITE THE FACT THAT URUGUAY WAS NOT OFFERING ANY BIG INVESTMENT POSSIBILITIES.

ARGENTINE ISOLATIONISM WAS SAID TO BE CREATING DEEP MISGIVINGS AMONG MANY INVESTORS WHO HAVE MONEY IN LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURE AND RELATED INDUSTRIES, ALTHOUGH THERE IS A POWERFUL GROUP OF INVESTORS WHO ARE READY TO SUPPORT ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH CONTINUES ISOLATIONIST POLICIES.

SEP 11 1943

GH1147AEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 14-(AP)-DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS SAID IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT THAT THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CANADIAN ARMY IN CANADA, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY DEFENSE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON, INVOLVED NO LETUP OR MODIFICATION IN ITS OVERSEAS PROGRAM.

"IT SIMPLY MEANS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "THAT THE TERRITORIAL DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA IS BEING REVISED IN THE LIGHT OF THE OVER-ALL MILITARY SITUATION.

"UNDER THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION, ALL MEN MEDICALLY FIT FOR COMBAT SERVICE ARE BEING RETAINED IN THE ARMY. MEN IN MEDICAL CATEGORIES BELOW THOSE ACCEPTABLE FOR COMBAT DUTIES WILL BE ASSIGNED TO LESS ACTIVE DUTIES TO THE EXTENT THEY ARE SO REQUIRED.

"OTHER MEN IN THESE LOWER CATEGORIES NOT SO REQUIRED WILL BE DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY AND MADE AVAILABLE FOR ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN

1943

SERVICE. EVERY MAN OF CATEGORY SUITABLE FOR OPERATIONAL DUTIES WILL BE RETAINED. THE RESULT WILL BE FEWER AND STRONGER UNITS AND HIGHER CATEGORY PERSONNEL.

"THE REORGANIZATION NOW BEING CARRIED OUT WAS OF COURSE PLANNED AND DECIDED UPON BY THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES ALONE."

"SB999PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 14-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT REPORTED PILOT OFFICER ERIC OGILVY SMITH, WHOSE FATHER, R.G.SMITH, LIVES AT 5610 BROOKLYN AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASH., HAD BEEN KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

XB1221AEW

MONTREAL, SEPT 14-(AP)-SIX GIRLS, MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH AIR TRANSPORT AUXILIARY WHO CAME TO CANADA ON LEAVE AFTER TWO YEARS OF SERVICE IN ENGLAND, SO IMPRESSED OFFICIALS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE TRANSPORT COMMAND THAT THEY WERE OFFERED JOBS AS CO-PILOTS ON THE RETURN TRIP TO ENGLAND.

THE GIRLS ARE HELEN HARRISON OF TORONTO, GRACE STEVENSON, HOLDENVILLE, OKLA.; VIRGINIA PARR, WEST ORANGE, N.J.; MRS.MARY HOPPER, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; MRS.DOROTHY BRAGG, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; AND ANN WATSON WOOD, WALDOBORO, ME. MISS HARRISON LEFT TODAY AS CO-PILOT OF A TWIN-ENGINE BOMBER.

THE SIX HAD PLANNED TO RTURN OVERSEAS AS PASSENGERS.

XB1220AEW

new york, sept. 14--(ap)--two german controlled news agencies today broadcast conflicting dispatches regarding rome's status as an "open city."

the german news agency transocean said that german troops now are in the outskirts of rome with "certain smaller detachments" in the italian capital itself. under international law an open city is required to be divested of military units and establishments.

dispatches by the nazi-controlled italian news agency stefani, transmitted at almost the same time, referred to rome as an "open city" and reported that gen. riccardo maraffa had assumed command of all police forces of the city under gen. calvi di bergolo, the son-in-law of king vittorio emanuele who has been named by the germans as the puppet army commander of rome. the dispatches of both agencies were recorded by united states government monitors.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 14-(AP)-THE VATICAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN A REGULAR ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST THAT "DURING THE LATTER PART OF LAST WEEK ALL THE VATICAN OFFICES CONTINUED TO FUNCTION REGULARLY."

"ST. PETER'S WAS CLOSED FOR A FEW DAYS, FOR REASON OF PRUDENCE, BUT WAS REOPENED FOR THE PUBLIC ON SUNDAY," SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS. "SIMILARLY FOR PRUDENTIAL REASON, A CUSTODIAL WATCH HAS BEEN INSTITUTED OVER PERSONS ENTERING THE VATICAN CITY ON BUSINESS."

THE GERMANS HAVE TAKEN CONTROL OF ROME.

GH1225PEW

1943

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GH1225PEW

1943

30.24-8441

NEW YORK, SEPT. 14-(AP)-REPORTS OF DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY BY THE VATICAN AND OF A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN POPE PIUS XII AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WERE DENIED TODAY IN A VATICAN BROADCAST.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED HERE BY CBS, SAID A ROME NEWSPAPER HAD PUBLISHED THIS "SENSATIONAL NEWS" UNDER THE HEADING "THE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY OF THE HOLY SEE IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE WAR."

SEP 11 1943

"THE OSSERVATORE ROMANO OFFICIALLY DENIED THE REPORTS IN THE ARTICLE CHARACTERIZING THEM UTTERLY FANTASTIC," THE BROADCAST ADDED. "IN BRIEF, WE MAY ADD, THE THREE MAIN ASSERTIONS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

"FIRSTLY, THAT THE OBJECT OF THE VOYAGE TO THE UNITED STATES OF SIGNOR GALEAZZI, PERMANENT DELEGATE OF THE PONTIFICAL COMMISSION FOR THE VATICAN CITY STATE, WAS TO CONVEY A PERSONAL MESSAGE OF THE POPE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND TO BRING TO A PLACE OF GREATER SECURITY VARIOUS VALUABLES AND DOCUMENTS.

"SECONDLY, THAT THE HOLY FATHER HAD A FIFTEEN-MINUTE TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO EXPLAIN AWAY MIDUNDERSTANDINGS ARISING OUT OF A RADIO MESSAGE OF SEPTEMBER THE FIRST.

"AND THIRDLY, THAT THE MEETING OF THE CURIA CARDINALS HELD WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS HAD A DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

"SIGNOR GALEAZZI'S VOYAGE, WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO STATE, HAD TO DO ONLY WITH ORDINARY ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OF THE VATICAN CITY. FURTHER, THERE HAS BEEN NO TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE HOLY FATHER AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. AND FINALLY, THE MEETING OF THE CARDINALS WAS CALLED TO DISCUSS ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS."

GH110PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 14-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U .S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID THAT PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE CABINET MET FOR TWO HOURS AND 45 MINUTES TODAY TO HEAR A REPORT BY FOREIGN MINISTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

KAZUO AOKI, GREATER EAST ASIA MINISTER, ALSO REPORTED ON HIS RECENT TRIP TO OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER LIEUT. GEN. KISABURO ANDO DESCRIBED HIS VISIT TO THE TOTTORI EARTHQUAKE CENTER.

Z343AEW

UNDATED POMPEI -- BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 11 1943

POMPEI, WHOSE VICINITY WAS BOMBED BY ALLIED PLANES YESTERDAY, WAS WIPED OUT BY THE GREAT ERUPTION OF NEARBY MT.VESUVIUS IN THE YEAR 79. IT DROPPED INTO OBLIVION FOR CENTURIES, WAS RESTORED IN MODERN TIMES AND TODAY RANKS AS ONE OF THE CHIEF SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE ANCIENTS.

AFTER IT WAS VANQUISHED BY ROMAN ARMS, POMPEI SOON BECAME A FASHIONABLE RESORT FOR THE ROMAN NOBILITY WHO BUILT STATELY VILLAS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. CICERO'S LETTERS ARE FILLED WITH REFERENCES TO HIS POMPEIAN VILLA.

AN EARTHQUAKE WRECKED THE CITY IN THE YEAR 63. THE INHABITANTS WERE STILL ACTIVE IN REPAIRING THE RUINS, INCLUDING MOST OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, WHEN THE WHOLE CITY WAS BURIED BY THE ERUPTION.

FROM THE NUMBER OF SKELETONS DISCOVERED, IT IS BELIEVED THAT SOME 2,000 PERSONS PERISHED.

POMPEI THEN WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY FORGOTTEN. BUT IN 1748 DITCH CUTTINGS REVEALED THE RUINS AND 15 YEARS LATER SYSTEMATIC EXCAVATIONS WERE BEGUN.

THE DIGGINGS HAVE BROUGHT TO LIGHT ALMOST THE ENTIRE TOWN, JUST AS IT WAS QUITTED BY THE PANIC STRICKEN INHABITANTS NEARLY 1900 YEARS

1943

ACC. HOUSE ... ALMO ...RIPTIC VE BEEN RES' ED,
ROOM HOMES OF ...J RI ...MANSIONS O... THE NOBLES. EVEN PRESER.ED
FRUITS AND LOAVES OF BREAD W... FOUND. ...E

THE RUINS ABOUNDED IN WORKS OF ART. ... OF THE RUINED TEMPLES WAS DISCOVERED TO BE A TRUE GREEK TEMPLE OF THE SIXTH CENTURY B.C. THE TOWN HAD AN AMPHITHEATER CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING 20,000 SPECTATORS.

MANY OF THE EARLIER TREASURES REMOVED FROM POMPEI WERE PLACED IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AT NAPLES. LATER DISCOVERIES, HOWEVER, WERE LEFT IN POMPEI TO REPRODUCE AS FAITHFULLY AS POSSIBLE THE ORIGINAL CHARACTER OF THE CITY. EVEN THE ORIGINAL GARDENS WERE REPLANTED.

EV952AEW

SEP 11 1943

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 11 1943

THE GERMAN RADIO CLAIMED LAST NIGHT (TUES) THAT THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY AT SALERNO "IS IN A VERY PRECARIOUS POSITION, WITH THE GERMANS IN THE WHOLE SECTOR X X X HOLDING THE INITIATIVE FIRMLY IN THEIR HANDS X X X."

EARLIER THE GERMAN RADIO HAD SAID THE ALLIES WERE ABANDONING THE SALERNO BRIDGEHEAD AND WITHDRAWING BY SEA, BUT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA REPORTED FRESH RESERVES WERE BEING SPED TO THE BATTLE FRONT.

THE ALLIES DID SAY, HOWEVER, THAT FIERCE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS HAD WON BACK SOME GROUND FOR THE NAZIS.

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE AMERICANS AT SALERNO "HAVE HAD BUT LITTLE FIGHTING EXPERIENCE" AND ARE FACING VETERAN GERMAN TROOPS WHO WERE TRANSFERRED TO ITALY FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE WITHDRAWAL TO THE SEA AT FIRST WAS IRREGULAR BUT NOW HAD "ASSUMED MAJOR EXTENT" AND "THERE ARE SEVERAL INDICATIONS THAT THE BEATEN AMERICANS ARE IN A RATHER DEMORALIZED CONDITION AND ARE FLEEING TOWARDS THE SHIPS PARTLY IN ABSOLUTE DISORDER X X X."

...WES GALLAGHER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, HOWEVER, REPORTED THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS ALIVE WITH SHIPS AND PLANES AS REINFORCEMENTS WERE SENT TO THE FIFTH ARMY UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER.

THE SHUTTLING OF THE SHIPS BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE BASIS FOR THE GERMAN EVACUATION REPORT.

AT THE SAME TIME THE NAZI RADIO CLAIMED THAT THE GERMANS WERE MAKING THE PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, MOVING UP FROM SOUTHERN ITALY, SO SLOW THAT "IT IS HARDLY TO BE EXPECTED" IT WILL ARRIVE IN TIME "TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE ON THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY."

"THE SAME HOLDS GOOD IN REGARD TO ENEMY FORCES LANDED AT TARANTO AND BRINDISI," THE BERLIN BROADCAST CONTINUED.

IN A MORE DETAILED BROADCAST TRANSOCEAN SAID LATER THAT THE AMERICAN ARMY AT SALERNO WAS "ALMOST COMPLETELY WIPED OUT" AND THAT THE ALLIED TROOPS HAD SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES IN MEN AND MATERIAL.

THE GERMANS CLAIMED THE AMERICANS HAD LOST MORE THAN 10,000 KILLED SINCE THE BATTLE STARTED "AND AT LEAST AS MANY PRISONERS."

SINCE SEPT. 9, THE BERLIN RADIO RELATED, GERMAN AIRMEN HAVE SUNK THREE CRUISERS, ONE DESTROYER, ONE TORPEDO BOAT, "AND A NUMBER OF UNSPECIFIED ENEMY WARSHIPS" IN THE WATERS OFF SALERNO. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OR OTHER COMMENT FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ON THESE CLAIMS.

SEP 11 1943

THE GERMANS SAID THE AMERICAN UNITS FIGHTING AT SALERNO INCLUDED THE 36TH AND 45TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, THE FIRST TANK DIVISION AND PARTS OF THE BRITISH 10TH ARMY CORPS.

G&WD441PEW

1943

3024 - 8443

3024 - 8443

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEP 11 19

HERR HITLER, SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, GENERAL TOJO--MEET MR. CORDELL HULL.

OUR SECRETARY OF STATE HAS IDEAS WHICH ARE INTIMATELY ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR COMMON WELFARE. HE STATES THAT ONE OF THIS COUNTRY'S WAR AIMS IS TO ACHIEVE AN IRON-CLAD PEACE FOR THE WORLD, BACKED BY NATIONS READY TO USE FORCE TO MAINTAIN IT. HE SAYS "IF THERE IS ANYTHING ON WHICH ALL RIGHT-THINKING PEOPLE ARE AGREED, IT IS THAT THE MONSTROUS SPECTER OF A WORLD WAR SHALL NOT AGAIN SHOW ITS HEAD."

NOW YOU THREE WAR-LORDS, AS INSTIGATORS OF THE PRESENT GLOBAL BLOOD-BATH, SHOULD BE DEEPLY INTERESTED IN MR. HULL'S DECLARATION. HE DIDN'T SAY SO SPECIFICALLY, BUT HIS THESIS CERTAINLY SEEMS TO CONTEMPLATE PUTTING ALL OF YOU OUT OF CIRCULATION, BECAUSE THERE CAN BE NO POSSIBLE ASSURANCE OF PEACE SO LONG AS YOU REMAIN AT LARGE (OR DO YOU REMAIN AT LARGE, SIGNOR MUSSOLINI?).

OF COURSE, MESSRS HITLER AND MUSSOLINI, YOU WOULDN'T REMEMBER IT, BUT BACK AT THE TIME OF THE FATEFUL MUNICH CONFERENCE I STOOD CLOSE ENOUGH TO THE PAIR OF YOU SO THAT I COULD HAVE TICKLED BOTH YOUR NOSES WITH A FEATHER. SINCE THAT DAY I'VE OFTEN PONDERED ON HOW MUCH ANGUISH COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED THE WORLD HAD YOU BOTH MET VIOLENT ENDS THEN.

STILL, THAT WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN THE RIGHT SOLUTION. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN TANTAMOUNT TO CONCEDING THAT DOES NOT CHANGE THE FACT, LIVES, THOUGH I'M SURE THAT YOU WHO HOLD LIFE SO CHEAPLY WOULDN'T MIND FACING A FIRING SQUAD OR YET THE HANGMAN.

HOWEVER, IT STRIKES ME THAT THE LEAST (UPPER CASE) IT CAN MEAN ISO DEPRIVING YOU OF YOUR LIBERTY SO LONG AS YOU LIVE. MAYBE HANGING IS TOO OU AND HAT, AS ON. OF MY COLLEAGUES REMARKS, YOU SU D UP ND FORCED TO LISTEN CONTINUOUSLY TO PHONOGRAPHIC RECORDS OF YOUR BOMBASTIC SPEEVHES. AMYWAY, YOUR FATE IS SOMETHING THE ALLIES MUST DECIDE, AND THE QUICKER THEY DO IT--AND IMPLEMENT IT --THE BETTER.

YOU'LL REMEMBER, XUEHGER, HOW THE ALLIES IN THE LAST WAR SHOUTED THEMSELVES HOARSE OVER HANGING YOUR PREDECESSOR IN CRIME. THE KAISER. THEN EVERYBODY GOT COLD FEET. THE KAISER LIVED LONG AND WELL, UNTIL OLD AGE LED HIM TO HIS REWARD.

THERE'S A FAR DIFFERENT ATMOSPHERE THIS TIME, THOUGH, BECAUSE WE KNOW IT'S NO GOOD BEATING ARMIES IF WE DON'T ALSO ELIMINATE THE INSTIGATORS OF THE AGGRESSION. THE AXIS ARMIES ARE MERELY TOOLS WHICH ARE USED BY THE WAR-LORDS. WHO REPRODUCE THEIR KIND, GENERATION AFTER GENERATION.

SEP 11 19

TO ENSURE PEACE WE ALLIES MUST GET AT THE ROOTS OF THE EVIL. IN THE CASE OF GERMANY, HERR HITLER, WE MUST ELIMINATE FROM SOCIETY IN OME WAY OR ANOTHER NOT ONLY YOUR WICKED SELF BUT ALL YOUR CAPTAINS--LIKE GOERING, HIMMLER AND GOEBBELS.

BUT WE SHALL HAVE TO DIG MUCH DEEPER THAN THAT, BECAUSE THE REAL AND PERPETUAL MAINSPRING OF GERMAN AGGRESSION IS PRUSSIAN MILITARISM. WE MUST ELIMINATE THE PRUSSIAN WAR LORDS AS WELL--AND THEY WON'T BE HARD TO NAME.

THERE'S A VERY SIMILAR SITUATION IN JAPAN, GENERAL TOJO. THERE MILITARISM RULES. YOU AND THE OTHER MILITARISTS ARE GUILTY OF MULTIPLE AGGRESSION AND UNTOLD ATROCITIES. WE'RE GOING TO GET YOU, TOJO, AND YOUR CO-MURDERERS.

AS FOR ITALY, SIGNOR SOFT UNDERBELLY, WE WANT YOU AND A FEW OTHER COWARDLY GANGSTERS LIKE XOUR SON2IN-LAW COUNT CIANO. THAT'S NOT ASKING MUCH.

A MOST SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM (IF ANY) GROWINGO OUT OF YOUR ELIMINATION FROM SOCIETY WOULD BE TO HOLD ALLIED COURTS

1943

MARTIAL AS FAST AS YOU CRIMINALS ARE ROUNDED UP. WE WANT NO ROMAN HOLIDAY MADE OF YOUR TRIALS--NO THEATRICALS, NO FUSS OR FEATHERS, NO PIDDLING ABOUT. WE NEED DIGNIFIED AND SPEEDY COURTS MARTIAL WHICH WILL SEND YOU ALL TO YOUR JUST PUNISHMENT--WHATEVER THAT MAY BE.

GH903AEW

ALLIES HOLD AT SALERNO AFTER A RETREAT; PLANES BATTER GERMANS IN RECORD DAY; RUSSIANS ONLY 50 MILES FROM DNIEPER

SEP 11 1943

MIGHTY AIR RAIDS PULVERIZE NAZIS AS TROOPS DIG IN

NORGAARD

Enemy Makes Limited Withdrawal from Salient in Allied Bridgehead.

EIGHTH ARMY RACES UP

Montgomery's Units, in Forced March, Dash 25 Miles Along Coast.

FRESH TROOPS LANDED

Warships Bring Reinforcements for Gen. Clark; Battle Rages Fiercely.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 15.—(AP) Supported by the strongest air attacks ever launched in front of an Allied army and by naval bombardment, American and British troops beat off the most violent German counter-attacks yet mounted in Italy after again yielding small bits of their 27-mile bridgehead in the week-old, see-saw battle of Salerno.

In other sectors, however, the Fifth army made fresh gains and quickly dug into new positions. From these they successfully beat back hard enemy blows.

A field dispatch by L. S. B. Shapiro, representing the combined Canadian and British press with the Fifth army, said the Germans had eased up on their counter-attacks and appeared to be making a limited withdrawal from the salient they drove into the Allied bridgehead Monday night and Tuesday morning.

On forced march from the south, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army dashed 25 miles up the Calabrian coast to capture the Mediterranean village of Belvedere, narrowing the gap between his force and Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army to 67 miles and raising the prospect of early relief by land as well as by sea.

(The British radio declared unofficial reports placed the Eighth army vanguard at Scalea, on the coast 15 miles north of Belvedere, which would narrow the gap between the commands to little more than 50 airline miles. The B.B.C. broadcast, recorded by N.B.C., said Scalea possessed an excellent air field.)

Both Sides Hurl Reserves

The crucial battle of Salerno roared and flamed throughout yesterday and last night along the whole slender front from the port of Salerno around its crescent-shaped bay to Agropoli, with both sides throwing fresh troops and armor into action.

Offshore just west of Salerno, the Allies occupied Capri, the little island to which the Emperor Tiberius retired in 27 A.D. to build villas to the Roman Gods.

"Bitter fighting continues in the Fifth army sector," the Allied communique said, adding that "determined counter-attacks have been carried out by both sides. In some places our troops have been forced to yield ground, but new positions are being consolidated and reinforcements continue to arrive rapidly. x x x

"Troops with their supplies and equipment continue to be disembarked on the beaches of the Salerno area by the Royal and U. S. Navies working under Vice Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, U.S.N. The bombardment of enemy positions by strong forces of cruisers and destroyers continues. x x x

Severe Aerial Pounding

"During the night of Sept. 13-14 and throughout yesterday, heavy, medium and light bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters of the Northwest African Air forces in their most intensive and concentrated operations to date attacked roads and railroads, enemy positions, transport and troop concentrations at numerous points around the Salerno area."

The whole battle scene was veiled in smoke and dust. Generally the Allies were in the low flats and the Germans were ensconced in better positions in the wooded hills rising sharply from the coastal lowlands.

The Germans brought up at least a fourth division, the 29th Motorized, through heavy day and night bombings of Allied planes which more than 2,000 sorties in the 24 hours ended at dawn today. The 15th and 16th German Armored and the Hermann Goering divisions previously were in the combat, striving powerfully to erase the Fifth army bridgehead and throw the Allies into the sea.

The Nazi attacks were supported strongly by tanks, which were driven by blistering Allied fire. One U. S. combat team alone destroyed 13 enemy tanks. Grey warships slipped close to shore, emptying salvo after salvo from their smoking steel rifles into the Nazi tanks and machine-gun nests. One U. S. cruiser alone fired 335 rounds yesterday.

Allies Yield at Dusk

As dusk fell over the blood-stained battlefield, Allied troops were compelled to yield some ground to straighten their lines and consolidate their positions against expected night assaults. Despite the withdrawal, a military spokesman asserted at the end of the day:

"The situation is a little more in our favor."

The heaviest and most sustained German drives were made from the villages of Excevilla and Armonina in high ground overlooking the entire southern part of the Fifth army holding in the Sele river valley. The Allies withdrew in that sector, leaving the villages in German hands.

Gen. Clark's problem was to hold and expand the bridgehead while driving into the high ground and pushing German batteries beyond range of the beaches. One of his officers summarized the situation thus:

"The enemy is attacking incessantly because he realizes this is his best opportunity. Allied forces have proven they can beat the Germans and know that they can do it again."

The officer added that frontline reports said the Americans and Britons had great confidence.

There still was no word from the American Seventh army of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., which fought in Sicily. (A London dispatch via Stockholm and Turkey said the British Ninth army, normally based in Syria, had embarked for an "unknown destination." The Algiers radio said "important new military developments are imminent."

Nazis Change Story

(German broadcasts shifted abruptly from boasting assertions that the Fifth army was embarking in beaten retreat from Salerno and said the Allies were resisting near the coast under naval gunfire cover. The mid-day German news summary omitted the Italian front, which the Nazi communique treated in this fashion:

("Great successes were scored yesterday in an attack launched against the Anglo-North American landing formations at Salerno and Eboli. One enemy group was encircled and another was destroyed. The figures on booty and prisoners are steadily growing. The enemy, who was thrown back yesterday at Eboli (13 miles southeast of Salerno), has again put up resistance close to the coast under the cover of his ships' artillery.")

Gen. Montgomery's Eighth army had added virtually all the Italian toe to its conquest. It was driving through rough country and over and around effective Nazi demolitions. Despite its speed, the opinion at headquarters was that it might be several days before it reached a junction with Gen. Clark. Gen. Montgomery was driving large elements of at least one German division before him. The retreating foe gave no sign of standing to fight.

Contact Nazi 'Chutists

Across the peninsula above the heel, another British force which had captured Bari, Taranto and Brindisi, made contact with a rear guard of the German First Parachute division at Gioia, 28 miles above Taranto and inland. Italian troops in the Taranto area were said to be assisting the British. Some 300 Allied prisoners, including two Greek generals, were liberated.

(Farther up the Adriatic coast, Liberators from the Middle East bombed Pescara, almost directly across the peninsula from Rome. The rail junction of Potenza between Naples and Taranto was pounded Monday night by the R.A.F.)

The massive air assaults in close support of the Fifth army were unlike anything seen before in this war. Every available plane was used.

Big formations of Flying Fortresses poured hundreds of tons of bombs on the narrow strip of enemy territory around the village of Eboli, nine miles inland from the mid-section of the Allied beachhead north of the Sele river.

Enemy Vehicles Blasted

Thousands of bombs not only tore up the roads but blanketed a quarter-mile stretch on either side of the main roadway where enemy vehicles were dispersed under cover

Medium bombers and fighter-bombers also pounded every target offered in a determined attempt to prevent the Germans from throwing more and more reinforcements into the battle. Fighters also were used. No Allied plane was lost, and they shot down six Germans.

German fighters made only one half-hearted effort to interfere with the American bombers. Allied air officials declared the German Air force appeared to be under orders to avoid combat. Most of the available enemy fighters were believed to be employed in swift, hit-and-run attacks against Allied warships and barges carrying Gen. Clark's reinforcements.

Close behind Gen. Montgomery's advancing troops came the R.A.F.'s servicing commandos, entrusted with the job of getting abandoned airfields into operation as soon as possible. Evidence of their difficulties was given in this R.A.F. statement:

"Vibo Valentia was the first big airfield to receive the attention of our servicing commandoes. It was mined, booby-trapped and generally unpleasant. Six civilians were blown up in the first two days. It also had been a target for our bombers, and little remained of what in peacetime was a handsome airport."

New Evidence of Air Power

The R.A.F. crews found much more evidence of the effectiveness of Allied bombs and enemy dynamite squads.

North of Palmi, a railroad bridge which received direct hits swung precariously over a deep gorge.

"As the Commandos moved up the toe they found satisfactory evidence of the work of our bombers," the RAF said. "Shattered German barges used in the evacuation of Sicily littered the beach at San Giovanni. German vehicles were overturned and guns were abandoned beside the road."

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Northwest African Air Force hurled every plane in the command over the Salerno bridgehead from dawn yesterday to dawn today in the biggest air attack in the history of Mediterranean flying.

GALLAGHER

Even Flying Fortresses took part in pounding the German positions in front of the Salerno bridgehead, with bombers of the Strategic Air Force alone flying more

1943

30-27-8-15

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Allied troops have beaten off fierce German counter-attacks against the Salerno bridgehead in Italy, but were forced last night to yield some ground gained earlier in order to straighten their lines.

SEP 16 1943 NORGAARD

New support came to Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces—the strongest air attacks of the Mediterranean war and the thunder of naval guns offshore.

Today's Allied communique disclosed that savage, close-quarter combat raged along the whole Fifth Army from Salerno to Agropoli twenty-seven miles south, with both sides throwing heavy reinforcements of troops and armor into battle.

British Eighth Army troops speeding up the west coast to support the landing drove through the village of Belvedere, sixty-seven air miles from Agropoli, to close the gap between Allied forces to some eighty miles of coast line by land.

Heavy, see-saw fighting swirled in the Salerno sector, and the Northwest African Air Force hurled all planes at its command against the Germans, flying more than 2,000 sorties from dawn Tuesday to dawn today in the greatest air attack ever witnessed in this theater. A sortie is one flight by one plane. Not a single Allied planes was lost.

Nazis Reinforced.

The Nazis managed to bring up more troops to the Salerno sector despite the concentrated pounding of roads by Allied aircraft, and elements of at least one more division—the German Twenty-ninth Motorized—were identified in action against the Allies. At least three others, the Hermann Goering, and Fifteenth and Sixteenth Armored divisions, already were in the battle.

[German broadcasts, which yesterday had reported the Allies were evacuating their bridgehead, admitted today that the invaders were "offering resistance near the coast under cover of naval guns," and that "the Allies have got their teeth into Salerno and even the most experienced soldiers find it difficult to push them back into the sea." The official German communique told of Allied resistance near the coast.]

Allied naval forces were landing reinforcements all along the Salerno-Agropoli front despite German interference, and the Allied naval communique announced occupation of Capri Island west of Salerno on Sunday.

The land communique reported that "in some places our troops have been forced to yield ground, but new positions are being consolidated."

The German attacks were strongly supported by tanks that were driven back repeatedly by blistering American and British fire. One United States combat team alone destroyed thirteen tanks. The yielding of ground at nightfall straightened Allied lines and permitted consolidation of positions against expected night assaults by the enemy, it was announced.

One officer declared that the end of the day showed the situation was "a little more in our favor, especially with the arrival of fresh reinforcements."

Small pieces of ground changed hands repeatedly in the day's fierce conflict. The Germans made their heaviest and most determined attempt to drive the Fifth Army into the sea by sharp thrusts from the villages of Exvecilla and Armoniana, situated on high ground overlooking the entire southern portion of the Allied foothold in the Sele River Valley.

One officer described the fighting there as "exceedingly bitter." The Allied troops withdrew there slightly, leaving the enemy holding the two villages, but with every prospect that equally violent combat would begin at the first light of dawn today.

With complete co-ordination never before attained by any army, navy and air force, Allied aircraft and warships joined in support of the Fifth Army, and the air force threw in the full weight of its striking power which never before was concentrated on so small an area.

Hundreds upon hundreds of Flying Fortresses, medium bombers, fighter-bombers, dive-bombers and fighters attacked roads, motor transports, troops and gun positions immediately behind the enemy's front lines and other night bombers carried on the assault after dark.

Hundreds of big shells were poured into Nazi positions, where troops concentrated for counter-attacks, by American and British cruisers and destroyers steaming close inshore despite several hit-run bombing attacks and strong counter-fire from German artillery.

Cruiser Fires 355 Rounds.

One American cruiser alone fired 355 rounds in a single day at enemy tanks and machine-gun nests.

Despite all this, Gen. Clark's Army still was confronted with a terrific fight in its efforts to expand a small bridgehead and gain fresh footholds on the high ground beyond, from which the Nazis can now command the entire beach area.

"The enemy is attacking incessantly because he realizes this is his best opportunity," the Allied officer declared. At the same time, however, reports from the front told of great confidence among the Allied forces who, he explained, "have proven that they can beat the Germans and know they can do it again."

Nazi Fire Murderous.

From heights commanding the beaches Nazi artillery was reported pouring down a murderous fire from guns ranging up to 149 millimeters on the six-mile-wide strip held by the Americans.

Under cover of this fire Marshal Albert Kesselring's armored divisions apparently were trying to consolidate a wedge they had driven into the area between the Sele and Calore rivers and to extend their line to the sea.

The Eighth Army's advance to Belvidere represented a twenty-five-mile advance beyond the Cosenza line, which had been announced yesterday as its position.

In the Tarlanto district on the "heel," British forces liberated 300 Allied prisoners, including two Greek generals. They came in contact with German forces at Gioia, about twenty miles northwest of Taranto. This was believed to have been a rear guard of the German First Parachute Division encountered earlier just north of Taranto.

Despite the Eighth Army's rapid progress, military men said that several days must elapse before Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's force could possibly reach the Salerno bridgehead and become a factor in the fighting there. Particularly since it must bring up its own supplies.

In addition, the German High Command undoubtedly realizes the danger of its own position, if the Eighth Army reaches that area and throws its veteran warriors into support of the Fifth Army. Thus it appeared likely the British would encounter even more extensive demolitions to retard it in the eighty miles of travel through rough country still ahead of it.

German Division Retreats.

A substantial force including large elements of at least one German division is known to be retreating swiftly ahead of the Eighth Army, but there has been no indication yet that it might turn and try to bar Gen. Montgomery's way.

Instead, it is apparently being rushed north to join the onslaughts in the Salerno area.

Capri was occupied by an Allied force Sunday afternoon, and defense of the island was left with Italian naval and military authorities co-operating with the Allies.

Allied Communique.

Today's Allied communique read as follows:

SEP 16 1943

NAVAL.

"1. In spite of fierce enemy resistance and air interference, troops with their supplies and equipment continue to be disembarked on the beaches in the Salerno area by the Royal and United States navies working under Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, N. S. N. The bombardment of enemy positions by strong forces of cruisers and destroyers continues. In one day one United States cruiser fired 355 rounds on enemy tanks and machine-gun nests.

"2. Allied naval forces continue to assist army movements into the Taranto area and the advance of the Eighth Army on the coast of Calabria.

"3. The island of Capri was occupied by an Allied force during the afternoon of September 12. The defense of the island remained with the Italian naval and military authorities who are co-operating with ours.

than 600 sorties.

The terrific air attack was concentrated on the few miles between Salerno and Eboli, thirteen miles to the southeast. The attack was even greater than the huge Allied effort on May 6 last that broke the German will to resist before Bizerte and Tunis.

Every type of plane under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz took the air, and, while heavy Wellingtons dropped 4,000-pound block busters, fighter-bombers completed the bomb range by dropping anti-personnel bombs of 100 pounds.

Hitting Power Turned Loose.

"The entire hitting power of the Northwest African Air Forces were turned loose yesterday on one small strip of territory east of Salerno where the defending German forces are holding up the Allied troops on the bridgehead," an official statement said.

Fighter-bombers alone flew more than 500 sorties.

This greatest air attack in the history of the fighting in this part of the world encountered almost no opposition as the Germans used their air force in offensive operations only.

The fight was part of the great Allied effort to save the Salerno bridgehead. The barrage of high explosives started at dawn and continued without let-up for twenty-four hours.

An Air Force spokesman added: "Every bomber in the strategic air force which is normally used for long-range operations joined the tactical air force in the attack."

Six Italian Machi 202s with German markings on them were seen by the bombers but they made no attempt to halt the terrific avalanche of bombs which deluged the German positions, roads and lines of communications feeding the bridgehead.

The Fortresses which bombed road and dispersal areas near Eboli were in a position so the crews could see the fighting on the ground.

"The battle on the ground could be seen even from our high altitude," Lieut. George E. Kaiser, Jr., of Hartville, Ohio, bombardier, said. "It looked like heavy fighting down there. I could plainly see the flashes and explosions of artillery fire. We also added our bit along the highway."

Lieut. Fred G. Zimmerman of Kirkwood, Cal., a pilot finishing his fiftieth mission, declared that at least three strings of bombs plowed up the highway. Other pilots in Mitchells following up the Fortresses attack said that smoke and flames, 1,000 feet high, covered the whole area.

These Mitchells, the only planes under serious attack all day, were jumped by twelve enemy aircraft. They escaped safely, however, shooting down three of the Nazi planes.

Other formations of Mitchells and Marauders blasted road junctions and defiles near Auletta.

A Middle East communique from Cairo announced that Liberators of the Ninth United States Air Force joined the battle of Italy yesterday, plastering railway switching yards at Pescara. Fires and explosions were caused by bomb bursts which covered the target area.

Describing the attacks in the Eboli area Sergt. Warren E. Gamble of Vidalia, Ga., gunner, related: "This morning the whole place was full of bombers and this afternoon all of them seemed to go back plus a lot more fighters who were strafing the Germans to our right. Our fighters were right down on the deck shooting at German trucks as fast as they could fire. We dropped our bombs on a bunch of Germans lying low in a grove."

Concentration Attacks.

"Our target was a German troop and armored concentration," Lieut. Louis Balls of Laredo, Tex., a B-26 pilot, said. "The Germans were well dispersed throughout the shrubs and hilltops. A large barracks area in the corner of the target made an excellent aiming point and our bombs ran through the dispersal area as the formation unloaded."

Victories credited to B-26 gunners included Sergt. Fred A. Hirt of 1104 Findley avenue, the Bronx, N. Y.

During the night, the tactical air force dropped nearly 100 tons of bombs on communications and transport in the area near Pompei.

Invaders and P-38 fighters incessantly bombed and strafed every moving German truck or person in the area.

Invader pilots, Lieut. Robert M. Garvin of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Lieut. John Courtney of Baker, Fla., shot down two FW-190s that tried hit-and-run raids on Allied shipping.

1943

ARMY.

"Bitter fighting continues in the Fifth Army sector between Salerno and Agropoli. Determined counter-attacks have been carried out by both sides. In some places our troops have been forced to yield ground, but new positions are being consolidated and reinforcements continue to arrive rapidly. The support provided by our naval units and our air forces was excellent.

"To the south the Eighth Army continues to make progress and our troops have reached Belvedere on the west coast road.

"In the Taranto sector operations are proceeding according to plan.

SEP 16 1943

AIR.

"During the night of September 13-14 and through yesterday, heavy, medium and light bombers, fighter bombers and fighters of the Northwest African Air Forces in their most intensive and concentrated operations to date attacked roads and railways, enemy positions, transport and trop concentrations at numerous points around the Salerno area. Night bombers continued the attack after darkness. Six enemy aircraft were destroyed during the period. None of our aircraft is missing."

Allies Stop Foe Cold In Center

By WILLIAM STONEMAN

[American War Correspondent]

With Allied Forces in the Salerno Area, Sept. 14 (Delayed)—With heavy reinforcements of all kinds now at hand, the Allies today stopped the Germans cold along the center of the line and put an end to what perhaps was a serious German threat against our bridgehead.

The plain roared and rocked to the racket of guns shelling the Germans and making their ears ache in the town of Altavilla, perched on the slopes of Mount Dibosco.

Intermittently something resembling the earthquake that struck the Naples district fourteen years ago marked the arrival of our heavy and medium bombers over this tough nut on the British front and the place where the Germans are believed to have supply dumps.

By tonight the situation looked far better than at any time previously. Everybody was able to draw a restrained breath of relief.

'Battle of the Triangle' Won

By Relman Morin

For the Combined American Press

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 14 (Delayed) (AP).—Our troops won the "Battle of the Triangle," a real victory, today.

In the record of this whole campaign in Italy, the battle probably will not be assessed at any great importance, but it is freighted with the greatest importance for the beachhead on the Gulf of Salerno.

It held a wedge the Germans had thrust deeply into the triangle formed by the confluence of the Sele and Calore Rivers, in a drive that carried German armored units almost within sight of the shore.

From the heights overlooking the plains I watched a unit under cover of a shattering bombardment and with artillery support toss the Germans back into the area from which they launched an attack in darkness last night. It was an unbelievable spectacle.

The German attack had been expected, and when it came the armored units hit hard. There were five German divisions opposing the 5th Army, one of which was the crack Hermann Goering Division and another identified as the 16th Panzer. They "regained some ground," as the official dispatches phrase it.

Early this morning our troops reorganized and set out to retake that ground.

In the hills near the front I first came upon an artillery unit under the command of Lieutenant Bernard Reed, of 96 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. He was awaiting map co-ordinates before opening fire and was calmly munching breakfast when he said: "We have been told to hold this position at all costs and we are going to hold it."

Fifth Army Uses Time To Reform

By L. S. B. SHAPIRO

[Canadian War Correspondent]

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 15—The Germans eased up on their counter-attacks today and gave indications they were making a limited withdrawal from the salient they drove into the Allied bridgehead Monday night and Tuesday morning.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army took advantage of the quiet period to reorganize and reinforce the lines protecting the bridgehead.

[The filing time of this dispatch was not indicated, but presumably it was written in the late afternoon or evening.]

New Units Relieve Troops

New units and equipment rolled up the beach road to relieve weary formations, some of which have been fighting six days.

In spite of the sporadic German air raids on the beach area, heavy equipment was landed in lavish quantities.

Anti-aircraft and other batteries scored heavily when a big group of German planes attempted a ground strafing operation. Our gunners shot down what was described by an Allied officer as a "considerable number."

Triple Allied Offensive Deals Sharp Blow to Axis

Eyewitness Tells of Severe Fighting Tuesday, Fifth Army's Comeback.

By REYNOLDS PACKARD

Representing the Combined American Press
Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY IN THE SALERNO AREA, Sept. 14.—(5 p. m.-11 a. m.) The front line of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army held firm today after the enemy unleashed attacks yesterday—one just east of Salerno toward the center of the British-American bridgehead.

In all the attacks the enemy used a number of tanks to support the infantry.

Today, however, Allied air and sea forces and infantry joined together to give the Germans the worst blasting they have yet received since the landings last Thursday.

From an advanced observation post overlooking the triangle formed by the Sele and Calore rivers, I saw the intensity of today's Fifth army comeback.

Many Reinforcements

I also heard, at the same time, that many reinforcements were pouring into the Allied bridgeheads with plenty of heavy equipment as the fighting was taking on a faster tempo.

Allied naval units let loose a terrific artillery fire in the enemy territory in the Sele-Calore triangle, their shells sizzling over our observation post. At the same time planes blasted the same area. From that area the enemy tried advances yesterday towards Salerno. The Allies also smashed the town of Eboli. I could see great columns of smoke rising from both places, especially where freight yards, stores and ammunition dumps were targets.

I also could see German tanks maneuvering for battle positions in the Sele-Calore triangle during which a number were knocked out with some shooting flames.

Surprise Attack Failed

The Germans' surprise attack, which apparently was diversionary in character, was quickly repulsed by British Tommies. The second enemy advance yesterday already was pinned to the wall, while a third German thrust, near the center of the British-American bridgehead, petered out at dawn.

Meantime, from this observation post it looks as though the fighting of the past several days is developing into a battle wherein the Germans are counting heavily on their defense using Mark VI tanks.

Altogether, five German divisions, including the 16th Panzer and Hermann Goering divisions, are opposing Lt.-Gen. Clark's Fifth army.

NAZIS CHANGE TUNE ON SALERNO STORY

O'QUINN

Berlin Admits Allies Were Coming Instead of Going.

LONDON, Sept. 15 — (AP) The German radio, which said yesterday that the Allies were withdrawing from Salerno region in Italy, toned down its tales tonight in the face of bitter fighting and admitted the Allied troops still were coming instead of going.

Grudgingly acknowledging that Allied resistance had stiffened during the night, the German International Information bureau in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press asserted that British and American invasion troops in the sector had lost so many men and so much material that despite reinforcements a resumption of the offensive was inconceivable.

The Nazis admitted fresh American landings from the fleet they said last night was in Salerno bay to carry Allied troops away from a beating at the hands of the Germans.

Berlin had its usual batch of new claims to minimize the Allied toehold on the beaches. The information bureau asserted that a considerable part of the German operational aim had been reached, with the Nazis controlling the high ground and United States troops pressed together on the plains, and that contact between British troops stationed in the town of Salerno—which the Germans said they held last night—and American troops in the Salerno bridgehead was definitely broken.

Nazis Change Their Tune.

London Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The German propaganda machine radically changed its tune today, not only admitting that the Allied forces in the Salerno bridgehead had not been evacuated but were offering resistance near the coast under cover of naval guns. Yesterday, the Germans said warships were being used to cover a withdrawal.

Today's Nazi communique continued to assert that the Allies were suffering heavy losses, but the German radio in its midday news bulletin today made no mention of the Italian front. Yesterday it had issued an endless stream of victory reports.

The toning down began last midnight when a Nazi commentator observed, "the Allies have got their teeth into Salerno and even the most experienced soldiers find it difficult to push them back into the sea."

The Berlin radio today was recorded by the Associated Press as emphasizing the "extreme violence of the fighting there between the Fifth American Army and the German divisions."

Berlin also broadcast a Stockholm dispatch which said, "German reports on the beginning of the embarkation of the troops of the Fifth Army have not yet been confirmed." The Nazis added "that hope" of an Allied withdrawal" was not yet abandoned."

The German Communique.

Today's official German communique as broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press had this to say of the battle of Salerno:

"Great successes were scored yesterday in an attack launched against the Angelo-North American landing formations at Salerno and Eboli, one enemy group was encircled and another one was destroyed. The figures of booty and prisoners are steadily growing. The enemy, who was thrown back yesterday at Eboli, has again put up resistance close to the coast under the cover of his ships' artillery.

"The Luftwaffe constantly attacked the enemy landing fleet. A 4,000-ton transport was destructively hit and heavy-caliber bomb hits were scored on five more ships of medium size."

RUSSIANS TAKE VITAL RAILWAY CITY OF NEZHIN

Open Way for Quick Assault on Germans' Middle Dnieper Line.

NOW BUT 80 MILES FROM KIEV

Reds Also Break Through Nazis' Intermediate Defenses at Key Lozovaya Base.

SEP 16 1943

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Russian forces have captured Nezhin, a key junction point on the Kiev-Kursk railroad eighty miles northeast of Kiev, Moscow today announced in a Special Order of the Day.

The fall of this important main line town opens the way for an assault evidently intended to crack the German's middle Dnieper defenses, just up the river from the Ukrainin capital.

The Order of the Day, signed by Premier Joseph Stalin, was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet Monitor

Addressed to Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky, whose column in the northern Ukraine is the fastest ground-gaining assault force on the Russian front, Stalin's order called Nezhin the "most important center of the Germans' defense on the road to Kiev," and said that it fell after two days of violent fighting. The troops which fought their way into the city had had to drive 200 miles in forty days in a bee-line thrust toward Kiev since the fall of Belgorod.

All South Russia at Stake.

With Nezhin in Russian hands a flanking drive against Kiev might now force the Germans to yield all of South Russia. The thrust against Nezhin was reported earlier to have sent the enemy fleeing in disorder toward the Dnieper defense wall.

Rokossovsky is regarded as one of Russia's ablest offensive commanders and his assignment to this salient is an indication of the importance Moscow attaches to a middle Dnieper breakthrough to split the German front south of the Pripet Marshes.

Tonight's regular Russian communique added that the Russians overran more than 200 towns and villages today in gains all along the widespread front ranging up to nine miles. In the region of Zaporozhe and Melitopol the Russians were said to have advanced by from six to nine miles and to have captured the town of Gulyai Pole, seventy-five miles southwest of Stalino; Kuibyshevo, district center of the Zaporozhye region, and Pokrovskoye, district center of the Dnieperopetrovsk region, along with over sixty other places.

To the east of Zaporozhe, in the sector before Pavlograd, the Russians were also reported to have gained by from six to nine miles and to have taken more than 120 towns and villages.

Moscow also announced that far to the north the Red Army captured the town of Dyatkovo, about twenty-five miles north of Bryansk, but made no mention of Bryansk itself, which the Germans have said they have already evacuated.

Novaya Vodolaga, about fifty-eight miles east of Poltava, was said to have fallen to the Russians, who advanced three to five miles in the area southwest of Kharkov and overran several other large inhabited points.

REDS CAPTURE NEZHIN, PUSH FOR DNIEPER

LONG

Russian Forces Are Now Only 73 Miles Away From Kiev

New Victory Announced

1943

3024- 8447

By Stalin In Special Order Of Day

SEP 16 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, Sept. 16—Soviet columns pounded toward the Dnieper river from captured Nezhin, seventy-three miles east of Kiev and from captured villages only fifty miles east of the river in the south, Moscow dispatches said today.

Killing more than 6,000 Germans and capturing more than 200 towns in the Ukrainian sweep, the Russians registered their biggest victory at Nezhin, which they captured after two days' fighting.

The Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the capture of Nezhin deprived the Germans of the last main railway line on the left flank of the Dnieper and Premier Joseph Stalin, who announced the capture in an order of the day, called it "the most important center of the Germans' defense on the road to Kiev."

Prisoners Captured

Three thousand Germans fell in the fierce fighting there and large quantities of war material and prisoners were captured, the communique said. It marked an advance of 200 miles in forty days.

Soviet forces were even nearer the Dnieper in the south where the river bends far east. Here they captured Gulai Pole and Pokrovskoye, both fifty miles from Zaporozhe, a river and railroad town upon which hinges the German defense of the Crimea.

Over 2,000 Germans were killed and quantities of tanks and guns destroyed or captured, while over 300 prisoners were taken in this area. Soviet planes were lending support to the southern drive and brought down thirty-four German planes.

Three Other Drives

There were at least three other major Soviet drives fanning into the heart of the Ukraine and to the north still another Soviet offensive drew tighter around Bryansk, which the Germans had announced was evacuated. Making no claims of its capture, the Russians reported only the capture of Dyatkovo, twenty miles to the north. Large quantities of war material and ammunition were declared captured.

Kuibyshevo, almost fifty miles northwest of Mariupol, was recaptured as the Russians gained speed across the southern Ukraine. Novaya Vodolaya, southwest of Kharkov, was captured in a heightened threat to the Nazi bastions of Poltava and Krasnograd. Eight hundred Germans died in the street fighting for the town.

Southeast of Priluki Soviet troops swarmed across the Sula river before the Germans could fortify it and captured the village of Sencha with quantities of war material intact.

Addressed To Rokossovsky

Stalin's order of the day announcing the fall of Nezhin was addressed to Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky, the victor of Stalingrad. His assignment to this salient was an indication of its importance in Moscow's plans to split the Germans' middle Dnieper defenses.

Spearheading the assault were some of Russia's finest fighting forces—guards regiments previously honored by Stalin for their victories at Konotop, Bachmach and Sevsk.

Meanwhile, German accounts suggested an intensive renewal of the Russian pincer attack on Smolensk, as well as a determined Red army attack in the Kuban.

Attacks Acknowledged

Berlin broadcasts acknowledged that fierce Russian attacks temporarily had breached Nazi defenses northeast and southeast of Smolensk, and reported that street fighting was in progress in Novorossisk in the Kuban.

Autumn rains spread black mud along broad stretches of the front. The rains normally fall this time of year, continuing until the weather drops to freezing early in October.

A Nazi military commentator, Col. Ernst von Hammer, said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that the Russians were exerting their greatest pressure northwest of Kharkov, where they were employing "extraordinarily strong tank and infantry masses in incessant attacks against inferior German forces." He conceded that losses on both sides were "considerable."

The Russian battle for the Ukraine was fought against time, for already the first pre-autumn rains were softening the rutted roads, caking the tank treads and wheels of war with mud.

But fall of the last cores of defense short of the lower Dnieper—Romny, Poltava, Krasnograd and Lozovaya—appeared certain and soon. Every one was either flanked or partly enveloped as the Red tide surged west over the battlefields of 1941.

Nazi Defenses Shattered

Typical was the action near Pavlograd in the south where the communique said:

"Our men are breaking through into the enemy's rear, disorganizing defenses and wiping out detachments and garrisons. Units of one formation, throwing back the enemy, wiped out more then 1,000 German officers and men. They captured large quantities of war material, including 24 guns, two armored troop carriers, many machine-guns and rifles."

BRITISH NINTH ARMY IS SAID TO BE ON MOVE

Great East Mediterranean Force Reported Off for Unknown Destination.

WAS BASED OPPOSITE GREECE

Unconfirmed Ankara Dispatch Coincides With Widespread Unrest in Balkans.

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Unconfirmed reports reaching London from Stockholm via Ankara today said that the British Ninth Army—a force which the Germans assert has been designated for an Allied drive into the Balkans—was on the move today from its Middle East bases facing the island pathway into Greece.

British military officials had no comment to make on the Ankara reports, which were published in the Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet. These reports said that the Ninth Army commander, by Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Holmes, had embarked for an "unknown destination."

Yugoslav Divisions in Action.

The dispatch coincided here, however, with authentic accounts of unrest in the Balkans, of sweeping new successes by Yugoslav guerrillas, and reports of fierce fighting between German and Italian troops in the Dodecanese Islands off the Turkish mainland.

The Algiers radio, in a broadcast recorded here by the Associated Press, today again forecast that "important new military developments are imminent," and it was pointed out that the surrender of the Italian Navy has cleared the Mediterranean for any assault against German positions in southeastern Europe.

Bases of the Ninth Army in Syria and Transjordania are only 400 miles from the island of Rhodes and less than 600 miles from Crete, Axis outposts in the Mediterranean.

Unrest in Balkans.

A summary of accounts of Balkan unrest reaching here gave this picture:

Yugoslavia—Forestalling German and Croat troops, partisan forces reportedly have occupied more than 100 miles of the Dalmatian coastline on the Adriatic Sea opposite Italy. They were said to have seized a large area in Slovenia which previously had been occupied by Italian troops. Two divisions of partisan troops were said to be moving toward Serbia and there were reports of large scale fighting throughout Bosnia.

Rumania—The Government of Premier Antonescu is said to be losing its control. Antonescu, in one account reaching London was reported to have refused a renewed German demand for more troops.

Bulgaria—Alarm over the capitulation of Italy has heightened throughout the country, with agitation for a break with Germany reportedly increasing.

Reports from Cairo, however, said that despite great confusion caused by the Italian surrender, the Germans still have the Balkan situation well in hand.

BALKAN DRIVE NOW HINTED

British Ninth Army Reported By Ankara To Have Sailed From Syrian Base

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 15—The mystery of the whereabouts of the British Ninth Army, coupled with the reported successes of Yugoslav patriot forces apparently fighting along a prepared plan, hinted tonight that a strategic Balkan thrust was in the making.

A Cairo announcement that Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, who has been commander of all United States forces in the Middle East, had been shifted to an important new assignment suggested he might now be with the Ninth Army.

Official quarters here expressed ignorance of the movements of the Ninth Army, whose size and equipment have been kept a military secret. Ankara and Stockholm reports had the army sailing from Syrian bases after two years' training. The Germans repeatedly have suggested the Ninth was being saved for a Balkan invasion.

Rhodes And Crete In Way

The route from the Middle East to the Balkans would traverse the German-occupied islands of Rhodes and Crete and these islands, in Allied hands, would provide needed and valuable bases for bombers and fighters in any air umbrella, vital to a landing in Greece.

Reports from Yugoslavia said Partisan forces had occupied more than one hundred miles of the Dalmatian coastline on the Adriatic Sea opposite Italy. They were said to have seized a large area in Slovenia, which previously had been occupied by Italian troops. Other reports said two divisions of Partisan troops were moving toward Serbia and there were reports of large-scale fighting throughout Bosnia.

The German news agency DNB in a Berlin broadcast, however, claimed the entire Dalmatian and Albanian coastline was in German hands.

Belgrade-Serajevo Line Cut

Advices reaching here tonight, according to the Yugoslav information bureau, said a patriots' army had captured Gorazde on the Drina river, cutting the railroad line between Belgrade and Serajevo.

The late advices, according to the information bureau, said the patriots were holding fast to the Adriatic coast territory they captured yesterday and that the siege of Split was continuing.

A broadcast heard in London by the Associated Press from the Algiers radio declared that "importantant new military developments are imminent."

Near Crisis Reported In Rumania

Reports from Rumania described a state of "near crisis" there, with the Government of Premier Ion Antonescu losing its control. One account reaching London said the Premier had refused new German demands for more Rumanian troops.

Agitation for a break with Germany was reported growing in Bulgaria.

Cairo, reported, however, that despite great confusion caused by Italy's surrender the Germans continued to have the Balkan situation well in hand and would have to be pried out of the area by Allied force.

TERROR REIGN IN ITALY HINT OF MUSSOLINI

"Exemplary Punishment Of Traitors" Quotes Threat Of Ex-Duce

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 15—Italy's ousted and invisible Premier, Benito Mussolini, apparently attempted to dethrone King Vittorio Emanuele today in a proclamation read in his name by a radio announcer, recasting defunct Fascism in Italy as the "Republican Fascist party," with Mussolini as its supreme leader.

The manifesto, read over a German-controlled "Fascist government radio," failed to mention the King by name, but the reconstitution of the party under the "Republican" label obviously meant the King no longer ruled in the eyes of the Nazi-sheltered ex-Duce.

This action was in line with predictions that the new German-nurtured Fascist government would disestablish the House of Savoy and establish a republic.

Reign Of Terror Seen

There was little likelihood, however, that the population which joyously welcomed the end of Fascism would assist in reestablishing the old regime.

The threat of "exemplary punishment of traitors and cowards" signaled that a reign of terror may be expected in Italy.

In Rome, the Germans were reported to have arrested Foreign Minister Raffaele Guariglia and other members of the Government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio who remained in the capital.

New Governor Of Rome

But the appointment of General Count Carlo Calvi di Bergolo as Governor of Rome—with German consent—to carry on the Government failed to square with the previous German announcement that the national Fascist government had been placed in charge.

Mussolini remained in the shadows.

At last accounts, he was reported to have gone to Berchtesgaden for treatment of a gastric disorder. Only yesterday the Germans said he was a very sick man whose condition was greatly aggravated by his recent experiences.

The Mussolini decrees were r[ead] by Allesandro Pavolini, f[ormer] Italian Propaganda Minister, was named in one of the d[ecrees] as "temporary secretary" [of the] new Fascist party.

Ex-Envoy To U. S. Heads Ca[binet]

A short time later the I[talian] news agency Stefani, now [under] German control, broadcast a [dis]patch containing an ordinance signed by di Bergolo naming Mr. Augusto Rosso, former Ambassador to the United States, as commissioner of the Foreign Ministry, to replace Guariglia,

The *Stefani* broadcast listed these appointments by di Bergolo in addition to that of Russo:

Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Gina Giacomo Bellazzi.

Interior, Dr. Lorenzo Lavia.

Italian Africa, Dr. Enrico Cerulli.

Administration of Justice, Dr. Giovanni Novelli.

Finances, Dr. Ettore Cambi.

National education, Dr. Giuseppe Guistini.

Public works, Engineer Paolo Saltino.

Agriculture, Prof. Vittorio Ronchi.

Communications, Engineer Luigi Velani.

Industry and commerce, Dr.

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Ernesto Santro.

Popular culture, Dr. Armedeo Tosti.

Foreign currency and exchange, Dr. Francesco Cemonese.

War production, Dr. France Liquori.

The Mussolini decrees said all former Fascist officials are to resume their posts; all party organizations are to be reformed; all Italians must support German authorities; the behavior of all Fascists will be reexamined in relations to their present behavior; all traitors are to be punished; the voluntary militia is to be reformed.

Duce to Meet Fuehrer.

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Paris radio, quoting a Berlin dispatch to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung of Zurich, Switzerland, said today that Hitler and Mussolini would meet this week.

NAZI RAIDERS HIT SUBURBAN LONDON

Capital's Heaviest Attack In Months Follows American Foray On Paris

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, Sept. 16—Suburban areas of London suffered their heaviest air raid in months last night while waves of Allied bombers streamed out over the coast toward the Continent in the wake of powerful attacks on Paris and other sections of France.

The bombers over London hit a number of districts and caused casualties. However, the raiders were not numerous and intense gunfire prevented any from reaching the central part of the city.

Raids In Southeast England

Bombs also were reported in scattered parts of southeast England. One raider was seen falling in flames over the Dover Straits.

The German raid came on the third anniversary of the record daylight attack on the capital during the battle of Britain, when 185 German planes were shot down by British planes and guns. The 1943 version was light in comparison.

The Allied night bombers crossed the sky a few hours after American Flying Fortresses bombed an aircraft factory in the Paris area and other Fortresses, Liberators and Marauders hit French airfields. The Paris radio later reported "there are many victims."

The attack on Paris was the second within a week by the Fortresses and the sixth this month. They raided a German aircraft plant near Paris last Thursday.

Big Force Indicated

Preliminary announcements indicated the Fortresses and Liberators might have made up one of the biggest heavy bomber forces ever to strike at the Continent.

Up to yesterday, Flying Fortresses have struck at fourteen targets this month—four of them were aircraft plants and nine were airfields. The other target was Stuttgart, industrial center in southwest Germany.

The attacks on German air facilities have a dual objective—they whittle down Nazi resistance to Allied raids on industrial centers and add to the mounting Allied air superiority.

The Nazi-controlled Paris radio said the attack on Paris started at 7:25 p. m.

"Anti-aircraft guns opened up and several planes which were hit fell in flames on the town," it said. "There are many victims."

The raid on Paris was the first last Thursday. The R.A.F. has not been on any large scale night raids since Sept. 6.

The aerial activity continued into the night.

New Raids on Reich

The German radio station Deutchlandsender went off the air, usually a sign of Allied air attacks on Germany.

An air raid alert was sounded about 10 p. m. (5 p. m. Eastern War Time) in London.

The all clear was sounded an hour later after anti-aircraft gun fire was heard in outlying sections of the capital.

Raiders bombed two southeast coast English towns.

BRITAIN HONORS 'THE FEW'

Pays Tribute to RAF Three Years After Rout of Nazis in Air

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The memory of "the few" to whom, as Prime Minister Churchill said, "so many owe so much," was honored by this nation today on the third anniversary of the RAF's greatest victory in the Battle of Britain.

With an emotion akin to reverence, Britons recalled how, on Sept. 15, 1940, British airmen and anti-aircraft gunners brought down 185 German planes in furious aerial fighting that began at dawn and lasted until twilight settled over the hills of Kent and Sussex.

At an anniversary gathering of veterans of the Battle of Britain Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding paid tribute to the eleven RAF fliers who were killed that day and to their mates.

So great were the odds against which they fought, Marshal Dowding said, that "at the end of the battle one had the feeling there had been some special divine intervention to alter the sequence of events which would otherwise have occurred."

Between 350 and 400 German planes launched the principal attack against London and southeast Britain in two waves. Spitfires and Hurricanes met them over Maidstone and Canterbury and over the Thames Estuary.

The fighting, which London newspapers declared today was even more eventful for the world than Marathon, culminated three months of almost incessant air combat. Some hundred or more German bombers broke through the defenses and reached London. There was a lull thereafter until 2 P. M., when fresh enemy forces returned to the attack, but they were smashed by the determined British defense.

That day showed the Germans the futility of their attempts to gain air superiority over Britain. The coup de grace was administered on Sept. 27, when 133 enemy planes were shot down. The big daylight bombing offensive against Britain ended then.

Flying Fortresses Sighted Over London

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A formation of large bombers flew over London this afternoon, indicating the Allies might be resuming heavy raids after a week's lull presumably due to weather conditions. American Flying Fortresses were last out last week when they bombed a Paris aircraft factory and French airfields. The R. A. F. has made no heavy raids since the Munich attack of September 6.

GEN. ROBERT CRAWFORD GETS ARMY SUPPLY POST

LONDON, Sept. 15. — (AP) Maj. Gen. Robert W. Crawford, who has been in command of U. S. Army service forces in the Middle East, has been named deputy commander and chief of staff of the supply services for the European theater of operations of the U. S. Army, it was announced tonight.

General Crawford succeeds Brig. Gen. William J. Weaver, who has been named deputy field commander of the supply services, the announcement said.

Col. Royal B. Lord, former director of the Bureau of Public Relations in the War department and former chief of operations for the Board of Economic Warfare in Washington, has been named chief of operations for the supply services in the European theater.

The appointments were announced by Maj. Gen. C. H. Lee, commanding general of the supply services in the European theater.

D. S. C. FOR FORREST

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, 38-year-old grandson of the famous Confederate Cavalry leader of the same name, who has been listed as missing in action since his Flying Fortress was shot down in a raid on Kiel on June 13, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Lieut.-Gen. Jacob L. Devers announced today.

Gen. Forrest accompanied the Flying Fortress raid on Kiel preparatory to taking over the command of another Fortress unit. Army officials said his plane was shot down after it had dropped its bombs on the target despite the fact that one engine had been wrecked.

Eight parachutes were seen to open from the plane as it went down, apparently under control.

Archbishop of York Arrives in Moscow

London, Sept 15 (A. P.).—The Archbishop of York has arrived in Moscow, Reuters reported today. The Archbishop frequently has urged better understanding between Britain and Soviet Russia.

Japan's Spring Crop Of Silk Cocoons Drops

London, Sept. 15 (AP) — Japan's spring crop of silk cocoons amounted to 108,000 tons this year —13,000 tons less than the expected yield and 5.8 per cent. below the previous year—the Berlin radio reported today in a broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, gave a shortage of workers and a limitation of mulberry tree plantations as the reasons for the crop reduction.

Nottingham, England, Sept. 15 (AP)—Sidney Page, 18-year-old pitboy whose imprisonment caused 14,000 coal miners to strike since September 12, is to be released from Lincoln jail tomorrow upon his agreement to work where ordered, it was announced tonight.

Raymond Evershed, regional controller of fuel and power, said Page had agreed to work underground. He was employed on the surface and was imprisoned for refusing to obey an order by the Ministry of Labor to work in the mines.

FINNS DISCUSSING MOVES FOR PEACE

COLBURN

Stockholm, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Finnish Government is devoting full attention to the possibilities of a separate peace with Russia as the realization grows that every advance of the Soviet Army puts in jeopardy Finland's chances for the peace terms she wants.

A committee is meeting twice weekly to review the situation with President Risto Ryti, Premier Edwin Linkomies and Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay although Parliament is in recess until October 1.

There is a growing agreement in Finland that any bargaining with Russia on peace terms must start soon—but there is still hesitancy among Ryti, Linkomies and Ramsay on how to approach the Soviets.

The possibility that all three might have to step out of the Government along with Finance Minister Viano Tanner whose anti-Soviet views have been undisguised, is being discussed both in Finland and here.

The Finnish press has been discussing peace more than ever permitted before and the Swedish press here is insisting that now is the time for Finland to get out of the war.

Rome and Other Cities Held by Nazis Face Threat of Famine

Germans Claim Order Restored in Italian Capital After Resistance

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 15.—The specter of famine hangs over Rome and the Nazi-occupied cities of Northern Italy, dispatches from the Italian frontier said today.

Nazi authorities in Rome broadcast a proclamation telling the Italian people that "after the treason of Badoglio and the rupture of the treaty of alliance between the Reich and Italy, the Germany military have taken Italian territory under their protection."

The proclamation admitted that resistance had occurred "even in Rome" to German occupation, but declared that order now had been restored. It ordered all persons to deliver their firearms to German authorities by today or be shot.

Saboteurs to Be Punished.

German Gen. Stein, who signed the proclamation, declared that saboteurs and franc-tireurs would be punished serevely, the dispatches added.

The Rome radio last night appealed to food producers and farmers in the vicinity of the Italian capital to bring food to Rome, promising that it would be used solely to feed civilians. All Rome schools have been closed indefinitely, it was said.

Diminishing food supplies were reported in the north where the Germans have requisitioned all available supplies. The Swiss telegraphic agency said that Como yesterday was totally without fruit and that the Italian people were fearful of the possibility of a country-wide famine.

Many Arrested in Milan.

Following the arrest of Gen. Vittorio Ruggero, Italian military commander at Milan, the Lombardy capital was occupied by stronger Nazi military contingents who were reported conducting a vast requisition program and arresting many persons.

Ministers of the Badoglio government who remained in Rome are reported to have been arrested, among them being Foreign Minister Raffaele Guariglia.

Heavy Winter Fighting Is Predicted for Europe

Swiss Expert Doesn't Expect Another November Armistice

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 15 (AP).—Europe must count on heavy fighting through the autumn and a fifth winter of war, Colonel Lecomte, military commentator of the "Gazette de Lausanne," predicted today.

A repetition of the November, 1918, armistice is unlikely, for both psychological and military reasons, he declared.

"One can't predict from here to November, but one should recognize that the military situation of the Axis does not justify unconditional surrender," he said. "The situation is, in effect, that all theaters are less critical than on a comparable date in 1918."

In the west in 1918 the Allies had several million men in northern France and never succeeded in reaching German territory, Lecomte remarked. He added: "It would be strange if they succeeded in crossing the Rhine this year, when today there is not a single Allied soldier in France."

Railroad Sabotage In Italy Reported

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 15 (AP)—A dispatch from Chiasso on the Swiss-Italian border to the Bern newspaper *Der Bund* said today that sabotage by Italian guerrillas had cut down railroad traffic in northern Italy.

Trains no longer run on schedule and many of them have been canceled, the dispatch said.

Anti-Fascists Urge Milan To Resist Nazi Forces

They Say City's Military Chief Went Over to Foe

AT THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, Sept. 15 (AP).—Italian anti-Fascist parties called on the people of Milan today to resist German forces at all costs and to fight Italian Fascists arriving with "thirsty vengeance" in German tanks.

A proclamation accused General Ruggero, military commander in Milan, of "delivering to the enemy vital centers of the country." Signed by the Liberal, Christian, Democratic, Socialist and Communist parties, it declared that the non-Fascist parties wished to create a national guard in Milan

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to fight at the side of the Allies, but that soldiers who were to have defended Milan had been ordered by Fascists not to fight.

The proclamation said that "delegates of the anti-Fascist parties will give the people of Milan the necessary instructions." It warned against "individual acts of violence."

"Milanese, the fight will be bitter and hard, but only the conquest of liberty will redeem us for twenty years of shame," it went on.

The proclamation reminded Milanese that Premier Pietro Badoglio, in announcing the unconditional surrender, urged resistance against aggression from whatever quarter it came. "German aggression is now a fact," it said.

GET EIGHT MORE SHIPS

Nicosia, Cyprus, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Eight Italian vessels, including a gunboat and two minesweepers, reached this eastern Mediterranean port today, carrying about 200 Italians from the Dodecanese Islands who told stories of fierce fighting going on there between Italians and Germans.

The refugees included a number of Italian military officers, who exchanged their automatic pistols for biscuits and tea—the first tea, many said, that they had tasted in three years.

200 Targets Shelled in 5 Days By British Ships Off Salerno

Umbrella of Naval Gunfire Supports Allied Troops in Grim Battle.

By PAUL KERN LEE

ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER BOMBARDIING THE GERMANS NORTH OF SALERNO, Sept. 13—(Delayed)—(AP) Under an umbrella of naval gunfire, Allied forces were pressing ahead in the Salerno area today against ferocious German opposition.

This, the fifth day of the landings in Salerno gulf, finds the Allies several miles inland with constant reinforcements coming up to man the beaches and assist in the tedious job of blasting the Germans from the volcanic hills of the peninsula which rises between the gulfs of Salerno and Naples.

This British force of cruisers and destroyers alone had shelled more than 200 targets in five days and, as I write, the guns are still hammering away.

An Allied attack during the night up the road north of Salerno resulted in considerable easement of enemy shelling of the Salerno harbor area. But the enemy was still planting shells on Vietra, a coastal town five miles southwest of Salerno.

Allies Hold Plains

The Allies generally hold the plains area southeast of Salerno firmly.

British and American forces established firm communications there while the Americans were holding their own well inland.

German zones beyond this area were shelled repeatedly today by this and other warships. Much of the shooting has been blind, owing to heavy smoke and mist cloaking every valley but the warships laid down a blanketing fire over numerous villages and road crossings.

A further encouraging sight today was a formation of Fortesses flying north to bomb enemy positions.

The air cover generally was superb Focke Wulfs and Messerschmitts in groups of four to six frequently dart in under clouds and try to bomb ships in the gulf but each time Lightnings, Invaders and Spitfires get on their tails immediately.

The red warning, which once meant bombing showering among us at any moment, now means little more than a signal that a dogfight is about to start overhead. However, when the Lightnings stray too far northward German anti-aircraft guns open up viciously.

Decisive Battle Forecast

A decisive battle may well be fought out in this area.

The commanding officer of this ship signalled an American destroyer late yesterday: "How is the war going in your area?"

"Well, but slowly," was the reply.

That about sums up the entire situation at present.

Throwing the Germans out of Italy bids fair to be a tough job for some time but with the likelihood that the enemy eventually will crack under constant pounding.

Gunfire from the large Allied naval squadron started with the first rays of light yesterday and continued until darkness. Meanwhile, British forces and the Americans established contact, and the bridgehead generally was enlarged against a foe well placed in high ground.

During a busy day today this cruiser shelled enemy guns five to 10 miles inland at several points, winning the Army's thanks, but got in its best work against ammunition dumps.

Direct Hits Scored

One of these, designated originally as an infantry concentration near Salerno, brought the following signal from the Army: "Target destroyed. Several direct hits on what used to be an ammunition dump."

Again against a target, designated as an enemy battle line on a road, good luck came this way and the observer signalled: "Last shot hit battery ammunition dump. Six explosions." The same army observer said the Germans apparently had pulled back to the north about three miles, leaving only some batteries behind as little activity was seen there after several hours of frantic transport movement to the north.

A group of enemy guns at a crossroads village seven miles inland was another target successfully engaged.

The stubborn caliber of the German resistance is shown by the fact that they repeatedly shelled the town of Salerno with a six or eight-inch gun somewhere in the hills. This same gun had an unsuccessful crack at a destroyer yesterday afternoon.

U. S. Navy Men Landed Troops In Salerno Under Heavy Fire

British Praise Daring of Boat Crews Who Ran Craft Onto Beaches and Helped Dig Guns Out of Soft Sand.

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By DON WHITEHEAD.

With the United States Navy in the Gulf of Salerno, Italy, Sept. 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The determined courage of American naval men in taking ships onto the invasion beach in the Gulf of Salerno under direct enemy fire won the praise today of British troops.

With the cool determination of veterans the youthful crews of the amphibious vessels unloaded an English division to hold part of the Allied invasion front in the face of bitter German resistance.

A young British lieutenant returned to our ship after he was wounded in the early morning landing. He was painfully hurt, but he wanted to tell how the Americans helped him and his men on the beach.

"The Americans aboard our ship were wonderful," he said. "As we started in for the beach, 88 mm. guns opened up on us at 300 yards and followed us all the way in. The skipper did not even hesitate in the face of the heavy fire.

"We beached and got all our vehicles off the craft, but some of them stuck in the soft sand and we were having a hard time getting them dug out. The crew left the craft and came ashore to help us. They did not have to do it, but they did, while the skipper waited for them. Then an 88 shell burst in the ship and I was wounded along with a few other men. Only then did the skipper pull away from the beach."

It took courage for the Navy men to get this British division ashore, for the Gulf of Salerno has been a devil's cauldron of smoke and flame and cannonading and bombing since the invasion armada steamed into position early this morning.

Run Into Rangers.

On this part of the front the British ran headon into a panzer grenadier division which had rushed up batteries of 88-millimeter guns to cover one sector. Fighting has been savage throughout the day, British cruisers, destroyers and gunboats duelling with German shore guns. The cannonading began shortly after midnight and has continued without pause.

The Italian naval commander at Salerno has been taken prisoner, but as yet we have had no clarification aboard our ship of Admiral Cunningham's message last night saying an armistice had been reached with the Italians.

"Maybe," said one wag, "it would be better for us to fight without an armistice."

There are still some Italians fighting alongside the Germans, and it is not clear whether they know of an armistice.

When the sun came over the hills this morning it disclosed the invasion armada to the enemy. Hundreds of ships anchored in the glassy waters of the gulf. They stretched as far as the eye could see, and as each hour passed more arrived. They came in great convoys and then anchored to wait their turn to go to beach.

As troop, tank and vehicle-carrying vessels moved toward the beach, destroyers shuttled back and forth near the beach, blasting the enemy and trailing black smoke to screen the ships from enemy observers, lashed to barrage balloons inland, and escorting ships to their positions. When American fighter planes came over to give aerial cover they shot down the balloons.

The enemy guns in the hills back of the plain and beyond Salerno had the range of the beach and kept pouring shells into the landing areas and at the vessels heading for the beach.

The enemy prepared for invasion on these beaches, for they were mined and the waters were sown with mines, which had to be cleared.

Fight Way Inland.

The landing proceeded smoothly on "Red Beach" and troops pushed inland to take objectives astride the main road and on the high ground south of Salerno known as Monte Giogi.

But on the right flank of this force at "Green Beach" the enemy had a concentration of 88s firing directly into the beach, with infantry deployed in the groves, and the troops fought their way inland slowly.

At noon the enemy counter-attacked behind strong artillery support and the troops fell back to the beach, destroyers, cruisers and gunboats again moved in to give support to this weakened sector. Under these conditions it was necessary to abandon the original "Green Beach" and to move unloading operations further south.

During the intense excitement of this grand scale invasion operation the flagship of the American rear admiral directing one of the task forces gradually moved near the beach until we were only a few hundred yards off shore.

R. A. F. BALLOONMEN IN BEACH LANDING

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force balloon barrage crews raced ashore with the American and British assault forces on the beaches about Salerno, to give the ground troops and barges immediate protection from low-flying bombers, an R. A. F. statement revealed today.

"One detachment landed with their balloons in the Gulf of Salerno before daylight on invasion day," the statement said, "and waded ashore through three and a half feet of water carrying their balloons which they planted on the beach in a wave of heavy machine-gun and mortar fire."

The balloons were brought in at 200 feet altitude and then raised.

"We had hardly set foot on the sand when the German guns and mortars opened up on us and the balloons," the leader of one of the first detachments said. "One balloon was shot down, but a new one was sent up almost immediately. We all lay down flat on the sand and watched the battle between the coastal guns and the salvos of a destroyer."

The balloon crews were only 100 yards from one powerful German gun. A boat approached and a naval officer shouted: "Is that the enemy on your left?" The balloonmen replied: "You bet it is. Can you clear him out?" A few minutes later a broadside from a warship knocked out the gun, whereupon then the gun crew came out to surrender. The balloonmen rounded up twenty prisoners and took them to landing craft.

R. A. F. service Commandos also landed soon after the assault wave, ready to service Allied aircraft as soon as an airfield could be captured and placed in operation.

All Sicily Banks Reopen, Use Military Currency

Withdrawals Limited to $50; No Runs Reported

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 15 (AP).—The Allied Military Government for Occupied Territories announced today that banks all over Sicily had reopened, supported by special military currency brought in by occupation authorities.

Each depositor was permitted to withdraw up to 5,000 lire ($50), but no bank runs marked the opening. A. M. G. officials said they hoped unlimited withdrawals could be arranged soon.

An agency called the Allied Military Financial Agency, or A. M. F. A., has been put in charge of the banks.

A. M. G. announced that steps were being taken to overhaul Sicily's price decrees and rationing system to combat the black market while plans for industrial and commercial rehabilitation are being made

GEN. ROYCE TAKES COMMAND IN EGYPT

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Cairo, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—United States Army Headquarters announced today that Major-Gen Ralph Royce has taken over command of all American forces in the Middle East from Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton who has left for an important assignment in another theater of operations. The announcement did not disclose the nature of Gen. Brereton's new assignment.

Gen. Royce, who had been since April commanding general of the First Air Force at Mitchell Field, Long Island, is the flying general who in April, 1942, led thirteen bombers from an Australian base on a raid against a Japanese position in the Philippines. He received the Distinguished Service Cross for that exploit and later the Distinguished Flying Cross. He served as Chief of Staff to Lieut.-Gen. George H. Brett, then commanding the Allied air forces in the southwest Pacific.

Gen. Royce is a native of Marquette, Mich., and twice commanded the First Pursuit Group at Selfridge Field. He has flown more than a million miles in the past twenty-eight years.

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TURKEY REPLIES TO SOVIET CHARGE

Ankara, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Bad feeling between Russia and Turkey engendered by the latter's persistent neutrality policy flared anew yesterday when the Turkish newspaper Aksam answered an attack in the Russian magazine War and the Working Classes declaring that the Turkish stand favored Germany.

The Soviet publication said that if Turkey would enter the war the inevitable catastrophe for Germany would be accelerated.

"It is easy to say that Turkey's neutrality is to the advantage of Germany," Aksam retorted, "and to want to push Turkey into the war, but difficult to perceive who would be favored if we left our neutrality and, even more, where and how Turkey would enter the war and against whom she would direct her invasion. Soviet Russia had to enter the war in self-defense. Turkey's loyal policy during the hard war has been a most solid wall of security for Russia."

Aksam recalled that when Sukru Saracoglu, then Foreign Minister, went to Moscow to negotiate a mutual-aid pact with Russia in 1939 "he found himself in the presence of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and returned with empty hands."

It took the position that if the pact with Turkey, allied to France and England, had been signed by Russia it would have prevented the war.

ALLIED UNITS SEIZE 2 ISLES OFF TURKEY

Lero, Samos Occupied; First Step in Balkan Invasion Seen.

ANKARA, Sept. 15.—(AP) A foreign naval source said today that the Dodecanese island of Lero and the Greek Aegean island of Samos were occupied by invading Allied forces approximately three days ago.

Lero has a valuable naval seaplane base. Samos is the site of one of the best airdromes in the Aegean area.

Both islands are off Turkey's west coast and north of the Italian island of Rhodes. Lero and Samos are about 50 miles apart.

(This dispatch did not indicate whether the reported invasions were by special landing parties or by task forces of some great offensive movement.

(A stockholm dispatch yesterday said the British Ninth army, headed by Lt. Gen. W. H. Holmes, had sailed from Syrian bases after two years of intensive training.

Balkan Blow Indicated

(The mystery of the whereabouts of this army, coupled with announced successes of Yugoslav guerrillas who have liaison with the Allied command, suggested that a blow at the Balkans might be in the making.)

Samos, separated from the Turkish mainland by a one-mile strait, is about 27 miles long and 14 miles wide. The capital is at Vathy, in a deep bay on the north coast. A modern town, it is connected by carriage roads to other villages. Other ports include Tigani and Carlovasi.

The islanders cultivate grapes, cotton and tobacco and build sailing vessels.

Annexed to Greece in 1912, Samos has a population of more than 70,000.

Lero is a northerly island of the Dodecanese chain, which has variously been reported wrested from Italian control by the Germans in the last week. Lero is six miles long and four miles wide. It has a population of about 3,000 and its main town, of the same name, is on the east coast.

Italian Sloop Surrenders

Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 15 (AP)—The modern 2,200-ton Italian sloop Eritrea entered Colombo harbor today flying a flag of surrender. The sloop is equipped for mine laying.

90% of Burma Facilities Razed By Allied Blows

Haynes, Who Has Been on 20 Raids, Says Country Is No Longer Enemy Fortress

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 15 (AP).—Brigadier General Caleb V. Haynes, who has been directing American task forces based in India and co-ordinating air attacks against Burma, asserted today that nine-tenths of the facilities of that country have been pulverized by Allied air attacks.

Burma is no Japanese fortress, he declared.

Haynes, known as "Old Grizzly" to pilots, has been ordered to the United States to take a new post. He has been on twenty bombing missions against Japanese bases in Burma.

"Japanese planes are improving, but are not improving as fast as ours," he observed. "Japanese pilots are not trained nearly as well as they were eighteen months ago."

Haynes, whose home is at Mt. Airy, N. C., is eager to see his wife, who is working in New York for the Sperry Bombsight Company—"making the same equipment I am using." She got the job without disclosing she was a general's wife, he commented.

Nazis' Defenses At Lozovaya in Ukraine Broken

General Russian Advance Toward Dnieper Continues

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star, reported today that a Russian night attack broke the German intermediate line defending Lozovaya in the Central Ukraine as the Red Army pressed a general advance toward the Dnieper.

The autumn rains had started falling in the Ukraine, the dispatch said, bogging down roads and fields and slackening the speed of maneuvers, but the tanks and motorized infantry continued to push forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

No further reports of the position around Bryansk were issued since yesterday's dispatches said the Red Army marched to within view of the city. (The Germans have reported they evacuated Bryansk.)

The Soviet drive west across the Ukraine proceeded steadily despite the admitted difficulties created temporarily by the mud.

Last Old Ukrainian Bastion.

Lozovaya, 30 miles northeast of Pavlograd and 65 miles northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk, was the last of the old Ukrainian bastions left to the Germans. It served as one of the main defenses south of Kharkov during the first winter offensive and was the scene of one of their counterattacks during the second winter. It was the highwater mark of the Russian counteroffensives in the south.

Red Star said the Russians were advancing toward Lozovaya along the railroad running west from Slavyansk through Barvenkova, both of which have been captured.

The Germans attempted to block the drive along the railroad to Lozovaya, the newspaper said, taking a stand on an intermediate line on a river bank near an undesignated railroad station. Big infantry forces and numerous fire points were detected there by Russian scouts.

Red Army men shattered the position by a night assault, the dispatch reported, and tanks rushed through the gap leading a 6-mile advance.

Gains Around Mariupol.

On the left flank of these forces other Red Army units battled their way west along roads from Kransnoarmeiskoye toward Pavlograd. German tank and infantry counter-attacks were reported being repulsed in that sector.

The base of the Russian line on the Sea of Azov was broadened yesterday by the expansion of the occupation around Mariupol, 12 miles west to Mangush and 12 miles northwest of Volodarskoye.

In the Northern Ukraine, the Soviets entered the immediate defenses of Nezhin after taking Kunashevka, 3 miles east of that railway junction 73 miles northeast of Kiev.

The Red Army lines also rolled closer to Priluki in the Northern Ukraine as the Russians pressed an enveloping maneuver around positions at Romny protecting Priluki from the east. Romny was outflanked from the south by a push through Lokhvista, 29 miles southwest of Romny and 43 miles southeast of Priluki.

JAP WARSHIP BOMBED

Chungking, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Planes of Major Claire L. Chennault's Fourteenth United States Air Force attacked Japanese shipping in Hongkong harbor last Saturday, badly damaging two ships, a communique from Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said today. The Americans also dive-bombed a destroyer off Sanchau Island, near Honkong, and left it damaged and burning, the communique added.

A near miss was scored on a 250-foot vessel near the Yangtze River port of Kiukiang and direct hits were recorded on a Japanese camp south of the city.

One American plane failed to return from the mission, the communique reported.

CHINA TO BUY GOLD TO FIGHT INFLATION

Chungking, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—China plans to buy $200,000,000 worth of gold and bring it to this country to combat inflation.

Chang Ping, chun, counsellor of the executive Yuan, said today that actual carriage of the gold would not have to await reopening of the Burma Road. The gold would be bought with part of the $500,000,000 loan granted China by the United States in 1942.

The methods to combat inflation were not disclosed.

It was also announced that negotiations are in progress in Washington for revision of the Chinese currency stabilization agreement among China, the United States and Great Britain, concluded well before the Pacific war and since outmoded by the fixing of exchange rates.

Minister of Information Chang Tao-fan, asked what the authorities intended to do if they could not settle the Communist problem in China by political means, replied "it is hoped the Communists will realize the significance of placing national interests first without hindering the war of resistance."

Center of Jap Resistance Pierced by Allies at Lae

Japs Compressed Within Two Miles of Key Base in Quick Advance.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, Sept. 16.—(AP) Allied forces have crashed through the main core of resistance west of the Japanese air base at Lae, New Guinea, and the other arm of a steadily advancing pincers has moved from the east within two miles of the town's center.

Following quickly the overrunning of other prepared positions on both sides of Lae, the new successes were announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Heath's plantation, eight miles west of Lae, where a bitter battle with the Japanese had been expected, fell to forces moving down the Markham valley. This force, brought in by big air transports Sept. 5, also overran Vernon's plantation, another center of resistance, and pushed ahead.

The force east of Lae standing nearest the town is comprised largely of Australians, veterans of African campaigns against the Germans, who are gravely menacing the bigger of Lae's two airdromes. This force is one which landed from the sea Sept. 4.

Ahead of the Markham valley troops, Mitchell medium bombers raked enemy positions along the valley road with bombs and strafing bullets.

The valley troops now are within five and a half miles of Lae, having also overrun Whittaker's plantation. The latest reports covered advances achieved Tuesday.

The Japanese did put up a rather stiff fight at Heath's plantation after having offered only patrol opposition previously to either of the Allied pincer forces. At Heath's, the enemy had erected pillboxes, prepared trenches and dugouts and installed machine guns, artillery and anti-aircraft. The enemy also attempted stands at Whittaker's and Vernon's.

Dislodged by Australians, the Japanese fled into jungles, leaving behind 100 dead and much equipment, including machine guns and ammunition.

The Japanese had converted the plantations into jungle forts.

Heath's and Whittaker's had been wired in. Allied troops had to fight their way from thick jungle into a wired-in clear area.

Fight Lasted Several Hours

Twenty-five pounders were used against the enemy's prepared positions. The fight at Heath's lasted several hours.

A force of Australians slipped into Vernon's plantation in an effort to cut off the Japanese retreating from Heath's but the Japanese took to the hills instead of using the road to Lae.

Allied artillery continued to pound the Lae garrison from both east and west and the Japanese returned the fire.

The Allied force which captured the airdrome and harbor town of Salamaua now has moved north some 10 miles, better than half the distance toward Lae. There were no indications that the few Japanese who escaped annihilation at Salamaua had been able to reach Lae. About their only feasible route would be inshore along the Huon gulf which the Allied Navy is patrolling.

16 Jap Planes Downed

In the Solomons, 16 Japanese planes were destroyed in a new American raid on the enemy's big air base of Kahili on Bougainville and the isolated Japanese garrison at Vila on Kolombangara has been bombed twice.

At Hansa bay, up the New Guinea coast from the ground fighting scene at Lae, 30 barges were bombed and strafed.

Above New Britain in the Admiralty islands, an enemy cargo vessel was bombed.

The vessel, of 2,000 tons, was attacked with unreported results by a four-engined bomber on reconnaissance.

In the attacks by Mitchells in the Hansa bay area, the majority of the barges were either destroyed or seriously damaged.

The Mitchells, twice sweeping along the coast south from the Sepik river, demolished warehouses, silenced machine-gun and anti-aircraft positions, attacked shore installations and set fire to enemy-occupied villages. No interference was encountered from Japanese planes.

Seven Shot Down

In the Solmons raid on Kahili, in addition to the sixteen enemy planes wrecked on the ground by the Liberators, escorting fighters shot down seven out of twenty-seven interceptors.

Today's communique also reported damage to a Japanese destroyer north of Bougainville by an American plane which scored direct hits with its bombs.

Six hundred miles above Australia, on Amboina Island, an enemy seaplane base was attacked by Mitchells which damaged two float planes and a flying boat.

JAPS FALL BACK FROM LAE LINE

1943

CLEMENTS

Allied Pincers Squeeze Foe Out of Prepared Posts.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Japanese faced with annihilation at Lae, New Guinea—a fate which has overtaken most of the routed Salamaua garrison—fell back today before Allied pincer forces from prepared positions on two sides of the big air base.

Thunderous artillery exchanges and aerial bombardments by both sides intensified the struggle.

Allied forces which landed from the sea above Lae on September 4 now stand only a mile from the southern end of the Malahang airdrome, the bigger of two at Lae. This force reached that point by seizing the village of New Yanga, half way between the airdrome and the Busu River.

Americans and Australians who landed from big transport planes in the Markham Valley on September 5 have swept through two prepared positions west of Lae and are expected momentarily to engage in bitter fighting with Japanese at Heath's Plantation, eight miles from the town. Enemy patrols already have been encountered near the plantation.

Eighteen miles below Lae, where the Allies have captured the airdrome and harbor town of Salamaua, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said: "The enemy is completely routed and his forces destroyed." Only a few scattered groups succeeded in fleeing into nearby jungles.

"Their eventual annihilation is certain," today's communique stated.

The opposing air forces exchanged blows, but the most damaging one was delivered by the Allies against Wewak, New Guinea. On airdromes in that area, 350 miles above the ground front, the Allies in five raids during August destroyed more than 360 enemy aircraft, many of them caught wingtip on the ground.

One of Most Decisive at Awards Ceremony.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, South Pacific—(AP) "We made a torpedo attack. We waited for the torpedoes to hit. The torpedoes hit."

With these simple but graphic words, Commander Frederick Moosbrugger, U.S.N., squadron commander of a destroyer task force, described how his naval force sank one Japanese light cruiser and three enemy destroyers in Vella gulf on the night of Aug 6-7.

Commander Moosbrugger, 42, whose wife lives at 625 Washington lane, Jenkintown, Pa., and Lieut. Comdr. Clifton Iverson, U.S.N., 35, of Houston, Tex., were awarded Navy crosses personally by Admiral William F. Halsey for their leadership in the smashing victory.

Commander Iverson was captain of the destroyer which served as Commander Moosbrugger's flagship.

High officers at South Pacific headquarters describe this victory as "one of the most decisive, clean-cut actions our surface forces have engaged in during the war."

No U. S. Vessels Scratched

The entire Japanese force of four ships was wiped out without a single American ship or man getting even a scratch.

"We detected four enemy ships coming from the north into Vella gulf," Commander Moosbrugger said. "We moved in on them fast. The Japs and our force must have been closing at about 55 miles per hour.

"Our first torpedoes caused heavy explosions on one ship. Then there were bursts of flames and explosions on two others."

Commander Moosbrugger said that as soon as the torpedoes hit, American deck guns followed up with devastating salvoes.

A third enemy destroyer was "knocked to pieces and sunk."

"There were continuous explosions on the Jap cruiser and the whole area was a flame," Commander Moosbrugger continued. "Then I took our ships northward to take care of any other Japs which might come down.

"We passed within a few thousand yards of the burning cruiser. We saw a Jap destroyer silhouetted against the cruiser. She suddenly exploded, up-end and sank."

The American ships continued to pump torpedoes into the cruiser until she went under.

"Then there were no more enemy ships around," the officer said with a grin.

Survivors in Burning Oil

He reported the crews on some American ships saw many Japanese survivors, "crying and yelling in pain and misery as they were enveloped in the burning oil on the water."

The Americans attempted to pick up survivors outside the flaming oil, but the Japanese did their best to hide.

The action lasted from 11:45 p.m. until 12:27 a. m., and when the American ships departed the area was still alight with flames.

Commander Moosbrugger commented:

"I'd rather go into another battle like that than go through another award ceremony. My knees were certainly shaking when Admiral Halsey pinned on the medal."

Four Jap Warships Torpedoed, U. S. Vessels Emerge Unscathed

HIPPLE

Vella Gulf Victory Termed

Whizzer White Carrying Ball For Navy Now

On P. T. Boat Staff in South Pacific, He Aims to Stick to Law Study After War

JAMES

AT A MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT BASE IN THE NEW GEORGIA ISLANDS, Sept. 5 (delayed) (AP).—A turn to the right, and take three steps, turn left and walk fifteen more steps, and there at a desk in a sandbagged dugout in the yellow glow of electric lights is one of the most extraordinary young men to gain fame playing football.

He is Navy Lieutenant (j.g.) Byron Raymond White, twenty-six, of Wellington, Colo., commonly known as Whizzer White, a nickname he earnestly dislikes.

A former All-American football ace for the University of Colorado, former Oxford University Rhodes Scholar and former professional football player, he left the Yale University Law School to enter the Navy reserve as an ensign in May, 1942, and became a lieutenant, junior grade, a year later.

His job now is with the P. T. boats staff operating against the Japanese in the Northern Solomons and the New Georgias. He was lent by the staff of the commander of the South Pacific Forces to do the job, and has been ten weeks at forward bases.

Tall, fair-haired and still evidently very fit physically, White smiles in recalling incidents of the football field, but his interest is in winning the war and going back to Yale for his final year of law study.

"Football was just a means to an end—education—so far as I was concerned," he said. "I went from college into pro football to make money to pay for schooling."

At the University of Colorado, from which he was graduated in 1938, he was noted as a scholar as well as one of the best halfbacks ever developed in the Rocky Mountain Conference. His scholastic standing won him a Rhodes scholarship. He attended Oxford one year and came back for two years at Yale Law School.

Kurile Raiders Back at Base

BELL

Flyers Say Attack Was a Success Despite Cost in American Planes.

An Advanced Aleutian Base, Sept. 13 (A. P.) (Delayed).—As American Army flyers told vividly today of their latest and largest raid against Japan's Kurile Islands, Col. Frank Fogle, intelligence officer of the Eleventh Air Force, described the mission as successful but costly.

He said that of the planes participating five were presumed lost and five others may have reached land after the raid. (A Navy communique reported the time as Monday, Paramushiro time).

The raiders reported heavy damage to the Kashiwabara installations on Paramushiro Island and to shipping in Paramushiro Strait. They reported one ship was sunk, one exploded after a direct hit and another was left in flames by the force of Mitchell medium bombers which attacked at deck level.

The Japanese Zero fighters centered their attack on the big four-engined Liberators which dropped bombs from high altitude on the Kashiwabara installations. Returning flyers said ten Zeros were downed and possibly four others in this fourth aerial foray since July 10 against Japanese home soil at Paramushiro and the adjoining Shimishu Island naval base by planes from the Aleutians.

The greatest number of planes in a previous raid was nine.

Japanese broadcasts reported eighteen American planes were involved in the latest raid.

Tell of Experiences.

Striking experiences were described by the returned flyers as they stood beside bullet-pierced planes.

They told how Lieut. Nels A. Lofgren, 24 years old, of Sheridan, Wyo., fired with his .45 automatic pistol out of his co-pilot's window in a Liberator at an attacking Zero fighter.

Lieut Lofgren confirmed the story and remarked:

"I'll say they come in close enough!"

Technical Sergt. William Clark, 22, of Eunice, La., told of seeing the youngest member of the attacking force, 19-year-old Staff Sergt. Roy Cline of Knobsville, Pa., standing alone at his side gun—among fallen comrades—in a Liberator at the height of the Zero attack.

Most of Flyers Veterans.

Lieut. Lofgren, Corporal Charles Hopp, 29, of Chicago, and several others who had been on previous Paramushiro raids, said both ground and Zero resistance was heavier this time.

Most of the flyers were veterans of bombing-attacks on the Japanese on Attu and Kiska, and they agreed with Lieut. William T. Dolly, 26, of Detroit, who asserted:

"Kiska and Attu were just Sunday schools compared to this."

The flyers said the Zeros, which they estimated at twenty to forty, attacked the big bombers as they started back for the Aleutians after dropping their lethal explosive cargoes. The leading Liberator, with one motor in flames and another disabled, was seen to crash into the sea, breaking up as it hit. The tail gunner could be seen still firing at a strafing Zero as the bomber struck.

QUITS DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Ruiz Guinazu Objects to Storni's Notes on Argentine Policy

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 15 (AP)—Former Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu sent a letter to President Pedro Ramirez today declaring that he intended to resign from the diplomatic corps because of references to Argentina's neutrality policy contained in Vice Admiral Segundo R. Storni's note to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Señor Ruiz Guinazu has been in retirement since the June revolution that unseated Ramon Castillo as President, but he had retained his status as a career diplomat. He formerly served as Minister to Switzerland and Ambassador to the Vatican.

His letter said that the neutrality policy of Argentina, of which he was a determined exponent, represented the "sentiment of Argentina that was respected by the previous government." Foreign Minister Storni, in asking Mr. Hull recently for lend-lease aid, said that the Castillo Government "did not understand the reality of internal and foreign policy" and added that a change in foreign policy "could not be effected in a violent manner because our country was not ready for it." Admiral Storni resigned as Foreign Minister after Mr. Hull had rejected his plea for aid.

Protest Press Suspensions

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 15 (AP).—The Argentine Federation of Journalists told the Ministry of Interior today that the suspension of newspapers and publications frequently ordered by the government decreased the income of staff members and other employees. Their memorandum to Alberto Gilbert, the minister, followed the announcement that new press regulations would be issued shortly.

HONOR CAPT. COHEN

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Capt. Marion Y. Cohen of Belmar, N. J., has been awarded the Legion of Merit Order of President Roosevelt "for exceptionally meritorius conduct in the performance of outstanding services as commander of escort units with the North Atlantic convoys."

The presentation was made made here yesterday by Vice-Admiral A. B. Cook, commander of the Caribbean sea frontier, on instructions from Secretary of Navy Frank Knox.

The citation said: "By skillful conduct a convoy escorted by Capt. Cohen not only prevented an enemy attack on the convoy but while in command of a task unit launched an effective attack on an enemy submarine."

Marshall Pays Surprise Visit To Mexico City

Mexico City, Sept. 15 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, arrived here today on a surprise visit and said German resistance north of Taranto and west of Brindisi in Italy had eased up, but "we do not know how long the Germans will continue fighting in the south."

In a statement on the war, Marshall, whose visit with Mrs. Marshall was so unexpected that only a few high-ranking Mexican officers and a guard of honor were at the airport, said the bitter engagements around Salerno yesterday were regarded "as the beginning of heavy fighting."

He said Allied bombings of Germany had been "very effective," with important Nazi utilities and the inner organization of Germany proper destroyed, and forecast even heavier raids.

As for the Pacific area, he said the Japanese were meeting difficulties "and they will have an even harder time a little later."

"We were most unready in December, 1941," he said, "but are fully prepared now."

The U. S. chief of staff, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, planned to remain for the Mexican Independence day celebration tonight and a parade tomorrow. He told reporters that he thanked "the Mexican government for the demonstration given the U. S. government in my person."

General Marshall climbed down from an Army air transport, with

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Mrs. Marshall and one aide, Col. Frank J. McCarty. He was met by Gen. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican ambassador to Washington, who introduced him to other Mexican officials. General Marshall reviewed the 34th infantry battalion and then congratulated Col. Juventino Bolanos Huerta on the appearance of the troops.

Athlone Ends Alaska Tour.

Fairbanks, Alaska, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, Princess Alice, and their official party, are en route to Ottawa today after an inspection of the Alcan Highway and visits to Alaskan cities.

New York, Sept. 15 (AP)—The United Nations radio at Algiers said tonight that 8,000 Italian infantrymen had been battling German occupation troops at Trento, strategic valley town south of Brenner Pass, "besieging the local barracks and inflicting heavy casualties." The broadcast was recorded by United States Government monitors.

ISLAND OF CAPRI PEARL OF NAPLES

By Associated Press.

The small island of Capri, captured by Allied forces, is known as the Pearl of the Bay of Naples and was often been the object of dispute and military warfare as well as inspiration of song.

Capri was inhabited in prehistoric times, later being taken first by the Greeks and then by the Romans. The Roman Emperor Augustus obtained it by purchase from the Neapolitans. The Emperor Tiberius retired to Capri in 27 A. B., building a number of villas dedicated to Roman gods.

In 1806, during the Napoleonic wars, the island was taken by a British fleet under Sir Sidney Smith. The French under Gen. Maximilien Lamaroue re-took it two years later, however, and in 1913 it was restored to Ferdinand I, King of the two Sicilies.

In modern times, the island has become a tourist center. Its chief products are fruit, oil and wine.

Capri and Anacapri, on opposite ends of the four-mile-long island, are the principal towns, with about 4,000 inhabitants.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Associated Press War Analyst

Desperate Nazi attacks against the center of the American Fifth army's bridgehead fringing Salerno gulf appeared balked last night and the first Allied crisis of the invasion of Italy passing.

Allied air power, thrown into the struggle on a tremendous scale, is credited with staving off a German break-through down the plain of Eboli, south of the 1,500-foot mountain of that name, which could have cut the American force in half in the center. With the constant arrival by sea of reinforcements and the approach from the south of British troops to outflank the Nazi positions on the inshore heights, the tide of battle seems destined to turn decisively in Allied favor before many hours have gone by.

Mount Eboli itself is the key to the situation. Official Allied accounts furnish little data on the nature of the struggle within its shadow although emphasizing the bitterness of the conflict and the desperation with which Nazi commanders hurled armored forces into the effort to break through to the beach.

Press accounts passed through censorship give a clearer picture. They make it clear that Mount Eboli, towering just north of the village of that name on its southeastern flank, must have been the stumbling block to swift expansion inshore of the Allied beach head. Nazi big guns set high on its slopes commanded not only the beaches in the center, but the Eboli plain and the valley of the Sele river south of it, the natural, low-level route of advance inshore for the Allied invaders.

The press accounts tell of a terrific massing of Allied medium and small bombers over the slopes of Mount Eboli and the roads north and east of it, supplemented by a pounding attack from British and American naval guns. They describe the main Nazi attack as having been delivered between the Sele and the Calore rivers, just south of Mount Eboli. It has halted before the confluence of the two streams at Persano village was reached.

Deepest in Center

That indicates that the deepest American inshore penetration is in the center. It appears aimed up the Sele valley presumably to reach the main Salerno motor highway southward, which passes over the lower slopes of Mount Eboli to reach both the toe and heel of the Italian boot, forking at Auletta.

It is up the west fork of this primary highway that the British Eighth army spearhead at Cosenza is pushing, but still distant. The nearest British force is reported on the west coast road at Belvedere, with nearly 70 miles still to go by last account to reach the Salerno battle front.

Even so, that British spearhead at Belvedere and its matching Eighth army push up the main inshore highway from Cosenza must figure in Nazi tactical dispositions. They cannot continue to mass all available forces in the center and on the southern end of the American Salerno bridgehead against General Clark's forces. The British would take them in flank and rear from the south within the next few days unless a Nazi stand against Eighth army spearheads is quickly developed.

The implication of the German failure to break through to the beach in the Eboli sector is that an American counter drive up the valley of the Sele is to be expected once sufficient men and heavy equipment have been set ashore. Once they reach the Salerno-Auletta highway southeast of Mount Eboli, that Nazi bastion would be outflanked and could be taken to free the Salerno bridgehead of danger and permit its expansion both eastward and northward up the Salerno-Naples motorway, the most ambitious bit of modern road in Italy.

MIDDLE EAST FORCES' SIZE IS UNKNOWN

SEP 16 1943

Two British Armies, 9th And 10th, In Sir Henry Wilson's Command

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 15—Created to guard the crossroads of the world in Asia Minor, the Allied armies of the Middle East add up to a formidable force—but so far as is known they still are under independent commands.

A report today that the British Ninth Army was on the move, unconfirmed in official quarters, centered attention on these troops grouped around the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

Both the United States and Britain have Middle East commands—the British under General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, 62; the American under Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, who has just succeeded Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

Two Armies Under Wilson

The size of these forces is a matter of conjecture, as is their make-up. Wilson's command includes the Ninth and Tenth British armies, but the strength and equipment of these armies has not been publicized.

A year ago, Wilson's command was estimated to total 150,000 men. It is probably much larger by this time, and also probably has been all but reequipped with modern implements of war. Its territory is vast—stretching from somewhere west of Egypt across Palestine, Syria and Iraq into Persia. The Tenth Army has been in Persia and Iraq; the Ninth in the lands adjacent to the Mediterranean.

American forces also are in the Middle East, but so far the only American combat troops whose presence there has been disclosed are those of the Ninth Air Force. Others are supply and technical troops, scattered throughout the area, but found probably in greatest numbers at the head of the Persian Gulf, where they operate the supply line into Russia.

French And Poles Also There

In addition to these British and American forces, there are others—the French in Syria, and a large Polish force which has been in training more than a year under British supervision in the Middle East. The size of the French forces is not known.

The Poles, released by Russia to join the Allied fighting forces in the Mediterranean area, probably number between 50,000 and 75,000. This would be enough to provide two or three divisions, with supporting troops, and their equipment—as well as training—probably has kept pace with that of the British themselves.

BRITISH LIMITED USE OF BASES GRANTED U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(AP) As a condition for permission to build air fields on British territory during the war, the United States has had to guarantee it would not use them for commercial purposes, Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) said today.

Asserting that a post-war race in commercial aviation is inevitable, Senator McCarran declared the fields "are of such a nature that Great Britain could step right in after the war and use them to forward its post-war air commerce."

He said in a statement that American money had been used to construct the air fields and that this country should benefit from its industry and enterprise.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S SIZE PUZZLES WAR DEPT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — (AP) Even the War department doesn't know how big the Russian army is, Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson disclosed today.

Mr. Patterson was questioned by Senator Downey (D-Calif) about a statement the former made before the Military Affairs committee that Russia and Great Britain had greater proportions of their population under arms than the United States. Senator Downey challenged this.

"How many men are in the Russian army?" Senator Downey demanded.

"Nobody knows," Mr. Patterson replied with a shrug.

Senator Downey said it was his belief that the Russians had about 9,000,000 men under arms, about the same number as the United States.

Marcantonio to Press Puerto Rican Bill

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Representative Marcantonio (A. L. P.-N. Y.) announced today that he would seek early consideration of his bill providing Pureto Rican independence.

The bill provides that within ninety days of its enactment, the President would proclaim Puerto Rico free, with the United States retaining control of Army and Navy installations until a treaty of defense could be concluded. If no such treaty were drawn, the United States would remain in control until six months after the war.

F.D.R. Favored Raids on U. S., Says Witness at Espionage Trial

SEP 16 1943

F.B.I. Agent Tells of Sentence in Invisible Ink in Letter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—(AP) An F.B.I. agent testified today that one of two men on trial on charges of conspiracy to violate the Wartime Espionage act had written Germany that "Roosevelt would be only too glad to see attacks on American coastal cities to rouse the nation to greater war efforts."

The agent, Gerhardt Hundt, testified in Brooklyn Federal court that this message, written in invisible ink, was dated Feb. 18, 1942, and signed "Fred Lewis," an alias identified by previous witnesses as that of Ernest P. Lehmitz, 57.

Lehmitz and Erwin H. de Spretter, 52, both former State Island air raid wardens, are being tried before a jury of eight men and four women. Conviction carries penalties ranging from 30 years' imprisonment to death.

Another message that the liner Normandie "is said to have sailed with troops," was attributed to Lehmitz by Hundt. It was dated Jan. 26, 1942, and Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for Lehmitz, said for the record that the former French liner Normandie burned at its Hudson river pier Feb. 9 of that year.

Found in Innocuous Letters

Hundt said that the messages were written by Lehmitz in invisible ink between lines of apparently innocuous looking letters to "friends" in Spain and Portugal.

Among messages introduced as evidence was one from Lehmitz, on April 11, 1942, telling that a convoy of 27 ships with seven warships and carrying 39,000 troops was due to sail for Ireland.

Testimony also was given by F.B.I Agent Charles Stanley linking Lehmitz and de Spretter. Mr. Stanley said de Spretter told him that he met Lehmitz through a man he knew as an employe of the Hamburg-American line.

De Spretter related, Mr. Stanley said, that Lehmitz offered to pay for information on ship movements to help solve de Spretter's financial difficulties. De Spretter admitted obtaining $100 from Lehmitz for a book on the Brewster Aircraft Corp., containing several passes to the plant, Mr. Stanley testified, but that otherwise he had received only small sums.

Mr. Stanley said de Spretter declared that the information he had given on the Normandie sailing had been gleaned from a conversation he overheard on a ferryboat.

Morgenthau Assails Optimism, Cites Cost of Sicily's Conquest

Reports Tremendous Loss of Life and Materiel Just to Get Into an Outpost of Europe; Warns That Third War Loan Won't Be the Last

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Lashing out at "this foolish, childish overoptimism," Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed tonight that the conquest of Sicily—"merely an outpost of the fortress of Europe"—cost the Allies materiel losses ranging up to 54 per cent.

Solemnly he warned that the attack in Italy "is the beginning of the war, as far as the United States is concerned."

Declaring that "months from now, when and if we conquer Italy, we will still be nowhere near Germany," Mr. Morgenthau said that the hard fighting around Salerno is costing the Americans "a tremendous loss of life."

In a nation-wide radio address from the Army's "Back the Attack" show on the Washington Monument grounds, the Treasury head asserted the current $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan would not be the last.

Detailing the costs of the Sicilian invasion, Mr. Morgenthau reminded: "I'm not talking about Italy. I'm talking about Sicily. In Sicily we met only a small fraction of the opposition we are getting from the Germans now in Italy. Listen to what it cost us."

He listed:

Thirteen per cent of all 155-mm. howitzers landed by the Allies.

Forty-six per cent of all 57-mm. guns put into action.

Thirteen per cent of all guns employed.

Eight per cent of all medium tanks and 7 per cent of all light tanks.

Fifty-four per cent of the carriages for the 37-mm. guns.

Thirty-six per cent of the motor

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carriages for the 75-mm. guns.

Twenty-two per cent of the carriages for the 105-mm. howitzers.

"I say nothing of killed and wounded," he added, "I say nothing of the vast quantity of secondary materials used—things like 1,100 miles of copper telephone wire."

Pointing to the optimism he said was engendered by the North African successes, the Sicilian campaign and the Italian surrender, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"Let us stop this foolish, childish overoptimism and overconfidence. It is criminal. It is criminal because every time we decide the war is won, we sign a death warrant for another thousand, or two thousand, or five thousand American soldiers and sailors.

"Let management spend less time telling the public what a magnificent job it is doing—which everybody knows—and more time doing the job.

"Let labor think less about the fun it's going to have on Saturday night, and think more about ways to increase production and buy more bonds."

Mr. Morgenthau said after the Italian surrender the public adopted the attitude that "the war was won. We could stop drafting soldiers. We could stop producing weapons. We could reduce taxes. Everybody could sit back and take it easy."

"Well," he continued, "you've seen the newspapers today. We are holding around Naples, but we are just barely holding, with tremendous loss of life. In a hard week of fighting we have managed to gain only a small foothold in Italy. Today the situation is critical. In any event, we still have to drive north about 500 miles, with the Germans fighting every inch of the way. At the very least it will take months. And . . . when and if we conquer the whole of Italy we will still be nowhere near Germany. We will still have a long way to go."

Secretary Morgenthau introduced a new American weapon in his speech tonight—the 57-millimeter gun.

It was described at the War Department as a modified and improved American version of the British six-pounder, principally used as an anti-tank gun. In early stages of the war the major American anti-tank weapon was the rapid-firing 37-millimeter gun, but as the Germans brought in more heavily armored tanks its effectiveness dropped. The 57-millimeter was the Army's answer.

DRAFT OF FATHERS ESSENTIAL, SAY ARMY OFFICIALS

National Service Legislation Urged by Undersecretary of War Patterson.

STRATEGY SEEN PERILED

Gen. McNarney Says Ban Would Require Change in Pacific Plans.

SEP 16 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — (AP) War department officials, called on to explain the need for drafting fathers, told Congress today that the global war situation demands not only this step but also legislation allowing compulsory assignment of men and women to war industries.

Gravely, Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, testified before a Senate-House committee that a ban on induction of fathers would necessitate recasting all the strategic planning done at the Roosevelt-Churchill Quebec conference.

To this, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson added testimony that deferment of fathers would cripple war production because it would necessitate drafting childless men who are essential workers in key industries.

Troop Bases Essential

Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations, sent the following statement to the Senate Military Affairs committee on the need for maintaining the current induction plans of the armed forces:

"The troop bases for all armed services for the calendar year 1943 as finally recommended by the joint chiefs of staff and approved by the President are essential to the successful prosecution of the war. There can be no lowering of the numbers of men to be furnished the armed services without serious detriment not only to planned operations but to operations that are now under way or in process of mounting.

"The troop bases for 1944 are now under continuing study by the joint chiefs of staff. There will necessarily be some increase in the numbers required for that year over 1943."

The admiral will not testify in person.

Already, Mr. Patterson said, a shortage of labor in aircraft factories "is cutting down the number of planes that might be produced for waging war against our enemies," and added that he believed the only solution to be legislation for compulsory manpower controls.

Vital for Early Victory

"The War department believes," he continued, "that the prompt passage of a law for national service would be of prime value in bringing the war to a successful and swift conclusion."

Gen. McNarney and Mr. Patterson testified before the Senate Military committee on a bill by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) to forbid drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers before Jan. 1. Senator Wheeler has served notice he will try to bring the measure up in the Senate without waiting for the committee's report and also will amend it to prohibit indefinitely the induction of fathers. Members of the House Military committee are sitting with the Senate group at the hearings.

Double War Jeopardized

It was announced after the Quebec conference that it was concerned primarily with planning campaigns against the Japanese. Therefore, Gen. McNarney's assertions carried the implication that it would be impossible to conduct major campaigns simultaneously against both the Japanese and the Germans if fathers get blanket deferment from the armed services.

He told the legislators that the collapse of Italy had brought no change in the high command's estimate that an Army of 7,700,000 by the end of this year "is the minimum force required for the tasks ahead."

"Any curtailment, reduction or postponement" of plans to raise that Army, he continued, "will necessitate a change in our strategical commitments."

"Whoever initiates such a change must assume the grave responsibility for ignoring the considered judgment of our military leaders arrived at after careful and prolonged studies."

The over-all army figure, he added, includes 190,000 nurses and WACS.

Gen. McNarney agreed to give in a closed session more details on the need for an Army of that size.

Upon the demand of Sen. Downey (D-Calif.) Gen. McNarney also was instructed to present in closed session figures on the number of men in the Canadian Army and Navy. Gen. McNarney was told it would be all right to ask the Canadian general staff representatives for such information as they cared to disclose. Sen. Revercomb (R-W. Va.) also requested that comparable figures be furnished relating to the war effort of all our Allies.

Navy Boosts By 400,000 Call For New Men This Year

WMC Official Says Nation's Armed Forces Will Total 10,700,000 By End Of 1943

SEP 16 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 15—The nation's military services now are pointing toward an armed force of 10,700,000 by the end of 1943, instead of the 10,800,000 planned earlier, an informed War Manpower Commission official said today.

A decrease of 500,000 in the projected size of the army is forecast but the navy's call for new men is due to be increased by approximately 400,000, the official said.

It was explained that the jump in the naval estimate probably resulted from faster delivery of ships than had been expected.

Navy Negro Enlistments

Meanwhile, the WMC is hoping for an acceleration in the rate at which Negroes are being taken into the navy. WMC has urged the navy to build up its Negro enlistments and inductions to ten per cent. by the end of 1943. But the present rate of acceptance indicates that proportion will not be reached until late in 1944, the official said.

Navy recruiting, the source said, is taking a bigger bite than expected out of the whipped cream on top of the manpower cake—the youths who are reaching their eighteenth birthdays. Plans had been based on estimates of 100,000 boys a month becoming eligible for induction but the official said the actual number is running only about 80,000, indicating that many already have been taken by the navy.

The November call for men in the armed services is expected to be higher than that for October, although no figures have yet been released, another authoritative source reported.

October Call 300,000

The October call totaled approximately 300,000 men.

An increase would not represent any enlargement of the total net strength of military forces planned for this year.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, told a Senate committee today that the army planned on inducting between 145,000 and 175,000 per month for the remainder of the year. That number would leave about as many more under the WMC totals for the navy, marines and Coast Guard.

Allied invasion requirements demand that the merchant marine during the next year recruit at least 35,000 experienced officers and men now holding shore jobs, the War Shipping Administration announced today.

Committee Told Renegotiation Act Should Stay

Investigators for House Naval Body Also Favor Post-War Aid to Industry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—Government aid to industry in post-war reconversion to civilian production, but retention of the contract renegotiation act to prevent "excessive" profits on war contracts, were recommended today by the investigating staff of the House Naval Committee.

Meanwhile, Harvey W. Moore, of Concord, N. C., representing the cotton textile industry, told the House Ways and Means Committee that "statutory renegotiation should be repealed, or if it is continued in any respect, then the manufacture of standardized commercial articles should be exempted from the law."

The Naval Committee's report, the result of a long investigation, was released by Robert E. Kline, general counsel, after it had been approved by Representative Carl Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia. Mr. Kline said a long list of recommendations would be submitted to the full committee, probably early next week, for passing along to the Ways and Means Committee.

The latter committee, holding jurisdiction over the renegotiation act, only last week began a public hearing on whether the act should be retained in its present form, revised or repealed, Representative W. Sterling Cole, Republican, of New York, introduced yesterday a bill calling for repeal.

In summarizing its report, the Naval Committee staff declared that those charged with administration of the law "have demonstrated the extreme usefulness of the act to the procurement program, and they have saved the public treasury very large sums of money."

While saying that the renegotiation act is not the "proper vehicle" for meeting the problems of post-war readjustments, the report asserted "there is an obligation on the part of government to assist industry in meeting those problems. It recommanded, among other things, that the government provide severance pay for employees whose jobs will end with cancellation of government war contracts.

Army Unveils Its Tank-Buster, The Bazooka

Rocket Gun Demonstrated for First Time; It Can Pulverize Rock Masonry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—The Bazooka, the Army new secret weapon, made its first public appearance today at an Army show on the Washington Monument grounds.

Named "Bazooka" by soldiers, it is an anti-tank rocket gun which the Army said "has proved as effective an instrument of destruction against thick brick walls, rock masonry, structural steel and railroad rails as it has against enemy tanks."

A product of long experiment by the Ordnance Department, the weapon's mechanism was a military secret until today, although it has been known by name since the North African campaign.

The Army now gives its decription:

"The 'Bazooka' launcher, or gun, is a metal tube somewhat more than fifty inches in length and less than three inches in diameter. It is open at both ends. Attached to the tube are a shoulder stock and front and rear grips for the firer, together with sights and an electric battery which sets off the rocket propelling charge when the launcher trigger is squeezed.

"The launcher is operated by a two-man soldier team—one the firer, the other the loader.

"After the loader has inserted the rocket in the launcher, he turns a contact lever to the 'fire' position, signals 'ready' to the firer, and then drops down and away from the rear end of the launcher and grasps a new rocket.

"When the firer squeezes the trigger, the rocket-propelling charge is ignited and flashes from the rear of the launcher tube.

"The rocket itself is heavier than the hand grenade and is nearly two feet long. Its appearance is that of a small, elongated aircraft bomb. Its components are an explosive head, propelling charge powder tube and finned tail, the latter providing accuracy in flight.

"The 'bazooka' supplements, rather than supersedes, other weapons. It is standard equipment for certain classes of troops. Raiding groups, tank-hunting parties and reconnaissance elements have reported it highly effective. It has been used with success by landing parties in neutralizing pillboxes."

The Army said the projectile is capable of piercing the armor of any tank which so far has been in action against Allied troops. The weapon is now being supplied in quantity, it was said, to American and other United Nations forces.

New Weapon Disclosed

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau introduced a new American weapon in his speech tonight—the 57-mm. gun.

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It was described at the War Department as a modified and improved American version of the British six pounder, principally used as an anti-tank gun.

In early stages of the war

1943

the major American anti-tank weapon was the rapid firing 37-mm. gun, but as the Germans brought in more heavily armored tanks its effectiveness dropped. The 57-mm. was the army's answer.

McCarran Concerned Over Airfields Abroad

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—As a condition for permission to build airfields on British territory during the war, the United States has had to guarantee it would not use them for commercial purposes, Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) said today.

Asserting that a post-war race in commercial aviation is inevitable, McCarran declared the fields "are of such a nature that Great Britain could step right in after the war and use them to forward its post-war air commerce."

He said in a statement that American money had been used to construct the airfields and that this country should benefit from its industry and enterprise.

Throng Hails Bomber Veterans

Army Airmen Land at Washington Before Beginning Tour of United States.

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Three battle-scarred Army bombers and their veteran crews, returning from operations over North Africa, Sicily, the Rumanian oil fields and the Middle East, landed at the Washington National Airport today to be welcomed by a cheering throng of spectators.

The planes were two B-24 Liberator bombers, the Wash Tub and the Squaw, and one B-25 Mitchell, Desert Warrior, all members of the United States Army Ninth Air Force. They came here from Florida for the crews' first public appearance since returning from overseas.

Tour of U. S. Planned.

The airmen will spend the next three days here, then will be allowed three weeks' furlough, to visit their homes. After that, they will reassemble as a group and make a tour of the United States.

The three planes are credited with downing thirty-one enemy planes and dropping 460 tons of bombs over a stretch reaching from El Alamein across Africa to Sicily, and on Italy, Greece, Crete and Rumania. The Wash Tub, dropped 219 tons of bombs, participated in seventy-three combat missions, flew 551 hours for a total of nearly 100,000 miles and shot down twenty-two enemy fighters.

The Squaw dropped 180 tons, participated in the daring low-level attack on the Ploesti oil-fields in Rumania and destroyed six enemy aircraft. The Desert Warrior, a twin-engine bomber as contrasted with the two other four-engine planes, was flown in seventy-three combat missions, dropped more than seventy tons of bombs and shot down three enemy fighters.

Co-captain From Brooklyn.

The Wash Tub's crew included co-pilot Capt. Richard W. Beck of 7323 Stewart avenue, Brooklyn.

The Squaw's crew included Radio Operator-Technical Sergt. John R. Rielly of Utica, and Tail Gunner-Staff Sergt. John Gunnu of Albany.

The Desert Warrior's crew included Top Turret Gunner-Staff Sergt. James P. Garofale of 8840 Union Turnpike, Glendale, L. I.

House Plans Vote Monday On Post-War Collaboration

Overwhelming Approval of Fulbright Resolution Is Forecast.

SEP 16 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(AP) Arrangements were made today for a House vote Monday on a resolution recording Congress in favor of international post-war collaboration to maintain the peace, and there were indications that Senate action on the subject would not be long delayed.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders expressed conviction the House would give overwhelming approval to the Fulbright resolution. The House Foreign Affairs committee agreed to bring it to the floor Monday under a procedure barring amendments.

On the Senate side, Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Foreign Relations committee suggested the United States take a leading part in creating a post-war organization of foreign nations to enforce the peace with military and naval might.

Senate Hearing Wednesday

He announced that a Foreign Affairs sub-committee would meet Wednesday to consider a dozen or more post-war proposals and indicated that it would—rather than accept the House resolution—write one of its own.

Behind closed doors, the House committee debated at length the wisdom of the move, and then decided to call up the resolution under suspension of the rules—a procedure precluding amendments and requiring a two-thirds vote of approval.

The action came after Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex), Majority Leader McCormack (D-Mass) and Minority Leader Martin (R-Mass) were called into the executive session. Committee Chairman Bloom (D-NY) declined to disclose the vote.

Ordinarily, the procedure would limit debate to just 40 minutes. The party chiefs got together, however, and Speaker Rayburn announced that "liberal" time would be provided for discussion—"all afternoon if necessary."

By adopting this procedure, the Foreign Affairs committee by-passed the Rules committee which has control over movement of most legislation to the floor, and could—if it wished—prescribe procedure opening the resolution to amendments.

Favor International Body

Drafted by Rep. Fulbright (D-Ark) and approved unanimously by the House committee, the resolution says simply:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace, among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

Rep. Martin told newsmen later that normally he would oppose the procedure preventing amendments, but added that there was "justification in this case because we're at war—in a critical phase of a war—and you don't want to go too far afield."

The Republican leader, recording himself as personally in favor of the resolution, said that "there is no question but what it will pass."

Speaker Rayburn said, "I don't think that there will be a great number of votes against it."

Authority for Sanctions

Senator Connally told a press conference that unless this country participates in efforts to preserve the peace, those efforts will fail.

"It seems to me fundamental," he declared, "that any international peace machinery must have authority to impose sanctions. These would include economic and, in the final analysis, military and naval sanctions.

"I do not mean by that that I favor a separate international police force, but I believe that machinery should be worked out by which each nation would be given quotas in furnishing armed forces."

1,425 Aliens Overseas Granted U. S. Citizenship

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—American citizenship was granted to 1,425 aliens serving overseas with the armed forces in the fiscal year ended June 30, Earle G. Harrison, Immigration and Naturalization Commissioner, reported today.

An Irishman serving in the Canal Zone, James A. Finnell Hoey, was the first person ever to receive American citizenship on foreign soil.

Bill Would Bar Unauthorized Pacts

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Legislation prohibiting unauthorized agreements between the United States and foreign nations has been introduced in the House by Representative Cole (R.-N. Y.). It provides that "no promise, agreement, commitment or undertaking made by any person with any foreign government, people, representative, official or agency, shall be binding" on the United States unless "made in accordance with and under the express and specific authority of the laws of the United States."

Stimson Urged To Put Colman Out of Army

Representative O'Toole Asks Inquiry Into Court Martial, Sees Morale Hurt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—Representative Donald L. O'Toole, Democrat, of New York, demanded today of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, an investigation of the court martial of Colonel William T. Colman, saying "the morale of the Army and of the public will be shattered by the retention of such specimens within our armed forces."

The Representative also demanded that Colman be suspended from all duties until the inquiry is completed. Earlier Representative Paul W. Shafer, Republican, of Michigan, described the outcome of the court martial as a travesty and said he would ask the Military Affairs Committee to review the case.

Colman, former commanding officer at Selfridge Field, Michigan air base, was convicted by a general court martial of violating the articles of war and faces a demotion to the grade of captain with no chance for promotion for three years. He was found guilty of careless use of firearms in the shooting and wounding of a Negro private and on four charges of drunkenness on duty.

If press accounts are accurate "and this man is allowed to remain as an officer of the Army of the United States," Representative O'Toole wrote Mr. Stimson, "I could not blame any civilian or member of the Army for failing to have respect for those who are known as 'officers and gentlemen' by act of Congress."

Marshall Asks 48 Governors To Aid WAC Drive

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall has asked the Governors of the forty-eight States to head as many recruiting campaigns for the Women's Army Corps.

The campaign will start September 27 and continue through December 7.

The War Department announced today that the chief of staff, in a letter to each Governor, asserted WACs were needed to replace all soldiers now performing jobs which women can do, and asked them to recruit women volunteers "to equal the total battle casualties of the army to date"—more than 70,000.

The most recent report showed the strength of the WAC as approximately 65,000, compared with a goal of 150,000 which Marshall has set for this year.

2,000th Ship Built Since Pearl Harbor

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—Delivery of the two thousandth ocean-going vessel built since Pearl Harbor under Maritime Commission contract was announced today as another milestone in the world's greatest two-year shipbuilding program.

The ship, the Bladensburg, went to the tanker fleet.

U. S. Turns Over First Liberty Ship To China

San Francisco, Sept. 15 (AP)—Flying the Chinese flag and manned by a Chinese crew under American officers, the S. S. Chung Shan today became the first Liberty freighter in the Far Eastern republic's infant merchant marine.

The Shung Shan, named for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first President of the Republic, was turned over to Chinese representatives yesterday at Henry J. Kaiser's Richmond shipyard. Today Chinese and the United States Government joined in a formal celebration of the transfer.

MORE PLANES! CRY FROM EVERY FRONT

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—"More planes, more planes!" That, Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told the Senate Military Committee today, is the cry arising from every front.

"I got it over there the other day from Gen. MacArthur," he said. Mr. Patterson was in Australia just two weeks ago on an inspection of the Pacific fronts.

NAVY CROSS AWARD

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Navy Cross has been awarded to Lieut.-Commander George K. Mackenzie Jr., missing skipper of the submarine Triton, for heroism in action against the enemy. Lieut.-Commander Mackenzie, a resident of New London, Conn., commanded the Triton, the Navy said, "during a highly successful attack on an enemy convoy."

He was listed as missing with members of the Triton's crew when the loss of the submarine was announced by the Navy several weeks ago. His wife, Mrs. Josephine Moore Mackenzie, lives in New London.

The citation, accompanying the cross awarded by the President, reported that the Triton sank several ships of an enemy convoy and damaged others. Where the action was fought was not disclosed, but it presumably was in the Pacific where United States submarines are most active.

Son Of Admiral, Killed In Pacific, To Head Ship

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan, Jr., son of Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, killed when a shell tore the bridge from the U. S. S. San Francisco in the battle of Guadalcanal, has taken command of a patrol chaser, the navy announced today.

Callaghan, 27, of Alameda, Cal., was an end on the University of California Rose Bowl champions, who defeated Alabama, 18 to 0, in 1937.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 412 United States soldiers wounded in action, including these with next of kin.

WOUNDED

North African Area.

NEW YORK.

D'ANTUONO, RALPH, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Caroline d'Antuono, 106 Hall street, Brooklyn.

GARRITY, HUGH, private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Garrity, 4319 53d avenue, Maspeth.

GUINNESS, EDWARD D., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Patricia A. Guinness, 147-14 123d avenue, South Ozone Park.

HIMMEL, SOL, private; sister, Mrs. Lottie Kastner, 1522 West Fourth street, Brooklyn.

KENNEDY, DANIEL T., private; mother, Mrs. Sabina Kennedy, 345 East 139th street, New York.

McKENNA, ROBERT A., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Mary M. McKenna, 1661 68th street, Brooklyn.

MILLER, ABRAHAM, private; father, Benjamin Miller, 223 East Fourth street, New York.

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MONDOK, JOSEPH W., private; sister, Mrs. Helen Sakala, 184 Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers.
OSTER, JULIUS, corporal; father, Hyman Oster, 1411 41st street, Brooklyn.
SONDEJ, ANDREW A., pfc.; father, George Sondej, 145 Guernsey street, Brooklyn.

Pacific Area.

GROSINSKI, THEODORE J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Grosinski, 151 Meserole street, Brooklyn.
McCOURT, JOHN J., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McCourt, 5 Fourth street, Brooklyn.

Southwest Pacific Area.

CORVEDDU, ANTHONY T., private; father, Quirico Corveddu, 102 Main street, Tarrytown.
FARRELL, FRANCIS J., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Farrell, 278 16th street, Brooklyn.
FIRMBACH, ARTHUR J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Catherine Firmbach, 94-27 Plattwood avenue, Ozone Park.
MAZZA, GEORGE, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Concetta Mazza, 478 McDonald avenue, Brooklyn.
OLSEN, EDWARD R. JR., pfc.; father, Edward Olsen Sr., 190 Brown Place, New York.

North African Area.

NEW JERSEY.

ANTOINE, ERNEST L., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. May C. Antoine, 199 West Quackenbush avenue, Dumont.
DONOHUE, JOSEPH J., technician fifth grade; uncle, John Powers, 311 Fulton street, Woodbridge.
GLENN, LESTER M., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Ethel M. Glenn, 545 South Orange avenue, Newark.
HAMM, WALTER S., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Helen Hamm, 305 18th avenue, Newark.
JAROSZ, EDWARD A., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Jarosz, 32 Willard street, Garfield.

Southwest Pacific Area.

GILDEA, THOMAS J., second lieutenant; father, Charles A. Gildea, East Saddle River Road, Saddle River.
KENNEDY, ROBERT L., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Norman S. White, Joanna Way, Short Hills.
SOLE, CHRISTOPHER, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Sole, 371 Highland avenue, Wood-Ridge.

North African Area.

CONNECTICUT.

TABAK, WALTER, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Tabak, 83 Bearsley Park Terrace, Bridgeport.

Southwest Pacific Area.

McNAMARA, WALTER J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary McNamara, 19 Golden Hill, Danbury.
WROBEL, VINCENT J. Jr., private; mother, Mrs. Julia Wrobel, 28 Center street, Danbury.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—The Navy announced today twenty-four casualties, including four dead, nineteen wounded and one missing.

The name of one additional casualty, whose status was changed from missing to dead, also is listed.

The casualties (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK

PERLOFF, MILTON MAX, Lieutenant (j. g.) wounded. Wife, Mrs. Helene Sally Perloff, 201 West Sixteenth Street, Manhattan.
TOMPKINS, WILBUR JOHN, dead. (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for Jan. 28, 1943.) Mother, Mrs. Annie Grace Tompkins, 525 Stanley Avenue, Mamaroneck.

CONNECTICUT

WILSON, ERNEST AUGUSTUS, dead. Father, Augustus Eaton Wilson, 116 North Pond Street, Bristol.

NOTES AIRED AT SPY TRIAL

FBI Agent Tells Of Message Sent Germany About Attacks On U. S.

SEP 16 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 15—An FBI agent testified today that one of two men on trial on charges of conspiracy to violate the Wartime Espionage Act had written Germany that "Roosevelt would be only too glad to see attacks on American coastal cities to rouse the nation to greater war effort."

The agent, Gerhardt Hundt, testified in Brooklyn Federal Court that this message, written in invisible ink, was dated February 18, 1942, and signed "Fred Lewis," an alias identified by previous witnesses as that of Ernest P. Lehmitz, 57.

8 Men And 4 Women

Lehmitz and Erwin H. de Spretter, 52, both former Staten Island air-raid wardens, are being tried before a jury of eight men and four women. Conviction carries penalties ranging from thirty years' imprisonment to death.

Another message that the liner Normandie "is said to have sailed with troops," was attributed to Lehmitz by Hundt. It was dated January 26, 1942, and Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for Lehmitz, said for the record that the former French liner Normandie burned at its Hudson river pier February 9 of that year.

Hundt said that the messages were written by Lehmitz in invisible ink between lines of apparently innocuous-looking letters to "friends" in Spain and Portugal.

Another Message

Among messages introduced as evidence was one from Lehmitz on April 11, 1942, telling that a convoy of twenty-seven ships with seven warships and carrying 39,000 troops was due to sail for Ireland.

Testimony also was given by FBI Agent Charles Stanley linking Lehmitz and de Spretter. Stanley said de Spretter told him that he met Lehmitz through a man he knew as an employe of the Hamburg-American Line.

Stanley's Testimony

De Spretter related, Stanley said, that Lehmitz offered to pay for information on ship movements to help solve de Spretter's financial difficulties. De Spretter admitted obtaining $100 from Lehmitz for a book on the Brewster Aircraft Corporation, containing several passes to the plant, Stanley testified, but that otherwise he had received only small sums.

Stanley said de Spretter declared that the information he had given on the Normandie sailing had been gleaned from a conversation he overheard on a ferry boat.

Train-Plane Shipping To Cuba Is Started

New York, Sept. 15 (AP)—A new surface and airplane shipping service was inaugurated today between the United States and Cuba by the Acme Overseas Express, a division of Acme Fast Freight, Inc.

Thomas A. Bradley, president of the company, said shippers may deliver their air cargo to Acme stations in forty-five cities in the Atlantic and mid-Western States.

Portuguese Arrested In New Jersey As Spy

Newark, N. J., Sept. 15 (AP)—Samuel K. McKee, New Jersey chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced today the arrest of John Da Silva Purvis, 43, of Newark, N. J., on charges of acting as a spy for Germany.

Purvis, A Portuguese national, was arraigned before United States Commissioner William J. Bartholomew on charges of violating the Wartime Espionage Act, which carries a maximum penalty of death, and evasion of censorship regulations.

Bail Set At $25,000

Bail of $25,000 was fixed upon recommendation of Assistant United States Attorney Charles A. Stanziale. Purvis was committed to the Hudson county jail in Jersey City, N. J., to await action of the Federal grand jury.

Director J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI in Washington, said Purvis had transmitted information by way of couriers and on two occasions received payment for his work.

Purvis was born in Lisbon, Portugal, November 22, 1899, and came to the United States in August, 1920. He worked in Taunton, New Bedford and Cambridge, Mass. After a two-year stay in Portugal he returned to this country in 1931 and worked in Cambridge and Mineola, N. Y.

Worked As Stevedore

Purvis came to Newark in 1935, where he worked at odd jobs and as a stevedore at Port Newark, where he loaded airplanes with high-octane gasoline. He was dismissed when his alien status was established.

McKee said that under questioning as to how he made a living, Purvis replied, "I live by my wits."

The Portuguese admitted, McKee said, that he received a letter by courier from a representative of the German espionage system in Europe and he replied through the same messenger. The FBI agent said Purvis had been contacted by at least two couriers and by one of them on two different occasions.

British to Get Two Warships From U. S.

Boston, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—H. M. S. Curzon and H. M. S. Dakins, new destroyer escort vessels built for the British Navy at the Hingham shipyard of Bethlehem Steel Company, will be launched on Saturday, the Navy announced here today, with women for the first time pulling the triggers which send ships sliding down the ways. The new vessels were built under lend-lease and will be named for captains of the old Royal Navy. Their sponsors, Mrs. Richard M. Watt Jr., of New York and Plymouth and Mrs. Leslie A. Kniskern of Chevy Chase, Md., are wives of present day United States Navy captains. Capt. Watt is in the Bureau of Ships in New York and Capt. Kniskern is a Bureau of Ships officer in Washington.

Professor Gets J. S. Post

Philadelphia, Sept. 15 (AP)—Dr. Arthur P. Whitaker, professor of Latin-American history at the University of Pennsylvania, has been granted a leave of absence to head the Latin-American unit, division of political studies, of the State Department, in Washington, President Thomas S. Gates announced today.

Packard Man Testifies At Sabotage Trial

Cleveland, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Packard Motor Company tried vainly for six months last year to halt the flow of faulty warplane engine castings from the National Bronze and Aluminum Foundry Company, a witness testified today at the sabotage trial of seven former foundry officials.

Austin Drake, purchasing agent for the Packard company, told a Federal Court jury he and other Packard officials had written and telephoned former officials of National Bronze in an effort to stop delivery of defective castings.

GRIP UPON AXIS SCHOOLS ASKED

Committee Presents Proposal To Education Assembly At Harpers Ferry

[By the Associated Press]

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Sept. 15—The International Educational Assembly considered tonight a resolution calling on the United Nations to use a strong hand on education in Axis countries after the war.

The resolution was presented by the liaison committee for international education of the assembly and urged that the control be maintained until the Axis countries—including Japan—follow "policies and develop programs in economic, social and cultural spheres which move toward a national existence suitable to post-war international society."

Return After Reformation

"As soon as these policies and programs are put in effect," the committee report continued, "the committee recommends that control of the educational systems be returned completely to nationals of Axis nations."

The group called Nazi, Fascist and Japanese educational systems "denials of fundamental principles of a democratic social order, namely, individual advancement through free access to the entire body of knowledge."

Methods Recommended

As to administrative policies in governing education in Axis nations, the committee recommended a five-point program:

1. All Axis propaganda be stopped, including press, radio and educational varieties.

2. Axis nationals be informed of the true objectives of the United Nations.

3. Schools be used as relief agencies in gaining confidence of communities.

4. All anti-democratic teachers and school administrators be removed.

5. Youth organizaticns controlled by the present Axis governments as well as Japanese military parties be disbanded and educational and religious agencies be encouraged to revive or create youth organizations committed to the democratic way of life.

The committee is headed by Dr. Grayson Kefauver, dean of the school of education of Stanford University, who also is president of the assembly.

Jap-American Soldiers Guard Nazis In Alabama

Troy, Ala., Sept. 15 (AP)—Under the watchful eyes of Japanese-American soldiers, German war prisoners are helping to harvest an Alabama peanut crop estimated to be worth $30,000,000.

From six tent camps in southeast Alabama, many youthful veterans of Rommel's ill-fated desert army, go out each morning to the peaunt fields and return in the afternoon to Camp Shelby, Miss.

Asks About Nazi Invasion

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 15 (AP)—Gov. Olin D. Johnston said today a German prisoner harvesting peanuts in Aiken county asked him several days ago about the "progress" of German troops "invading" the United States from the East Coast and Japanese from the West Coast.

Sees 24-Hour Hemisphere Link

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Sept. 15 (AP).—Twenty-four-hour service to the farthest points in South America will be commonplace in the era of mass air transportation that will follow the war, Juan Trippe, president of the Pan American Airways system, predicted today. Mr. Trippe, here for the dedication of a new maintenance and office building at the Pan American airport, envisioned in an interview clippers with three times the present capacity speeding through the stratosphere to bring Buenos Aires within twenty-three hours of Miami, Rio de Janeiro within twenty-one.

Barnett Takes Command Of 4th Army On Coast

San Francisco, Sept. 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. James W. Barnett assumed command of the Fourth Army today in a move segregating it from the Western Defense Command and leaving two successors to Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt.

The announcement that General Barnett now is acting commanding general of the Fourth Army came from General DeWitt at a luncheon in his honor.

ADD LONDON — MUSSOLINI

(NBC QUOTED A TOKYO BROADCAST AS SAYING THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, ALONG WITH HIS STAFF, HAD ESTABLISHED TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS IN VENICE "PENDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BENITO MUSSOLINI'S NEW FASCIST GOVERNMENT."

(IN ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID

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MUSSOLINI HAD HELD "AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE" IN CREMONA, 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MILAN, WITH ROBERTO FARINACCI, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FASCIST PARTY.

(A TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST FROM BERLIN RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID MUSSOLINI HAD APPOINTED LT.GEN.RENATO RICCI AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF VOLUNTEER BLACKSHIRT MILITIA FORMED FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.)

KK1150PEW

london, sept. 15-(ap)-following is the text of marshal joseph stalin's order of the day to gen. constantine rokossovsky, announcing the captured of nezhin:

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Troops of the central front continuing their offensive today sept. 15 after two days violent engagements captured the large railway junction s and town of nezhin, most important center of the german's defenses on the road to kiev.

in the fighting for nezhin, the troops of lt. gen. chernyakhovsky, maj. gen. kozlov, guards tank men commanded by lt. gen. of tank troops korchagin and air men commanded by lt. gen. of aviation rudenko particularly distinguished themselves.

the troops that particularly distinguished themselves were:

280th "konotop" infantry division under maj. gen. golosov;

132nd "bakhmach" infantry division under maj. gen. krylov;

24th guards mechanized brigade under col. maximov;

25th guards mechanized brigade under col. artimonov;

26th guards "sevsk" mechanized brigade under maj. gen. barinov;

57th guards tank brigade under lt. col. sinov;

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299th attack aircraft division under col. krupskov, and

286th fighter aircraft division under col. ivanov.

in honor of the victory achieved the number of brigades and divisions will henceforth bear the name of nezhin.

the 280th "konotop" infantry division, the 132nd "bakhmach" infantry division and the 26th guards "sevsk" mechanized brigade which have for the second time distinguished themselves in the fighting against the german invaders are to be awarded the order of the red banner.

today at 10 p.m. moscow time (3 p.m. eastern war time), the capital of our motherland, moscow, on behalf of the motherland salutes our gallant troops who liberated the town of nezhin with 12 artillery salvoes

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from 124 guns.

for distinguished battle operations, i express my thanks to all the troops commanded by you who pa rticipated in fighting for the liberation of nezhin.

eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the struggle for the freedom and independence of our motherland. death to the german invaders.

(end)

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ln/apls1743/1325

(advance)--london,sept.15 (ap)--the minister of suuply announced today th oliver lucas,formerly director general of fighting vehicles,will head a mission to the united states to correlate the latest information on armored fighting vehicle design,development and production in the united kingdom and ~~thw~~ north america.

(end advance for use at 7:30 p.m.ewt today wednesday sept. 15)

apl2043am456pew

LONDON,SEPT.15-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED "FASCIST GOVERNMENT RADIO" TODAY BROADCAST AN EIGHT-POINT PROCLAMATION UNDER THE NAME OF BENITO MUSSOLINI CREATING A "REPUBLICAN FASCIST PARTY" IN ITALY WITH THE FORMER PREMIER IN SUPREME DIRECTION.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED HERE BY REUTERS, PRESENTED THESE ADDITIONAL POINTS:

ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, FORMER ITALIAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER AND EDITOR OF THE ROME NEWSPAPER II MESSAGGERO, WILL BE TEMPORARY SECRETARY OF THE PARTY; ALL FORMER FASCIST OFFICIALS ARE TO RESUME THEIR POSTS; ALL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE TO BE REFORMED; ALL ITALIANS MUST SUPPORT GERMAN AUTHORITIES; THE BEHAVIOR OF ALL FACISTS WILL BE REEXAMINED IN RELATIONS TO THEIR PRESENT BEHAVIOR; ALL TRAITORS ARE TO BE PUNISHED; THE VOLUNTARY MILITIA IS TO BE REFORMED.

WHILE THE PROCLAMATION WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED BY MUSSOLINI, WHOM THE NAZIS HAVE DECLARED THEY FREED FROM IMPRISONMENT BY THE PIETRO BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT, IT WAS READY BY SOMEONE ELSE.

THE PARIS RADIO, QUOTING A BERLIN DISPATCH TO THE ZURICH NEWSPAPER NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, SAID MEANWHILE THAT HITLER AND MUSSOLINI WOULD MEET THIS WEEK.

ANOTHER BROADCAST SAID BERLIN HAD REPORTED THAT ONE-THIRD OF THE PARACHUTISTS AND SS BLACKSHIRTS WHO FREED MUSSOLINI WERE MISSING.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID IN A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT "GERMAN POLITICS AND WAR CONDUCT ONCE AGAIN ARE LINKED UP WITH THE ALLIED ITALIAN GOVERNMENT" AND THAT "THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ALLIANCE IS RESTING ON THE PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO LEADERS OF BOTH COUNTRIES."

EVS47AEW

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LONDON, SEPT 15-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMAN COASTAL PATROL VESSELS HAD FOUGHT SEVERAL SHORT ENGAGEMENTS WITH BRITISH MOTOR TORPEDOBOATS OFF THE DUTCH COAST EARLY THIS MORNING AND SAID TWO OF THE BRITISH CRAFT HAD BEEN DAMAGED.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION HERE OF THE REPORTED ACTION.

M647AEW

LONDON,SEPT.15-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT THE STRONG FORTIFICATIONS AND COASTAL BATTERIES ON THE ISLAND OF RHODES IN THE DODECANESE HAD FALLEN UNDAMAGED INTO GERMAN HANDS "THANKS TO THE SPEEDY PROCEDURE OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND NAVAL UNITS."

AN ITALIAN TRANSPORT AND OTHER SHIPS WERE TAKEN OVER AND AIRDROMES OCCUPIED, SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"NUMEROUS ITALIAN SOLDIERS OF THE ISLAND GARRISON, ESPECIALLY BLACKSHIRT UNITS, ACCEPTED ORDERS OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES," THE BROADCAST SAID.

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EV143PEW

by robert n. sturdevant

london, sept. 15-(ap)-the germans have been able to muster only about 100 aircraft sorties per day against the salerno landings in italy, mainly by fighters and fighter-bombers and as a consequence there hasn has been little bombing of the allied troops on the beaches, it was stated here today on reliable authority.

allied headquarters in north africa announced today that the northwest african air force made 2,000 sorties over the salerno region yesterda y.

a sortie is one flight by one aircraft.

the air fighting was described by this authority who can n o t be identified by name as n o t on a severe scale. despite the handicap of having to operate from fighter bases in sicily and possibly on the toe of italy some 160 miles from the beaches, allied aircraft have nevertheless been able to provide "excellent protection" to the troops.

during the first four days of the landings, more than 2,800 sorties were flown by spitfires, lightnings and mustangs fitted with long-range gas tanks and based on sicily in direct support of the troops on the beaches. these sorties, averaging 700 per day, were in addition to those flown by carrier-borne aircraft of which the number has n o t been specified.

the main allied bomber effort since the axis was driven from sicily has

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been concentrated almost entirely on airfields and road and railroad junctions in italy to disrupt communications and ground enemy aircraft.

the offensive was kept up at night by raf wellingtons attacking airfields and communication centers and by beaufighters which carried out intruder patrols over the airfields.

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ln/sturdevants1755/1510

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

LONDON, SEPT. 15-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY, ALTHOUGH STILL DESPERATELY AND BLOODILY ENGAGED, EMERGED TODAY FROM THE CRISIS OF SALERNO.

GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AT THE SAME TIME SWERT FORWARD UNHALTED IN ITS FORCED MARCH FROM SOUTHERN ITALY TOWARDS JOINING FORCES WITH LT. GEN. MARK. W. CLARK'S HARD-FIGHTING TROOPS.

ON THE LEFT THE EIGHTH ARMY OVERRAN BELVEDERE ON THE ITALIAN WEST COAST, AND THAT COLUMN AS WELL AS THE RIGHT WING REACHED A POINT LESS THAN 70 MILES FROM THE BEACHES OF SALERNO.

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF THE LOSS OF SOME GROUND BY THE FIFTH ARMY, BUT ADDED THAT NEW POSITIONS WERE BEING CONSOLIDATED AND REINFORCEMENTS WERE POURING IN ENDLESSLY UNDER COVER OF THE ALLIED FLEET, WHICH FIRMLY HELD THE SEA AND AT THE SAME TIME HAD JOINED THE BATTLE WITH A TREMENDOUS CONTINUING BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN POSITIONS.

THE STRUGGLE STILL WAS RISING IN VIOLENCE, BUT THE TERRIBLE HOURS WHEN THE ENTIRE ALLIED SALERNO BRIDGEHEAD WAS IN DANGER HAD PASSED

AND THE SITUATION APPEARED STEADILY IMPROVING.

THIS IMPROVEMENT WAS SUPPORTED EVEN BY GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENTS, WHICH HAD WHOLLY DROPPED THEIR BRAGGADOCIO OF YESTERDAY. THE GERMAN COMMAND TOLD OF ALLIED "RESISTANCE NEAR THE COAST UNDER COVER OF SHIPS' GUNS." IT SAID NOTHING AT ALL OF AN ALLIED FLIGHT FROM SALERNO GULF, WHICH IT EARLIER HAD ALLEGED AGAIN AND AGAIN.

AS HAD BEEN SUSPECTED, THE EARLIER "DISEMBARKATION" FROM SALERNO WHICH THE GERMANS HAD CRIED UP WAS ACTUALLY A CASE OF THE ARRIVAL OF ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS. AND THEY STILL WERE POURING ASHORE AS GEN. EISENHOWER CALMLY CONTINUED TO PILE HIS CHIPS HIGHER AND HIGHER IN HIS GREAT CONSIDERED GAMBLE.

THE ALLIED AIR ARM TREMENDOUSLY INCREASED THE SCOPE OF ITS OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE MIXED AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES DIGGING THEIR TOES INTO THE SALERNO BEACHHEADS, AND ALL SIGNS WERE THAT THE PREVIOUSLY INADEQUATE ALLIED FIGHTER COVER HAD BEEN SUPPLEMENTED.

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UNFOLDING EVENTS MADE IT STRONGLY APPEAR THAT THE ITALIAN PENINSULA WAS DEVELOPING INTO A MAJOR FRONT IN THE FULLEST AND MOST FATEFUL SENSE.

NO LONGER WAS THE QUESTION "WHERE NEXT FOR THE ALLIES?" BEING SO WIDELY UTTERED. NOW IT HAD COME DOWN TO THE HARD, SINGLE REALITY OF ITALY AT THIS PRESENT HOUR. IT WAS APPARENT THAT WE AND THE GERMANS WERE COMMITTED THERE TO A BATTLE THAT MIGHT BE AS MEANINGFUL AS WAS THAT OF THE MARNE IN THE LAST WAR.

IT WAS SOBERLY ESTIMATED IN LONDON THAT WHAT THE ALLIES ARE DOING IN ITALY AND WHAT THEY PLANNED TO DO COULD WELL HAVE THE EFFECT OF TAKING THE WEIGHT OF 25 NAZI DIVISIONS OFF THE RUSSIANS.

GEN. EISENHOWER'S COMMUNIQUE TELLING OF CONTINUOUS ARRIVALS OF

1943

VERY HEAVY ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS IN ITALY WAS IN SUCH TERMS AS TO SUGGEST HE WAS ONLY BEGINNING AN IMMENSE MARSHALING OF MEN. THIS HAD ITS COUNTERPART IN ACCUMULATING REPORTS OF A GREAT FLOW OF NAZI REINFORCEMENTS SOUTHWARD INTO THE PENINSULA.

A NAZI COMMAND WILLING TO SPEND WHAT IT ALREADY HAD SPENT AT SALERNO, IT WAS REASONED HERE, MUST BE PREPARED FOR PRODIGIOUS DEFENSIVE EFFORTS FARTHER TO THE NORTH IN ITALY, WHERE THE REAL STRUGGLE WILL BE JOINED.

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THERE WERE SEVERAL INDICATIONS THAT THE RUSSIANS ALREADY WERE BEING MEASURABLY HELPED. FOR EXAMPLE, THE REPORT WAS PUBLISHED HERE THAT ARMORED GERMAN UNITS NOW FIGHTING IN ITALY HAD COME FROM RUSSIA, AND THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT RUSSIAN DISSATISFACTION WITH EFFORTS OF ITS WESTERN ALLIES MIGHT BE PROPORTIONATELY REDUCED.

WHILE THE SALERNO SITUATION WAS SHARPLY IMPROVED FROM YESTERDAY, THE ENEMY STILL WAS COMING AT US STRONGLY. DISPATCHES FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TOLD OF NAZI TROOPS STILL BEATING THEIR WAY UP TO THE FRONT IN THE FACE OF THE BLOWS OF OUR AIR FORCE.

ALTHOUGH OUR POSITIONS HAD BEEN BETTERED IN THE PAST 24 HOURS, WE HAD A NET LOSS FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD SINCE THE ENEMY FIRST SPRANG BACK AT US, AND A MILE OF GROUND LOST IN THE EARLY HOURS OF SUCH AN ACTION IS MORE PUNISHING THAN IT WOULD APPEAR ON ITS FACE.

RP325PEW

LONDON, SEPT 15-(AP)-SGT.HAROLD R.DIETRICH, 25 OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., RESCUED AN UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN FROM THE DEEP WATER OF THE SERPENTINE IN LONDON'S HYDE PARK YESTERDAY WHILE SWIMMING DURING A BRIEF LEAVE, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

HE IS THE SON OF ROBERT DIETRICH OF 1215 SOUTH MERIDIAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

DY551PEW

LONDON,SEPT.15-(AP)-SIR SAMUEL JOSEPH, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, TODAY WAS A GUEST OF MAJ.GEN.IRA C.EAKER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF U.S. AIR FORCES IN ENGLAND, AT A SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION DURING RETREAT AT THE EIGHTH U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

RAF AND WAAF UNITS ASSIGNED TO THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE PARTICIPATED.

THE VARIOUS UNITS WERE PRESENTED TO THE REVIEWING PARTY BY LT. COL.WILLIAM BAILY OF BELLINGHAM, WASH., PARADE MARSHAL.

ASSISTING BAILY WERE CAPT.H.F.AUFDERHEIDE OF PITTSBURG,PA., MAJOR J.L.WILLIAMS (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE) AND LT.R.L.RUSSELL OF OAKLAND, CALIF.

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MJ610PEW

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE STATION IN ENGLAND, SEPT 15-(AP)-A FIGHTING FRENCH DESTROYER RECENTLY RESCUED THE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS, "JEANER," AFTER THE MEN LANDED IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL OFF THE FRENCH COAST AND SPENT 13 HOURS IN A DINGHY.

THE PLANE, PILOTED BY LT. FREDERICK T.PRASSE OF 607 DELAFIELD AVE., STATION ISLAND, N.Y., WAS PART OF A FORMATION WHICH BOMBED STUTTGART. PRASSE RISKED LANDING IN THE CHANNEL WHEN THE GASOLINE GAVE OUT RATHER THAN SET THE PLANE DOWN IN FRANCE.

THE BOMBER HIT THE WATER AT MORE THAN 100 MILES AN HOUR WITH AN IMPACT THAT STUNNED SOME OF THE CREW AND HURLED ALL OF THEM INTO A HEAP IN THE PLANE'S RADIO ROOM. THE SHIP SANK IN ONE MINUTE, BUT ALL MANAGED TO ESCAPE TO THE ONE DINGHY.

A TYPHOON PILOT FIRST SPOTTED THEM AND AFTER MIDNIGHT THE DESTROYER HEADED DIRECTLY FOR THEM. THERE WAS SOME CONSTERNATION WHEN THE BOMBER CREW HEARD ORDERS BEING GIVEN IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE BUT THE

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AIRMEN WERE SOON AT EASE WHEN THEY LEARNED THAT IT WAS FRENCH.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE LT.DAVID C.BESBRIS OF RAYNHAM, MASS.; TECH. SGT. LAWRENCE DENNIS OF 207 E. PEARL ST., FARMINGTON, ILL., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER; STAFF SGT. JOHN GEE OF 1416 HERR ST., HARRISBURG, PA., TOP TURRET GUNNER; STAFF SGT. FRED CHAMPION OF VENTURA, CALIF., BOMBARDIER; STAFF SGT. OTTO F.TRAMMER OF 101 N. 29TH ST., RICHMOND, VA.; STAFF SGT. CHARLES H.HARTNETT OF 3910 HUDSON ST., BALTIMORE, MD., WAIST GUNNER; AND SGT. ROLLAND A.GALLOWAY OF 1095 VALEGO ST., SAN FRANCISCO, TAIL GUNNER.

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DY&MJ608PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL

AT A U.S. FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AP)--MASTER SGT. LEON TRIBBY AND HIS CREW HAVE NEVER FLOWN BACK FROM THE TARGET WITH TWO ENGINES OUT AND PART OF THEIR NOSE SHOT AWAY.

THEY'VE NEVER DESTROYED ANY GERMAN FIGHTERS, AND NEVER HAVE COME HOME TO A BREATH-TAKING BELLY LANDING.

BUT THEY HAVE DONE AS MUCH AS ANY MEN WHO HAVE, TO MAKE THE AMERICAN BOMBING CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMANY A SUCCESS.

THEY'VE ACCOMPLISHED THE IMPOSSIBLE.

TRIBBY AND HIS 35 MEN ARE THE SHEET-METAL CREW AT THIS BASE, ON WHOM FALLS THE BRUNT OF REPAIRS OF BATTLE-DAMAGED BOMBERS.

DURING THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S RECENT SIX-RAIDS-IN-SEVEN-DAYS BLITZ ON GERMANY, THEY REPAIRED 120 FORTRESSES IN A WEEK.

CONSIDER A LITTLE ONE-INCH FLAK HOLE. IT NOT ONLY HAS TO BE PATCHED; THE METAL AROUND IT HAS TO BE PULLED BACK AND THE STRUCTURE UNDERNEATH EXAMINED FOR DAMAGE. NEARLY EVERY SECTION OF A FORTRESS' METAL SKIN COVERS A COMPLICATED ARRAY OF BRACES, STRUTS, SPARS, CROSS-MEMBERS, USUALLY ALSO DAMAGED. FIXING THEM UP IS ABOUT AS TOUGH AS INSTALLING THEM AT THE FACTORY.

THEN THE ORIGINAL HOLE HAS TO BE PATCHED WITH METAL FASTENED ON BY RIVETS.

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THAT'S ONE FLAK HOLE. THEY DON'T CONSIDER A FORTRESS REALLY DAMAGED UNLESS IT HAS SEVERAL DOZEN. AFTER THAT COME SHELL HOLES, A FOOT OR MORE ACROSS, WITH CORRESPONDINGLY SEVERE STRUCTURAL DAMAGE UNDERNEATH, AND MANY OTHER INJURIES. THEY DO JUST ABOUT ALL REPAIRS EXCEPT TO ENGINES, PROPELLERS, RADIOS AND INSTRUMENTS.

THEY WORKED ABOUT 20 HOURS A DAY THAT WEEK, GRABBING TIME OUT FOR NAPS ON BENCHES, AND SUBSISTING MAINLY ON COFFEE AND SANDWICHES.

THEY HAD ONLY 13 COMPLETE TOOL KITS, AND MOST OF THEIR WORK WAS DONE A QUARTER OF A MILE TO TWO MILES FROM THE HANGAR, ON THE PLANE DISPERSAL POINTS, A LOT OF IT AT NIGHT WHEN A MINIMUM OF LIGHT HAD TO BE USED.

"BUT A GOOD SHEET METAL MAN CAN DRILL HOLES AND BUCK RIVETS IN THE DARK" COMMENTED ONE OF TRIBBY'S TWO ASSISTANT FOREMEN, TECH. SGT. EMORY JOHNS, 28, A HANDSOME, HUSKY EX-BOXER AND PRE-WAR COPPERSMITH IN VALDOSTA, GA., WHO ACKNOWLEDGES WITH A WRY SMILE HIS COMPANIONS JIBES THAT SOME OF HIS EXPERIENCE THAT HELPED KEEP THOSE FORTRESSES FLYING WAS GAINED FIXING STILLS FOR MOONSHINERS.

JOHNS CLIMBED INTO A HORIZONTAL STABILI[illegible]-THE 40-FOOT MINIATURE WING ON THE TAIL OF A FORTRESS--AT NOON ONE DAY TO REPAIR DAMAGE BY A SHELL THAT EXPLODED INSIDE, AND GOT OUT THE NEXT NOON.

THEY NEEDED SOMEBODY TO BUCK RIVETS IN THE AIR DUCT BETWEEN TWO ENGINES, BUT FOUND THAT THE SLIMMEST MAN AROUND, SGT. JAY PAUSTAIN OF RICHMOND, MO., COULDN'T QUITE SQUEEZE IN. SO HE SHUCKED OFF HIS

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CLOTHES AND SLIPPED IN--NAKED.

"IT GOT SO EVEN IF A SHIP WAS A MESS, THE ARMAMENT MEN WOULD LOAD THE BOMBS ON OUR WORD WE'D HAVE IT READY TO FLY," SAID TRIBBY, WHO IS 23 AND USED TO WORK ON A FARM IN LACYGNE, KAS. HIS OTHER ASSISTANT, SGT. GERALD CESTARTE, 23, GRADUATED FROM THE CRANE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL IN CHICAGO JUST BEFORE THE WAR.

THE CREW ARE PRODUCTS OF THE AIR FORCE'S TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT CHANUTE FIELD, ILL.

A NUCLEUS OF 15 OF THEM HAVE WORKED TOGETHER FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS, AND DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES LONG BEFORE THEIR PRODIGIOUS BLITZ REPAIR JOB.

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THEY WERE SO GOOD THEY WERE KEPT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR A YEAR AS A UNIT TO TRAIN OTHERS. WHEN THEY ARRIVED HERE, THEY WERE ASSIGNED FOR TWO WEEKS TO A MODIFICATION CENTER. HERE THE CREW DID THE COMPLETE SHEET METAL MODIFICATION ON 14 FORTRESSES--AN AVERAGE OF ONE A DAY--AND TURNED OUT SOME B-26 MARAUDERS AND A-20 FIGHTER-BOMBERS BESIDES.

ON ANOTHER URGENT JOB, THE 15 OF THEM, WITHOUT NEEDED SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, DID COMPLETE MODIFICATIONS ON 80 MARAUDERS IN SIX WEEKS.

THEIR INGENUITY PLAYED A BIG PART IN THEIR BLITZ FEAT. ALL THEY KNEW AT THE OUTSET WAS THAT IT WAS A "MAXIMUM EFFORT" DRIVE.

THEY HAD TO USE THEIR HEADS, IN MORE THAN ONE WAY, JUST TO EAT. THEIR COFFEE CAME OUT OF A SHEET METAL URN THEY MADE THEMSELVES. BREAKFAST WAS THE ONLY MEAL THEY COULD GET TO AT MESS, AND THE MESS SERGEANT GOT TECHNICAL ABOUT GIVING THEM FOOD TO TAKE OUT. SO SOME OF THE CREW WOULD ENGAGE HIM IN A DISCUSSION WHILE OTHERS SNEAKED AROUND IN BACK AND COMMANDEERED THE MAKINGS.

THEY NEEDED A DRILL THAT WOULD WORK IN TIGHT CORNERS, SO TECH. SGT. ELMER BLANK, FORMER FARMER AND MACHINIST OF MADISON, NEB. YANKED SOME FLEXIBLE CONTROL-INSTRUMENT SHAFTING OUT OF A WRECKED FORTRESS "HANGAR QUEEN," HITCHED A PIECE ONTO THE END OF AN ORDINARY DRILL, AND PRODUCED A DRILL THAT WOULD REACH AROUND CORNERS.

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LEADING OUT FROM FORTRESS CARBURETORS IS A SMALL AIR INTAKE PIPE FIXED TO A METAL BRACKET SO IT WON'T SNAP UNDER VIBRATION. THE CREW FOUND THE BRACKETS WERE BREAKING OFF UNDER THE HEAVY DUTY. THEY HAD NO REPLACEMENTS. SO JOHNS PROMOTED SOME STEEL SHELVING AND FASHIONED BRACKETS THAT WORKED BETTER THAN THE ONES PUT ON AT THE FACTORY.

ACTUALLY, THERE WEREN'T 120 FORTRESSES ON THE BASE DURING THE BIG WEEK. SOME OF THEM WERE THE SAME SHIPS OVER AGAIN.

APPENDS TRIBBY: "WHEN YOU'RE WORKING YOUR HEAD OFF IT'S KIND OF FUNNY TO STOP AND THINK YOU MAY HAVE THE WHOLE THING TO DO OVER AGAIN IN A FEW HOURS. BUT AS LONG AS THE SHIPS GET BACK, WE DON'T CARE.

"IF THEY CAN GET BACK, WE CAN GET THEM IN THE AIR AGAIN."

OTHERS IN THE CREW: SERGEANTS MORRIS MILLER, WHO USED TO RUN A DRESS SHOP IN PHILADELPHIA; OSCAR W. MORRIS, KNOXVILLE, TENN.; CHARLES BUFFINGTON, CARMONA, TEX.; JOSEPH OBUCHOWSKI, CHICAGO; WALTER GILLISSIE, HOMESTEAD, PA.; ERNEST E. MOORE, GLENDALE, CALIF., PHILIP D. PAUL, FREEPORT, ILL.; FRED G. TRUNK, (181 ELMWOOD AVE.) EAST ORANGE, N.J.; JAMES H. TRAVIS, PLANT CITY, FLA.; STEPHEN SOLOWITZ, (6650 PELONZE ST.) DETROIT; ELVAH BROWN, EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.; LUD GAYZER (417 PRESCOTT ST.) YONKERS, N.Y.; CORPORALS CHARLES L. BURGESS, JR., (2034 CEDARLAWN AVE.) SCHENECTADY, N.Y.; RAYMOND PRITZ, LINCOLNVILLE, KAS.; IRWIN REUPERT, (4412 TOWER AVE.)

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BERNARD, IA., ARTHUR W. KNAPP, ST.JOSEPH, MICH.; THOMAS YESKA, (726 THROOP ST.) CHICAGO; PRIVATES NEVIN BOND, KEMPTON, PA.; GLENDYL FLEMING, SHERMAN, TEX.; FRANCIS FOXHOVEN, DENVER, COLO.; NELAND ELDRIDGE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., BRAZIL FILE, MONTICELLO, MINN.; SOLOMON PAVLOFF (5403 CHURCH AVE.) BROOKLYN, N.Y.; EDWARD J. WAGNER, (400 LONGNECKER ST.) BUFFALO, N.Y.; GORDON SORENSON (593 AURORA AVE.) ST. PAUL, MINN.; WILLIAM G. CULLUM, (11213 HAWTHORNE BLVD.) INGLEWOOD, CALIF.; RUSSELL F.JAMESON, (613 SOUTH AVLLEY ST.) KANSAS CITY, KAS.; EMMETT GREENWOOD, HONEY ISLAND, TEX.; BERNARD GILBERT (628 WARREN ST.) ROXBURY, MASS.; CHESTER BOGDA, (150 LAVENACH ST.) DEPEW, N.Y.; RAYMOND L. HENDRICKS, WESSINGTON SPRINGS, S.D.

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Z114OPEW

Madrid, Sept. 15-(AP)-The press announced today the death of Lt. Recaredo de Garay Y Garay, brother of Jose Maria Garay, Spanish consul in New Orleans. He was killed in action with the blue legion on the Russian front.

apl 01310 hab958aew.

MADRID SEPT 15-(AP)-CROAT PARTISAN TROOPS WHOSE COMMANDERS INCLUDE ALLIED OFFICERS HAVE CUT THE WHOLE NETWORK OF GERMAN ROAD AND RAIL COMMUNICATIONS LEADING THROUGH LJUBLJANA TO BUDAPEST, ZAGREB AND THE RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS, DISPATCHES RECEIVED HERE SAID TONIGHT.

A BALKAN DIPLOMAT SAID HE WAS INFORMED THAT NO GERMAN RAIL TRAFFIC HAD BEEN ABLE TO MOVE THROUGH THE LINES RADIATING OUT OF LJUBLJANA INCE LAST NIGHT.

KK1O1AEW

MADRID SEPT 15-(AP)-A ROME DISPATCH TO THE SPANISH PRESS SAID TONIGHT THE GERMANS HAD GIVEN ITALIAN SOLDIERS THEIR CHOICE OF JOINING "THE NATIONAL FASCIST" ARMY AS ALLIES WITH THE SAME PAY AND RATIONS AS GERMAN SOLDIERS OR GOING TO A CAMP FOR DISARMED SOLDIERS NEAR TIVOLI, 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF ROME.

THE DISPATCH, PRESUMABLY SENT FROM ROME THROUGH THE GERMAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP, SAID THE RATIONS OFFERED THE ITALIANS WERE "TRIPLED AND QUADRUPLED" OVER THE USUAL ITALIAN ARMY RATIONS AND THE PAY TEN TIMES BETTER.

THIS, IT WAS SAID, HAD "PLAYED A GREAT PART" IN "INCREASING THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS JOINING THE RANKS OF THE NATIONAL FASCIST GOVERNMENT."

(NBC RECORDED A BRITISH BROADC A AAAAA AA AAA AAAA A HA ORDERED ALL ITALIAN SOLDIERS, DEMOBILIZED BY THE ARMISTICE, TO REPORT IMMEDIATELY TO THE NEAREST GERMAN GARRISON. A TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST FROM BERLIN RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THE ITALIAN VENETIA DIVISION, "EMPLOYED IN THE SOUTHEAST, HAS PLACED ITSELF UNDER GERMAN COMMAND.")

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with the canadians in italy, sept. 13 (delayed)__(ap)--

gen. sir bernard l. montgomery today told a group of canadian commissioned and non-commissioned officers that the war will be carried into germany itself, but until then it is premature to say the end is in sight.

speaking in a hilltop grove in the canadian headquarters area in southern italy, the british eighth army commander paid tribute to the canadians for the "great part" they played in knocking italy out of the war and said it was a "great mistake" to regard the war as nearly over now that "north italy is under german control."

"we won't be able to say the war is nearly over until we have carried it into the homeland of the germans," he said. "that we shall do without a doubt. then we shall be able to say that the end of this part of the war is in sight."

lap 231 /0020

by reynolds packard

representing the combined american press

(distributed by the associated press)

with the u.s.fifth army in italy,sept.15 (ap)--the first american army nurse to debark on european soil since 1917 landed in the salerno sector of italy this afternoon and immediately went to work in a field hospital.

garbed in g.i.steel helmets and wearing full-length fatigue uniforms with long trousers,they first attracted little attention until one soldier noticed their dainty way of wading through the water to the beach and cried "wow, women--and here."

a total of 57 nurses were in the first contigent to land.

lt.grace trout,pretty blonde from york,pa.,said "if we had known we were wading in we wouldn't have worn brand new g/i.shoes."

lt.betty verazin from nanticoke,pa.,said "the trip over was fairly quiet until we were close to the italian mainland,then we got some small

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german dive-bombing."

lt.alys salter from alexandria,la.,chief nurse,was first ashore and said "i am getting accustomed to this. i was with the first hospital units to land in both africa and sicily."

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BY MICHAEL CHINIGO

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AT THE FRONT WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY, SEPT. 13-(DELAYED)-FOLLOWING A NIGHT OF SPARRING, THE ALLIED-NAZI BATTLE WAS RENEWED FURIOUSLY TODAY WHEN THE GERMAN MONSTER LAUNCHED FOUR ATTACKS. IT MET A SOLID ALLIED MACHINE WHICH REARED UP AND KICKED THE ENEMY SQUARELY IN THE FACE, KNOCKING OUT 14 TANKS, BREAKING NAZI ARMORED FORMATIONS AND DECIMATING PANZER GRENADIERS.

I SAW JERRY RUN FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM THE OPEN MAINLAND BATTLE GROUND. HE WILL RUN ONLY A LITTLE WAY PROBABLY, BUT RUN HE DID.

UNAWARE OF OUR STRENGTH THE GERMAN COMMAND YESTERDAY NOON REPEATED ITS ATTACK TACTICS HITTING FIRST WITH A FRONTAL BLOW. A HALF-DOZEN TANKS LEAD THE ASSAULT. BETWEEN 7 AND 8:30A.M., THREE TANKS HAD BEEN BLASTED IN FLAMES BY ACCURATE ARTILLERY FIRE. OUR INFANTRY PEPPERED THE GRENADIERS FOLLOWING A HASTY RETREAT.

AT 8:40A.M., ONE OF OUR UNITS BLEW UP TWO MARK VI TANKS WITH DIRECT HITS. THE ENEMY SENT IN DESPERATION TO ATTACK OTHER POSITIONS.

AT 9:16A.M., WHILE LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK, FIFTH ARMY COMMANDER, WAS VISITING THE FRONT LINES, HE GAVE THE ORDER THAT THIS IS WHERE WE WOULD HOLD AND THAT WE WOULD NOT GO ONE FOOT FURTHER BACK.

TWO ADDITIONAL MARK VI TANKS STILL ANOTHER 50 YARDS TO THE RIGHT WENT UP IN FLAMES AND SMOKE AT 9:08A.M. AT 10A.M. FOUR NAZI TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT AT THE SELE RIVER JUNCTION WHILE THE NAVY SHELLED THE AREA. THE REMAINING ENEMY TANKS RAN AND HID IN THE WEEDS BUT SUCCEEDING AIR MISSIONS DROPPED TONS OF BOMBS OVER THEM.

THE NAZIS WADED ACROSS THE SELE RIVER AND OUR BOYS WAITED UNTIL THEY SAW THE WHITES OF THEIR EYES AND THEN LET THE GERMANS HAVE IT. ONE MORTAR BLEW UP SIX CRACK RIFLEMEN AND A UNIT COMMANDED BY LT. COL. PRESTON MURPHY, FORT COLLINS, COLO., SHOT ALL THE OTHERS.

A FEW MINUTES LATER ANOTHER GROUP OF 40 GERMANS USED THE WELL KNOWN RUSE OF COMING UP TO OUR LINES WITH WHITE FLAGS AND THEN DROPPING THEM AND ATTACKING.

BUT THIS TIME FIRST LT. CHARLES BARCER OF ATLANTA, GA., PVTS, RAY KINZYCKY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., WILLIAM MORRIS OF LEADVILLE, COLO., ARTHUR HAGLIN OF NORTH BILLERICA, MASS., MOSE AVAILES OF TRINIDAD, COLO, AND SGTS CONRAD SMITH OF GREELEY, COLO, AND JOHN LADURMI OF TOLTEC, COLO., AND PTF RICHARD REITENBAUCH OF GREELEY:18:9)9., WITH THE HOLDING THIS SECTOR WEMUVV

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TOLTEC, COLO., AND PTF RICHARD REITENBAUCH OF GREELEY, COLO., WITH THE OTHERS HOLDING THIS SECTOR WERE NOT FOOLED.

THEIR CROSS FIRE ENTIRELY WIPED OUT THE ENEMY, SOME OF WHOM RAN FORWARD AND MORE SCRAMBLED BACK. THE FIGHT IS NOT NEARLY OVER. THE ENEMY STILL APPEARS TO BE STRIVING TO DRIVE A WEDGE. ##

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BY L.S.B.SHAPI

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED CANADIAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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AT 5TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SALERNO AREA, SEPT. 14-(DELAYED)- FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE IN THE LIGHT OF A FULL MOON THROUGHOUT LAST NIGHT AND IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS, BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS STOPPED VICIOUS GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS WHICH PUSHED WITH CONSIDERABLE FORCE AGAINST THE DEAD CENTER OF THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD ON SALERNO BAY.

THE ENEMY BEGAN THE ATTACK ABOUT NIGHTFALL, STRIKING ON THE FRONT IN THE AREA OF THE SELE AND CALORE RIVERS AND POUNDING TOWARDS THE JUNCTION OF THE RIVERS. INFANTRY UNITS OF THE 16TH PANZER GRENADIERS ATTEMPTED TO OPEN GAPS IN THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD LINE CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY TIGER TANKS. THE CLEAR NIGHT AIR CRACKLED WITH THE SOUND OF ALLIED MACHINE AND ANTI-TANK GUNS REACHING A SCREAMING CRESCENDO AT MIDNIGHT.

FOR A FEW MINUTES THE ALLIED LINE SAGGED UNDER THE WEIGHT OF THE STRONGEST GERMAN THRUST OF THE SALERNO CAMPAIGN. A FEW TIGER TANKS BROKE THROUGH. BUT THE DOUGHBOYS AND TOMMIES FIGHTING DOGGEDLY AT CLOSE QUARTERS BLUNTED THE SPEARHEAD SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT. THEN WITH THE AID OF NAVAL GUNS OFFSHORE, WHOSE DEEP-THROATED ROAR SUDDENLY JOINED IN THE MACABRE SYMPHONY, THEY STOPPED THE GERMAN ATTACK AND PUSHED THE ENEMY BACK.

EV1005AEW

BY JOHN O'REILLY

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 15--ALLIED TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR STUBBORN DEFENSE OF THEIR NARROW BEACHHEAD IN THE SALERNO SECTOR TODAY AFTER WITHDRAWING YESTERDAY TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR LINES.

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ALBANELLA AND ALTAVILLA WERE EVACUATED AFTER STUBBORN FIGHTING. REINFORCEMENTS CONTINUE TO POUR ASHORE DESPITE SNEAK GERMAN AIR ATTACKS THROUGH THE HEAVY ALLIED AIR COVER. NUMEROUS ENEMY TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT DURING THE GERMAN ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS, BUT AN ACCURATE COUNT IS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THE NUMEROUS SEPARATE ENCOUNTERS.

A TERRIFIC AERIAL POUNDING FROM MASSES OF ALLIED PLANES EVIDENTALLY WAS EFFECTIVE, AS THERE IS A COMPARATIVE LULL IN GROUND ACTIVITY THIS AFTERNOON. ALLIED NAVAL UNITS CONTINUED TO POUR SHELLS OVER THE BEACHHEADS INTO ENEMY TERRITORY.

DURING THE DAY ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES MADE DASHES OVER THE LINES AND IMMEDIATELY THE AIR WAS FILLED WITH ACK-ACK. AT NIGHT ENEMY BOMBERS RAID THE BEACHES. FLARES HANG IN THE SKY AND FIRES DOT THE BATTLE LINE.

CIVILIANS CAUGHT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD SPEND THE NIGHTS IN MOUNTAIN CAVES.

KK1128PEW

BY NOEL MONKS

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE U.S.FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY-(NO DATE)-SALERNO BAY WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS THE GALLIPOLI OF 1943--WITHOUT THE EVACUATION.

THE SET-UP AT SALERNO IS MUCH THE SAME AS AT GALLIPOLI, WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS STORMED THE TURKISH BEACHES 28 YEARS AGO. THE BEACHES IN BOTH INSTANCES WERE PERFECT FOR LANDING PURPOSES BUT A POWERFUL ENEMY

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LAY IN WAIT FOR THE INVADERS BEHIND POSITIONS THAT GAVE THE DEFENDERS AN ALMOST OVERWHELMING ADVANTAGE.

THE WORLD WONDERED HOW THE AUSTRALIANS EVER GOT A FOOTHOLD AT GALLIPOLI IN THE FACE OF SUCH FIERCE OPPOSITION AND CAN WELL WONDER AGAIN HOW BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS MANAGED TO GET ASHORE IN SALERNO BAY.

I CANNOT FIND WORDS TO PRAISE SUFFICIENTLY THE HEROISM OF THE AMERICANS I LANDED WITH. WELL-TRAINED, THEY WERE UNFLINCHING.

I SAW MANY SHELLS DROP ON MEN, LANDING CRAFT AND VEHICLES BUT THERE WAS NO DETERRING THE YANKS. WAVE AFTER WAVE OF SUPPORT TROOPS AND SUPPLIES KEPT COMING ASHORE ON THE SHELL-TORN BEACHES AND WERE RUSHED UP BEHIND SAND DUNES.

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THE AMERICANS CLUNG TO THEIR HARD-WON BRIDGEHEADS WITH TENACIOUSNESS AND BRAVERY.

AS I WRITE THIS NEARLY A WEEK HAS PASSED SINCE THE LANDING AND THE AMERICANS STILL ARE CLINGING TO THEIR BEACHES WITH GRIM RESOLUTION.

THE ONLY BRITISHER I MET ON THE AMERICAN BEACHES WAS A CANADIAN OFFICER ACTING AS AN OBSERVER. LIKE ME HE WAS VERY MUCH IMPRESSED WITH THE DOGGED COURAGE OF THE YANKS.

HE HAD BEEN AT DIEPPE AND HE TOLD ME THIS SHOW WAS WORSE THAN THAT FAMOUS RAID BECAUSE DIEPPE WAS ONLY AN IN AND OUT AFFAIR WHILE THE SALERNO BAY ATTACK WAS "IN FOR KEEPS," AS HE PUT IT.

HAVING BEEN THROUGH SICILY WITH THE AMERICANS I HAVE EVERY CONFIDENCE THEY WILL BE ABLE TO DISH IT OUT AS WELL AS TAKE IT, GIVEN IN ITALY ANYTHING LIKE AN EVEN BREAK.

KK1118PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY, SEPT. 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIRST AMERICAN EVACUATION HOSPITAL TO FOLLOW THE TROOPS IN THE INVASION OF ITALY BEGAN RECEIVING PATIENTS TODAY IN CANVAS-WALLED WARDS.

TENTS AND EQUIPMENT CAME ASHORE ON THE INVASION BEACH LAST NIGHT AND LESS THAN 12 HOURS LATER, CASUALTIES RETURNING FROM THE FRONT LINES WERE RECEIVING EXPERT CARE FROM THE STAFF DIRECTED BY LT.-COL. PAUL K.SAUER, 162 EAST 88TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

OVERNIGHT A MODERN HOSPITAL HAD SPRUNG UP IN THE PLAIN OVER WHICH THE AMERICAN TROOPS HAD PUSHED BACK THE GERMANS ONLY TWO DAYS BEFORE. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN OPERATING SOONER EXCEPT THAT BATTLEFIELD PRIORITIES DELAYED THE ARRIVAL OF EQUIPMENT.

SAUER AND HIS STAFF LANDED IN ITALY AT 2 P.M. ON INVASION DAY AND SPENT THE NEXT 48 HOURS PEEKING OUT OF SLIT TRENCHES WHILE ENEMY GUNS SHELLED THE BEACH AREA, AND PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED AROUND THEM.

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"WE GOT A WARM RECEPTION," THE GRAY-HAIRED HOSPITAL COMMANDER SAID WITH A SMILE. "WHEN WE GOT ASHORE WE FUND THE ENEMY WAS ONLY 800 YARDS AHEAD OF US. IT WAS AN EXCITING INTRODUCTION TO WAR."

SAUER BROUGHT HIS HOSPITAL FROM THE UNITED STATES TO NORTH AFRICA LAST MAY, AND THEN HE WAS SELECTED TO BRING THE FIRST EVACUATION HOSPITAL INTO ITALY WITH THE FIFTH ARMY.

COMING ASHORE, THE DOCTORS WERE MACHINE-GUNNED AND STRAFED AS THEY CROUCHED IN LANDING BOATS. THE VESSELS WERE USED FOR LANDING ALL TYPES OF ARMY PERSONNEL AND WERE NOT MARKED WITH RED CROSSES,

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SO THE ENEMY HAD NO WAY OF KNOWING IT WAS A HOSPITAL UNIT.

AMONG THE DOCTORS WITH SAUER WERE MAJ. HOWARD PATTERSON, 107 EAST 67TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, MAJ. WILLIAMICOMESS, YORK, PA., LT.- COL. JOHN G.BAXTER, PHOENIXVILLE, PA., AND CAPT. MILLARD BEYER, AKRON, OHIO.

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IN THE PLAIN WHERE THE HOSPITAL NOW SITS THEY WATCHED AMERICAN TROOPS BATTLE GERMAN TANKS WHICH COUNTER-ATTACKED IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO BREAK THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD. WHEN THEY GOT ASHORE THERE WAS NOTHING FOR THEM TO DO BUT DIG IN AND WAIT FOR EQUIPMENT TO FOLLOW THEM ASHORE.

"SO WE SPENT OUR FIRST 48 HOURS ON ITALIAN SOIL IN FOX-HOLES," SAUER SAID. "THEN OUR TENTS AND EQUIPMENT ARRIVED LATE YESTERDAY WE WORKED ALL NIGHT SETTING THEM UP."

OCCASIONALLY THEY HAVE TO BREAK OFF WORK AND JUMP FOR FOXHOLES WHEN ENEMY PLANES DIVE IN TO STRAFE NEARBY TARGETS, AND BITS OF SHELL SHOWER DOWN FROM AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE.

EVEN AS SAUER TOLD OF THE TRIP TO THE BEACH, THERE WAS THE STUTTERING OF MACHINEGUNS FROM THE SKIES. TWO SPITFIRES WERE ON THE TAIL OF A MESSERSCHMITT 109 WHICH HAD TRIED TO SNEAK IN TO ATTACK THE BEACHES. THE SPITFIRES POURED A HAIL OF BULLETS INTO THE ENEMY PLANE AND THEN THE GERMAN PILOT BAILED OUT AND THE SHIP CRASHED.

"WHEN OUR NURSES COME ASHORE TOMORROW FROM THE HOSPITAL SHIP WE WILL HAVE ALL PERSONNEL ON HAND AND GIVE THE WOUNDED OR ILL MEN THE BEST OF CARE," SAUER SAID.

NEAR SAUER'S EVACUATION HOSPITAL, MAJ. J.W. PICKENS OF CLEBURN, TEX., HAD A DIVISIONAL HOSPITAL CLEARING STATION OPERATING WITH A CAPACITY OF 100 BEDS. FROM THESE HOSPITALS, THE CASUALTIES ARE BEING CLEARED TO THE HOSPITAL SHIPS TO BE TAKEN TO STATION HOSPITALS IN SICILY OR NORTH AFRICA.

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WITH PICKENS WERE CAPT. CHARLES B.DILDY, AUSTIN, TEX., CAPT. CASS KNIGHT, 925 NORTH ADAMS ST., SOUTH BEND, IND., AND 2ND LT. ORAN C. OGDIN JR., PARKERSBURG, W.VA.

"I HAVE BEEN WITH THIS OUTFIT OVER A YEAR," PICKENS SAID. "I THOUGHT THEY WERE GOOD, BUT NOT SO GOOD AS THEY ARE. THEY HAVE DONE A GREAT JOB UNDER FIRE.

"WHEN WE WERE COMING IN ONE OF OUR SMALL BOATS WAS SUNK BY DIRECT 88-MILLIMETER GUNFIRE. TWO OF MY MEN SWAM BACK INTO THE SEA TO SAVE THE LIVES OF TWO MEN WHO COULDN'T SWIM, AND WERE DROWING. ONE COMPANY OF OFFICERS WAS CAUGHT IN MACHINEGUN FIRE DURING A TANK BATTLE, AND WE'VE BEEN BOMBED AND STRAFED, BUT THE MEN HAVE GONE RIGHT AHEAD WITH THE WORK."

OGDIN CAME THROUGH TWO HARROWING EXPERIENCES WITH ONLY A COUPLE OF SLIGHT WOUNDS WHICH DID NOT KEEP HIM OFF HIS FEET.

HE WAS ON THE BEACH WHEN A SHELL BURST WITHIN A FEW FEET OF HIM, BUT WAS ONLY GRAZED BY THE SHRAPNEL. THEN LATER A GERMAN PLANE DROPPED A BOMB WHICH HIT BESIDE HIS SLIT TRENCH. IT BLEW HIM INTO THE AIR JUST AS A TREE TRUNK FELL INTO THE TRENCH WHERE HE HAD LAIN.

"IT FELT LIKE THE WHOLE PLAIN WAS FALLING ON TOP OF ME," HE SAID. "IT WAS A MIRACLE THAT I GOT OUT OF THAT ONE."

DY452PEW

algiers,sept.15 (ap)--the french committee of national liberation announced tonight the arrest of lucian dourin,president of the food and vegetable syndicate ' algiers, on charges of sabotaging the war

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effort.

three other persons charged with plotting against the national effor,were arrested with dourin and placed in concentration camps by the committee.

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at the same time it was learned that during the period from july 7 to aug.27 french ~~xxxxxx~~ military tribunals in tunis,sousse and sfax condemned to death 29 persons who were accused of treason and pillage the same tribunals also sentenced 110 persons to life imprisonment at hard labor for treason the report said.

CAIRO, SEPT 15-(AP)-LIBERATORS OF THE NINTH U.S.A.A.F. BOMBED THE RAILWAY YARDS AT PESCARA ON THE ITALIAN ADRIATIC COAST IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY, AN ALLIED MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TARGET AREA WAS WELL COVERED WITH BOMB BURSTS AND A HIT WAS SCORED ON THE ENGINE SHED IN THE CENTER OF THE YARD, THE BULLETIN SAID. SOME BOMBS ALSO BURST NEAR THE RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE PESCARA RIVER. PESCARA IS ALMOST DIRECTLY ACROSS THE ITALIAN BOOT FROM ROME.

RAF LIBERATORS AND HALIFAXES BOMBED THE ROAD JUNCTION AT POTENZA BETWEEN NAPLES AND TARANTO MONDAY NIGHT AND BOMB BURSTS WERE OBSERVED ON THE TARGET.

NO AIRCRAFT WERE LOST IN THE OPERATIONS, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

M645AEW

NEW DELHI, SEPT 15-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE BEAUFIGHTERS, CONTINUING HEIR ATTACKS ON JAPANESE RIVER SHIPPING ON THE IRRAWADDY RIVER IN URMA YESTERDAY KNOCKED OUT TWO CARGO STEAMERS AND BLASTED MORE HAN 50 ENEMY SAMPANS, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A 200-FOOT STEAMER WAS SIGHTED NEAR YENANGYUANG AND THE EAUFIGHTERS SWOOPED LOW TO RAKE IT WITH CANNON AND MACHINE GUN IRE. SEVERE DAMAGE WAS OBSERVED. SOUTH OF MAGWE ANOTHER STEAMER ECEIVED THE SAME TREATMENT AND WAS LEFT AFIRE.

THE SAMPAN FLEET WAS PLYING BETWEEN MINHLA AND ALLANMYO WHEN THE RITISH FIGHTERS CAUGHT UP WITH IT. CANNON AND MACHINEGUN FIRE UT MANY OF THE SAMPANS OUT OF COMMISSION.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT ALL THE BEAUFIGHTERS RETURNED SAFELY TO HEIR BASE.

M650AEW

moscow, ~~xxxxx~~ thursday, sept. 16-(ap)-free french general petite was received in the kremlin today by prime minister joseph stalin and foreign commissar vyacheslav molotov.

apl cassidys 02030 ro 800p

ADD CHUNGKING XXX RESISTANCE

DR.K.C.WU, VICE-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID HE HAD "NOTHING TO ADD" WHEN HE WAS ASKED IF HE COULD GIVE FURTHER DETAILS OF THE JAPANESE PEACE OFFER TO CHINA ANNOUNCED BY FOREIGN MINISTER T.V.SOONG IN WASHINGTON.

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CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD AERIAL X X X COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

LT. COL. HARRY PIKE, PORTAGE, WIS., LED A FLIGHT OF P-40S WHICH SHOT UP A RAILROAD STATION AND BARRACKS AT SHIHWEYOA AND DESTROYED A LOCOMOTIVE. LT. JUDSON BULLARD, LAURINBURG, N.C., LED ANOTHER FLIGHT OF P-40S TO ATTACK JAPANESE BARRACKS SOUTH OF KIUKIANG AND A DIRECT HIT WAS SCORED ON A 10-STORY BUILDING WHILE TWO OTHERS WERE DAMAGED.

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P-38S, COMMANDED BY CAPT. LEWDEN ENSLEN, SPRINGFIELD, MO., MADE THE LOW-LEVEL BOMBING RAID ON HONGKONG SHIPPING. ONE 500-FOOT VESSEL WAS DIRECTLY HIT. ONE BOMB PASSED THROUGH THE BOAT, EXPLODING ON THE OTHER SIDE. ANOTHER SHIP WAS HIT AND AN INTERNAL EXPLOSION WAS SEEN.

THE JAPANESE MADE ANOTHER INEFFECTUAL RAID AGAINST A SATELLITE FIELD IN EASTERN FUKIEN PROVINCE.

FD840AEW

ADD ALLIED H.Q.S.W. PAC. (CLEMENTS) 1st GROUND

MONDAY SOME BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD MOVED IN ON AIRDROMES AT DAGUA AND BUT WERE SURPRISED IN A SIMILAR LINEUP BY LIBERATORS WHICH SET BETWEEN 20 AND 25 OF THEM ABLAZE. ESCORTING LIGHTNINGS TANGLED WITH SWARMS OF ENEMY FIGHTERS, SHOOTING DOWN EIGHT FOR CERTAIN AND PROBABLY FOUR OTHERS. THREE LIGHTNINGS WERE LOST BUT ALL THE LIBERATORS REACHED HOME. THE LIBERATORS SET FIRES VISIBLE FOR 50 MILES WITH THEIR 63 TONS OF BOMBS.

WEST OF EMBATTLED LAE, JAPANESE POSITIONS BURIED IN UNDERGROWTH ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE MARKHAM RIVER WERE STRAFED BY MITCHELLS AND AN AMMUNITION DUMP WAS EXPLODED.

TWELVE JAPANESE PLANES BOMBED ALLIED INSTALLATIONS NEAR THE BUREP RIVER. FIFTEEN OTHER BOMBERS, WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT, STRUCK MONDAY AT THE ALLIED INLAND POST OF WATUT SOUTHWEST OF SALAMAUA. ALLIED FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN ONE BOMBER AND A FIGHTER FOR CERTAIN AND PROBABLY GOT A SECOND FIGHTER. ONE INTERCEPTOR WAS LOST.

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DM1144PPW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, THURSDAY, SEPT.16-(AP SENATOR CHANDLER (D-KY), MEMBER OF A SENATE COMMITTEE INSPECTING THE WORLD WAR FRONTS, INDICATED TODAY HE WOULD FAVOR PLACING GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN SUPREME COMMAND OF THE GENERAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN.

DISCUSSING MACARTHUR'S FIELD OF COMMAND IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND ITS RELATION TO THAT MORE RECENTLY CREATED UNDER LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, CHANDLER SAID THAT MOUNTBATTEN'S APPOINTMENT "MEANS THE BRITISH REALLY ARE GOING TO MOUNT AND SUPPORT AN EFFECTIVE OFFENSIVE FROM INDIA, YOU MAY BE SURE WE WILL BE WITH AND BEHIND HIM."

"BUT IT WOULD BE A SHAME," HE ADDED, "NOT TO GIVE A GOOD MAN LIKE MACARTHUR, WHO HAS PROVED HE IS PREEMINENTLY FITTED FOR THE ROLE AND WHOSE FORCES ALREADY ARE ON THE MOVE, SUPREME COMMAND OF THE GREAT TASK OF SMASHING JAPAN."

CHANDLER, WHO DURING THEIR TOUR OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HAS BEEN THE MOST OUTSPOKEN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEEMEN IN ADVANCING GREATER AND IMMEDIATE INTENSIFICATION OF THE WAR EFFORT AGAINST JAPAN,

30.24-8471

EXPLAINED IN HIS INTERVIEW, HOWEVER, THAT HE WAS "FIRST AND ALWAYS FOR WHIPPING THE ENEMY WHEREVER HE MAY BE."

TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY, SENATOR BREWSTER (R-ME) AND SENATOR MEAD (D-NY), DISMISSED THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND MOUNTBATTEN OR ANY CONTROVERSY OVER THE RESPECTIVE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR COMMANDS.

"I CANNOT TAKE SERIOUSLY THE SUGGESTION THAT SUCH A CONFLICT COULD DEVELOP OVER THE QUESTION OF WHETHER ONE OR THE OTHER COMMANDER WILL LEAD THE MAJOR DRIVE AGAINST JAPAN," BREWSTER SAID.

"MACARTHUR HAS MADE THE GREATEST USE OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO HIM, AND I AM CONVINCED HE WILL GO AS FAR AND AS FAST AS HIS RESOURCES PERMIT."

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MEAD REITERATED HIS EARLIER ASSERTION THAT "COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING EXISTS NOT ONLY BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND AUSTRALIA BUT BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON."

THE SENATE COMMITTEE WILL LEAVE SHORTLY FOR OTHER FRONTS. IT HAS BEEN VISITING IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ZONE NEARLY A WEEK.

FJ1143PCW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA AUG 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MOST EXPERIENC. COMBAT CREW MEMBER IN HIS HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OUTFIT IS STAFF SGT. MICHAEL BENNA OF REDDING, CALIF., WHO HAS FLOWN 71 COMBAT MISSIONS IN B-17S.

REDDING WAS AT WHEELER FIELD, HAWAII, WHEN THE JAPS STRUCK AT PEARL HARBOR AND HONOLULU'S AIRFIELDS. HE'S BEEN FLYING STEADILY SINCE THEN AS RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER.

HE HAS FLOWN OVER MANY AN ENEMY SHIP AND AIRDROME, AND HAS SEEN THE BOMBS FROM HIS FORTRESSES INFLICT HEAVY DAMAGE. BUT HE'S NEVER BEEN INJURED, NOR INVOLVED IN A CRASH-LANDING, NOR HAD TO BAIL OUT.

"GUESS I'M JUST PLAIN LUCKY," HE SAID.

KK728PEW

BY REMBERT JAMES

MUNDA AIRDROME, SEPT.8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN THE AIR RAID SIREN WAILS TONIGHT, AS HAPPENS EVERY NIGHT ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, IT WON'T SOUND THE SAME. SOMEBODY ELSE WILL BE LEANING ON THE SIREN BUTTON.

TWO MASTERS OF THE ART OF WAKING MEN AT NIGHT AND SENDING THEM INTO FOXHOLES, WHO ARE KNOWN FROM GUADALCANAL TO VELLA LA VELLA AS "LUCKY" AND "PETE," ARE TAKING NEW JOBS.

BOTH ARE MARINES FROM MINNESOTA, "LUCKY" IS MAJOR G.R.LUCK, 6618 HUMBOLDT AVE., SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS. "PETE" IS MAJOR VERNON A.PETERSON, 3742 DAKOTA STREET, ST.LOUIS PARK, A MINNEAPOLIS SUBURB.

PETERSON WAS ONE OF THE EASTERN AIRLINES' BEST KNOWN PILOTS ON THE CHICAGO-ATLANTA RUN, BEFORE ENTERING THE MARINES. BOTH ARE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA GRADUATES.

LUCK STARTED LAST FEBRUARY AT GUADALCANAL AS OFFICIAL AIR RAID RED ALERT SETTER, AND HAS AN ALMOST PERFECT RECORD. PETERSON TEAMED WITH LUCK ONLY A MONTH LATER, AND TOGETHER WITH A THIRD OFFICER, MARINE MAJOR E.F.SYMS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., PUT OUT WARNINGS ON MORE THAN 200 JAPANESE RAIDS.

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"WE'VE HAD AN AIR RAID ON AN AVERAGE OF AT LEAST ONCE A

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NIGHT SINCE I'VE BEEN OUT HERE," SAID LUCK.

"THE MAN GIVING AIR RAID WARNINGS HAS TWO THINGS TO CONSIDER. ONE IS THE SAFETY OF THE TROOPS. THE OTHER IS THE FACT THAT THEY NEED SLEEP. SOMETIMES THERE'S A THIRD CONSIDERATION--IT MAY BE THAT "IF YOU SLAP ON A 'CONDITION RED' YOU BREAK UP THEIR SLEEP, OR, IF THEY ARE WORKING, STOP THEIR WORK."

PETERSON GAVE HIS OWN VERSION OF HOW TO DO THE JOB.

"YOU DON'T WANT TO CRY 'WOLF' ALL THE TIME," HE SAID. "IF YOU DO, IT'LL GET SO NOBODY WILL BELIEVE YOU. THEY JUST WON'T GET INTO FOXHOLES FOR YOU, AND WHEN THE BOMBS FALL, A LOT OF PEOPLE WILL GET HURT. THE AIR RAID SIREN HAS GOT TO MEAN SOMETHING. THE MAN WHO CONTROLS IT HAS TO HAVE THE MEN'S CONFIDENCE."

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MAJOR LUCK AND MAJOR PETERSON BOTH ARE PILOTS. LUCK WAS ATTACHED TO A MARINE FIGHTER SQUADRON THAT WAS ON WAKE ISLAND, BUT LEFT IT BEFORE THE PACIFIC WAR STARTED. HE LATER WAS AN INSTRUCTOR AT THE MINNEAPOLIS NAVAL AIR STATION.

EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE THE URGE TO FLY GETS THE BETTER OF THEM. THIS HAPPENED LAST AUGUST 16, WHEN THEY AND ONE ENLISTED MAN FLEW A SMALL AMPHIBIOUS PLANE TO ARUNDEL ISLAND, THEN OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE, AND PICKED UP A NAVAL OFFICER.

THE OFFICER WAS LT.HUGH BARR MILLER, JR., OF 1925 8TH ST., TUSCALOOSA, ALA., A SURVIVOR OF THE U.S.S. STRONG, A DESTROYER SUNK IN THE KULA GULF ON JULY 4.

"THIS FELLOW HAD BEEN ADRIFT FOUR DAYS, AND HAD SURVIVED 39 DAYS ON THE ISLAND," LUCK SAID. "HE HAD KILLED FIVE JAPS AND [illegible]NG THEIR FOOD AND WEARING THEIR CLOTHING." #

XANN ADVANCED ALEUTIAN BASE -- THIRD ADD PARAMUSHIRO RADI (BELL) (TOP ON AAA) X X X BOMBER STRUCK.

CAPT.W.E.OBER, EL SEGUNDO,CALIF., PRAISED ANOTHER LIBERATOR PILOT, 2ND LT.ROBERT KEMMERER OF 500 BALD EAGLE ST., LOCK HAVEN,PA.

HE SAID KEMMERER MANEUVERED HIS PLANE INTO POSITION TO PROTECT THE CRIPPLED LEAD PLANE FROM ZEROS, WHICH PRESSED THE ATTACK FOR NEARLY AN HOUR.

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"WE WEREN'T SCARED UNTIL THE ZEROS CLOSED IN AND WE SAW THE LEAD PLANE GO DOWN," SAID 2ND LT.KENNETH J.DEURING, BOMBARDIER, 804 LOUISA ST., FLINT,MICH. "UNTIL THEN WE HAD BEEN KIDDING EACH OTHER AND LAUGHING. BUT WHEN THEY STARTED POURING IT ON WE REALIZED IT WAS A GRIM LIFE AND DEATH MATTER. IT JUST SEEMED EMPTY -- THINKING ABOUT THOSE WE LOST."

COMMENTS OF OTHER PARAMUSHIRO RAIDERS:

2ND LT.JOHN BALCHANIS, 2826 WINTON ST., PHILADELPHIA, BOMBARDIER AND NAVIGATOR -- "THIS WAS MY SECOND TIME. IT WAS TOUGHER. THINK THEY WERE JUST WAITING FOR US."

2ND LT.WALTER J.YOUNG,JR., FREDERICKSBURG,VA., (WHOSE WIFE IS AT ELDORADO,ARK.) NAVIGATOR -- "WE DIDN'T HAVE ANY TROUBLE FINDING THE TARGET. THE SKY WAS CLEAR -- TOO CLEAR."

SGT.CHARLES CUNEO, SPECIAL RADIOMAN AND GUNNER WHOSE SISTER, MRS.ROSE DITTAMIS, LIVES AT 31 WOBBURN ST., MEDFORD,MASS. -- "IT WAS NOTHING."

SGT.ALFRED HANTSCH, 156 OSBORN ST., DANBURY,CONN., PHOTOGRAPHER -- "I STOWED MY CAMERA AWAY WHEN THE ZEROS CLOSED IN. ALL I COULD DO WAS WAIT."

FJ328ACW

30.24-8473

OTTAWA,SEPT.15 (AP)--A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST REPORTED TONIGHT THAT SGT.MAURICE EVERETT SCARFE,WHOSE GRANDMOTHER,MRS.FLORENCE EDITH THOMPSON, LIVES IN IONE,CALIF.,IS MISSING IN ACTION OVERSEAS.

CP12AM9PEW

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NEW YORK,SEPT.15-(AP)-A GERMAN-CONTROLLED BROADCAST FROM ROME TODAY REPORTED THAT "SINCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, TWO GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN MOUNTING GUARD IN ST.PETER'S SQUARE EXACTLY ON THE MARBLE LINE WHICH DIVIDES THE SQUARE ITSELF FROM ITALIAN TERRITORY."

THE TROOPS TOOK THEIR POSTS AFTER NEGOTIATIONS AMONG "THE SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY TO THE HOLY SEE, AND THE COMMANDER OF THE PAPAL ARMED CORPS AND SOME GERMAN OFFICERS," SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS. TWO ITALIAN POLICEMEN HAVE BEEN STATIONED AT EACH OF THE THREE ENTRANCES TO THE VATICAN, IT ADDED.

AN ARTICLE OF THE LATERAN TREATY, IT WAS EXPLAINED, "ESTABLISHES THAT ST.PETER'S SQUARE, ALTHOUGH PART OF THE VATICAN CITY, REMAINS NORMALLY OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND THAT POLICING IS ARRANGED BY ITALIAN AUTHORITIES."

EV1243PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 15-(AP)-NAZI PROPAGANDISTS MOVED TODAY TO MANUFACTURE A NEW REGIME FOR BENITO MUSSOLINI -- A REGIME DESCRIBED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION HERE AS DEDICATED TO THE CONTINUATION OF THE WAR ALONGSIDE GERMANY AND THE PUNISHMENT OF ALL ITALIANS WHO COMPLIED WITH THE ARMISTICE ACCEPTED BY MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO AND KING VITTORIO EMANUELE.

GERMAN BROADCASTS REPORTED TO THE OWI BY THE U.S.FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ASSERTED THAT:

1. MUSSOLINI HAD ISSUED A SERIES OF DECREES REESTABLISHING THE FASCIST PARTY UNDER HIS "SUPREME DIRECTION" WITH THE LABEL OF "REPUBLICAN FASCIST PARTY" AND ORDERING "DAILY AND COMRADELY COLLABORATION TO THE GERMAN MILITARY FORCES FIGHTING ON ITALIAN SOIL AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY."

2. GEN.CALVI DI BERGOLO, PUPPET COMMANDANT OF ITALIAN FORCES IN ROME, HAD FORMALLY LIQUIDATED THE BADOGLIO CABINET AND NAMED COMMISSIONERS -- ALL OF THEM WELL KNOWN IN THE FASCIST REGIME -- TO TAKE OVER THE FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MINISTRIES.

THE MUSSOLINI DECREES, SAID TO BE SIGNED BY THE FORMER PREMIER, WERE ROAD OVER THE GERMAN RADIO STATION, ZEESEN. THEY WERE READ NOT BY MUSSOLINI BUT BY ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, FORMER ITALIAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER, WHO WAS NAMED IN ONE OF THE DECREES AS "TEMPORARY SECRETARY" OF THE NEW FASCIST PARTY.

A SHORT TIME LATER THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY STEFANI, NOW UNDER GERMAN CONTROL, BROADCAST A DISPATCH CONTAINING AN ORDINANCE SIGNED BY DI BERGOLO NAMING DR.AUGUSTO ROSSO, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AS COMMISSIONER OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, TO REPLACE RAFFAELE GUARIGLIA, THE BADOGLIO FOREIGN MINISTER.

A SWISS BROADCAST, ALSO TREPORTED TO OWI, SAID THAT GUARIGLIA HAD BEEN PLACED UNDER ARREST IN ROME AND THAT OTHER MINISTERS OF THE LEGAL CABINET STILL IN ROME ALSO WERE REPORTED UNDER ARREST.

THE MUSSOLINI DECREES SAID ALL FORMER FASCIST OFFICIALS ARE TO RESUME THEIR POSTS; ALL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE TO BE REFORMED; ALL ITALIANS MUST SUPPORT GERMAN AUTHORITIES; THE BEHAVIOR OF ALL FASCISTS WILL BE REEXAMINED IN RELATIONS TO THEIR PRESENT BEHAVIOR; ALL TRAITORS ARE TO BE PUNISHED; THE VOLUNTARY MILITIA IS TO BE REFORMED.

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THE STEFANI BROADCAST LISTED THESE APPOINTMEN BERGOLO IN ADDITION TO THAT OF ROSSO: PRESIDENCY OF THE NCI . MINISTERS, DR.GIAN GIACOMO BELLAZZI; INTERIOR, DR.LORENZO LAVIA; ITALIAN AFRICA, DR.ENRICO CERULLI; ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, DR.GIOVANNI NOVELLI; FINANCES, DR.ETTORE CAMBI; NATIONAL EDUCATION, DR.GIUSEPPE GUISTINI; PUBLIC WORKS, ENGINEER PAOLO SALTINO; AGRICULTURE, PROFESSOR VITTORIO RONCHI; COMMUNICATIONS, ENGINEER LUIGI VELANI; INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, DR.ERNESTO SANTORO; POPULAR CULTURE, DR.ARMEDEO TOSTI; FOREIGN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE, DR.FRANCESCO CEMONESE; WAR PRODUCTION, DR.FRANCE LIGUORI.

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RN&EV1217PEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

DIFFICULTIES SUCH AS OUR TROOPS ARE ENCOUNTERING ON THE OPEN BEACHES OF SALERNO ARE BOUND TO CAUSE WORRY AMONG THE FOLKS BACK HERE AT HOME, ESPECIALLY SINCE CASUALTIES APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN SEVERE, BUT THERE'S NO REASON WHY WE SHOULDN'T REGARD WITH COMPLETE CONFIDENCE THE GENERAL POSITION OF OUR BATTLE WITH THE HITLERITES IN AN ALREADY BEATEN ITALY.

EVENNIF THE FIFTH ARMY UNITS HAD TO WITHDRAW ENTIRELY FROM SALERNO, AS THE LYING GERMAN PROPAGANDA MACHINE YESTERDAY SAID THEY WERE DOING, IT WOULDN'T REPRESENT A MAJOR DEFEAT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE ITALIAN OPERATIONS AS A WHOLE. IT WOULD BE A NASTY BUT NOT VITAL SETBACK.

IN ORDER TO HAVE A CORRECT PICTURE OF THE SITUATION WE MUST KNOW THAT THE NAZIS HAVE NO EXPECTATION WHATEVER OF PREVENTING ALLIED OCCUPATION OF ITALY. THEIR TACTICS REPRESENT AN ACT OF DESPERATION WHICH IS BEING CARRIED OUT LARGELY TO TRY TO RESTORE IN SOME DEGREE THEIR SHATTERED PRESTIGE, AND PARTLY IN THE HOPE OF DELAYING THE ALLIES IN UNDERTAKING OTHER INVASION OPERATIONS.

OUR TROUBLES AT SALERNO HAVEN'T BEEN DUE TO THE MASSING OF GREAT GERMAN STRENGTH--THOUGH WE SEEM TO HAVE BEEN OUTNUMBERED NUMERICALLY--BUT TO THE FACT THAT THE HITLERITES WERE WELL ESTABLISHED WITH ARTILLERY ON THE HILLS OVERLOOKING THE LANDING-STAGES. OUR BOYS HAD TO STRUGGLE ASHORE UNDER HEAVY GUNFIRE FROM THE HEIGHTS, AND FIGHT THEIR WAY UP THE SLOPING BEACHES IN THE FACE OF FIERCE ATTACKS FROM TANKS AND INFANTRY.

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I'VE SAILED ALONG THOSE SHORES, AND HAVE MOTORED AND HIKED IN THA NEIGHBORHOOD, UNDER THE SHADOWS OF OLD VESUVIUS. IT'S BEAUTIFUL IN MANY PARTS FROM AN ARTIST'S VIEWPOINT, BUT IT'S A DEVILISH SECT FOR A SOLDIER TO HAVE TO INVADE FROM THE SEA.

IT DOESN'T TAKE A BIG T DEFEND ABLE POSITIONS AS ARE HELD BY THE GERMANS. ACTUALL HE D TO HAVE ONE INFANTRY AND TWO MECHANIZED DIVISIONS--OR PARTS OF DIVISIONS--IN THE SALERNO SECTOR. FULL DIVISIONS WOULD REPRESENT BETWEEN 35,000 AND 40,000 MEN.

CONCENTRATION OF THESE TROOPS ON THE HEIGHTS HAS MADE IT EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR US TO CREATE A HEAVY ATTACKING FORCE FROM OUR INVASION UNITS AT THE BEACHHEAD. HOWEVER, THE YANKS OBVIOUSLY HAVE DONE A SIZABLE JOB, FOR AT LEAST REPORTS THEY WERE HOLDING A 24-MILE BEACHHEAD AND WERE IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY OF SALERNO--A PLACE OF SOME 70,000 INHABITANTS.

APPARENTLY IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE FIGHTING WE DID HAVE TO WITHDRAW A UNIT FROM ONE POINT IN THE BEACHHEAD AND SEND IT IN AT ANOTHER PLACE. SO FAR AS INFORMATION FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS GOES THIS REPRESENTS THE SOLE EXCUSE FOR BERLIN'S CLAIMS THAT WE WERE WITHDRAWING WHOLESALE AND WERE BEATEN. ON THE CONTRARY, LATEST ADVICES ARE THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER IS POURING REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE SALERNO

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BATTLE AND THAT THE SEA IS BLACK WITH TRANSPORTS IN THAT AREA.

MEANWHILE GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IS PUSHING NORTHWARD IN TWO COLUMNS FROM THE HEEL AND TOE. THESE COLUMNS NOW ARE SOMETHING LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM SALERNO. THEY AREN'T ENCOUNTERING MUCH ARMED RESISTANCE, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE HAMPERED BY MINES AND NAZI DEMOLITIONS ALONG THE HIGHWAYS, AND THEY ARE MOVING SO FAST THAT THEY MAY REACH SALERNO IN A WEEK OR SO. AN ATTACK ON THE GERMAN REAR WOULD CHANGE THE COMPLEXION OF THINGS.

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AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE POSITION OF THE GERMANS AT SALERNO IS FAR FROM ENVIABLE. THEY'VE BEEN MORE OR LESS CUT LOOSE ON THEIR OWN, WITH BAD COMMUNICATIONS TO THE NORTH, TO CARRY OUT A SUICIDE JOB. THEIR GAME WILL BE TO HIT AND RUN--IF THEY CAN--WHEN MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS ARRIVE AND THINGS GET TOO HOT.

AS THE SIGNS NOW READ, THE ALLIES SHOULD BE ABLE TO MAKE REASONABLE PROGRESS UP THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE PENINSULA, THE FIGHTING IS LIKELY TO INTENSIFY FROM ROME NORTHWARD, AND WILL REACH ITS PEAK ALONG THE PO RIVER IN THE FAR NORTH, WHERE THE WILY MARSHAL ROMMEL AGAIN IS PLOTTING HOLDING OPERATIONS SUCH AS GAINED HIM FAME IN AFRICA. MUCH WILL DEPEND ON AIR POWER, AND WE HAVE A SUPERIORITY.

EV9AEW

SOME NAZIS PUSHED 8 OR 10 MILES INLAND

GALLAGHER

Fifth U. S. Army Opens First Real Drive—Gen. Clark Attacks at Center—Says Eighth Army Is at Hand.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Sweating British and American soldiers of the Fifth Army have lashed out at the Germans, driving them back from the Salerno bridgehead, and have clinched their foothold in Italy, Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark announced today.

Gen. Clark launched his offensive this morning on the eighth day of the biggest battle yet fought in the Mediterranean, and threw the German armored forces back between the junction of the rivers Sele and Calore north of Altavilla in the central sector of the twenty-seven-mile front.

The vigor of the attack drove the Germans back to a position eight miles from the sea. (The British Broadcasting Corporation, heard by NBC, reported a German

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retreat of four miles northwest of Altavilla, which would put the Allied forces ten miles inland.)

Simultaneously, Gen. Clark, in an order of the day to his troops, declared "our bridgehead is secure. Additional troops are landing every day and we are here to stay. Not one foot of ground will be given up."

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, racing northward toward Sapri, but thirty-nine miles from the southern anchor of the Fifth Army's front, was mentioned by Gen. Clark, who said: "In a matter of hours its presence will be felt by the enemy."

[The United Nations radio at Algiers said the Eighth Army was within thirty-seven miles of Agropoli, the southern end of the Fifth Army's front.]

A military spokesman said that the Germans were in flight in the Salerno sector for the first time since the original landings eight days ago and that this morning's

ALLIES THRUST 8-MILE WEDGE INTO SALERNO LINE; SHIPS BLAST ENEMY; 8TH ARMY NEARS JUNCTION; RUSSIANS TAKE NOVOROSSIISK, DRIVE ON KIEV

assault was "the first serious offensive thrust we have been able to make since getting on the beaches."

Reinforcements pouring into the bridgehead during the last forty-eight hours made the drive possible, he said.

The text of Gen. Clark's order of the day:

"As your commander, I want to congratulate every officer and enlisted man in the Fifth Army on the accomplishment of their mission of landing on the west coast of Italy. All the more splendid is your achievement when it is realized that it was accomplished against determined German resistance at the beaches. Every foot of our advance has been contested.

"We have arrived at our initial objective—our beachhead is secure. Additional troops are landing every day and we are here to stay. Not one foot of ground will be given up.

"Gen. Montgomery's battle-proven Eighth British Army—our partner in the task of clearing the German forces out of Italy—is advancing rapidly from the south and in a matter of hours its presence will be felt by the enemy. Side by side with the Eighth Army, the Fifth Army will advance to occupy Naples, Rome and other cities to the north and to free Italy from German domination.

"I am highly gratified by the efficient manner in which the British and American troops have worked side by side. Their performance has justified the confidence placed in them by the people of the United Nations. They know that we shall drive on relentlessly until our job is done.

"I desire the contents of this letter to be a communication to all ranks in your command."

Gen. Clark's Fifth Army is composed equally of British and Americans, was now the largest Allied froce engaged in a single battle since the Mediterranean war started, and it was supported again yesterday by more than 2,000 sorties flown by the powerful Northwestern African Air Force and separate raids by Middle East heavy bombers.

Flyers Join Battle.

The entire Allied air force thus joined the struggle for the second straight day and hurled hundreds of tons of explosives upon the Germans' positions with earth-shaking barrages.

With unchallengeable control of the sea, the Allies exploited the advantage to the utmost by moving their mobile naval batteries up close to the blackened, smoking beaches and hurling tons of screaming steel into the teeth of the Germans. The British battleships Valiant and Warspite with their 15-inch rifles joined in the bombardment.

Gen. Clark toured the fiery arena, cheering begrimed Tommies and doughboys with his presence at the advanced positions where he told the troops that every soldier must fight to the last and that there must be no withdrawals.

Casualties in this seven-day battle have been the heaviest of any in the Mediterranean fighting.

At least four German divisions had been identified in the action against the 27-mile front, and more were being brought up. It was probable that as many as five had been employed in the all-out effort to smash the Allied grip.

The magnitude and fierceness of the battle undoubtedly was draining German strength even more rapidly than Marshal Erwin Rommel's effort in Africa.

Gen. Montgomery's Eighth Army, racing dramatically up the Italian west coast, with the Italian toe behind it, passed through the ancient fishing village of Scalea, approximately fifty miles air line southeast of Agropoli, the southern anchor of Gen. Clark's position, Allied headquarters announced.

Montgomery's dust - stained warriors were meeting no opposition in the dash that had carried them more than fifteen miles in the last twenty-four hours.

Situation Still Critical.

Although Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters communique said that the Fifth Army had strengthened its hold on its bridgehead and was being reinforced and supplied, it was not considered likely that the critical phase would pass until it had been joined by the Eighth Army to form a great unified force.

Meanwhile, the communique had nothing further to report of the British force which landed at Taranto and sliced off the Italian heel with the capture of Brindisi and Bari in a flanking drive on the east side of the peninsula. These troops were believed to be fanning out through the lower backbone of the Appennines, however.

Standing offshore, British and American naval units, including an unspecified number of battleships, poured heavy shells into German lines in the foothills in support of the land forces at Salerno. Thousands of aircraft also again joined in the fray, smashing at the enemy back of and immediately on the battleground.

As in the previous 24-hour period, all aircraft in the northwest African air forces once again blasted German front line positions and communications, particularly in the Eboli area, about sixteen miles southeast of Salerno.

Forced to Withdraw.

The shifting nature of the hard-fought engagement was indicated by earlier field reports that the Germans had been forced to make a limited withdrawal from the wedge they had driven at the center of the Allied bridgehead near Eboli and, apparently spent, were digging in in the higher ground, and by later reports that the German attack still was on the increase.

Stressing that the Fifth Army was composed equally of Americans and British and that "there should be no attempt to make this either an exclusively British or American show," a headquarters spokesman said:

"I would like to emphasize that this Salerno attack always was considered a hazardous enterprise and hard fighting was expected. The element of surprise was missing and from the first day the fighting has been furious."

The Germans were rushing all available troops to the front despite the terrific Allied air bombardment which was blanketing the whole area with bombs, and they were seizing Italian guns and munitions to throw into the fray.

Americans and British, on the other hand, were using some of the most daring tactics of the war and accepting "suicide" assignments as a matter of course, headquarters reports said.

Still weak in the air, the Germans were unable to meet the Allied air armadas thrown over the bridgehead. The Allies lost four planes yesterday while shooting down five of the enemy.

Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's air headquarters said that the daily bomb tonnage deluging the Germans in the Salerno area was "vastly greater than any previous effort in the Mediterranean," including even the 1,200 tons dropped on Rome in the first raid on the Italian capital, and far outdoing the huge Pantelleria effort.

The big air assault was meeting almost no resistance, with the flyers reporting very little anti-aircraft fire over the battle area, indicating the Germans had not yet time to bring up their heavy anti-aircraft batteries or were forced to engage them against American and British troops rushing up from the beaches.

The Middle East Air Force, giving a helping hand again in the attacks on the enemy in Italy, bombed railway and highway communications at Potenza, fifty miles east of the Salerno battlefield, in raids Tuesday night and yesterday, a Cairo announcement said.

American Liberators bombed the freight yards there in daylight, scoring direct hits on a bridge and causing severe damage throughout the yards. British Liberators and Halifaxes attacked a road junction the previous night.

YANKS PUSH AHEAD IN MIGHTY SMASH AT NAZI DEFENSES

GALLAGHER

Fifth Army Strikes First Hard Blow at Southern End of Line.

SHIPS, PLANES AID DRIVE

Air Attack, Sea Bombardment Blast Enemy in Hill Positions.

EIGHTH ARMY GAINS

Montgomery's Troops Only Few Miles South of Battle Area.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 16—(AP) The powerfully reinforced American Fifth army drove the Germans more than eight miles from the sea today in its first serious offensive from its Salerno bridgehead, firmly secured on this eighth day of battle.

The British Eighth army advanced 15 miles from the south through the old Italian fishing village of Scalea, approaching so close that "in a matter of hours, its presence will be felt by the enemy," Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark told his charging Americans and Britons in an order of the day predicting the conquest of Naples, Rome and all Italy.

British 18 Miles Away

(The Algiers radio said tonight that some detachments of the advancing British Eighth army were only 18 1-2 miles from the Fifth army bridgehead. The broadcast, recorded by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence service, said the Eighth army had captured Sapri, on the west coast 65 miles south of Salerno.)

The Fifth army—mightiest single Allied force in action in the Mediterranean in this war—surged suddenly and violently at dawn today from its foxholes at the southern end of the Salerno front, snapping the German ring at a junction of the Sele and Calore rivers just north of Altavilla.

Warships Support Attack

The equally divided American and British force (probably up to 100,000 men) struck with the support of thousands of planes, the British battleships Valiant and Warspite which hurled 15-inch shells into the foe, and sleek destroyers which added their firepower to the advance.

For the last four days, the tired Americans and Britons had been fighting the most furious defensive battle seen in the Mediterranean in this war. As dawn rolled up, the Fifth army with its strong reinforcements assaulted the German defenses in the wooded hills overlooking the critical coastal plain position. They regained ground lost to scores of German counter-attacks, then pushed inland, putting to flight the fanatical soldiers of Marshal Albert Kesselring who had vainly tried to push the Allies into the sea.

The bridgehead along the Sele is now roughly extended eight more miles inland. (This dispatch did not state how near the surf the invasion forces had been pressed when the push back was started. A British radio correspondent was quoted by BBC in a broadcast recorded by CBS that: "The new offensive has put our leading forces about eight miles inland, or four miles short of the farthest point we reached in the earlier fighting.")

Clark Praises His Men

The tall and lanky Gen. Clark had been in the thick of the battle since its inception. As his men drove forward through the smoke and dust of battle, he issued this order of the day:

"As your army commander, I want to congratulate every officer and enlisted man in the Fifth army on their mission of landing on the west coast of Italy. All the more splendid is your achievement when it is realized that it was accomplished against determined German resistance at the beaches. Every step of our advance has been contested.

"We have arrived at our initial objective—our beachhead is secure.

"Additional troops are landing every day and we are here to stay. Not one foot of ground will be given up.

"Gen. Montgomery's battle-proven Eighth British army—our partner in the task of clearing the German forces out of Italy—is advancing rapidly from the south and in a matter of hours its presence will be felt by the enemy. Side by side with the Eighth army, the Fifth army will advance to occupy Naples, Rome and other cities to the north and to free Italy from German domination.

"I am highly gratified by the efficient manner in which the British and American troops have worked side by side. Their performance has justified the confidence placed in them by the people of the United Nations. They know that we shall drive on relentlessly until our job is done."

"It is the first serious offensive we have been able to make since getting on the beaches," a military spokesman said. "Reinforcements pouring into the bridgehead for the past 48 hours made the offensive possible. The bridgehead along the Sele now is roughly extended eight more miles inland."

First Contact Established

Newspapermen with Gen. Montgomery's Eighth army already had established contact with the Fifth. Daniel de Luce of the Associated Press and eight British war correspondents drove through 100 miles of no-man's land from Eighth army positions and joined the Fifth army yesterday after riding two days and nights without encountering a German.

The Eighth army, beating up the Italian west coast, was approaching Sapri at latest reports, only 39 airline miles from the lower end of the Salerno battle. By capturing Scalea, the British had overrun the whole Italian toe.

Another British force which had captured Italy's heel with its fine ports of Taranto, Bari and Brindisi was unreported.

(It appeared possible that these Britons might be striking across the lower Apennines toward positions behind the Germans around Salerno to effect a three-way squeeze with the Fifth and Eighth armies. Primary roads lead across southern Italy from Bari and Taranto through Potenza to Salerno. Potenza was bombed yesterday for the second day in a row by Middle East planes.)

Violent Attack Turned Aside

The violence of German attacks on the Salerno bridgehead persisted right up to the moment that the Fifth army turned its might upon the foe. A veteran British major said the violence of the struggle was "unequaled since the bloody days of 1916." At least five German divisions had mounted incessant day and night attacks, forcing every Allied soldier from Gen. Clark down to fight 24 hours a day to keep from being thrown into the sea. The sleepless Allies ate between gunfire rounds in their foxholes and were lucky if they got one hot meal in four days.

From the sea which the U. S. and British navies firmly controlled, ships unloaded fresh men and supplies around the clock faster than the Germans, with interior communications by land, could reinforce their army. It was with this fresh strength that Gen. Clark lashed out today.

Even before his offensive started rolling the Germans back into the wooded hills and toward a line be-

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yond artillery range of the sea, the Fifth army had "strengthened their hold on the beaches," the Allied communique said.

"Reinforcements continue to arrive," the communique said. "Naval and air support is playing a great part in assisting the consolidation. Unloading on the beaches in the Salerno area continues satisfactorily. Destroyers working inshore are bombarding enemy positions and troop concentrations. Yesterday, Sept. 15, targets in the Salerno area also were bombarded by battleships."

More Italian Ships Surrender

The communique said 28 more small units of the Italian navy arrived at Palermo, Sicily, in surrender on Sept. 13 and 14. Previously, 77 warships were reported at Malta and another eight reached Cyprus, running the Allied naval prizes to at least 113 units.

The fury of the battle of Salerno was unequaled since the fall of France. German reinforcements were being rushed to the front from Marshal Erwin Rommel's command in northern Italy, but their progress was impeded by steady poundings of roads and rail lines.

To the cacophony of clanking steel tanks, chattering machine guns and small arms fire was added the whine of naval salvos exploding in Nazi nests in the hills. Planes droned constantly overhead above the dust and smoke laden surface air.

For the second day running, planes of all categories from Flying Fortresses to fighters flew more than 2,000 sorties, dropping the greatest cargo of destruction yet laid in a single day in the Mediterranean theater. They destroyed at least five enemy planes. Four Allied craft were lost.

ALLIED AIR FLEET SLASHES AT NAZIS IN SALERNO AREA

More Than 2,000 Sorties Flown by Planes Aiding Fifth Army.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 16—(AP) The most lethal concentration of air power in the history of the Mediterranean conflict is blasting and tearing at the Germans in the Salerno area in support of hard-fighting American and British ground forces.

Far more than 2,000 sorties were flown over the critical battlefield both yesterday and the previous day by this Allied armada, and an official declared the tonnage of bombs rained on the Nazis was "vastly greater" than that which brought about the capitulation of Pantelleria island earlier in the summer.

The record-breaking array of bombers and fighters was spraying bombs and cannonfire with deadly precision on enemy supply dumps, communications and troops only a short distance behind the smoke and flame of the actual fighting front. The Germans, almost devoid of effective aerial support, were helpless to avoid the devastating attack from the skies.

German fighter pilots continued to avoid conflict if at all possible, and in two days of unprecedented assault the Allies had suffered the amazingly low loss of four aircraft. Five German Focke-Wulf fighters were destroyed by P-40 Warhawks yesterday when they attempted to attack Allied landing barges.

An indication of the great weight of explosives cascaded on the Nazis in each of the past two days was afforded by comparison with the 1,200 tons dropped in the first American Flying Fortress raid on Rome. A "vastly greater" weight than that might easily reach 4,000 or 5,000 tons.

While the big Sicily-based Allied fleet pounded enemy objectives on and immediately in the rear of the Salerno fighting front, heavy Liberator bombers of the Middle East command spanned the Mediterranean to blast Nazi-held railroad yards at Potenza, key point in the railway supply line to enemy troops opposing the British Eighth army roaring up from the south of Italy.

Not a bomber was lost in this offensive action, which undoubtedly further handicapped the German forces trying to prevent Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's veteran army from closing in and joining the Allied troops defending the Salerno bridgehead.

Eboli road junction, only nine miles inland from the Salerno beaches, felt the brunt of yesterday's dawn-to-dusk aerial pounding. Flame spouted thousands of feet into the air when bombs from American Medium Marauders hit an enemy munitions or fuel dump near the important junction.

American A-36 dive-bombers destroyed 47 motor vehicles and damaged at least 13 others in a German bivouac area. The same group blocked three roads with bomb hits, strafed Nazi troop-carriers and blew up a supply dump near Picerno.

Flying Fortresses concentrated on bombing roads behind the German lines and destroying what little rail transport was left to the enemy. American Mitchells tore up roads in the Torre Annunziata area between Salerno and Naples, while tactical fighters and bombers concentrated on frontline targets.

The blanket coverage of the actual fighting area by Mitchells, Warhawks, Spitfires, Kittybombers, Lightnings and Baltimores was supplemented by Allied warships which stood a few miles to sea and hurled their salvos into the enemy's defenses.

"What a combination," exulted one American airman. "The navy was blasting away from the sea and our gang from above. We couldn't miss."

Air Armada Pounds Nazis

Another 24-hour Attack Destroys Enemy Dumps and Armor at Salerno

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Allied Air Command threw every available fighter and bomber into the battle for the Salerno bridgehead for the second successive day yesterday and last night.

The second day of this record aerial assault found Flying Fortresses assuming the role of mobile long-range artillery in close support of the ground troops, spraying bombs with deadly precision on communications, supply dumps and soldiers only a short distance behind the front line in the sector where German armored troops have been attacking the American Fifth Army.

Eboli Road punction—only nine miles inland from the Fifth Army's landing beaches—was the focal point of the attack as American medium and light bombers and dive bombers carried out an unceasing dawn to dusk assault and R. A. F. Bostons and American Mitchells kept up the pounding all through the night.

Smoke and flame spouted thousands of feet when bombs from American B-26 Marauders hit an enemy munitions or fuel dump near Eboli junction, after an earlier wave of Marauders caused a similarly large explosion in a nearby area.

Transport Blown Up.

The attack continued on into the afternoon and flyers saw fragments of an enemy motor transport hurtle through the air when the raiders caught the Germans attempting to hide their vehicles.

Nazi troops, as well as their dumps and transport, were unable to escape the devasting aerial blows. American A-36 divebombers destroyed forty-seven vehicles and damaged at least thirteen others when they criss-crossed over a German bivouac area with machine guns wide open. The pilots saw more than 1,000 troops fleeing for cover and many of them were killed or wounded.

The same A-36 group managed to block three roads with bomb hits, destroyed a bridge, strafed several big, six-wheeled German vehicles loaded with troops and blew up a supply dump near Pincerno.

Tonnage Sets Record.

As during the preceding day, far more than 2,000 sorties were flown and an official said that the bomb tonnage rained on the Germans was "vastly greater than anything ever dropped on a single target area before in this war theater. It has been vastly greater than the tonnage dropped on Pantelleria, and the heaviest load of bombs dumped on that island before it surrendered was three times the tonnage ever dropped in an enemy raid on London.

German pilots again avoided combat wherever possible and anit-aircraft fire was relatively light. Four Allied planes were missing from the two days' total of far more than 4,000 combat flights, a percentage of loss so light it amazed aerial combat veterans.

Five German Focke-Wulfs were destroyed yesterday while attempting sneak-run raids on the Fifth Army's landing beaches. They were shot down by P-40 Warhawks.

Flying Fortresses concentrated on bombing roads, and in the words of an official's statement, "plowed up a highway for a couple of miles."

Several fires were left in Eboli, a transport junction for Nazi supplies, other fires were seen blazing in the railroad yards. Another wave of Fortresses blasted both the highway and railroad at Torre Del Greco and flyers expressed the belief they left both impassable.

Roads Are Plowed Up.

American Mitchells dealt powerful blows on roads in the Torre Annunziata area midway between Salerno and Naples and north of the Fifth Army's beachheads. A string of bombs crashed into the center of a motorized convoy and fires broke out near the road intersection.

Marauders also attacked south of the Sele River bridge midway between Eboli and Sorre and another wave laid their loads squarely on roads in the same vicinity. Flyers said that they could see Allied warships bombarding the same area.

While these attacks were under way, tactical bombers and fighters concentrated on frontline targets, starting at dawn when R. A. F. Baltimores laid a pattern on the town of Boli where German troops were seen massing and thirty minutes later when American Mitchells spread heavy explosions over the entire area.

Simultaneously, American P-38 Lightnings began strafing and bombing the enemy troops who had been subjected to many bombings the preceding night.

Mitchells, Warhawks, Spitfires, Kittybombers and Baltimores all joined in similar attacks during the afternoon.

Freight yards, motor convoys and enemy transport were the targets of the hammer blows. More than 100 sorties were flown by one A-36 group commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. C. Paul of Lake City, Fla., and a German observation plane was shot down by Lieut. Robert B. Walsh.

R. A. F. Beaufighters torpedoed two 2,000-ton vessels in an enemy convoy east of Corsica during the afternoon and American Mitchells braved a heavy storm of shore and ship fire to attack a large convoyed barge in the Tyrrhenian south of Rome

American Pinned To Ground By Foe's Armored Thrust Rescued By Daring Attack Of Planes

By HAL BOYLE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

In a Field Near the Invasion Beach in Italy, Sept. 14 (Delayed). Allied fighters and bombers, in a series of lightning smashes, have just broken up a great German tank drive threatening to engulf the north end of the American invasion bridgehead and drive a wedge between us and the British forces below Salerno.

We are lying in swampy bottomland where for several hours we have been pinned to the soil by the Nazi armored thrust. Around the bend and across the river Sele are the most advanced of the German tanks. All morning they have been shelling the area between them and the invasion beaches, and our artillery has been sturdy and steady in its replies.

One Unit Caught In Tanks' Fire

Our unit of the Twelfth Air Support command was caught at dawn in the crossfire of German tankmen who even now are no more than a mile and a half away.

During the night we were alerted by Lieut. Col. Eugene C. Cropper, headquarters commandant of Flemingsburg, Ky., after word of the Nazi attack was received, but the drive was not immediately realized. By the early morning hours it became evident it was another major attempt by the German military machine to smash the Allied bridgehead which, if it held, might spell the utlimate defeat of the Axis in Europe.

Despite stiffening resistance, the heavy Nazi tanks bored forward in force. Their whistling shells began shuttling a few feet over our heads and bursting somewhere near the sea with the terrific crack peculiar to German high velocity artillery.

10-Foot Ridge Protects Troops

We have been protected by a ten-foot ridge crowned by heavy blackberry brambles running perpendicular from the river in which our men bathed before luckily moving a few hundred yards further on to bivouac. Had we remained by the riverside, we would have been under the direct fire of the enemy tanks.

If the Germans had pushed on a little farther toward the sea, they would have rounded the river bend and the ridge that now protects us would be of no more value. We would be exposed like so many pins in a giant bowling alley.

But the strafing and bombing planes which swept to within a few feet of the ground have hurled back the tankmen—at least temporarily. And it is hard to see how they ever got through this flying web of winged death.

Blackberry Bush Welcome Refuge

When the first shell crackled overhead with a rush of air-like an express train I dived into a blackberry bush with Lieut. Louis C. Harris, former Pontiac, Mich., newspaperman, and Captt. Jay Vessels, another former newspaperman from Minneapolis, they were the most comfortable thorns anyone ever laid on.

"All we have got to throw back at them is bed-rolls," said Vessels.

In the clearing a few feet away, Lieut. Col. Vincent Sheean, New York author, was telling a group of officers a story about his friend, Ernest Hemingway. He finished the story despite the Nazi shell-bursts, but when German rifle or machine-gun bullets began whining overhead he and the rest of the group sought the shelter of the embankment.

"Sweat And Take It"

Because there are no heavy weapons in a unit of this kind, the fifty officers and men could do nothing but lie there and sweat it out. After one shell whistled past, a column of smoke rose from the direction of the sea. The Germans had made one hit. But they did not have long to enjoy their success.

Dozens of Invaders and Lightnings, summoned to support the hard-pressed American ground units, suddenly swooped low out of sight. We could hear their whining motors, thud of bombs and battle of machine-guns and then they wheeled around the river bend and rose triumphantly into the sky. Beneath and behind them lay silence—and presumably disaster to the Germans—for the

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BALTIMOREAN STOPS ATTACK

Lieut. Col. Charles Weigand Directs Breakup Of Panzer Charge At Salerno

By MICHAEL CHINIGO
American War Correspondent

With the U. S. Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 13 (AP) (Delayed)—Although the Americans had been engaged in a nip-and-tuck battle with the Germans on the Salerno plain for four days they still felt their oats enough today to deploy for a morning attack.

The Germans however, having the advantage of observation from higher ground, undoubtedly saw us amneuver and while we were completing the disposition of our forces the Nazis hit us full in the face with the most powerful smash of the campaign so far.

Nazis Seek Soft Spot

For four long hours they struck again and again, charging every which way hunting for a soft spot. We pulled back under the terrific impact to allow our own artillery to counter-attack them, then we moved back into the line and tanks halted their drive.

Then Came Planes

While our group still was cheering these fighter pilots who, with Spitfire and Warhawk comrades, have batted down every enemy challenge from the air, the htunder of many heavy motors reverberated overhead. They came in waves of six—seemingly endless waves of six. They were Mitchell medium bombers and I lost count of them after tallying forty-two.

After passing us they turned sharply inland and later we heard distant dull rumbles as they unloaded heavy bombs on German positions and supply lines. When they passed us on the return trip we were packing to pull out.

"I want everything ready to move in five minutes," Colonel Cropper has just said.

The German tanks are still. There are shells overhead and in the few minutes during this lull we are going to move our convoy out from behind the embankment and make a more tenable shelter. If you read this story you know we made it.

CLARK 'PROUD' OF HIS TROOPS

Fifth Army Chief Voices Satisfaction With Battle, Thanks Flyers And Navy

By REYNOLDS PACKARD
[American War Correspondent]

With the American Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 16 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, received British and American correspondents this morning, exactly one week after the landing at Salerno, and expressed his satisfaction with what his forces had already achieved with the support of the Allied air force and navy.

"From what I have heard on the radio during the past few nights, accounts published in America and England have given a rather black view of what's happened here. I want the people of England and America to know how well every officer and soldier of the Fifth Army has stood up to mauled the German armor and grenadiers.

The Germans struck first directly southward Eboli, even while our naval gunfire was tering into the city, which is the enemy's pivotal point in this area.

Baltimorean Stops Foe

They came charging in groups of five, six and ten tanks, but Lieut. Col. Charles Weigand, of Batlimore, saw them coming and called for an artillery concentration. He got it and smashed the threat, which turned out to be merely a feint.

The main enemy force of a dozen tanks, a score of self-propelled 88-MM guns and a long line of troop carriers came dashing at break-neck speed in an effort to sweep over our right flank held by forces under Lieutenant Colonels Preston Murphy, of Fort Collins, Col. and Chester James, of Denver.

Murphy's men should have run, but they didn't and the battle raged for four hours before both sides quieted down to consolidate their positions for the night.

[A total of fourteen German tanks were knocked out during the fighting.]

Reporters with Eighth Army Sprint Ahead to Meet Yanks

Correspondents Establish First Contact Between Allied Forces in Italy.

SEP 17 1943

By DANIEL DE LUCE

FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Sept. 15—(Delayed)—(AP) British and American war correspondents with the British Eighth army made the first contact with the American Fifth army in Italy today.

I drove through 100 miles of no man's land—playing hide and seek with German armored scouts—and into the dusty flak-roofed plain of Salerno to help establish the initial contact.

Danger of Ambush, Mines

The trip was a bit of tourism spiced with the danger of ambush and mines, and completed to the accompaniment of a roaring barrage from doughboy gunners on the ship-jammed rim of the Mediterranean as they drove off a typical noontime enemy bombing raid.

Flanks of the two armies were technically linked by a strange, dust-stained convoy of one jeep, one truck and two staff cars from the Eighth army in which rode eight British correspondents and this American reporter.

With us were two British captains as conducting officers and although they carried arms none in the party fired a shot in anger on the whole trip in spite of the fact that we skirted within 10 miles of the German troops' outposts.

Approximately 100 miles behind us on the mountain bordered Italian west coast the bulk of the Eighth army is advancing as rapidly as its lengthening supply line from the Messina strait will allow.

Meet U. S. Armored Truck

A green colored half-track with a vicious 50-caliber machine-gun pointing squarely at us blocked the high mountain road some miles south of Salerno.

A surprised youth in a tank corps crash helmet leaned down from his vehicle just to make sure his eyes weren't deceiving him.

"Another foot and I would have given you one hell of a burst," grinned Pvt. John Dowling of Jersey City, N. J.

"Where you from?" asked Pvt. Frank Pennington of Fairmont Station, Kansas City, Mo.

"Eighth army."

"Boy, we're sure glad to see you instead of another Jerry," chuckled Sgt. Raymond O. Nichols of Jefferson, Tex. The driver of the half-track was Corp. Milton B. Moore of Dallas, Tex.

Engineers Wreck Bridges

The half-track came from an engineering battalion of an American division now fighting well inland from the Salerno beach-head and their task was to blow up bridges on the road along which the Germans might try to stage a surprise armored attack.

"Guess we ought to save a few for the Eighth army," said Lt. Francis Runnfeldt of Winnetka, Ill. "We didn't know they were so close."

Our trip ahead of the British Tommies, with whom he crossed the Messina straits Sept. 3 from Sicily, nearly—but not quite—got us to Naples.

The first Italian town I entered with the invasion forces was Reggio, and a signpost there said Naples was 574 kilometers (418 miles) away.

Now I've only about 50 miles to go. The Fifth and Eighth armies together will make it all right.

It was a fantastic drive. For more than 100 miles we rode along the shores of the Tyrrhenian sea, which is prettier than a picture postcard. We drove over mountains crowned by mediaeval villages and monasteries, all the time on the watch for the enemy, but seeing none. We reaped scores of hysterical welcomes from settlements along the route.

Italians Give Assistance

Proud, smartly uniformed carabiniere and patient railway employes helped us at every point, warning us of the last reported location of German units. Many detachments of the Italian army were faithfully guarding railway tunnels, bridges and stations against possible German sabotage.

For 100 miles the only demolitions we discovered were an ammunition dump and a railway bridge the Germans had blown up. Elsewhere they had left the way open for the Eighth army to advance unmolested along the coast.

The desperate German rearguard, with the Eighth army in the south, the Fifth army in the north and a third Allied force on the heel of the Peninsula around Taranto and Brindisi, had been taking a run-out powder for nearly a week, pulling back into the central mountain ranges and there planting mines and wrecking communications.

The magnificently engineered highway built on the face of sheer cliffs gave us a view of the cobalt sea and the mountains terraced with vineyards and olive groves unmarked by war.

It seemed a road of peace and for the Italian soldier trudging on aching feet with a little bundle of clothing slung over his shoulder it was veritably "the road back."

Once Mussolini plastered the bridges and cliffs, and the walls of the towns of this Italian wonderland with his utterances in black painted letters five feet high. White paint now hides his mistaken boasts and prophecies of an empire.

As we passed one little hut, an aged woman in a shabby black dress ran toward us crying "Viva peace"—"long live peace."

Woman Offers Bread

We've heard that often since the invasion began but what made the incident different was the fact the woman brought us a two-pound loaf of freshly baked bread. She was weeping as we passed on.

The Italians warned us against following the main road inland because of German outposts at Laurito and another town we had to go through. So with native guides we weaved along the side roads, sprinting once for cover when we heard what the Italians said was a German tank rumbling toward a crossroad.

At Vallo Della Lucania we found an American airman, Lt. Stanley Stuber of Glendale, Calif., in a hospital practically recovered from injuries suffered when his Lightning was shot down by a Messerschmitt Sept. 10. He had been cared for tenderly by the Italians and had escaped capture by the Germans, who had been through the town only four hours before we arrived.

Maybe the muzzle of a 50 caliber machine-gun isn't a pleasant sight every day in the week but it was to us this morning and when we climbed out to talk with the doughboys in the half-track we could have patted the steel sides of the vehicle with affection.

The Eighth army in this campaign hasn't fought any big battles but on the Salerno plain we found ourselves in the middle of a real show. Offshore the gray shapes of warships, freighters, transports and landing craft dotted the misty waters. Inland the pall of dust hung thickly and guns thundered hotly and often.

I arrived at Fifth army headquarters almost simultaneously with Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander-in-chief of the Allied ground forces under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was making his first visit to the battle scene.

He asked to see who had arrived so unexpectedly from the Eighth army and the Reuters correspondent and myself were received by him.

"It was quite a trip," he said.

"Not half so tough as getting out of Burma with you, Sir," I replied.

The general, his face as dusty as mine, smiled at the recollection.

"You chaps get around extraordinarily well," he concluded.

Black Sea Base of Novorossisk Is Stormed and Taken by Reds

SEP 17 1943

Russians on Central Front Smash Way Into Novgorod-Seversky, Only Eighty Miles From Border.

London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Novorossisk, the great Black Sea naval base in the German bridgehead of the Caucasus, fell to the Russians after a five days' battle against four German divisions, today, and other Russian forces driving westward between Bryansk and Nezhin captured Novgorod-Seversky, which is only eighty miles from the White Russian border.

The capture of these two important but widely separated points on the Russian front was announced by Premier Joseph Stalin in separate orders of the day, broadcast by the Moscow radio and picked up by the Soviet monitor here.

A Moscow communique later announced the capture of Romny and Lozovaya, two important railway centers in the Ukraine. Romny, south of Konotop, is 130 miles east of Kiev. Lozovaya, the last important German-held junction on the line from Kharkov to Stalino to Rostov, is seventy-five miles south of Kharkov.

To take Novgorod-Seversky, on the central front, the forces of Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky forced the Desna River and battered down the defenses which the Germans had prepared on the western bank. Novgorod-Seversky is ninety-five miles southwest of Bryansk and ninety miles northeast of Nezhin, which fell to the advancing Russian forces yesterday.

In capturing Novorossisk, the Russian land, sea and air forces pushed the Germans into a forty-mile-wide neck of land north of that port on the Taman Peninsula.

With the fall of the Kuban Delta port toppled Hitler's faded hope of Caucasus oil. There was no immediate indication of how

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much, if anything, the Germans were able to save from the Kuban debacle, but with the complete rout of the four enemy divisions and marine detachments—roughly 50,000 defenders—there seemed little likelihood that the Nazis had been able or would be able to pull much out of the wreckage of the defeat.

Capture Is Great Prize.

Presumably a small amount of the Kuban Delta remained to be mopped up, but Novorossisk was its great prize and the last strongly defended port.

If able to thread their way through the Russian Black Sea fleet, the Germans might yet get some troops out across the Kerch Strait to the Crimea by way of the tiny remaining port of Anapa, twenty-five miles northwest. Even in the Crimea the fate of any fighting forces saved from the Kuban still would hang in the balance. The Red Army drive along the shores of the Sea of Azov at the southern flank of the Ukraine front is sweeping so closely to the only rail line in the narrow northern neck of the Crimea that hope of a successful large scale withdrawal over that route is increasingly in doubt.

Novorossisk had been held by the Nazis since mid-September, 1942, and defended in bitter fighting throughout last spring and summer by a garrison force apparently ordered to hold on to the last man.

By the order of Premier Stalin, Moscow batteries thundered another 124-gun salute—keeping up the booming cadence following the repeated victories of the past two months.

Meanwhile, Red Army columns which captured Nezhin yesterday were battering their way across the central Ukraine toward the Dnieper River defense wall, some seventy miles to the west, today and apparently were aiming their main thrust against the Kiev-Poltava-Lozovaya railway, the severance of which would isolate German armies to the north and south.

CRIMEA IMPERILED BY RED VICTORY AT NOVOROSSISK

Bitter Street Fighting Climaxes Five-Day Battle for Naval Base.

REDS NEARING KIEV

Keystone in Nazi Defense Line Smashed at Novgorod Severski.

SEP 17 1943

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17—(AP) Soviet troops recaptured Novorossisk yesterday after a savage street fight to open the way for an attack on the Crimea, smashed the "German eastern wall" guarding White Russia, and raced on through Nosovka, only 55 miles short of the Ukraine capital at Kiev.

Two orders of the day and a Moscow communique also disclosed that the Russians had cut the Kharkov-Crimea railway at Lozovaya junction, and reached a point only 35 miles short of the Dnieper river bend in the Zaporozhe area.

Russians Move Swiftly

The swiftness of the Russian pace suggested that the Red army troops might reach the Dnieper river over the week-end, cause a German withdrawal from the doomed little bridgehead in the Caucasus above Novorossisk, and finally topple the citadel of Bryansk.

Spilling across the Desna river southwest of Bryansk, the Russians finally were reported to have overwhelmed Novgorod Severski, the keystone of Germany's "eastern wall" fortifications guarding the White Russia frontier 80 miles beyond.

One Soviet unit alone killed 1,500 Germans in the bloody struggle preceding Novgorod Severski's capture; other units wiped out 1,100 in the Lozovaya action, including a German regimental commander, and killed thousands of other enemy troops on the flaming 600-mile front.

In the five-day fight that overcame the German garrison at Novorossisk, the Russians said that four Axis divisions were smashed or routed in street fighting swirling through the Black sea port in the western Caucasus. Large stores of equipment and ammunition were captured in the city that the enemy had held for more than a year.

Moscow's victory batteries last night fired 24 salvoes from 124 guns to celebrate the fall of Novorossisk and Novgorod Severski as the Red army poured through great gaps in crumbling German defenses elsewhere along the front.

Nazis Try to Hold Kiev

The communique said "the enemy is attempting to hold up our advancing units" in the plunge toward Kiev, "but forceful blows delivered by our troops are throwing him back to the west and southwest."

The fall of Nosovka also put the Russians only 40 miles southwest of the German bastion at Chernigov, on the road connecting Kiev with Gomel in White Russia. While one Russian column drove head-on toward Kiev, another was said to have headed for Chernigov.

In southern Russia where the Russians were driving for the Dnieper river bend, the communique said the 17th German infantry division, which originally numbered about 15,000 men, had lost 6,500 killed and wounded. Three enemy divisions in that area now have only 16 tanks to withstand the onrushing Soviets, the bulletin added.

Marshal Stalin in an order of the day ending with the usual exclamation, "Death to the German invaders," said the Caucasian naval base of Novorossisk on the Black sea had fallen to Russian troops, sailors and airmen after a five-day battle in which combined Soviet arms routed approximately 50,000 Axis troops—three German divisions, one Rumanian Alpine division, and detachments of German marines.

Lt. Gen. Ivan Petrov, who commanded Soviet land forces in the siege of Sevastopol, led the forces which recaptured Novorossisk in cooperation with the ships of the Black sea fleet and the Red air force, Moscow said.

Nazi Troops in Danger

The Russians now are in a position to erase the narrow 45-mile wide German foothold across the neck of the Taman peninsula opposite the Crimea where Axis forces also are imperiled by Soviet troops approaching Kharkov-Crimea railway just east of the Dnieper river bend.

The railway, northern land artery for the Axis troops in the Crimea, already has been cut at Lozovaya, a junction on the Stalino-Kiev railway 75 miles south of Kharkov. Other Russian units rolling westward were reported only 35 miles from Zaporozhe, another station on the line where it skirts the Dnieper river bend.

A few hours after the announcement of the Novorossisk victory, Marshal Stalin issued a second order of the day telling of the capture of Novgorod Severski, an important German strongpoint on the west bank of the Desna river in the northern Ukraine.

The smashing of the enemy in that sector, midway between imperiled Bryansk and recaptured Nezhin, released a Soviet horde racing toward the border of White Russia 80 miles away. Gomel, another German strongpoint, lies only 20 miles inside the White Russia frontier.

A total of more than 225 towns and villages, many of them of great strategical importance, were captured during the day, Moscow said.

Germans Pushed Back

The Germans were being hammered back steadily toward the Dnieper river, last natural defense line short of the Dniester on the Rumanian frontier. At their present clip the Russians should reach Kiev's approaches and other points on the curving Dnieper within a week unless the fall rains bog down their strong armored forces.

Moscow dispatches said the Russians already had ripped away most opposition short of Kiev and were within 60 miles of that great industrial capital which the Germans captured Sept. 19, 1941, after a two-month siege. The daily communique said the Russians scored a nine-mile advance toward Kiev during the day.

One Russian column striking straight down the Bakhmach-Kiev railway beyond Nezhin was reported within 60 miles of Kiev; another column had turned south to take Ichnya, only 18 miles north of Priluki, another German strongpoint defending Kiev 80 miles to the west.

Priluki also was menaced by a Russian force striking from the east. That column toppled the stronghold of Romny, 80 miles from Priluki, and assisted in sweeping up a total of more than 90 localities during the day in the converging effort to smash through to Kiev.

The Russians had knocked out one corner of the German triangular defenses southwest of Kharkov with the capture of Lozovaya. The triangle, based on Lozovaya, Poltava and Dnieperopetrovsk, also was dented by Russian seizure of Valki, 30 miles southwest of Kharkov on the road to Poltava.

For the Russian forces pounding along the Sea of Azov the next major goal was Melitopol, last mainland junction on the railway crossing into the Crimean peninsula. The communique said the forces driving on Melitopol and Zaporozhe had gained up to 10 1-2 miles during the day and captured more than 40 villages.

The situation at Bryansk itself was not clear. The Russians said their troops continued to advance, apparently encircling that hinge of the enemy's central and southern fronts. The Berlin radio, which on Tuesday announced German evacuation of Bryansk, reversed itself by saying that the city still was under the Axis banner although fierce fighting was going on in its outskirts.

Russian recapture of Novorossisk again illustrated the strong recuperative powers of the Soviet forces. The Germans had held the port since Sept. 6, 1942, taking it in their campaign that reached deep into the Caucasus to the edge of the Grozny oil fields.

It has been stormed repeatedly, the Germans have said, since last winter's German rout in the Caucasus. Up until a late hour the Germans had not acknowledged its recapture, and only a few days ago they said Soviet amphibious forces had been destroyed in the port.

Novorossisk is vital to Russia as a naval base in the coming effort to avenge the unsuccessful defenders of Sevastopol in the Crimea, which is separated from the Caucasus only by the two-mile-wide Kerch Strait, still in German hands. It has a harbor three miles wide and five miles deep, and was the refuge of the Soviet Black Sea fleet when Sevastopol was besieged. When Novorossisk itself fell, the fleet put into Batum, 400 miles to the south near the Turkish border.

The city was the biggest cement producing and exporting center in the entire Soviet Union, and had a peace-time population of more than 100,000.

Nazis' Defenses Severed.

Moscow, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Russian troops surging swiftly toward Kiev and Zaporozhe, key cities on the Dnieper, were today reported to have ripped apart the German defenses east of the river.

CASSIDY

The Russian Army newspaper, the Red Star, said that the Germans no longer held a continuous line.

The Russian forces drove on Kiev from Nezhin, seventy-three miles to the northeast, and on Zaporozhe from a line between Gulai Pole and Pokrovskoye, some forty-five miles to the east. A Soviet communique announced the capture of Nezhin, Gulai Pole and Pokrovskoye yesterday.

The capture of Nezhin was considered here to have removed the most important obstacle to the march on Kiev after six days of fighting resulted in an advance of forty miles west from Bakhmach.

Red Star said the Germans lost one of the main points in the defense of Kiev when dislodged from the fortifications built around the swamps, four railway tracks and numerous water lines at Nezhin.

Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's central front forces, which carried out supporting action for

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ansk front troops during the capture of Orel, now have moved from the flank to direct assault operations. Rokossovsky's men, who crushed the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad, appeared to have been chosen to become the captors of Kiev.

Advance in Deep Wedges.

Red Star said Rokossovsky's forces split the enemy defenses into several sectors, driving forward in deep wedges, but the Germans resisted stubbornly along individual paths and roads.

One mobile Red Army force was reported to have dashed twelve miles into the enemy rear during the battle of Nezhin, disrupting communications while tanks and motorized infantry encircled and exterminated separate enemy units.

In the central Ukraine, Red Star reported, the Russians are advancing between Kharkov-Krasnograd and the Kharkov-Lozovaya roads, crushing resistance between the Red Army salients.

U. S. BOMBERS BATTER NAVAL BASE AT NANTES

Daylight Foray Follows Big Fortresses' First After-dark Assault.

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R. A. F. AGAIN RAIDS BERLIN

Blasts Rubber Factory in France in Sweep That May Have Been the Allies' Greatest.

London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—American Flying Fortresses, following up last evening's inaugural dusk raid and what was probably the Allies' biggest night assault on the Continent, today bombed naval installations at Nantes in France in their second foray in two days. An official announcement of the raid on Nantes, big French industrial center at the mouth of the Loire, said the Fortresses were escorted by American Thunderbolts.

In last night's mammoth operation the Fortresses, joined by Liberators and Marauders, plastered Nazi airfields and aircraft plants in France, in their first after-dusk assaults, while Royal Air Force bombers hit Berlin anew and stabbed at one of Hitler's important rubber factories at Mont Lucon, only forty-three miles from Vichy.

The attack on Berlin was the first since the pre-dawn hours of September 4. Presumably it was carried out by the swift Mosquito squadrons which pummel the German capital between saturation attacks. Other R. A. F. bombers struck at additional targets in Northwest Germany, the Air Ministry announced.

Mont Lucon, only forty-three miles northwest of Vichy, was the principal target of the night-flying formations which concentrated on a factory supplying much-needed tires for Hitler's war machine.

The Vichy radio said that the town of Chartres also was attacked, but the British announcement made no mention of this.

Last night's operations cost the R. A. F. eight bombers and two fighters, the Air Ministry said. One enemy plane was shot down.

Although clouds made it difficult to see the results of the bombing at Mont Lucon, the communique said, first reports indicated that the attack was effective. The factory there is one of the two largest tire plants in France. It receives its raw materials from Germany. The city itself is a railroad junction on the line connecting northwest France with Marseilles and another line joining Lyons with Bordeaux.

U. S. Experiment Succeeds.

The raid on Paris marked the first time that Fortresses, Liberators and Marauders had joined in the same operation in the European war theater and the first time they had gone out and come home after dusk. Brig.-Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, chief of the Eighth Air Force Bomber Command, pronounced the experiment a success, presaging the possibility that they would soon team up with the British in bombing Europe by night.

Axis radio reports indicated that the American bombers delivered a real blasting to the Paris area. "Over 400 yards of

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the Avenue de Versailles are a mass of ruins," the Vichy radio declared.

A Berlin broadcast, claiming that seven of the American bombers were shot down, said that the attackers knocked out the electric power supply in several districts of the city. It further admitted considerable damage, and said that the casualties were "believed to be very large."

The dusk bombing was regarded as a significant expansion of the scope of Allied operations. It means, American officers pointed out, that a time-strip of several hours has been added to the planes' potential operating time at both sunset and sunrise, as dawn-bombing presents similar problems. Partial-darkness flying also decreases the enemy's chances of shooting down the American planes.

The burst of widespread activity in the past twenty-four hours ended a lull in the extensive Allied air activities against western Europe which followed the climax of an eight-day non-stop offensive against the Continent a week ago.

FORTRESSES BLAST NAZI U-BOAT BASES

35 Enemy Fighters Shot Down, 13 Big Bombers Lost.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17.—(AP) American Flying Fortresses, in one of the heaviest daylight operations in the European theater, pounded port facilities at Nantes, U-boat pens at La Pallice and air fields at Cognac and La Rochelle yesterday.

Thirty-five enemy planes were destroyed during the huge operations, carried out on an obliteration scale.

Thirteen heavy bombers and three fighters were lost in the raids, a U. S. communique said.

Round-the-Clock Assault

These raids came as a continuation of a new round-the-clock assault on Nazi war installations by Allied British-based armadas.

Yesterday evening more formations were heard heading across the channel at dusk, indicating that the raids were continuing into the second night.

Last night, also, American Marauder medium bombers again smashed at oft-hit Nazi airfields at Beaumont-le-Roger and Tricqueville.

(Deutschlandsender, main radio station in the Berlin area, the Breslau station, the Nazi-controlled Kalundborg station in Denmark and the Allouis transmitter in France all went off the air last night, the Federal Communications commission reported. This usually indicates Allied air activity over Europe.)

Paris Factories Bombed

The Allied aerial drive opened Wednesday night when a fleet of Fortresses, Liberators and Marauders bombarded three Paris airplane factories and a number of Nazi air bases in northern France, while R.A.F. medium and fighter-bombers raided a half dozen additional air fields.

The Paris radio said tonight that sections of the city were in ruins and still smoking, and that casualties had mounted to 252 dead and 538 injured.

Following up the Americans' attack, a big force of R.A.F. heavy bombers thundered into France and bombed a big rubber factory at Montlucon, near Vichy. One of the two biggest tire factories in France, it had been operating with raw materials from Germany.

Simultaneously, other R.A.F. forces—probably Mosquito bombers—swept on across France to bomb Berlin and other targets in northwest France. Berlin was last raided by R.A.F. heavy bombers on Sept. 3.

No bomb tonnage figures were issued, but from the array of planes and targets it appeared the new onslaught likely was the greatest overall assault yet carried out by the Allies in such a short period.

The Paris raid marked the first time Fortresses, Liberators and Marauders had joined in the same operation, and the first time they had flown out and returned after dusk.

Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, commander of the United States Eighth Bomber Command, pronounced the experiment a success and said it opened the possibility that American planes soon might team up with the RAF in night bombing.

Raises Operating Hours

The dusk bombing and its implied counterpart—dawn bombing—will give American planes considerably more potential operating hours daily.

Heavier-armored, lighter-loaded daylight bombers still operate more effectively in daylight, just as heavier-loaded, lighter-armored craft still raid more efficiently at night.

But when, for example, daylight rains keep the Liberators and Fortresses at home, it would be better to send them out at night than lose their services for twenty-four hours.

The last two days of joint American-RAF sweeps brought to around fifty the total Nazi bases battered this month.

Pound 4 Paris Factories

At Paris the Fortresses added to the lengthening list of Nazi airplane factories bombed in recent weeks by pounding the Caudrom-Renault factory for the second time in two weeks and the Hispano-Suiza plant.

Photographs revealed tonight that other Paris factories hit were the Renault truck-tank plant and the Citroen Motor Works, as well as a near-by power station. The pictures showed extensive damage to all targets, it was announced.

Hits on the Renault truck-tank plant were believed to have ruined its second wartime reconstruction by the Germans.

At the Nazis' Romilly-sur-Seine fighter repair base, hit several times before by American bombers, a large, triple hangar was smothered anew by bomb bursts and the operational fighter field at Chartres—a previously unspecified target—was dotted with blasts.

GUERRILLAS SEIZE YUGOSLAV HARBOR

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Seaport at Split Captured After Two Days of Siege.

LONDON, Sept. 16—(AP) Split, Yugoslavia's most important seaport, has fallen to guerrilla patriot armies after two days' sieze, a Yugoslav communique said tonight.

The communique, issued in the name of the Yugoslav army of liberation, said the Axis garrison of the Adriatic seaport was believed to have surrendered in the last 24 hours.

The guerrillas were reported attacking Ogulin, 30 miles inland from the Adriatic in northern Yugoslavia. Guerrillas already hold a large part of the Susak-Zagreb railway in that region east of Fiume.

German motorized divisions attempting to pierce the Yugoslav lines near Klin were reported driven off with 300 killed and 500 wounded.

Italian Division Surrenders

The Italian Bergamo division was said to have surrendered and the Italians, wishing to fight alongside the partisan patriots against the Germans, were reported mustered into a "Garibaldi division."

The Allied menace to the German's Balkan flank apparently was still a distant threat, although the day brought word that Allied forces had thrust into the Aegean sea to occupy three islands off Turkey and Greece—Samos, Cos and Lero.

Madrid dispatches said concurrently that Croat guerrillas under the command of Allied officers had cut four principal German-held railways running out from northern Yugoslavia to Hungary, Rumania and Italy.

This quiet, steady process of attrition moved irresistibly under the surface of the main campaign. Its significance lay in the future.

Greeks Impatient

Greeks in London, impatiently waiting for the time when resistance can come out from underground and burst across the face of the Balkans, declared they had not received for four days past the usual direct reports of guerrilla activity. They suggested this indicated the well-disciplined partisans were withholding action in expectation of a signal to strike.

They said they had precise information that the Germans were taking troops out of Rumania through Bulgaria toward the Aegean, and that Bulgarian troops were being spread westward to support German troops occupying Albania.

The whereabouts of the British Ninth army, reported from neutral sources yesterday to have left its base in Syria, still was clothed in mystery.

The immense future importance of the Balkans in the war was portended by two Russian actions which strongly indicated that Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin had become newly interested in the area:

First was the Russian government's decision to allow its church to appoint a patriarch—a long step toward restoring its old position and one certainly popular in the Balkans generally.

Second was a sharp admonition to Bulgaria in an article published in Pravda, which said that the death of King Boris made Bulgaria's future course in the war of great interest and pointed to Russia's aid to Bulgaria in the past.

Two Islands in Aegean Area Reported Occupied by Allies

Samos and Lero's Seizure Said to Have Preceded Rumor of Ninth Army's Departure for Balkan Invasion.

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London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Allied occupation of two island outposts to the Balkans, in a move strikingly similar to operations which preceded the invasion of Italy, was reported in dispatches from Ankara today.

One account said that the Greek island of Samos and the Dodecanese Island of Lero, off the Turkish coast and about 150 miles north of German-held Crete, were occupied three days ago—the day before Great Britain's Ninth Army was reported to have embarked from its Middle East bases 400 miles across the Mediterranean in Syria and Transjordania.

Other dispatches to London morning newspapers reported that both islands had been turned over to the Greek gendarmerie by Italian forces after their country surrendered to the Allies.

Has Seaplane Base.

Lero, thirty miles from the Turkish mainland, has a valuable seaplane base and also was used by the Italians as a base for light naval craft. Samos is a much larger Greek island, forty miles further north, with two of the best airdromes in the Aegean Sea. Both islands are north of the Italian Island of Rhodes.

There was no indication in the Ankara dispatches as to what type of forces were used in the reported occupation operations, but a Stockholm dispatch yesterday said the British Ninth Army, headed by Lieut-Gen. W. H. Holmes, had sailed from its Middle East bases after two years of intensive training.

Mystery as to the exact whereabouts of the Ninth Army, coupled with reports of successes by Yugoslav guerrillas who are in touch with the Allied command, suggested a possible Allied invasion of the Balkans was shaping up.

There was some question in London, as to whether Greek forces on Samos and Lero are loyal to the Allies or to the Greek puppet government set up by the Axis.

Military circles also questioned whether the islands would be found particularly useful for large scale operations, such as an Allied invasion of the European mainland would necessarily have to be.

Occupation of the islands, however, if true, was regarded here as a portent of things to come.

Tending to strengthen reports of intensified activity in the Balkans theater was the Cairo report that Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of all U. S. forces in the Middle East, had been transferred to an important new assignment, and it was suggested that he might now be with the Ninth Army.

German reinforcements meanwhile were reported to have been rushed to the Nish-Varder line in the Balkans with the evident intention of strengthening the strategic base of Salonika, Grecian gateway to the Vardar valley. Additional Nazi divisions were reported moving southward across the Danube River via Dobruja to positions on the Black Sea coast.

Reports of guerrilla activity received here by the Yugoslav Information Bureau told of the capture of Gorazde on the Drin River, cutting the railroad line between Belgrade and Serajevo. This line was the only one the Germans could use for troop movements south toward the Adriatic Sea.

Yugoslavian advices insisted that partisan forces had occupied more than 100 miles of the Dalmatian coastline on the Adriatic opposite Italy, despite a Berlin claim that the entire Dalmatian and Albania coastline was in German hands.

CAVALLERO IS NOW REPORTED SUICIDE

London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Stefani, the German-controlled Italian news agency, declared in a dispatch broadcast by the Rome radio today that Marshal Ugo Cavallero, former chief of the Italian General Staff, had committed suicide.

Cavalerro, who resigned last January, was among the Fascist leaders reported seized by the Badoglio government after the downfall of Benito Mussolini. A German broadcast, only last Monday, said he had been liberated by the Nazis.

Stefani said that the marshal, "not being able to bear the burden of dishonor and shameful treachery of his country, has committed suicide.'

Known as the "businessman-soldier," Cavallero, who was 63 years old, had divided his time in recent years between the army and his large steel interests.

The Berlin radic reported, meanwhile, that Mussolini, acting as head of the new German-made Fascist regime in Northern Italy, had appointed Lieut.-Gen. Renato Ricci to be commander of the Voluntary Militia for National Security. Ricci is a former vice-president of the Fascist party and also served as Minister of Guilds during the Mussolini regime. He also was one of the Fascist leaders reported arrested after Mussolini's downfall.

ALL WELL IN VATICAN, SAYS RADIO BROADCAST

LONDON, Sept. 16—(AP) A German-language broadcast tonight from Vatican City, outside which Nazi troops armed with anti-tank guns and machine guns have been reported on guard, said "everybody who has friends or relatives living in Vatican City can be assured they are well."

(The Vatican radio broadcasts in several languages, and similar assurances have been transmitted from the station previously since the Germans announced their troops had moved in for protection of the city.)

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Plea by King of Italy Reported

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Zurich today quoted diplomatic circles in Bern as saying that King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy had appealed to the British government for protection for himself and his son, Crown Prince Humbert. No comment on this report, or on the whereabouts of the Italian King, was forthcoming here.

Fighting Is Reported

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP) — The United Nations radio at Algiers said today that Italians were fighting the Germans all along the railway from Trento to Brennero in the Brenner Pass, and that the whole area between Bologna and Rome was still under Italian control.

British Mediterranean Navy Losses Disclosed

London, Sept. 16 (AP) — Describing the surrender of the Italian fleet as one of the great turning points of the war at sea, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, tonight disclosed how precarious Britain's position beyond Gibraltar was in the early years of the war.

"The crisis in our misfortunes was reached in November and December of 1941," he said. "November 14 the carrier Ark Royal was sunk. On November 20 the cruiser Sidney was sunk and on November 24 the cruiser Dunedin and on November 25 the battleship Barham. Shortly afterward the battleships Queen Elizabeth and Valiant were severely damaged and the cruisers Neptune and Galatea were sunk.

Germany Capitalizes On Morgenthau Report

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Germany sought to make propaganda today out of Secretary Morgenthau's report that United States equipment losses in Sicily exceeded fifty per cent. in some categories.

"Statements made by Morgenthau, American Minister of Finance, as regards the camapign in Sicily, saying Sicily had been bad business, are considered in Berlin political circles an interesting contribution to the interior attittude of the United States of America toward the war in Italy's" said a DNB broadcast.

"Statements made by the American Minister of Finance allow interesting conclusions regarding the further course of the battle in Italy."

German In Paris Finds Score Of Bizet Opera

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that the score of Georges Bizet's opera, "Ivan le Terrible," previously believed destroyed by the French composer because he considered it not up to his standards, had been found by a German musical expert, Dr. Ernst Hartmann, in Paris, and would be performed for the first time at Dresden.

The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Wavell Favors Spending to Rid World of Want

Tells Pilgrims Lend-Lease Is Attempt to Put Lives First and Money Second

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—Field Marshal Viscount Wavell told The Pilgrims today, "We shall really be making progress when we are willing to spend money against poverty, ignorance, unemployment and sickness at the same rate as against Hitler—when we pay our schoolmasters at a much higher rate, and our lawyers perhaps at a somewhat lower rate."

Advocating a return to the "Pilgrim spirit," he called lend-lease the "first attempt on a large scale for many years to put principles and men's lives first and money second."

An Englishman who "might have been an American citizen" except for a twist of history, the Viceroy-designate of India told the Anglo - American luncheon audience that the establishment of Vice - Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's East Asia command "will make Anglo-American co-operation even closer in India, which is one of the principal bases for our common effort against Japan."

"There can be no military or economic security for the East, for ourselves and for the world," he said, "until Japan is as thoroughly defeated as Germany."

Among the contents of a "mental handbag" he is taking to India, Wavell said, "is a debt of hatred for a cruel, cold and treacherous people"—the Japanese. Other contents, he added, include a love for India, considerable knowledge of the East and a conviction that British opinion wants to "give every possible assistance to India in her aspirations for full freedom."

He said, "We are approaching the end of the struggle with Hitler. We are only beginning the struggle to save civilization. . . . We shall many of us soon, I hope, be taking off our uniforms, but we must not cease fighting or let the sword sleep in our hands."

Wavell concluded, "if there had been 100 years ago a Foreign Secretary with a really forceful sympathy for the claims of his countrymen abroad, I might have been an American citizen." Wavell's grandfather, "a roving soldier of fortune," obtained a large grant of land near what is now Austin, Tex., from the Mexican government while he was chief of staff of the Mexican Army. His claim was later challenged by the United States government, and the British government declined to support the claim.

Adm. Vickery Reaches London

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice-chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, has arrived in London for conferences with British shipping authorities and an inspection of British shipyards.

Paul Patterson Off For Home

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Paul Patterson, president and executive director of the Baltimore Sunpapers, has left for home after a stay of several weeks in Britain, writing on political and military aspects of the Allied war effort in the United Kingdom.

London Factories Busy In Subways

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LONDON—(AP) A subterranean factory in the tunnel of a London subway produces some of the most complicated electrical devices used by the British Air Ministry. Men and women who are daytime employees of the London passenger transport board comprise the nearly 150 spare-time workers who devote five nights a week to this work.

The tunnel-factory, which is at present lined with work benches and lathes, was originally converted for the purpose of making shell cases over two years ago. Under the leadership of the chief signal engineer of the subway company, volunteer workers underwent a specialized training course, and transformed themselves from clerks, stenographers and laborers into skilled craftsmen. The air ministry entrusted the factory with the production of much needed precision instruments, and for the past 15 months it has been turning out flawless work on a device which involves 40 different operations.

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BRITAIN FREES PITBOY

Nottingham, England, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Sidney Page, the 18-year-old pitboy whose imprisonment caused 15,000 coal miners to strike, was released today, but a miner's superstition against beginning work on Friday threatened to prolong the walkout at lease another day.

Young Page, who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment a week ago when he refused to obey a Labor Ministry order to work underground, was freed after he had changed his mind, it was announced.

FINNS TELL NAZIS THEY WANT PEACE

COLUMN

Premier Linkomies Serves Official Notice Nation Would End War

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sept. 16—Finland in effect gave Germany official, though informal, notice today that the Finns were tired of fighting alongside the Nazis and wanted peace.

Premier Edwin Linkomies provided the official torch by announcing that he was the anonymous Finnish spokesman who said September 11 that Finland regretted being at war with England and desired peace with Russia if she could be assured of her pre-1939 independence and territorial status.

Linkomies' informal pronouncement of a definite turn in Finnish foreign policy caused astonishment in Finland, where the people generally have been barred by rigorous censorship from any information on the Government's conduct of international affairs.

German Reaction Undisclosed

There was no immediate news of German reaction to the Finnish notice, but doubts were expressed in Berlin yesterday, official Nazi advices said, of September 11 statements regarding Finnish plans to withdraw from the war.

Linkomies' announcement clarified that point for the Germans, as well as for the Finnish people who have been fighting as cobelligerents of the Nazis against Russia since July, 1941.

The significance of the Finnish political rebuff against Germany bore more significance in the light of the fact that Linkomies said September 11 for the first time that Finland had but one year's food reserves. Previously, the Government had insisted that the Nazis held an economic strangle hold on the Finns.

Food Lack Chief Worry

Thus, Linkomies had warned his country to be prepared in case Germany, in a reprisal move, should cut off Finland's food supply. In permitting the Premier to make the declaration, the Finnish Government apparently had felt also that there no longer was danger of the Nazis occupying Finland—a fear expressed less than a year ago.

Still in Finland, however, were 80,000 Nazi troops, most of them facing the Russians on the northern Finnish front.

The Helsinki correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported that Linkomies' foreign policy declaration—his first made publicly—mirrored Finland's prevalent public opinion.

Informal Overtures Made

Informal peace overtures already have been made by the Finns through the United States and Britain, but it is considered doubtful whether any direct approach has been made as yet to Russia, which has insisted that Finland take the first step. The Finns have been trying to get an idea of the Soviet's peace plans before launching any negotiations.

The fact that Finnish officials are talking publicly about peace is a diplomatic triumph for the youthful United States charge d'affaires at Helsinki, Robert Mills McClintock.

The Germans have wanted Finland to sign a solidarity pact, but McClintock has been exerting strong counter-pressure designed to get Finland to break its alliance with the Nazis. McClintock has held over the Finns' heads the threat that the United States would break diplomatic relations — a threat which has been responsible as much as anything else for the change in Finnish policy.

Hungarians Broadcast Allied War Bulletins

By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 16 — The Hungarian Radio has begun broadcasting Allied and Russian war communiqués, as well as the German, a Budapest dispatch to the Svenska Dagbladet said today.

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The British Broadcasting Corporation said in a broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York that the Budapest radio had made the following comment on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement on the United States' post-war foreign policy:

"Hungarian public opinion is struck by Mr. Hull's affirmation that all sovereign nations are equal, whether they be small or large, and that each one has the right to handle her own internal affairs.

"Hungary has always agreed with these principles as well as with all other fundamental principles of American foreign policy."

The BBC added that "Hungarian Social Democrats have asked that Hungary resume her parliamentary régime and her independent foreign policy."

Guns Along St. Peter's Steps.

Geneva, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—An Italian border dispatch to the Lausanne Gazette said today that German troops armed with anti-tank guns and machine guns were preventing persons from entering or leaving the Vatican City. "A dozen mobile anti-tank guns have been placed in St. Peter's Square at the base of the grand stairway of the Basilica, while machine guns were installed along the celebrated Colonnades," the dispatch declared.

German parachute troops have mounted guard around the Vatican City to check all contacts with Rome proper, it was reported. The dispatch said it now was impossible for faithful Italians to obtain permission to pray in St. Peter's. These measures were taken, an Intalian crowd was told, to check the entry into the Vatican City of anti-Fascists seeking sanctuary within its precincts.

The Lausanne Gazette said that German troops had surrounded workers' quarters in the Transtevere district across the Tiber, where "communists, rebels and Socialists installed barricades in the streets and fortified their homes."

NAZI TROOPS FIRE ON ROME RIOTERS

BRUFFO

Crowds Storm Few Food Shops Not Looted by Germans.

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN BORDER, Sept. 16—(AP) German occupation troops were reported today to have fired on hunger-driven crowds which stormed Italian food shops in Rome, Udine and Belluno.

The German troops themselves were reported thoroughly looting occupied territories, not only of foodstuff but also of gold and silver.

Rome Closes Churches

The chaos was reported so great in Rome that all churches except St. Peter's had been closed because of the plundering. Pope Pius XII was reported to have conferred with Papal Secretary of State Cardinal Luigi Maglione regarding the situation. The Vatican's Swiss guard was said to have donned "full war uniform."

The Milan newspaper Corriere Della Sera said church authorities had appealed to Marshal Albert Kesselring to order his soldiers to refrain from looting churches.

Reports reaching the Swiss frontier said Nazi troopers were plucking gold ear rings from women and taking gold watches from men. The German military commander at Turin published a proclamation today, the newspaper Stampa said, telling the people that German soldiers were "not authorized" to requisition rings, watches or other precious articles from civilians.

People Lack Food

Corriere Della Sera said that despite efforts of authorities in Rome people were without sufficient food. The newspaper said there was a complete lack of eggs, milk, meat, vegetables, or fruit, and the situation had been drastic

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worsened by the stern requisitioning of foodstuff by Nazi troops, who were enforcing 100 per cent martial law in all the occupied territory.

The Bern newspaper Der Bund said German troops were searching the Italian rural regions for food supplies and at Milan "all business warehouses" had been completely emptied by German troops.

The Rome radio, commenting on the looting by hungry citizens, said it hoped "such acts would not reoccur."

Corriere Della Sera said civilian life in Rome was paralyzed, that only a few motorbuses were operating and suburban trains were not running, because much of the rolling stock of the companies had been damaged in recent fighting.

Threaten Reprisals

German authorities threatened dire reprisals to "the dogs" who aided the government of Premier Badoglio and at the same time, reminding the Italians of the martial law in the occupied territory, ordered them back to work.

Corriere Della Sera said military proclamations published in Rome, Turin and Milan announced that all factories in the occupied territory had been placed under Nazi control and that all industries and businesses must be resumed immediately.

The people were forbidden to listen to foreign broadcasts and strikes were forbidden. Businesses were ordered to report total stocks and banks were told to announce their financial situation. Transportation companies were ordered to list all material.

The Bern Der Bund quoted a Berlin foreign office spokesman as saying anti-Axis agents had been meeting Vatican City diplomats in St. Peter's square and that the placing of Nazi soldiers around Vatican city now "makes this more difficult."

Nazi Rail Links to Italy Blasted by Saboteurs

2 Main Lines to Continent Closed; Others Threatened

MADRID, Sept. 16 (AP).—German forces in Italy were reported today to be having serious difficulty in maintaining railway communications with the rest of Europe. Of the five main railway lines linking Italy with the rest of the Continent, two were said to be entirely closed, two frequently blasted by sabotage, and the other threatened by Yugoslav guerrillas.

Reports from France declared the Germans still were unable to use the Modane-Mt. Cents line between Italy and southern France owing to armed resistance by Italian troops. French patriot units in the Savoie also were said to be doing their bit with sabotage to keep the line closed.

Croat guerrillas, according to advices from the Balkans, have cut four main railways fanning out of Ljubljana in what formerly was northern Yugoslavia. Two of these lead into Italy—one through San Pietro to Trieste and the other along the Sava River and then south to Goriza.

Another main line running from Trieste west to Zagreb and south to Split was reported threatened by guerrilla units.

MADRID, Sept. 16 (AP)—Dispatches to the Spanish press from Berlin said today that the Allies already had achieved one objective in Italy by drawing large forces of German troops and material into the peninsula "from other battlefronts."

The Spanish correspondents obviously referred to the front in Russia where, they said, the German High Command has pinned its defense plans on the rainy season and mud.

'Business As Usual,' Motto Of Italians In No Man's Land

SEP 17 1943

By REYNOLDS PACKARD

[American War Correspondent]

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 15 (Delayed)—Life goes on about the same as usual in no man's land in Italy these days despite the fierceness of the war being waged on all sides.

Accompanying a reconnaissance patrol which went into no man's land beyond our lines, I had a chance to see how Italian farmers, villagers and townsfolk were living in the middle of the crisscross fire between the Anglo-American forces and the enemy.

I found they were not only amazingly unafraid of the shellfire and patrol skirmishing about them but also that they were ready to sell American doughboys and English Tommies any supplies they have in reserve in the way of eggs, grapes, wine and occasionally chickens. Their motto seems to be "business as usual."

Family Nurses Ill Yank

The patrol I accompanied was headed by Second Lieutenant Benjamin Blackmer, Dorset, Vt., and included Corporal Joseph Ryback, Canonsburg, Pa., and Privates Daniel Burton, Swink, Okla.; John Mislan, Perth Amboy, N. J., and Leopold Jaramillo, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In one town, the name of which cannot be revealed for military reasons, we found an American doughboy being cared for by an Italian family and nursed back to health. He had been stricken with fever.

While making another patrol, he had got lost and was found by an Italian peasant who took him into the town. He is Private John Wyesilosky, Lafferty, Ohio. He told me as he left the town with us, "they sure served me some good soup. I could hear the shooting around me all the time. I was scared stiff a German patrol would come in. Anyway, I feel pretty strong again.

Only Old And Children

The main difference between Italian towns in no man's land and those in territory held by Allied forces is just the reverse of what I had expected.

I found in no man's land, the average household is composed mostly of old men and women and children with virtually no young girls or men. I don't think I saw one able-bodied boy over 13. This is in contrast to the towns in Allied hands where Italian soldiers and pretty girls promenade in the streets feeling secure from the Germans.

EISENHOWER HONORS GEN. SPAATZ, DOOLITTLE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 16 — (AP) Lt.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Allied air chief in the northwest Africa theater, and Maj.-Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the northwest Africa strategic airforces, whose warplanes played a major part in securing the Salerno beachhead were decorated today by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Gen. Spaatz received the Legion of Merit medal for his "unusually successful solution to the difficult problems of air organization, quartering, training and maintenance" of the American Eighth air force in the European theater. Gen. Spaatz created the Eighth air force before coming to the African theater.

Gen. Doolittle, who received the Distinguished Service Medal, was praised in the citation for his work in organizing and carrying out operations of the strategic airforce which is a part of Gen. Spaatz' command.

Gen. Eisenhower personnaly pinned on the medals at his advanced command post.

Jack Belden Reaches Hospital in Oran

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Jack Belden, Time Magazine correspondent who was wounded while covering the American invasion of Italy, has arrived at a hospital in Oran, Army press relations officers announced today. They said that Mr. Belden had been shot in the leg with a high-powered rifle from a distance of about twenty-five yards. The bullet shattered the bone and he probably will be laid up at least six months.

Mr. Belden was reported to have been with an American reconnaissance party which engaged a truck load of Germans. Press officers said that after the engagement was thought to be over Mr. Belden stood up on a stone fence for a look around and a German hidden in a ditch shot him.

Anna Lee, Film Actress, In Hospital At Cairo

Cairo, Sept. 16 (AP)—Anna Lee, American film actress with the Jack Benny troupe, which entertained armed forces in this theater, remained behind in a hospital when Benny left the Middle East to continue his tour, it was disclosed today.

Miss Lee, suffering from sinus trouble, was expected to be hospitalized several days.

17 Italian Warships In Turkish Port, Report

Istanbul, Sept. 16 (AP) — Seventeen Italian warships, both "large and small," have entered the Turkish port of Marmaris, near the Island of Rhodes, according to the Istanbul newspaper *Cumhuriyet*, which has close contacts with the Germans.

Another newspaper reported that five additional ships were at a small port near by, but Allied naval sources had no confirmation.

Cumhuriyet said that so far eighty-three Italian officers, 250 soldiers and 208 civilians had taken refuge in Turkey from the Italian island of Rhodes.

No 'Real Second Front' Opened Yet, 'Pravda' Says

Soviet Paper Insists No Nazis Have Left Eastern Lines

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP).—"Pravda," Communist party newspaper, said today that a "real second front" has not yet been opened in Europe.

The newspaper counted 212 German divisions on the Soviet front, and said none had been withdrawn to meet the invasion of Italy. On the contrary, it declared, some German troops have been moved to the eastern front from western Europe.

["Pravda's" report did not agree with recent reports from Stockholm that German forces were being shifted from the east.

"Pravda" Warns Bulgaria

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP).—A warning to Bulgaria that "there is a limit to all patience" was published today by "Pravda," organ of the Communist party. It was contained in an article by Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgarian star witness in the Reichstag fire trial and former secretary general of the Communist International, which has been dissolved. This was the first time Dimitrov's name had appeared here since the dissolution of the Comintern.

Although the Soviet Union maintains diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, which is neutral in the eastern European war, the article pointed out that the country is at war against the United States and Britain and indirectly is helping Germany in the war against Russia.

Dimitrov said the death of King Boris III aroused international interest as to the future role of Bulgaria in the war, in view of its large territory and fresh army of 450,000 men.

New Soviet Rail Link Ready

Route in North Connects With Lower Severnaya Dvina River

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP).—Completion of a new north Russian rail link with the lower reaches of the Severnaya Dvina River, which flows into the White Sea at Archangel, was announced today. The new line connects Vorkuta, Kotlas and Konosha. Kotlas, on the river, is the terminus of a rail link with Leningrad and Moscow.

Simultaneously the Russians announced that preparations were under way for the development of the Pechora coal basin in that region.

Decorations were awarded by the Supreme Soviet (parliament) to 500 engineers, managers and workers for completion of the railroad.

Free French General Received by Stalin

Moscow, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Free French Gen. Petite was received in the Kremlin today by Premier Joseph Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Chinese Enter Seven Japanese-Held Towns

Chungking, Sept. 16 (AP)—Chinese forces in eastern Kwangtun province broke into seven Japanese-held towns in the Swatow and Chaoan areas during the night of September 11, the high command announced today.

The communique added that the Japanese has rushed reinforcements.

59 JAP FIGHTERS DOWNED BY ALLIES IN WEWAK BATTLE

McDANIEL

10 Grounded Bombers Destroyed During Raid on Enemy Air Base.

TROOPS GAIN AT LAE

Malahang Anchorage, Two Miles from Jungle Fortress Falls to MacArthur.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, Sept. 17.—(AP) Allied bombers and fighters shot 59 Japanese fighters out of action and destroyed at least 10 grounded bombers during a great air battle over the big enemy base at Wewak, New Guinea, General Douglas MacArthur announced today.

At least 48 of the fighters were shot down. The remaining 11 were listed as probables.

Details of the smashing victory were contained in a communique which also told of the capture of Malahang anchorage near Malahang airdrome two miles east of Lae.

Japs Hold Two Fields

The Wewak attack followed the recent neutralization of Dagua and But airdromes there and was concentrated against the remaining two fields at Boram and Wewak.

"Sixty-six tons of bombs were concentrated in the target area in less than 15 minutes, scoring heavily on runways and dispersal areas which contained from 30 to 40 parked aircraft," the communique said.

10 Bombers Destroyed

"Direct hits destroyed 10 enemy bombers and started many fires among the others. Two large fuel dumps were set aflame.

"Some 60 to 70 fighters intercepted in an effort to halt our attack. For nearly an hour the enemy attacked viciously but failed to break our formations.

"In brilliant defense, our bombers shot down 39 of the enemy and probably destroyed 10 more. Our fighters accounted for nine definite and one probable.

"The total enemy loss thus aggregated 59 fighters shot out of action, in addition to heavy destruction on the ground.

"Our losses in proportion were very light, some of the bombers being damaged, but all reached base. One fighter is missing and others sustained damage.

Jap Air Strength Growing

"Continuous air reinforcements are being brought up by the enemy in an attempt to redress his recent disastrous losses. His air strength in this theater now is larger than ever."

These new enemy plane losses raised to well over 400 the number of Japanese aircraft destroyed in the Wewak area in the past six weeks. Most of the planes have been caught parked, wing to wing, on the airfields.

Progress at Lae Reported

At Lae, where American and Australian troops are converging from three sides, steady progress was reported.

A center of resistance at Edward's plantation on the Markham valley road west of Lae was overcome and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. The plantation is less

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than five miles from Lae.

On the east, Australians captured the anchorage just south of the Malahang airdrome. Liberator bombers attacked enemy installations at Lae's Chinatown, silencing a five-gun anti-aircraft position.

There was no mention of the American and Australian force driving toward Lae from Salamaua. When last reported, these troops had covered more than half of the 18 miles between the two places.

South of Salamaua, six enemy aircraft attacked Morobe at night but caused no damage.

Buin Airdromes Raided

Strong forces of torpedo and dive bombers from Admiral William F. Halsey's south Pacific command carried out a series of successful daylight attacks on airdromes in the Buin area of the northern Solomons.

Night reconnaissance planes bombed and machine gunned three enemy cargo ships west of Buka passage in the northern Solomons. Another bomber scored a direct hit on a 1,500-ton freighter in a midday attack. The ship was listing and dead in the water.

Japanese planes made night raids on Allied positions at Munda, New Georgia, and at Lambu Lambu on Vella Lavella isle.

A night raid by Mitchells on Ambon, former Dutch naval base, resulted in large fires and explosions in barrack ares and many smaller fires in the wharf district and in the center of town.

Liberators, also operating at night, dropped 27 tons of explosives on Kendari, Celebes, causing fires and explosions among buildings and docks and in the airdrome dispersal areas.

A dozen or more Japanese bombers ineffectively raided the Darwin, Australia, area under cover of darkness.

ALLIES CLOSING LAE DEATH TRAP

CLEMENTS

MacArthur's Forces Press In on Japs From Two Sides.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Backing the Japanese into a death trap where they are forced to fight, Allied jungle troops have battered through pillboxes, trenches and machine-gun nests with the aid of artillery and planes to bring nearer the fall of the big air base of Lae, New Guinea.

East of Lae Australians are only two miles from the center of the coastal town and are about to overrun the prized Malahang airdrome. On the west, where the intricate defenses were breached after hours of fighting, another force in the Markham valley is only five miles away.

To the south, Americans and Australians who annihilated most of a Japanese garrison in capturing the airdrome and harbor town of Salamaua left behind patrols to hunt down the surviving stragglers and moved in force more than half way along the eighteen miles of jungle trail separating the two Huon Gulf bases.

Offer Little Opposition.

The Japanese, tricked by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's strategy into believing the main allied push would be made below Salamaua, have offered scarcely any opposition until now to pincer forces which landed from the sea above Lae September 4 and from transport planes behind Lae September 5.

Today's communique reported the capture in the Markham Valley of three defended plantations. The most bitter fighting was at Heath's. There the enemy had erected pillboxes, dug trenches, installed machine guns, artillery and anti-aircraft.

Both Heath's and Whittaker's plantations had been inclosed by wire entanglements. The Japanese waiting in clearings for the Australians, spearheading the drive, to emerge from dense jungles.

Allied artillery, firing 25-pound shells, pounded these defenses before the Allies attacked Tuesday. At Heath's, where enemy installations were softened up recently by a heavy air bombardment, the fighting lasted several hours.

Meanwhile, other Australians had slipped ahead into Vernon's plantation, hoping to catch the Japanese as they retreated. But the surviving Japanese, instead of taking the valley road to Lae, fled into jungle-clad hills, leaving behind more than 100 dead, many machine guns and much ammunition.

From east and west, Allied artillery is pouring shells into Lae. Japanese artillery is returning the fire. Enemy resistance is reported stiffening everywhere along the line of advance.

Col. Archie Roosevelt Hailed As Hero of Salamaua Battle

Son of T. R. Entered Harbor and Stood in Boat Locating Every Jap Gun That Fired —Then U. S. Artillery Wiped 'Em Out.

By VERN HAUGLAND.

SEP 17 1943

With Allied Troops at Salamaua, Sept. 14 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The daring observational tactics of Lieut.-Col. Archie Roosevelt, son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, contributed directly to the fall of Salamaua, an enlisted man from an amphibious engineering unit disclosed today. Col. Roosevelt had been with the 162d Regiment, Forty-first Division, throughout its record-breaking seventy-six-day period of combat during which the Japanese were pushed from the Mubo and Nassau Bay area, out of Salamaua and almost out of Lae.

Thin but looking well, he is one of the most popular men in the regiment. His fellow officers say he is a stimulating conversationalist and dinner companion even over a tin of bully beef.

The story of his daring achievement came from Technician John Bertot of Coal City, Ill., who with Private Frank Zarcaynski of Bayonne, N. J., and Technician John Plante of Bennington, Vt., manned a small landing barge.

"Our troops occupied Salamaua on Saturday," Bertot said. "On the previous Wednesday, Col. Roosevelt, with two officers and three enlisted men, made a reconnaissance tour of Salamaua harbor. Under his orders we went close to the isthmus until the Jap guns started firing at us, then turned west across the harbor and approached to within a hundred yards of the shore where we could see the Japs running from bush to bush.

"Col. Roosevelt stood up with a map in his hand and every time a gun fired jotted down its position.

"They fired at us for half an hour, barely missing us several times. While Col. Roosevelt was standing there deliberately encouraging them to fire at us, I was crouching in the bottom of a boat praying for all I was worth. The Colonel noticed I was scared, and said: 'You're safe with me. I was wounded three times in the last war, and that's a lucky charm.'

"Col. Roosevelt's a good officer, but he's got too damn much guts. When we got back to the base, officers said it was the best information on gun positions yet obtained.

"The next day our artillery landed squarely on those guns and the Japs never fired them again. That was when their resistance ended—and Col. Roosevelt should get most of the credit for that final blow."

Get Nice Jap Uniforms.

With Japanese troops fleeing swiftly before them, Australian and American soldiers staged a footrace for Salamaua—and the Aussies apparently won by a nose. The first sizable units of both forces entered the ruined, deserted town early on Sunday, but the Australians claimed they had put in a patrol late the night before which spent the night on Salamaua Isthmus.

The Japanese left hastily but apparently in fairly good order. They left weapons and large stores of clothing and supplies in good condition. Many Americans of the 162d Regiment, Forty-first Division, who had fought their way across the mountains from Nassau Bay and Tambu Bay, and whose uniforms were in tatters, quickly changed to Japanese naval uniforms of white cotton found in great numbers in undamaged warehouses here. What's more, the Japanese clothing was new and perfectly laundered and pressed.

First Americans In.

The first American unit into Salamaua was a reconnaissance patrol led by First Lieut. Myron Folsom, Stanford University graduate from San Mateo, Cal. Lieut. Folsom and five enlisted men reached the Francisco River just south of Salamaua on September 10, found it undefended, and returned to report. They came back to the river the next day, swimming it at dawn.

The first Americans to make a boat landing an hour or two after sunrise were detachments led by Col. Archibald MacKechnie of Port Angeles, Wash., Col. Kenneth Sweaney, Col. Roosevelt and Col. Charles Fertiz of Astoria, Ore.

The enemy lost much equipment at Salamaua. The guns captured in good condition included a 105-millimeter howitzer, two six-inch naval guns, two 75-millimeter howitzers, two 70-millimeter mountain guns, many rifles, machine guns, ammunition and two 50-caliber anti-aircraft guns. Some other big guns were out of commission.

The retreating Jap forces on the heavily pounded isthmus tossed much equipment, such as radios and bicycles, into the bay, but the Australians recovered a big Chevrolet truck which the Japanese apparently got in the Phillippines, and a number of motorcycles and bicycles. Captured along with the naval and marine clothing stores were new woolen blankets and new chromium-plated water purification pumps.

New Yorkers on Hand.

There was much evidence that the Japanese had had women at Salamaua. Dugouts on the peninsula contained compacts, perfumes and jewelry. Down the bay five miles, at Dot Inlet, our forces found a number of women's dresses and fine dishes in a neatly swept house. Private Theodore Caliendo of 6211 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, among the first troops to land, appropriated a bicycle for himself. Private Arnold Rutin of 201 Bay 23d street, Brooklyn, claimed a portable phonograph with half a dozen tinny-sounding Japanese records.

Corporal Robert Rodman of 393 18th street, Brooklyn, found five cheap tennis rackets made in Tokio. Corporal Fred Reynolds of 17 West Central Boulevard, Palisade Park, N. J., said he found marijuana cigarettes and opium pipes. He also came across a supply of saki which he declined to sample. First Lieut. Robert L. Weil of 2 East 86th street, New York, also was among the first souvenir hunters.

FOE SLIPPED AWAY AS SALAMAUA FELL

First Allied Troops in Town Surprised to Find Garrison Had Left Days Before

AUSTRALIANS WON RACE

Got to Goal Before Americans —Arms and Big Supply Stores Abandoned by Japanese

SEP 17 1943

WITH ALLIED FORCES AT SALAMAUA, New Guinea, Sept. 14 (Delayed) (AP)—With Japanese troops fleeing swiftly before them, Australian and American soldiers staged a footrace for Salamaua—and the Aussies apparently won by a nose.

The first sizable units of both forces entered the ruined, deserted town early Sunday, Sept. 12, but the Australians claimed they had put a patrol in late the night before that spent the night on Salamaua Isthmus.

The first American unit into Salamaua was a reconnaissance patrol led by First Lieut. Myron Folsom, Stanford University graduate from San Mateo, Calif. The first Americans to make a boat landing an hour or two after sunrise were detachments led by Col. Archibald MacKechnie, Port Angeles, Wash.; Col. Kenneth Sweaney, Lieut. Col. Archie Roosevelt and Col. Charles Fertiz, Astoria, Ore.

Supply Stores Abandoned

The Japanese apparently left hastily, but in fairly good order. They left weapons and large stores of clothing and supplies in good condition.

The mystery here was where did the Japanese go and when did they leave? Lieutenant Folsom said natives told him the Japanese started leaving in canoes and other small craft a week ago, some for Lae, others presumably for Finschhafen, to the north on the New Guinea coast.

Colonel Mackechnie said it apparently took four or five days for the enemy to get wind of Allied landings near Lae on Sept. 4. He added:

"They started to pull out Sept. 8 and 9. On the morning of the 10th, when we took some of their strongest positions, we found them completely unmanned. The Japs had left rifles and machine guns in emplacements and helmets on sticks.

"When we learned the Japs were in full retreat, we hurried through jungles across the mountains as fas as we could, but met no opposotion. But the Aussies also racing to Salamaua had easier, more level country to cross and they got a slight lead on us."

As at Nassau Bay, where the Japanese abandoned a well-equipped hospital and radio station, the enemy lost much equipment at Salamaua.

Town Shattered by Siege

We found this isthmus a shattered place, with only two or three shacks still standing and they were badly riddled. But already a bulldozer was fashioning a road between giant shell craters along the isthmus.

Lieut. Gen. Edmund Herring, Australian officer in charge of Allied ground forces in New Guinea, visited Salamaua today. He conferred with Australian and American commanders and said he was highly satisfied with the Salamaua and Lae actions.

The retreating Japanese forces tossed much equipment, such as radios and bicycles, into the bay, but the Australians recovered a big Chevrolet truck, which the Japanese apparently got in the Philippines, a number of motor cycles and bicycles.

Captured along with the naval and marine clothing stores were new woolen blankets and new chromium-plated water purification pumps.

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TINY PLANE LANDS AT SALAMAUA AS JAPANESE RETREAT

Observation Pilot Brings First Allied Craft Onto Enemy Airstrip.

By VERN HAUGLAND

WITH ALLIED FORCES AT SALAMAUA, New Guinea, Sept. 14.—(Delayed)—(AP) The first pilot to land upon the Salamaua airstrip after its seizure by the Allies this week was Staff Sgt. Carroll Guy of Troy, Tenn., who carefully dodged a wrecked Japanese Zero plane in the center of the strip and gently lowered his grasshopper plane (Piper Cub) on the bomb crater-pocked runway.

Sergeant Guy reached the field only a few hours after the enemy relinquished it.

The sergeant's passenger, Lt. Col. Gerald Cochran of Portland, Ore., said he took keen delight in landing upon the strip shortly after dawn on Sept. 9 as the Australian and American troops approached it.

Then the first arrivals hurried to the beach to welcome the astonished Col. Archibald MacKechnie, commander of the 162nd regiment, and Lieut. Col. Archie Roosevelt, who were just bringing in their forces by boat.

Col. Cochran said the wrecked Zero was one that had made a forced landing on the airstrip three weeks ago after being hit by Allied anti-aircraft fire. American artillery fired upon the Zero after it landed to complete its destruction.

Col. Cochran said that pilots like Sgt. Guy, Staff Sgt. Edward E. Baker, Omaha, Neb., and Capt. Edward Leer of Massachusetts had been doing a remarkable job of reconnaissance and artillery observation.

Landing on rough beaches, they also had rescued 23 stranded American fliers since July 28.

"We've been shot at by anti-aircraft guns lots of times and one turned me upside down once," Sergeant Guy said. "I was attacked by three Zeros once and by one another time but outmaneuvered them.

"A Japanese float plane fired both its front and rear guns on Baker yesterday. Captain Leer once was forced down by nine Zeros but got his plane off without damage when they left."

ARGENTINE POLICY WILL BE CHANGED

Rupture in Diplomatic Relations with Germany Is Hinted.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 16.—(AP) Latest reports from Buenos Aires suggested tonight that important developments in Argentine foreign policy were impending—perhaps a rupture in diplomatic relations with Germany.

The reports could not be confirmed and should be treated with reserve in view of the conflicting forces within the government of President Pedro Ramirez.

An Argentine source said the government might be searching for a reason to justify such a rupture. It was believed that the new situation between Germany and Italy, growing out of hostile acts committed by German troops against the forces loyal to Marshal Pietro Badoglio and King Vittorio Emanuele might provide a ground for changing Argentine policy.

German behavior toward the Vatican was also watched closely in Catholic Argentina.

An exchange of letters between Secretary of State Hull and Vice Admiral Segundo Storni, Argentine foreign minister, set off a chain of events. Secretary Hull refused Storni's request for Lease-Lend aid and Storni resigned. The Argentine official, in his letter, mentioned that his government had not acted against the Axis since it had no cause to justify a rupture in relations.

If any change does occur in Argentina's foreign policy, it was reported, the appointment of a new foreign minister could be expected to precede it. Mentioned for the post were Jose Evaristo Uriburu, Argentina ambassador to London from 1927 to 1931, and Adrian Escobar, former ambassador to Madrid and Rio De Janeiro. Both were considered pro-democratic.

Nazis Fished For Bases

SALINAS, Ecuador — (AP) The Germans, Japanese and Italians tried to secure fishing bases on Ecuador's strategically located Galapagos islands before the United States established its naval base there, it has been revealed by Major Jose Jativa Zambrano.

Major Jativa, former governor of the islands, said that on several occasions he was offered large sums by Axis agents for permission to establish accommodations for fishermen on some of the unpopulated islands. He said the Germans approached him as early at 1933 and that Axis representatives continued to work until shortly before the Ecuadorian government leased the Galapagos and Salinas base sites to the United States.

RATE REDUCTION RESCINDED

LA PLATA, Argentina, Sept. 16.—(AP) The national interventor today suspended the Sept. 3 decree which ordered a 25 per cent reduction in electric rates charged by American and Foreign Power company subsidiaries and other utilities in the Buenos Aires province.

The interventor said an investigation of rate structures must precede any reduction of rates.

ColdWaveDamagesCoffeeCrop

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 16 (AP).—Dispatches from Sao Paulo reported damage to coffee crops today as a severe cold wave, accompanied by snow that reached a depth of more than a foot in some places, gripped that area. Temperatures as low as 26 degree Fahrenheit were reported in the states of Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul and Parana.

Guatemala Total $2,000,000

GUATEMALA CITY, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Guatemalan government has purchased $1,000,000 in United States war bonds and the Central Bank of Guatemala has bought $1,000,000 more to aid in the war effort of the sister republic, it was announced tonight.

Mexico City, Sept. 16 (AP)—Thousands of Mexican troops, including tank units, marched today in an Independence Day parade which Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, said was a "splendid showing" of armed force.

General Marshall, a guest of the Government for the celebration, reviewed the parade from the central balcony of the Presidential Palace beside President Avila Camacho and Gen. Manuel Benitez, special Ambassador of Cuba for the festivity.

"I was greatly impressed by the parade, especially by the splendid marching of the conscrips with only a few months' training," General Marshall said.

British Attack a German Convoy

British motor torpedo boats repeatedly attacked a German convoy in the waters off Norway's west coast early Wednesday, a German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press in New York said yesterday. The broadcast said the speedboats were driven off in a smoke screen by violent fire from the escort.

SWITZERLAND CIRCLED, FEARS NAZI INVASION

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—(AP) The Swiss Schwarzenburg radio said today that German "encirclement" as a result of the Nazis' occupation of Italy had cut Switzerland off from all commerce with the outside world and added that occupation by Axis forces must be foreseen as a possibility.

The broadcast, recorded by the Office of War Information, said the little Alpine country "has summoned a considerable number of troops to defend herself. It is reasonable to suppose that such a state of things can not last forever if she forestalls the plans of the Axis. But, as a democracy, she feels that without the consent of the people, occupation can only be temporary."

BBC To Give Yanks World Series News

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company announced tonight that arrangements had been completed for it to broadcast to American soldiers, sailors and marines in every theater of war the highlights of each World Series baseball game just a few minutes after its completion.

A summary of each game, the highlights of the play, and interviews with some of the players are planned for each program, the company said.

NAVY BATTLE REPORTED IN SOLOMONS BY JAPS

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—(AP) The Tokyo radio said tonight that an air and sea battle was in progress in the waters between New Guinea and Kolombangara island in the Solomons.

The broadcast, recorded by NBC, said that "the Imperial command reports that the naval forces of Japan are gradually getting the upper hand against superior anti-Axis forces."

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

The Nazi effort to halt or long delay Allied invasion of the Italian mainland via the Salerno bridgehead appears to have failed.

A hasty retreat of German forces confronting Lt. Gen. Mark Clark's 5th army on the south and central sectors is strongly indicated since the Nazis are threatened by the western spearhead of the British 8th army, surging up the coastal road from Cape Scalea.

With his bridgehead secure, General Clark shifted at once from the defensive to the offensive yesterday in the dangerous center section of his line south of Mount Eboli. As was to be expected, his attack was aimed up the level lands between the Sele and Calore rivers, suitable for tank action. That demonstrates that he has been heavily reinforced not only with men, but with heavy tanks and mobile guns to outmatch the Nazi armor hurled against his original landing forces.

A forward lunge of a few miles up the Sele river valley by the 5th army would place it astride primary road and rail routes which are vitally needed by Nazi forces in the big coastal hump south of the lower bridgehead anchor at Agropoli. It would also turn the inshore flank of Mount Eboli, the key to the tactical situation on Clark's central front, and free his whole 30-mile bridgehead position for further advances north and east.

General Clark said yesterday that "in a matter of hours" the presence of the British 8th army would be felt by the enemy. This indicates that its advance patrol might already have reached Lagonergro, within a day's march of a possible junction with the 5th army column pushing up the Sele valley

It is the danger of being trapped between converging 5th and 8th army columns that confronts the Nazi commander. Having failed to smash or disrupt the Salerno bridgehead, he is gravely threatened with loss of the whole left wing of his force deployed about the Salerno-Agrocoli bridgehead unless he pulls it back east and north in time.

In retrospect, the desperate Nazi attempt to halt the 5th army incursion or pin it to its beach landings begins to look more like delaying action than a real effort to throw the Anglo-American forces back into the sea.

Not more than five Nazi divisions have been identified as engaged. The implication is that they were assigned to fight a delaying rear-guard battle while a main Nazi defense line across the Italian peninsula farther north was being organized and manned and while scattered Nazi troops retreating before the British in the south made good their escape.

Just where that potential Nazi first defense line may be in Italy, aside from the fact that it ought to lie well south of Rome to secure the good Italian airfields in the Rome area, is a matter of conjecture. The narrowest portion of the Italian boot is above Naples. That must be important to the Germans in view of their urgent necessity to conserve manpower.

Any Nazi defense front in Italy south of the Po, however, would be vulnerable from the air. From bases in southern Italy and from the island of Corsica, available for Allied occupation at any moment, there is no point in northern Italy that would not be under close-range air bombardment. That also must enter into Nazi defense dispositions.

STIMSON SEES HARD STRUGGLE

Says Chances of Success Justified Salerno Risk.

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The position of Allied troops in the battle of Salerno is serious, Secretary of War Stimson said today, but added that the Allied commanders were confident.

Describing the struggle south of Naples as one of the most critical battles of the Mediterranean campaign, Mr. Stimson said that reinforcements and additional supplies were reaching the Allied forces, now reported to have consolidated their beach head and to be making progress.

"There was never any thought of evacuation," the Secretary declared emphatically.

So far, he said, the forces on both sides have been about evenly matched numerically. The Germans have the advantage of interior communication lines, enabling them to bring up reinforcements and supplies more quickly than the Allies, and also have probably a preponderance of tanks and heavy equipment, he said.

On the other hand the American and British forces under Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark have definite air superiority, though they are somewhat handicapped because the planes have to fly a considerable distance. This is a distinct asset in their ability to employ naval gunfire from Allied warships against enemy positions in the hills around the beach head, Mr. Stimson said.

Expected Heavy Opposition.

The heavy opposition encountered in the Salerno area was expected, he asserted, and constituted a risk undertaken deliberately because the prospects of success warranted it.

Farther to the south, he said, the British and Canadian troops under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery have seized virtually all of southern Italy and are advancing northward at an extraordinary rate which may shortly bring them into position to influence the battle at Salerno.

"We have always expected a hard fight for the northern portion of Italy, and we are likely to get it," Mr. Stimson said.

Hs described the situation in this way:

Allied losses at Salerno have been heavy, but so have the enemy's. Under the impetus of the initial landings, Gen. Clark's troops pushed several miles inland against stiff opposition along a beachhead about 25 miles long. After reeling back from the first shock, the Germans regrouped their forces and counter-attacked, and for a time some of the Allied troops were pushed back.

The heaviest German attacks appear to have been made against the British portion of the line, but at least one American division has met a strong enemy thrust.

Discussing other aspects of the war, Mr. Stimson reported:

Allies Progress Elsewhere.

The surrender of the Italian fleet makes it possible for the Allies to reduce their naval strength in the Mediterranean.

Air operations out of England in the past week have been less spectacular than usual, but several important attacks have been carried out.

On the Russian front, from the Gulf of Finland to the Sea of Azov the Red Army is steadily driving the Germans westward. There are indications that the Germans may try to establish a

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defense line in Russia to permit them to withdraw troops to western Europe to meet the Allied invasion threats.

In the south and southwest Pacific, the news continues to be good, with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces, having taken Salamaua, now advancing toward Lae after having taken Salamaua. Several thousand Japanese are now surrounded at Lae and their destruction is in prospect.

In Burma, China and the North Pacific, air raids continue against the enemy. The one on the Japanese base in the Kurile Islands sank or damaged several enemy ships, and is considered a success although American losses were relatively heavy.

Germans and must realize that once Germany is liquidated the Allies can turn their full attention to the Pacific. And the Germans, this group argues, undoubtedly are pressing the Japanese for a second front against the Russians.

U. S. Flyers Down 358 Japs.

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—American flyers shot down 358 Japanese planes in thirty-seven days and virtually eliminated enemy air opposition prior to the final capture of Munda air field in the Solomons on August 7, the Navy reported today. The Japanese losses included 259 fighter planes, sixty twin-engined bomb-

Jap and Red Clash Reported

Belief in Washington Is That Germany Is Pressing Tokio for Second Front.

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Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Speculation about a Japanese attack on Soviet Russia revived here today with unconfirmed reports from Chungking that a border clash—the first reported in some time—has occurred along the Mongolian frontier.

The Chungking report said that the incident occurred north of Pailingmiao, a Japanese-controlled Inner Mongolian Desert settlement below the border of Outer Mongolio, which is an autonimous republic dominated by Soviet Russia.

Pailingmiao is a strategic base position for the Japanese if they should be planning a lightning drive across the Gobi desert through Ulan Bator, the Outer Mongolian capital, to cut the trans-Siberian line in the vicinity of Lake Baikal.

For the past several years this region of contact between the Japanese and Soviets has been relatively quiet, while incidents occurred frequently along other sections of the 3,000-mile-long frontier.

Conjecture among experts on Asiatic affairs here is by no means unanimous.

One group holds that the Japanese will not attack, having enough on their hands already with the growing power of the Allies in the Pacific and East Asia. Another contends that while the Japanese well may be concerned about this, they are nevertheless in this war with the

ers, twenty-three dive bombers and sixteen float planes. These, the Navy said, accounted for all except twenty or thirty of the enemy planes in the Solomons area.

The destruction was wrought by Army, Navy and Marine flyers and the Navy reported that Navy and Marine Corps planes made up about two-thirds of the American forces.

The American losses were seventy-one fighters and twenty-two bombers.

The heaviest blow was struck in the first two days of the action when 125 Japanese planes were knocked out of the skies, compared with a loss of twenty-five American craft. "So crippling was this first blow to the Japanese forces," the Navy reported, "that they subsequently avoided large-scale attacks on American formations and attempted only harassing actions."

HULL IS CONFIDENT CHINA WILL STAND

State Secretary Says More

Weapons Will Go to Oriental Ally.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(AP) Secretary of State Cordell Hull tonight expressed confidence that as more weapons become available to China, the Japanese will be swept from Chinese soil.

In a statement commemorating the anniversary of the Mukden incident of September 18, 1931, Mr. Hull said that in many quarters this date was regarded as the beginning of the present life and death struggle throughout the world.

"China's struggle has been and is our struggle—the struggle of the peace-seeking nations against the forces of aggression."

Mr. Hull recounted how the Japanese occupied Manchuria and attacked Shanghai. Despite the Chinese desire to avoid a general conflict the Japanese refused a peaceful settlement and in July, 1937 renewed their attack upon China by engaging Chinese troops near Marco Polo bridge west of Peiping.

Following that attack Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek declared that if the limit of endurance had been reached "we can not do otherwise than resist."

The Chinese people, Mr. Hull said, have stood staunchly behind their armies, and under circumstances of great economic privation and physical hardship, have continued bravely to oppose the enemy.

"Large Japanese armies have been engaged and contained in north, central and south China, and their casualties and expenditures of materials have been great.

"They have won battles and they have lost battles but they have since 1938 made in China no substantial net gains. x x x

"To their repeated offers of a compromise peace, the Chinese have consistently refused to listen.

"Long having refused, against odds to be conquered, China has made, is making, and will continue to make important contribution toward the common cause of victory over aggression and of establishing conditions of peace, freedom and security through cooperative association and action on the part of the United Nations and united peoples," Mr. Hull concluded.

Free Yugoslavia Sends Messages To New York

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—A Free Yugoslavia radio station has been sending dispatches to Press Wireless, Inc., of New York, it was disclosed today with the filing of tariff schedules with the Federal Communications Commission.

Press wireless filed schedules covering delivery of dispatches to New York, Washington and Los Angeles. The communication apparently is only one way as no schedules were filed for transmissions to Yugoslavia.

After filing of the schedules, the State Department confirmed that the Yugoslav station is operated by forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovich.

SHOES TO BE PURCHASED FOR FOREIGN RELIEF

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—(AP) The Treasury's procurement division, asserting it needs "large quantities" of shoes to meet demands of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, announced today it would purchase slow-moving stocks in lots of any quantity.

All must be rationed types and within specified size ranges, the announcement said, adding that dealers "should keep in mind that the prices to be asked must be in accord with relief standards."

The department said it would prefer to buy from current inventories in order to lessen the drain on future production needed by American civilians.

WAC DATES IN ALGERIA

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Even in Algeria the Wacs never lack for dates.

So reports Sergt. Louise Warren, of 1095 Summit avenue, Jersey City, just returned from duty at Allied Headquarters in North Africa. She commented that sometimes the rush of soldiers "gets a little overpowering, and you're glad to have a quiet evening at home."

Lodged in an ancient convent, the Wacs found the absence of plumbing the principal hardship.

A former legal stenographer who speaks French, her first job was in the headquarters liaison section dealing with the French officials.

HELMETS IN PLUMBING

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—In Algeria helmets are a major part of military plumbing, says Technical Sergt. Louise Warren of 1095 Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J., just back from duty at Allied headquarteres in North Africa.

It was the helmet, she said, that was used as a pail to carry water for washing, and the helmet was carried, too, to the barracks for taking baths. Helmets were a major part of the plumbing until "some of the boys were good enough" to build showers for the Wacs.

In Africa she was secretary to Major-Gen. E. S. Hughes, deputy theater commander, after having first been in the headquarters liaison section dealing with French officials.

RENEGOTIATION ACT HELD UN-AMERICAN

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The United States Chamber of Commerce told the House Ways and Means Committee today that the renegotiation law for recapture of excess profits in war contracts is dangerous and un-American and cannot be justified.

E. C. Alvord, head of the Chamber's Federal Finance Committee, testified: "The power of taxation is the only acceptable power granted to the Congress by which profits in the possession of a citizen can be taken for the use of his Government.

"If the Congress determines that our existing tax laws are inadequate to prevent in every case the retention of excessive profits," he said, "then the tax laws should be amended.

"If appropriate amendments to existing tax laws are adopted, they should become effective as of April 28, 1942; and every war contractor or sub-contractor should have the option to pay the additional taxes thus imposed upon his 1942 profits or to remain subject to renegotiation."

Prisoners Of War Help Relieve Lack Of Labor

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—Many Axis prisoners in this country are being used to relieve manpower shortages, the War Department reported today, announcing that 110,000 of the approximately 141,000 captives are at work on farms and elsewhere.

The department said the war prisoners have helped relieve labor shortages in many States.

All prisoners, except officers, may be required to work on projects having no direct relation to war operations under the terms of the Geneva convention. They receive 80 cents a day, the money being credited to them.

All employers of war prisoners other than the army itself pay the United States the same amount of money for any job as they would pay free labor. This money is not received by the prisoners but is turned over to the Treasury.

War Expenditures Put At $124,000,000,000

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—The United States has spent $124,000,000,000 for war purposes since the start of the defense program July 1, 1940, the War Production Board reported today. The total includes expenditures to September 1.

Expenditures in August were $7,529,000,000, a twelve per cent. increase over July, but two per cent. under the outlay in the peak months of June.

WPB said the daily rate of expenditure for war purposes in August was $289,600,000, based on the twenty-six days in the month on which checks were cleared by the Treasury. The figures cover checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, plus net outlays of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Soldiers Prefer Money Orders

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—Send servicemen abroad postoffice money orders rather than checks drawn on banks in the United States, the American Red Cross advised today, because soldiers overseas cannot cash the checks.

MESSAGE AWAITED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(AP) Congress expects a special message from President Roosevel tomorrow on the "progress of the war." Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), majority leader of the Senate, has said the message will contain no legislative recommendations.

months of this year, and there are only about 775,000 non-fathers available for the draft during that period, Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey told Congress today.

The deficiency of 446,000, Gen. Hershey testified before the Senate Military Committe, apparently must be met from the pool of 5,586,000 married men of military age with children

The chief of selective service appeared before the committee to give these statistics after high

Army and Navy officials had voiced a stern "no" in response to the question whether Congress should act to postpone or cancel the planned induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers beginning October 1.

Gen. Hershey stated that the October 1 draft order was issued because "we no longer had the assurance in the mar power pool there remained sufficient men to meet our calls" for September, October, November and December, without taking fathers.

The 3,412,000 men in class 4-F are being "constantly reworked," he told the committe, but he said the possibility of recovering many physically fit men from this category was slight unless the Army and Navy lowered present physical standards.

Neither did he believe, he said, that any great number could be obtained from the 1,715,000 deferred farmers or the 1,508,000 deferred because of their industrial occupations, without doing "great damage" to the war effort.

Labor Wastage Charged.

He asserted that local boards under the father - draft program, "undoubtedly" would give thor-

1,221,000 Needed in Services

Gen. Hershey Tells Senators Deficiency in Non-fathers Is Now 446,000.

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Army and Navy will require 1,221,000 more men during the last four

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ough consideration to occupational departments for those making a substantial contribution to the war effort.

During the hearing Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.), author of a bill to postpone induction of pre-Parl Harbor fathers until after January 1, called for a congressional investigation of what he said was "wastage" of labor in

West Coast and other war industries. He was joined in this request by Senator Holman (R.-Ore.), who told the committee that one report by an investigator for the Truman war investigating committee had "been buried."

Senator Holman stated that Senator Truman (D.-Mo.), chairman of the latter committee, sent an investigator to a Pacific Coast plant after he told him of a timekeeper's complaint that men were clocking in every morning and being paid without performing any service.

"When the timekeeper reported to the management, he told me he was threatened with dismissal because he would not falsify records," Senator Holman said.

"A Mr. Robinson made an investigation for Senator Truman and later Senator Truman told me the situation was 'worse than you reported it to be.' That report is buried.

"I want those facts to be brought before this committee," Gen. Hershey told Senator Wheeler there were 1,183,000 men in Class 2-B, in which are placed men in the 18-38 age group working for shipyards, airplane factories and other war plants, and promised to break down this group into bachelors, childless married men and fathers.

"This is a class which ought to be checked over thoroughly," Senator Wheeler told Chairman Reynolds. "The Government gets rooked by the high costs and at the same time they are going to take fathers and leave unessential men on the pay rolls." He said he went through some West Coast air plants two years ago and saw "young men falling all over each other," and that the manager of one told him the average age of his employees was 24.

Gen. Hershey said the selective service was pushing the withdrawal of young men as rapidly as possible, adding "we have tried to get an orderly withdrawal," notwithstanding administrative difficulties.

Points to Other Difficulties.

"You are going to run up against a lot more difficulties when you start taking fathers in Portland and San Francisco while single men are in those factories," Senator Wheeler commented.

Gen. Hershey said his service had control over not more than 5 per cent of the 1,183,000 in class B since as an operational agency it had to follow War Manpower Commission regulations on deferments.

The Navy needs to draft 533,000 men to meet its man-power requirements during the last four months of this year, Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of naval personnel, told the committee.

This means that selective service will be called on to furnish upward of a million men by December 31, since Army spokesmen testified yesterday that inductions will vary from 145,000 to 175,000 a month for the rest of 1943 to build up an army of 7,700,000 men.

Joining these high War Department officials in opposing proposed legislation to postpone or cancel plans for drafting pre-Pearl Harbor fathers after October 1, Admiral Jacobs disclosed that on August 1 the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard had 2,353,209 male officers and men on active duty, plus 39,868 female personnel.

He placed the requirements on December 31, 1943, at 2,935,284 males and 74,297 females, for a total of 3,009,581, and listed the following needs for male personnel from September through December:

September 138,618, October 147,196, November 125,274 and December 121,274, or a total of 532,362.

"If the Navy is to be expected to carry out its mission in this effort, and if ships and aircraft now under construction are to be manned, it is necessary that these personnel be procured according to schedule," Admiral Jacobs said.

He reported that on Aug. 1, this year, 27 per cent of the Navy personnel was married (116,480 officers and 347,265 enlisted men) and of that group, 35 per cent were fathers (40,768 officers and 120,848 enlisted men.)

As to 17-year-olds.

In response to a question he stated that a lowering of the draft age from 18 to 17 would "increase the percentage of rejections considerably."

Chairman Reynolds tossed this new angle into the second day of the hearings. Asserting that "some have advocated" the induction of youths of 17 in preference to taking pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, he said his question was intended solely to obtain Admiral Jacobs's views.

would like to have Admiral Jacobs' views.

Admiral Jacobs replied that the percentage of rejections among selectees would increase considerably if the draft age were lowered. While the Navy takes some 17-year-old volunteers, he said, it rejects many because of their immaturity.

Receive Service Statistics

From Admiral Jacobs and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, the Senate committee received statistics to back up earlier testimony of Army and Navy officials that fathers must be drafted if the armed services are to reach manpower goals.

Gen. Hershey testified that the Army and Navy have asked for 1,221,000 more men during the last four months of this year. He said there are only about 775,000 non-fathers available for the draft, leaving a deficiency of 446,000 which must be met by inducting men with children.

Admiral Jacobs said the Navy, Marine corps and Coast Guard had 2,343,209 male officers and men on active duty Aug. 1 and would need 532,362 additional by Jan. 1.

"If the Navy is to be expected to carry out its mission in this effort, and if ships and aircraft now under construction are to be manned, it is necessary that these personnel be procured according to schedule," he added.

Senator Wheeler asked Gen. Hershey how many men were in class 2B — the draft classification for men of military age who work in shipyards, aircraft factories and other war plants.

Told there were 1,183,000, Senator Wheeler said "this is a class which ought to be checked over thoroughly." He saw young men "falling all over each other," he added, when he visited west coast airplane factories two years ago.

Gen. Hershey said Selective Service is seeking the withdrawal of deferment for young men, but that it has to be done in an orderly way as replacements became available on essential war work.

"We have tried," he said "to take single men first, single men with collateral dependents second, married men without children third, and fathers last."

Delay in Draft of Fathers Gains Support in Senate

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Wheeler Suggests Investigation of 'Labor Hoarding' in War Plants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — (AP) A proposal that the general draft of fathers be deferred pending a congressional investigation of "labor hoarding" by war plants was advanced with bi-partisan backing today at hearings on the Wheeler bill.

Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.), sponsor of the bill to forbid induction of fathers, suggested it and promptly got support from Senator Holman (R.-Ore.). Both contended that workmen, including single men eligible for the draft, are being employed in unnecessary numbers by some war plants. Senator Holman said a report on the subject by an investigator for the Senate's Truman committee had "been buried."

Chairman Truman (D.-Mo.) of the Special War Investigating committee denied, however, that the report had been pigeon-holed.

Sent Investigator to Shipyard

"We sent an investigator to an Oregon shipyard about which he (Holman) had complained," Senator Truman told reporters. "I let Senator Holman see the investigator's report which is part of an overall investigation into labor and management in war construction.

"The committee has not completed its investigation."

The question of drafting 17-year-olds, rather than fathers, also was raised but quickly passed over. Chairman Reynolds (D.-N. C.) of the Senate Military committee brought it up when Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, naval personnel chief, was in the witness chair. Senator Reynolds said he was not advocating this step himself, but that some persons had and he

REPORT CONTINUES LEHMAN MAY QUIT

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Speculation if former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York would remain long as director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations continued today with both Mr. Lehman's office and the State Department declining comment on published reports of friction between them. When Mr. Lehman was named director of the OFRRO last year, it was widely assumed that he would wield an authority similar to Herbert Hoover's in the last war and would operate more or less independently as administrator of all American relief operations during and perhaps after war.

Recently, however, President Roosevelt authorized Secretary of State Hull to co-ordinate and bring under State Department control all civilian agencies of the Government whose activities deal with foreign relations. This provoked speculation if the former Governor would consent to remain as head of the OFRRO under such an arrangement.

Later, with the invasion of Sicily by Allied troops, it developed that relief in liberated areas was to be largely an Army affair under the control of the AMG (Allied Military Government) at least for some time after Allied occupation. This seemed further to restrict Mr. Lehman's sphere of activity and gave rise to new speculation.

FULBRIGHT'S BILL RUNS INTO A SNAG

Action May Be Blocked Unless Committee Permits Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—(AP) Bi-partisan plans to rush the Fulbright resolution for post-war international collaboration through the House Monday ran into a snag today at a private pow-wow of the House minority's high command.

The executive session was told, those attending it said, that a plan of strategy has been drafted to block House action, at least temporarily, unless the Foreign Affairs committee agrees to open the resolution to amendments from the floor.

Rep. Cole (R-NY) wants to tack on a rider to the resolution to inform the world that no executive secret agreement made between this country and other nations will be binding the United States unless made under authority granted by Congress.

He said a "good many will object, including myself" to the no-amendment procedure prescribed by the Foreign Affairs committee.

"And," he added, "I wouldn't think the majority would attempt to force the resolution through when harmony is so important to it."

Meanwhile, a caucus of Republican senators gave informal approval today to their party's Mackinac island, Mich., statement of domestic and foreign policy in what was described by Minority Leader McNary (Ore) as an "entirely harmonious session."

While Senator McNary said he considered that the group had given a general indorsement of the Mackinac declarations, Senator Ball (R-Minn) said he looked upon the procedure as litle more than a report of what had been accomplished by the party's Post-War Advisory Committee of 49.

Senator Bridges (R-NH) told reporters he was satisfied the party had "done a good job" in its Mackinac statement favoring "responsible participation" by the United States in a cooperative organization of foreign nations to prevent future aggression.

F. D. R., M'Arthur Stick Chins Out, Rayburn Notes

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—Both President Roosevelt and Gen. Douglas MacArthur seem to stick their chins out, House Speaker Rayburn said today, but he hastened to explain he was referring to busts of the men.

Rayburn's comment came during his press conference when a reporter noticed statues of the two leaders on the mantel back of the Speaker's desk.

Asked if there was any significance in his having the two busts together, Rayburn said no, except that both men are doing a fine job in their respective fields.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today 21 casualties, including three dead, ten wounded and eight missing. In addition, nine men previously listed as missing, now are reported to be dead.

This brings to 29,426 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to their next of kin since December 7, 1941. The final total includes 10,176 dead, 5,198 wounded, 9,900 missing and 4,152 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today include:

MISSING

NEW YORK.

HAGLIND, ROBERT DAVID; father, David Haglind, 439 54th street, Brooklyn.
SILVERFINE, MORTON; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Silverfine, 2133 62nd street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

ROSE, JACK; wife, Mrs. Roberta Mae Rose, 16 Rich street, Irvington.

DEAD

CONNECTICUT.

ROGERS, PATRICK ANTHONY, (reported missing January 30); father, Thomas F. Rogers, 95 Edward street, Bridgeport.

The War Department announced today these temporary promotions and orders affecting officers:

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PROMOTIONS.

Major to Lieutenant-Colonel.

NEW YORK.

WORKUM, FIFIELD, 120 Broadway, New York.

Captain to Major.

SHULACK, NORMAN RICHARD, 1824 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.
GORE, IRA, 1571 East Third street, Brooklyn.
BENENSON, WILLIAM, 36-17 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing, L. I.
BUTLER, CHARLES ELWOOD, 93 Deerpath, Roslyn Heights.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

HAVEMEYER, HENRY MITCHELL, Ardsley-on-Hudson.
WASHBURN, WILLIAM WARREN JR., 134 Bay Way avenue, Bay Shore, L. I.
STEIN, AARON, Hillside Hospital, Bellerose.
FRIEDMAN, SAM STANLEY, 1317 East 14th street, Brooklyn.
GOLDBERG, SAMUEL, 180 East 18th street, Brooklyn.
SHAPIRO, THEODORE, 1973 Union street, Brooklyn.
CON, CURVILLE WHITNEY, 69 Winter street, Lynbrook.
GREENWALD, JEROME PAUL, Quartermaster Corps, 336 Central Park West, New York.
ALFORD, BENJAMIN ALVIN, Quartermaster Corps, 65 University Place, New York.
CAVERLY, WILLIAM, 4 West 43d street, New York.
RAPOPORT, MORRIS ROBERT, Medical Corps, 2320 Grand Concourse, New York.
GIBSON, ROBERT MACKENZIE, 811 Lexington avenue, New York.
HEARNE, TIMOTHY CHARLES, Corps of Military Police, 3136 95th street, Jackson Heights.
ORNSTEIN, ELLIOTT ARTHUR, Medical Corps, 333 West 86th street, New York.
HERTZMAN, CHARLES, Medical Corps, 2632 Davidson avenue, New York.
HOLLOWAY, EDWARD JR., 1 Edgemont avenue, Scarsdale.

Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant.

CYREK, ADAM JOHN, 436 69th street, Brooklyn.
APPLETON, NORMAN RANDOLPH, 47 North Long Beach avenue, Freeport.
HUSTEDT, ALBERT ARTHUR, 120 Gladys avenue, Hempstead.
HOFHEIMER, LESTER NATHAN, 995 Fifth avenue, New York.
KANDL, ALBERT JOHN, 2161 Ellis avenue, New York.
OPPENHEIMER, ARTHUR JR., Quartermaster Corps, 21 East 87th street, New York.

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BROWN, WILLIAM CHARLES, 134-05 89th avenue, Richmond Hill.
BIRNBAUM, BENJAMIN, 240 East 175th street, New York.
ESPOSITO, RUSSELL RANDOLPH, 17 Spring Road, Yonkers.

APPOINTMENTS

PACKER, ROBERT GERARD, second lieutenant, 1240 East 28th street, Brooklyn.
MALLETTE, ARTHUR ROBERT, second lieutenant, 38 Aspen street, Floral Park.

Captain to Major.

NEW JERSEY.

ZIMMERMAN, ROBERT K., Infantry, 1122 University Terrace, Linden.
LUFTMAN, HARRY I., Ordnance, care of Joseph Braelow, 35 Goldsmith avenue, Newark.
BICKLEY, CREIGHTON D., Corps of Engineers, Greenbrook Acres, North Caldwell.
SCHNEIDEWIND, ANDREW R., Signal Corps, 107 Inwood avenue, Upper Montclair.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

SCHMIDT, FRED C. JR., Air Corps, 280 Central avenue, Orange.
LIANA, STEPHEN M., Medical Corps, 456 Park avenue, Paterson.

Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant.

GOULD, PHILIP D., Air Corps, Lawrence Road, Mahwah.
SEGOINE, HAROLD R. JR., Corps of Military Police, Route 2, River Road, New Brunswick.
PUTNAM, GERALD R., Air Corps, 1126 Watchung avenue, Plainfield.
BURKE, THOMAS J., Air Corps, 305 Lincoln avenue, Ridgefield.

Ordered to Active Duty.

NEW YORK.

SINGER, NORMAN, first lieutenant, Brooklyn.
MEIBERGER, MORRIS, first lieutenant, Brooklyn.
LIPMAN, JOHN, first lieutenant, Brooklyn.
CALLANAN, JOSEPH VINCENT, first lieutenant, New York.
SOMMERS, MORRIS SAMUEL, second lieutenant, New York.

AWARDS

Distinguished Flying Cross.

NEW YORK.

DOHERTY, FRANCIS J., second lieutenant, pilot, 191-28 199th street, St. Albans, Queens.
CUSHMAN, JOSEPH A., sergeant, gunner, 19 LeFergy avenue, Hastings.

Air Medal.

CLEMENTS, RICHARD R., second lieutenant, bombardier, 22 Althea Lane, Larchmont.
RYAN, ELLIOT J., staff sergeant, gunner, 111-63 145th street, Jamaica, L. I.

CONNECTICUT.

HARRIS, LEWIS S., second lieutenant, navigator, 217 Strawberry Hill avenue, Stamford.

WAR INDUSTRIES DEMAND RESERVES FOR POST-WAR ERA

Aircraft Firms Fear Doom if Government Takes Away Profits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — (AP) Some of the nation's top flight airplane, submarine and machine tool manufacturers warned today they would be wiped out when peace comes unless permitted to set aside profits for the future.

"You can't be master of the air with a bankrupt industry," Ralph S. Damon, vice-president of American Airlines, told the House Ways and Means committee at hearings on the war contract renegotiation act. He referred to the race for commercial air supremacy expected after the war.

Sees Doom of Aviation

"By present tax and renegotiation policies we are legislating the aircraft industry out of existence," said Mr. Damon, former president of Republic Aviation corporation which produces the Thunderbolt.

Mr. Damon recommended more than a dozen changes in the renegotiation act by which the five major government agencies purchasing for war recapture profits by re-writing contracts. His two principal recommendations, however, were that Congress eliminate the recapture provisions of the present statute and allow reserves for the post-war era.

Similarly, L. Y. Spear, president of Electric Boat company, New London, Conn., manufacturer of submarines and the famous P-T boat, argued that the government would find itself in trouble in the event of another war unless it made provision now for firms like his to continue in business when the nation stops buying war ships.

His company would have no other business to fall back on, Mr. Spear warned, and needed reserves from its present profits with which to tide it over the lean years following cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Spear said he did not advocate repeal of the renegotiation act, as E. C. Alvord, spokesman for the United States Chamber of Commerce, had done before him.

"This is the only way I know to cut down excessive profits," which he favored, Mr. Spear said.

Reports on Profits

Mr. Spear said his company made approximately $17,000,000 profit in 1942 before taxes and before renegotiation. By re-writing the contract, the Navy re-captured about $10,000,000 of this, leaving a profit after taxes of $2,940,341, Mr. Spear said.

Mr. Damon, who represented Aviation corporation, Bell Aircraft, Brewster Aeronautical, Curtiss-Wright, Fairchild Engine, Glenn Martin, and Republic Aviation corporations, testified that despite the enormous production, Harvard business school figures showed the aviation industry was making a profit of 2.7 per cent of its sales.

Thorvald S. Ross, president of the Rivett Lathe & Grinder Co., Boston, said the war-essential machine tool business faced an immediate death with the end of the war unless provision were made to permit reserves.

Admitting his company's profits of 8.9 per cent in 1942 before renegotiation might appear high, Mr. Rogs said actually the firm was $40,000 worse off at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Ship to Bear Morrow's Name

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The merchant vessel Dwight W. Morrow, named in honor of the late lawyer, banker, diplomat and Senator from New Jersey, will be launched Sunday from the St. Johns River Ship Building Company ways at Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Morrow was elected Senator in 1930 and died in 1931. Previously, he had served as ambassador to Mexico and as a United States delegate to the London naval arms limitation conference in 1930.

LOAN DRIVE PASSES HALF-WAY MARK, HARD WORK AHEAD

National Total Is $7,679,000,000—Radio to Aid in Campaign.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — (AP) The $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan passed the half way mark tonight with an additional $2,620,000,000 in bond sales sending the total to $7,679,000,000.

National Director Ted Gamble, however, termed the first half "the easiest part of the task," and added that "from now on it will mean a beating of the bushes to reach the tremendous goal of $15,000,000,000."

"We can point with pride to what we have already accomplished, but it is not as significant in terms of performance as in dollar volume," Mr. Gamble declared.

Meanwhile, the Treasury announced plans for special radio emphasis on the drive, with each of the four major networks devoting an entire day's program to the sale of war bonds.

The department also said that Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, would make his debut as a radio actor Sunday night in a drama "I Pledge America" to be heard at 6:30 p.m. over the Blue network.

The Mutual broadcasting system will inaugurate the full-day broadcast series Saturday, turning over all time from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. to the Third War Loan. The Blue network will act similarly for all Sunday programs from 8 a.m. until 1 a.m. Monday will be similarly devoted to bond sales.

The Columbia Broadcasting system will use the same hours Tuesday and the National Broadcasting company will devote Sunday, September 26, to bond sales. In addition, independent stations have agreed to make Thursday, September 23, their war bond day.

Radio, stage and screen stars will appear on the special programs, and each station will install additional telephone lines to permit listeners to call in and buy bonds from the performers.

Rep. Curley Indicted by Jury In Contract Broker Racket

Former NLRB Member Also Among Six Held on Mail Fraud Charge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—(AP) Rep, James M. Curley, former Democratic mayor of Boston and governor of Massachusetts, and Donald Wakefield Smith, onetime member of the National Labor Relations board, were indicted today on charges of mail fraud in operating what the Justice department called a "war contracts brokerage racket."

The department said the indictment, returned by a Federal grand jury here, accuses them and four others of having "falsely and fraudulently represented themselves as being an experienced and competent firm of consulting engineers with special facilities and qualifications for securing war contracts from the government" on a fee basis.

21 Counts in Indictments

There are 21 counts in the indictment and the maximum possible penalties upon conviction are 102 years in prison and $30,000 in fines.

Rep. Curley, who will be 69 in November, is a member of the Democratic National committee and has been prominent in political wars since 1900. Elected to two terms in Congress, he later served three terms as mayor of Boston and was governor in 1935-37. He was elected to the House last November after a four-year absence from political office.

He is known for his oratory, aggressive campaigning and ability in political organization.

Named in the indictment with Rep. Curley and Smith are these others, who the department said were active with them in Engineers' Group, Inc.:

Marshall J. Fitzgerald of Chicago, secretary and director.

Defendant in Prison

James G. Fuller, formerly of Washington but now serving a five-year penitentiary term for sending fraudulent securities through the mails, executive vice president and director.

James Barton Underwood, formerly of Washington and now said to be on leave in this country from his post as group captain in the Greek airforce at Cairo, Egypt, president and director for the first two months of 1942.

Bertram Hall, of Dallas, Texas, vice president and director.

The justice department said the firm was organized about June, 1941, and that Rep. Curley served as president until Dec. 29, 1941. It listed Smith, a Pittsburgh and Washington lawyer, as treasurer, vice president, assistant secretary and director.

Evidence in the case was assembled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after an "intensive investigation extending over a period of several months," the department said.

Had No Experience

It quoted the indictment as charging that the defendants had little or no experience of the sort claimed, and that they "could not and did not produce any of the services for which they were paid." Acceptance or retainer fees of as much as $9,000 is charged, along with entrance into contracts calling for commissions of as much as eight per cent on all war contracts secured, it added.

Each of defendants, the department continued, are said in the indictment to have taken "an active part in the operations x x x and large sums were spent on entertainment, travel and hotel bills for the purpose of establishing an impressive 'front'."

The first 20 counts deal with charges of individual mailings of letters and brochures "in furtherance of the scheme to defraud" and the 21st charges a conspiracy "to commit the frauds."

Among specific statements listed by the department as having been made to clients and prospective clients "with the knowledge that they were false and fraudulent.":

"That the members of Engineers' Group, Inc., had personally planned and supervised over $100,000,000 worth of construction during the past 20 years, whereas they had supervised little if any construction work at any time;

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"That the firm was in a position to secure bank credit of as much as $1,000,000 for working capital, whereas it had no assets whatever and no banking facilities which would enable it to borrow any substantial sum of money;

"That Engineers' Group, Inc., held FHA construction awards totaling $4,000,000 in Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, whereas it had received no construction awards of any kind;

"That members of Engineers' Group, Inc., had influence with the FHA and had been designated its agents in the Washington area, whereas it had no such influence and had not been designated by FHA in any official capacity whatever."

GREAT EXPANSION OF AIRLINES ASKED BY RICKENBACKER

Flier Urges Industry to Stake All Earnings on Post-War Program.

NEW YORK, Spt. 16—(AP) American industry was urged by Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker today to stake all the cash it can raise on a post-war program which he said would be "a living monument to the merit and soundness of the American way of life."

The World war I ace, testifying before the Civil Aeronautics board, said that Eastern Airlines, of which he is president and general manager, would be willing to "declare a moratorium on earnings or dividends for a period of three years after the war is over, by investing not only our present cash reserve, but all the millions we can borrow, in a sound and sane program." Such a program he recommended to "all American industry."

Seven File Applications

Speaking on the applications of seven air lines for permission to fly the commercial New York-Boston route, Capt. Rickenbacker declared that "what we do now must not be with a grasshopper perspective."

"The public has a right to expect big things of the air transport industry, based on billions of expenditures which are nothing more than taxes to all of us," he said.

He said such a program would afford men now in the armed services an opportunity of "finding honest employment in their chosen art and at an honest living wage." He explained:

"The Army and Navy have already trained approximately 3,000,000 of the finest young men in this country as pilots, mechanics, navigators and radio operators. The productive capacity of the aircraft manufacturers has been multiplied a hundred-fold in recent years, and aeronautical engineering recently has made almost unbelievable advances x x x.

"The airline executives and regulatory authorities are now challenged to take the lead in one of the greatest social and industrial programs in the history of this country. x x x

"We must think and plan in terms of giving to all portions of this country and to the average people as well as the financially well-to-do, the fruits and benefits of aeronautical developments which are now within our reach."

Capt. Rickenbacker said Eastern Airlines had applied for permission to extend its service between New York and Boston because that would be good business and because the company thought the service was needed. American Airlines now provides the only service on the route.

Whether or not smaller companies were given permission to operate over the route, Capt. Rickenbacker said, a company able to provide Boston connections to large trunkline air service to other parts of the country should be allowed to do so. He added:

"The Boston metropolitan area is the fourth largest and most important in this country and there can be no justification for allowing it to be a marginal airline community, solely dependent upon a shuttle stem air route operated by a single company.

"Boston needs more, better and more diversified local service connecting it with the numerous important cities in the Boston-New York area. But, more important than that, Boston and the great industrial centers between Boston and New York are entitled to multiple trunk-line services direct to and from all parts of the country."

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SAYS WE WANT NO TERRITORY

Ickes Thinks United Nations May Require Strategic Areas, However

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 16—Secretary Ickes, reiterating that the United States had no territorial ambitions, said tonight that the United Nations in the post-war period "may require certain strategic areas for airplanes and ships" to police nations which might attempt another conflict.

In an address at Carnegie Hall commemorating the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the Mexican Declaration of Independence, Ickes said:

"I need not tell you that the United States has no territorial ambitions in this hemisphere, nor any interest even in territory in any part of the world, for and on account of itself.

May Require Strategic Areas

"In my personal opinion, it may be that when the United Nations have put an end to the cruel and wanton blood-letting . . . the United Nations, pursuant to their announced policy of keeping the peace after they shall have established it, may require certain strategic areas for airplanes and ships, the possession of which, I think, may be necessary to police those, who in the absence of any compulsion to refrain from war, might choose another occasion to murder and rape and destroy."

Commenting that the United States was "now happy" in the knowledge that relations between this nation and Mexico had never been "closer or more cordial," Ickes said that continued close cooperation would result in future benefits to both.

Cites Petroleum Program

He predicted that "an extensive post-war petroleum program in Mexico" would grow from the recommendations of a United States commission which studied, on the invitation of the Mexican Government, the subject of the rehabilitation and development of Mexican petroleum resources.

"The mission made certain recommendations regarding additional refinery facilities in Mexico," he said, "including one for the manufacture of 100-octane aviation gasoline."

The Interior Secretary praised Mexico's record of hemispheric solidarity in its anti-Axis action before and during the present conflict.

TANKER LOSSES BEING REPLACED

New Ships Have Greater Capacity, Greater Speed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—(AP) John A. Brown, president of Socony Vacuum Oil company, Inc., said today that not only had lost transportation facilities been made up, but the industry was "prepared to bring into this eastern area an average volume of petroleum products close to the peak shipments prior to the war."

In an address to members of the Empire State Petroleum association, Mr. Brown said the United States rapidly was "developing the greatest tanker fleet in history."

"Because these new tankers have greater capacity and greater speed than the older tankers," Mr. Brown said, "the total annual carrying capacity of the ships delivered by the end of this year will probably equal the entire American tanker fleet of some 400 tankers in the pre-war period."

Mr. Brown said submarine warfare caused the loss of the equivalent of 95 per cent of transportation facilities in 1942, and movement to the Atlantic seaboard virtually had ceased. Those losses will be made up in the closing quarters of 1943, he said.

Mr. Brown said that more petroleum products could not be made available to the public because a large percentage was going to the armed services. He added that the percentage would be even greater in 1944.

Rabbi Brickner To Set Out To Visit Troops

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, of Cleveland, will leave shortly to visit Jewish troops and chaplains in service overseas in the various theaters of operation, Frank L. Weil, president of the National Jewish Welfare Board, announced today.

Describing the trip as similar to those taken by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman for the Catholic Church and the late Bishop Adna W. Leonard for the Protestants, Weil said Dr. Brickner's mission was authorized by the War Department with the approval of President Roosevelt.

WIVES OF GENERALS WORK IN WAR PLANT

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—(AP) The wives of Brigadier Generals Caleb V. Haynes and Herbert D. Gibson have been working in war plants on Long Island while their husbands were off to war, the Sperry corporation said today.

The company said Mrs. Haynes, the former Margery Ann McLeod of Berkeley, Calif., was a junior draftsman at its Garden City plant, and Mrs. Gibson an accountant.

Gen. Haynes has been directing American airmen in Burma and Gen. Gibson is attached to the Hawaiian command.

SPIES HALT TRIAL WITH GUILTY PLEAS

Two Admit Espionage Charge, Will Be Sentenced Sept. 21.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 16—(AP) Ernest Frederick Lehmitz, 57, and Erwin Harry de Spretter, 52, former Staten Island air raid wardens, pleaded guilty today in the midst of their trial on espionage charges in Federal court.

The pleas were made shortly after the prosecution had rested its case.

After admitting a conspiracy to violate the wartime espionage act, they were asked by Judge Mortimer W. Byers whether they realized the full penalty that might be imposed by their pleas—prison sentences of up to 30 years or death. Both replied in the affirmative.

The court set Sept. 21 for sentencing.

Government witnesses at the trial testified Lehmitz transmitted to Germany by invisible ink writings on apparently innocuous letters, information on ship sailings, convoy movements and other military information. The letters, to "friends," reached the Axis by way of Spain and Portugal, an FBI agent said.

DeSpretter, a consulting engineer, was charged with obtaining a book of aviation information, published by the Brewster Aircraft corporation, and turning it over to Lehmitz. For this, according to a signed statement by Lehmitz, he received $100. Lehmitz said in the statement he had received information from DeSpretter for espionage purposes "about a dozen times."

'PRAISE THE LORD' PHRASE IS FORGY'S

Philadelphia, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Navy made it official today and named a 35-year-old chaplain from nearby Haddonfield, N. J., as the man who first used the phrase "Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition" during the attack on Pearl Harbor. The chaplain, Lieut.-Commander Howell E. Forgy, was on his first visit home in three years and the Fourth Naval District took the occasion to say formally that "the Navy Department officially confirms for the first time" that the phrase was Forgy's. Its authorship has been widely disputed.

Chaplain Forgy, who once studied at the Colorado School of Mines, was asked if he'd also used any miners' language during the attack.

"I don't remember," he said, "but any one at Pearl Harbor that day might have cussed a little."

Bishop Darlington's Son Killed

COLUMBIA, Ky., Sept. 16 (AP)—Bishop U. V. W. Darlington of Huntington, W. Va., opened the annual Louisville conference of the Methodist Church today by announcing that the War Department had just told him that his son had been killed in action in the Middle East theatre of war. On Aug. 12 Bishop Darlington was told that his son, First Lieut. Julian Darlington, was missing in action.

Father In Sicily, Baby Is Killed In Plane Crash

Norton, Va., Sept. 16 (AP)—A light passenger plane crashed and burned on a fog-topped mountain near the Pardee colliery today killing the pilot and a 6-week-old baby whose father is with the army in Sicily.

Ralph Barry, Saginaw, Mich., pilot, and the child, Thomas E. Welsh 3d, were dead in the burning wreckage when rescuers reached them. The baby's mother, Mrs. Thomas E. Welsh, Jr., was thrown clear when the plane struck. Her injuries were reported as not serious.

The Bombing Olympics Award Pickle Barrel to Championship Air Crew

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By ALBURN WEST

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 16 (AP) "A shack," shouts the announcer, as excited as when he once yelled "touchdown." The crowd cheers, then quiets down; eyes lift from the smoking target to watch that "hot" bombardier from San Angelo start his run.

A "shack", in bombing parlance is a bull's eye, and in the southwest's new sport—the bombing olympics—a "shack" is more desired than a touchdown in football and many times more rare.

"The fundamental idea behind the bombing Olympics are natural idea of competition to build confidence and ability," says the Army air force. "Its purpose is to stimulate and intensify a more accurate bombing technique."

Teams from eight southwestern bombardier schools meet every two or three weeks in these bombing Olympics originated by Gen. H. H. Arnold, air force chieftain. They're a welcome innovation to southwest sports fans, now without minor league baseball and looking forward to a slim gridiron season.

But it's an accident—so far as the army is concerned—that the bombing Olympics are a natural as a spectator sport. At Kirtland Field here recently, an estimated 12,000 fans watched the four-hour show. They sat in bleachers, camp chairs, on boxes and rocks and even stood along the target area, yelling like indians for the home team.

To many, the sight of the trim twin-ingined trainer making the run on the target, dropped the bomb and disappearing in the deep haze, may be a make-believe raid on Tokyo. But there's a real attraction about a bombardier, and he's the star of the bombing Olympics.

The team—bombardier, photographer and pilot—combined to make a winner and they are awarded the "pickle-barrel championshop." But the bombardier gets a silver trophy and the title: "All-American bombardier."

Powder and Sand

The teams fly in At-11S, the twin-engine trainers used in the schools. A four-foot long bomb containing 80 pounds of sand and three pounds of black powder is used.

A pickle-barrel topping a 30-foot high cone-shaped structure sitting in the middle of a 500 foot marked area is the target. The team that puts the mast bombs closest to the pickle-barrel is the winner although scores are figured by a secret, complicated system from photographs taken from each plane as the bomb is dropped.

In the five contests so far the pickle-barrel has escaped a direct hit, but the expectation of seeing an "egg" plop into the barrel from 1,000, 6,000 or 10,000 feet, keeps the crowd on edge.

A shack ar a bull's eye is counted when the bomb hits the cone-shaped base holding the pickle-barrel, and that's plenty of excitement. Twice during the show here, shacks were scored, and spectators along the mile-long target area were shouting:

"Give that boy a block-buster over Berlin....over Tokyo."

It's doubtful whether the bombing olympics will become a post-war counter-part of aviation's early-day flying cricus. For one thing, you have to come to the southwest to see these shows. That's because the army ariforce, finding that what chambers of commerce said about unfailing clear skies and millions of acres of flat land for targets, was true, centered its bombardier schools in the southwest as part of the AAF training command now headed by Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount. These schools at Childress, Midland, Big Spring, and San Angelo, Texas, Roswell, Deming and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Victorville, Calif.

JAPS WARNED OF INVASION PLAN

San Francisco, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Japanese, who once planned to dictate peace terms to the United States in the White House, can take notice that the United States also has some invasion plans.

Lieut.-Gen. John L. Dewitt remarked yesterday that Japan's threat to West Coast safety will not disappear until we have landed in northern Japan and MacArthur has reached the Philippines."

Gen. Dewitt, who has been transferred to Washington to head the Army and Navy staff college, also announced that the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army, which he has headed, have now been made separate commands.

Hero's Widow Christens Sub Tender Gilmore

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 16 (AP)—Bearing the name of a naval commander from New Orleans, the submarine tender U. S. S. Gilmore was launched today.

She was named for Commander Howard W. Gilmore, whose last order to "take her down," as he lay badly wounded on the deck of a submarine, exemplified the heroism for which he was awarded posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor. He gave the order, to save his ship and its crew, when a Japanese gunboat approached his craft last February 7.

The commander's widow christened the ship.

1943

30.24- 8489

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (BILL) X X X WITH BLASTS.

THE RAF STROKE AGAINST THE NAZI RUBBER FACTORY AT MONTLUCON WAS A STRATEGIC SEQUEL TO TWO EARLIER FORTRESS RAIDS.

ON JUNE 22 THE AMERICANS BOMBED THE BIG SYNTHETIC RUBBER FACTORY AT HULS GERMANY, COSTING THE NAZIS AN ESTIMATED 8,000 TONS OF RUBBER. ON JULY 22 THEY HIT THE BIG CONTINENTAL RUBBER WORKS AT HANOVER, GERMANY, ONE OF THE LARGEST PRODUCERS OF AUTOMOBILE AND AIRPLANE TIRES. THESE ATTACKS, IT WAS LEARNED, DIVERTED ORDERS TO THE FORMER DUNLOP OPERATED WORKS AT MONTLUCON, WHERE THE NAZIS HAD STEPPED UP PRODUCTION.

EVIDENTALLY ATTEMPTING TO PLAY ON ALLIED SYMPATHY FOR OCCUPIED FRANCE IN AN EFFORT TO GET THEM TO EASE UP ON BOMBING IMPORTANT NAZI WAR INSTALLATIONS THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO STRESSED THE PURPORTED RAID CASUALTIES AT NANTES QUICKLY AANNOUNCING THAT 200 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 400 INJURED.

HOWEVER, GEN.HENRY H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES, WHILE ON A VISIT HERE RECENTLY SAID THE ALLIES WERE GOING TO BOMB ALL IMPORT-ANT NAZI TARGETS REGARDLESS OF WHERE THEY WERE.

"WAR IS A BRUTAL THING," HE SAID, "AND WE ARE NOT GOING TO PULL OUR PUNCHES."

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DA830PEW

AVD LONDON - AERIAL (HILL) XXX AGO

SEMI-DARKNESS FAILED TO HAMPER THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PARIS BOMBING "THE BOMBING WAS GOOD--CLOUDS OF SMOKE POURED UP FROM THE TARGETS," RECOUNTED COL.ARCHIE J.OLD, JR., OF ATLANTA, TEX., WHO, LED ONE OF THE FORMATIONS.

"WE SURE HIT SOMETHING--ALL THE BOMBS DROPPED TOGETHER IN ONE BIG CLUSTER IN THE TARGET AREA," LT.RICHARD F.LAPORT, OF 4114 NORTH 22ND.

ST., TACOMA, WASH., CO-PILOT OF THE "BUZZARD" SAID.

AT ROMILLY-SUR-SEINZE WHERE THE AMERICANS HIT THE OFT-BOMBED AIR

BASE AGAIN, COL.WILLIAM GROSS, OF RIVERSIDE, CALIF., WHO LED THE ATTACK, SAID:

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"IT WAS HAZY OVER THE TARGET, GETTING A LITTLE ON THE DUSKY SIDE DOWN BELOW, BUT OUR BOMBARDIER SAW HIS AIMING POINT."

THE FORTRESSES, LIBERATORS AND MARAUDERS WERE MET BY HEAVY FLAK AROUND THE PARIS AREA, BUT THE NAZI FIGHTER PILOTS DID NOT SEEM TO BE VERY EAGER, THE AMERICAN PILOTS REPORTED.

"FIRST I THOUGHT THERE WERE THOUSANDS OF FIGHTERS," SAID LT.NATHAN UNGER, OF 1105 ELDER AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y., NAVIGATOR OF THE "LIBERTY BELLE", BUT WHEN I LOOKED AGAIN I FOUND IT WAS FLAK."

SGT. JOHN J.THOMPSON, OF CLOVERSVILLE, N.Y., THE TOP TURRET GUNNER IN "BIG RED" SAID ABOUT 50 GERMANS TRIED TO BREAK INTO HIS FORMATION "BUT THAT THE P-47 (THUNDERBOLT) ESCORT KEPT THEM OFF MOST OF THE TIME-- IT WAS SWELL."

LT.JOHN LEVERONE OF 4445 CARNATION AVE., CINCINNATI, O., NAVIGATOR OF "BLIND DATE," SAID THEY HAD TO WADE THROUGH 30 GERMAN FIGHTERS BEFORE THEY REACHED THEIR TARGET.

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1943

LONDON, SEPT. 16-(AP)-THE ALLIED AIR WAR ON GERMANY HAS LED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO TAKE EMERGENCY MEASURES TO CARE FOR HOMELESS FAMILIES, THE BERLIN RADIO DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID AN ORGANIZATION CALLED "GERMAN FLAT RELIEF WORK," HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DR. ROBERT LEY, GERMAN LABOR FRONT LEADER, TO ORGANIZE THE BUILDING OF SMALL TEMPORARY HOMES AT GOVERNMENTAL EXPENSE.

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ADD LONDON-ALEXANDER xxx SUNK

"FORTUNATELY THE ENEMY DID NOT KNOW OUR PRECARIOUS POSITION AND FOR VITAL MONTHS WE MANAGED TO CONCEAL THE DAMAGE TO THE QUEEN ELIZABETH AND VALIANT AND THE SINKING OF THE BARHAM."

ALEXANDER DESCRIBED HOW BRITISH CARRIERS AND A UNITED STATES CARRIER TRANSPORTED 811 FIGHTING PLANES TO MALTA TO PROTECT THAT FORTRESS DURING THE DARK DAYS OF THE WAR.

"THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY FROM EL ALAMEIN AND THE LANDING OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN EXPEDITION IN NORTH AFRICA COMPLETELY REVOLUTIONIZED THE SITUATION," HE SAID. "MALTA WAS RELIEVED X X X AND FROM NOVEMBER ONWARD OUR GRIP ON THE INLAND SEA HAS BEEN STEADILY TIGHTENING."

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HE PRAISED THE OFFICERS AND MEN WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLES.

HE DECLARED, HOWEVER: "OUR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE NAZI MONSTER WILL BE FIERCE AND MAY BE LONG. "EVERY BIT OF EXTRA NATIONAL STRENGTH AT THIS TIME WILL SHORTEN THE WAR IN EUROPE, BRING SPEEDIER RELIEF TO THE GALLANT ARMIES OF RUSSIA AND ENABLE US TO CONCENTRATE SUCH STRENGTH WITH UNITED STATES FORCES AS WILL SMASH THE JAPANESE TERROR AND BRING SUCCOR TO CHINA."

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LONDON, SEPT.16-(AP)-THE FEELING WAS PREVALENT IN LONDON TODAY THAT THE STRUGGLE IN THE SALERNO AREA HAS A LONG WAY TO GO AND WOULD NOT BE ENDED EVEN BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

A COMPETENT MILITARY OBSERVER WHO DEDCLINED TO BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME POINTED OUT THAT GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY IS STILL ABOUT 50 MILES FROM THE BEACH HEAD AS THE CROW FLIES, AND CONSIDERABLY FARTHER BY ROAD.

EVEN WHEN HIS FORCES JOIN THE FIFTH ARMY THE TERRAIN IS SUCH THAT IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO THROW A GREAT WEIGHT AGAINST THE ENEMY WHO CAN EASILY REINFORCE HIS TROOPS, IT WAS POINTED OUT.

THE FURTHER POSSIBILITY WAS SEEN THAT THE GERMANS RETREATING BEFORE MONTGOMERY WILL MAKE A REAL STAND SOMEWHERE ALONG THE ROUTE IN ORDER TO PREVENT A JUNCTION.

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LONDON, SEPT. 16-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TONIGHT THAT MARTIAL LAW HAD BEEN DECLARED IN NORTHERN ITALY AND ALL INDUSTRIES HAD BEEN ORDERED TO RESUME OPERATIONS IMMEDIATELY UNDER THE GERMANS.

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1943

30.24- 8491

LONDON, SEPT.16-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, CONTINUING ITS SERIAL THRILLER, "THE BREATH-TAKING RESCUE OF BENITO MUSSOLINI," BROADCAST TODAY WHAT IT TERMED AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT BY "LT.VON KAYSER, WAR REPORTER WITH THE GERMAN PARATROOPS."

BY A DARING MANEUVER, HIS ACCOUNT SAID, GERMAN PARACHUTISTS OVERCAME A "FAR SUPERIOR NUMBER" OF ITALIAN GUARDS TO RESCUE THE FALLEN ITALIAN DUCE FROM "A HOTEL AT THE EDGE OF AN ABYSS COMPLETELY FORGOTTEN BY THE WORLD." THE GUARDS WERE SAID TO HAVE THOUGHT THE PARACHUTISTS "TO BE BRITISH OR AMERICANS."

THE BROADCAST DID NOT CONFIRM, HOWEVER, GERMAN REPORTS RECEIVED IN MADRID THAT MUSSOLINI WAS INJURED WHEN HIS GUARDS TRIED TO SHOOT HIM.

VON KAYSER'S ACCOUNT WENT ON:

"SHORTLY AFTER THE LIBERATION, THE DUCE STOOD IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE SURROUNDED BY PARATROOPS AND WAS SPONTANEOUSLY WELCOMED BY THEM. THE DUCE ANSWERED WITH WORDS OF COMRADESHIP. ONE COULD SEE IN HIS FACE THE STRAIN OF THE PREVIOUS WEEKS BUT ALSO THE JOY AND DEEP EMOTION AT THE SUCCESSFUL LIBERATION. THANKFULLY AND DEEPLY MOVED, HE SHOOK HANDS WITH THE PARATROOPS."

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VON KAYSER SAID MUSSOLINI WAS SPIRITED AWAY IN A PLANE.

THE BROADCAST SAID MUSSOLINI WAS INCARCERATED IN A SMALL HOTEL, THE CAMPO IMPERATORE, ON A MOUNTAIN PEAK IN THE ABRUZZI MOUNTAINS NEAR THE VILLAGE OF ASSERGI IN ITALY. THE HOTEL, IT WAS ADDED, WAS REACHED BY A STEEP CABLE RAILWAY AND A 100-FOOT TUNNEL WHICH LED TO THE HOTEL'S CELLAR.

XM1102AEW

LONDON, SEPT 16-(AP)-A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO AND RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE PASSENGER LINER YAMATO MARU, CARRYING 1,095 PASSENGERS AND CREW, WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE WHICH IN TURN WAS DESTROYED BY JAPANESE WARSHIPS ON SEPT.13 BETWEEN JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT 1,064 PERSONS WERE RESCUED FROM THE LINER BY JAPANESE VESSELS IN THE VICINITY OF THE ATTACK.

(THE OWI SAID THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY, IN A BROADCAST REPORTING THE SAME INCIDENT, DESCRIBED THE SHIP AS THE 9,657-TON NIPPON YUSEN LINER YAMOTO MARU, AND SAID IT WAS TORPEDOED BY AN ALLIED SUBMARINE AT 1:30 A.M. ON SEPT.13, IN THE EASTERN CHINA SEA.

(THE DOMEI REPORT SAID THE YAMOTO MARU WAS BUILT IN ITALY IN 1915, AND WAS PURCHASED BY THE NYK LINE IN 1928.)

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M700AEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

LONDON, SEPT.16-(AP)-THE ALLIED MENACE TO THE GERMANS' BALKAN FLANK WAS SLOWLY RISING TONIGHT BEHIND THE PRESENT FIGHTING ARENA IN ITALY, ALTHOUGH IT WAS YET A DISTANT MENACE AND WAS CONFINED FOR THE TIME BEING MAINLY TO THE PROGRESSIVE SNIPPING OFF OF NAZI COMMUNICATIONS.

THE DAY BROUGHT WORD THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD THRUST INTO THE AEGEAN SEA TO OCCUPY THREE ISLANDS IN A CHAIN LYING OFF TURKEY AND GREECE--SAMOS, COS AND LEROS--AT THE SAME TIME THAT YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SEIZED ABOUT 25 MILES OF ADRIATIC COASTLINE, INCLUDING THE PORT OF SUSAK.

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MADRID DISPATCHES SAID CONCURRENTLY THAT CROAT GUERRILLAS UNDER THE COMMAND OF ALLIED OFFICERS HAD CUT FOUR PRINCIPAL GERMAN-HELD RAILWAYS RUNNING OUT FROM NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA TO HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND ITALY.

THIS QUIET, STEADY PROCESS OF ATTRITION MOVED IRRESISTIBLY UNDER THE SURFACE OF THE MAIN CAMPAIGN. ITS SIGNIFICANCE LAY IN THE FUTURE.

GREEKS IN LONDON, IMPATIENTLY WAITING FOR THE TIME WHEN RESISTANCE CAN COME OUT FROM UNDERGROUND AND BURST ACROSS THE FACE OF THE BALKANS, DECLARED THEY HAD NOT RECEIVED FOR FOUR DAYS PAST THE USUAL DIRECT

REPORTS OF GUERRILLA ACTIVITY. THEY SUGGESTED THIS INDICATED THE WELL-DISCIPLINED PARTISANS WERE WITHHOLDING ACTION IN EXPECTATION OF A SIGNAL TO STRIKE.

THEY SAID THEY HAD PRECISE INFORMATION THAT THE GERMANS WERE TAKING TROOPS OUT OF RUMANIA THROUGH BULGARIA TOWARD THE AEGEAN, AND THAT BULGARIAN TROOPS WERE BEING SPREAD WESTWARD TO SUPPORT GERMAN TROOPS OCCUPYING ALBANIA.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE BRITISH NINTH ARMY, REPORTED FROM NEUTRAL SOURCES YESTERDAY TO HAVE LEFT ITS BASE IN SYRIA, STILL WAS CLOTHED IN MYSTERY.

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THE IMMENSE FUTURE IMPORTANCE OF THE BALKANS IN THE WAR WAS PORTENDED BY TWO RUSSIAN ACTIONS WHICH STRONGLY INDICATED THAT PREMIER MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN HAD BECOME NEWLY INTERESTED IN THE AREA:

FIRST WAS THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO ALLOW ITS CHURCH TT APPOINT A PATRIARCH--A LONG STEP TOWARD RESTORING ITS OLD POSITION AND ONE CERTAINLY POPULAR IN THE BALKANS GENERALLY.

SECOND WAS A SHARP ADMONITION TO BULGARIA IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN PRAVDA, WHICH SAID THAT THE DEATH OF KING BORIS MADE BULGARIA'S FUTURE COURSE IN THE WAR OF GREAT INTEREST AND POINTED TO RUSSIA'S AID TO BULGARIA IN THE PAST.

YM317PEW

BY ROBERT N. STURDEVANT

SEP 17 1943

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 16-(AP)-AFTER MANY MISSIONS AS A "SITTING PIGEON" FLYING FORTRESS PILOT LT. ARVID DAHL OF 604 20TH AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WAS A HAPPY MAN TODAY -- HE WENT ON A MASS RAID TO NANTES AND SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT-109.

"THEY CAME IN EIGHT ABREAST FROM THE TAIL LIKE A BUNCH OF WILD-EYED HEINIES OUT FOR BLOOD AND I JUST COULDN'T MISS," HE SAID. "THIS GUY'S ENGINE EXPLODED AND HE WENT DOWN FAST.

"YOU KNOW, WE BOMBER PILOTS JUST SIT UP THERE AND TAKE IT WITHOUT A GUN TO SHOOT, SO IT WAS A REAL SATISFACTION FOR ME TO GET A GUN IN MY HAND AND TAKE A CRACK AT THOSE BIRDS."

DAHL FLEW AS OBSERVER-GUNNER IN A FORMATION'S LEAD SHIP, PILOTED BY LT.-COL. ROBERT S. KITTEL, 26-YEAR OLD GROUP LEADER FROM COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WHO SAID IT HAD LOOKED AS THOUGH THE GERMANS HAD HIT THE FORMATION WITH NEW ROCKET GUNS THAT RESEMBLED "SOFT BALLS COMING AT YOU."

"IT WAS A ROUGH MISSION," KITTLE SAID, "BUT THEY COULDN'T KEEP US FROM HITTING THE TARGET."

TECH. SGT. MICHAEL ARNOOTH, 26 LORENTZO STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., WHO WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TWO DAYS AGO FOR GALLANTRY DURING A MISSION LAST WEEK WHEN HIS PLACE MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE CHANNEL, CLAIMED HIS 10TH ENEMY FIGHTER -- ONE OF THE EIGHT WHICH CAME IN FROM THE REAR OF THE FORMATION.

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30.24-8493

ARNOSTH, TAILGUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "TONDELAYO 11," COMMENTED: "THIS JERRY WAS THE THIRD FROM THE LEFT IN THE FORMATION COMING IN WING-TIP TO WING-TIP, AND I GAVE HIM 30 TO 40 ROUNDS AT [redacted] 300 YARDS. IT STARTED A BIG FIRE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF HIS FUSELAGE AND I SAW HIM GO DOWN."

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THE PLANES PILOT, LT. BOHN FOWLES, 2426 IRVING SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, SAID ONE FOCKE WULF 190 ALMOST RAMMED HIS SHIP AS IT ROARED THROUGH THE FORMATION -- BUT THE GERMAN NEVER MADE IT. [redacted] A GUNNER IN ANOTHER SHIP HIT HIM AND HE CRASHED.

LT. ROBERT L. HEJNY, PINE CITY, MINN., BOMBARDIER, SAID "IT LOOKED LIKE WE DID A GOOD JOB ON THE TARGET. THERE WAS A LOT OF MEAT DOWN THERE AND IT STOOD OUT LIKE A SORE THUMB."

TECH. SGT. FREDERIC REINHARDT, 213 EAST 89TH STREET, N.Y.C., RADIO GUNNER, SAID "IT WAS A CLEAR DAY AND WE COULD PICK OUT SHIPS IN THE HARBOR CLEARLY."

LT. ELMER S. BENDIMER, 178 OCEAN AVENUE, FREEPORT, N.Y., NAVIGATOR, SAID "I'M SURE WE [redacted] COULDN'T HAVE MISSED IT."

ONE GERMAN FIGHTER PLUNGED BETWEEN THE LEAD SQUADRON AND THE FORTRESS "POLLY," PASSING WITHIN FOUR FEET OF THE NOSE, ACCORDING TO LT. LAVERNE DINGWELL, NAVIGATOR ON THE FORTRESS "WHEATBRIDGE," (A SUBURB OF DENVER, COLO.) SAID DINGWELL: [redacted] "OUR TAIL GUNNER KNOCKED OFF THAT FIGHTER'S TAIL AND HE WENT DOWN."

THE GUNNER WHO SCORED THAT VICTORY WAS STAFF SGT. DONALD E. JOHNSON OF MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, MICH. IT WAS HIS SECOND.

"THE SHIP WE WERE AFTER STARTED TO MOVE FROM THE DOCK AS WE APPROACHED," SAID STAFF SGT. MARSHALL FISHER OF FORT BENTON, MONT., BALL TURRET GUNNER. "BUT I'M SURE WE HIT HIM."

"THERE WERE SEVERAL OTHER SHIPS THERE AND SMOKE POURED FROM THE AREA AS WE LEFT," FISHER ADDED.

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"THERE WAS A LOT OF [redacted] FIGHTER OPPOSITION, BUT IT LOOKED LIKE WE DID A GOOD JOB," DECLARED ROBERT RICHEL, 1618 BAYVIEW AVENUE, HILLSIDE, N.J.

SGT. EDWARD M. TAYLOR, WILLIAMSTON, N.C., WAISTGUNNER, HAD A FRAYED COAT TO SHOW. HE SAID A PIECE OF FLAK PENETRATED TWO THICKNESSES OF [redacted] HIS CLOTHING AND SHOT OUT HIS OXYGEN SYSTEM. "THE TARGET WAS A MESS WHEN WE GOT THROUGH," SAID LT.

JAMES CUDWORTH, 809 HARRINGTON STREET, GREENSBORO, N.C., BOMBARDIER, WHO WAS ACTING SQUADRON BOMBARDIER. "WE GOT TWO ATTACKS ON THE NOSE FROM THE FIGHTERS AND THE FLAK TORE A HOLE IN OUR STABILIZER."

"ONE FIGHTER CAME IN SO CLOSE I COULD REACH OUT AND GRAB HIM BUT WE BLASTED THE HELL OUT OF THE TARGET," SAID STAFF SGT. FRED WEISER, 15 STECHER STREET, NEWARK, N.J., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

TECH. SGT. LLOYD FISK, 605 ORANGE ST., CRANFORD, N.J., ENGINEER, SAID "THERE WAS TERRIFIC SMOKE GOING UP HUNDREDS OF FEET AND I'M SURE WE HIT THE TARGET ON THE NOSE."

LT. W.L. HICKEY, 923 NORTH GRANT, TACOMA, WASH., SAID A FEW GERMANS WHO CAME IN THROUGH THE FORMATION "LOOKED LIKE SUICIDE PILOTS." HE SAID EIGHT CAME IN FIRING CANNON AT THE SAME TIME.

"ONE OF OUR BOYS KEPT SINGING 'PENNIES FROM HEAVEN' AND IT HELPED KEEP OUR SPIRITS UP," SAID TECH. SGT. JAMES R. SMITH, RADIO OPERATOR OF SPRINGDALE, ARK.

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LT. P.C. NATALE, 1331 NORTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, NAVIGATOR, SAID HE ALMOST BURNED HIS GUN BARRELS OUT FIRING AT ONE ME-109 WHICH HE CAUGHT SQUARELY IN HIS SIGHTS. HE SAID HE THOUGH HE DAMAGED THE NAZI PLANE.

"SIX CAME IN FROM THE TAIL, BUT UNFORTUNATELY THERE WERE NO HITS, NO RUNS, NO ERRORS FOR ME," COMMENTED STAFF SGT. THOMAS J. AUGUSTINE, 2501 PROFESSOR AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

"EVERY MISSION WE HAVE A PRAYER BOOK IN OUR PLANE, AND WE MAKE A FINE CHURCH OUT OF THAT B-17," SAID STAFF SGT. EDWARD ANSON, 25 CLINTON STREET, WHITESBORO, N.Y. "WE HAD THE PRAYER BOOK OUT THIS TIME BECAUSE WE HAD ATTACKS BY ABOUT 25 OR 30 FOCKE WULF-190S.

SEP 17 1943 SU-- TO RNS 82303---940P

BY RICE YARNER

A BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 16-(AP)-IT WAS THE 13TH RAID FOR THE FLYING FORTRESS "STYMIE," SO THEY CALLED IT THE 12TH FOR LUCK--AND NAILED AT LEAST ONE GERMAN FIGHTER IN THE SWARM THAT VAINELY ATTEMPTED TO KEEP THE AMERICAN RAIDERS AWAY FROM PARIS IN THEIR FIRST TWILIGHT ATTACK YESTERDAY.

"THE FOCKE-WULF CAME IN BY ITSELF AT OUR NOSE," SAID SGT. MAX DRUDGE, OF WHEATFIELD, ILL., THE "STYMIE'S" BALLTURRET GUNNER.

"HE STARTED FIRING AT ABOUT 700 YARDS. I ANSWERED HIM AT 500 AND HE WENT WHIRLING DOWN ON FIRE AND OUT OF CONTROL."

SGT. J.H.CORMEY OF HOUSTON, TEX., THE WAIST GUNNER OF ANOTHER

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3024-8495

FORTRESS, WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT JUST AS IT WAS ABOUT TO ATTACK.

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"THERE WERE A COUPLE OF GERMAN FIGHTERS PLAYING AROUND OUT IN FRONT TRYING TO MAKE UP THEIR MINDS," SAID SQUADRON LEADER MAJ. ROBERT TUTTLE, OF SAN ANSELMO, CALIF., THE PILOT OF THE BOMBER "WILD CHILDREN," IN DESCRIBING ANOTHER COMBAT.

"WHEN THEY DID MAKE UP THEIR MINDS WE KNOCKED THEM DOWN SO FAST IT REALLY WASN'T FUNNY."

"I NEVER SAW SO MUCH LEAD GO INTO TWO PLANES," SAID BOMBARDIER LT. LOUIS GARDNER OF SHELBY, N.C. "THE SKY WAS JUST RED WITH IT. THEY DIDN'T EVEN FIRE A SHOT, JUST TURNED OVER AND WENT DOWN."

"THE GERMANS HAD FLAK STACKED ALL OVER THE SKY," COMMENTED SGT. THEODORE SMALLEY OF SALEM, ORE., TOPTURRET GUNNER OF THE FORTRESS "THUNDERMUG," AND LT. MAXWELL BARRET OF FRANKFORT, KY.

SGT. ROBERT WINSTON OF NORTH LITTLEROCK, ARK., CO-PILOT AND BALLTURRET GUNNER OF THE BOMBER "RIKKI TIKKI TAVI," WHOSE CREW WAS ON ITS FINAL MISSION, AGREED IT WAS THE HEAVIEST FLAK HE'D SEEN IN 25 RAIDS.

THE SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS ON AN AIRFIELD IN NORTHERN FRANCE WAS AN "EASY JOB," WITH ONLY A FEW GERMAN FIGHTERS WHICH DIDN'T ATTACK, REPORTED SGTS. ELMER DAWLEY OF EAST ORANGE, N.J., AND ADRIAN HUBERT, OF 20781 RAY ST., DETROIT, WAIST GUNNERS ON A FORTRESS FROM ANOTHER BASE.

LT. JOSEPH E.FLAHERTY OF ELMHURST, N.Y., PILOT OF THE LIBERATOR BOMBER "QUEEN ANNE," NAMED FOR HIS WIFE, SAID:

"THAT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN MY 25 TRIPS I HAD TO FLY THROUGH CONTAMINATED AIR (FLAK BURSTS) ON INSTRUMENTS."

SGT. GEORGE W.GUILFORD OF DOTHAN, ALA., BOMBARDIER ON HIS 20TH MISSION, SAID HIS CREW TALKED MORE ABOUT THE "ROMANTIC MOON" THEY SAW COMING UP WHILE THEY WERE ON THE WAY HOME THAN ABOUT THE MISSION ITSELF.

SGT. GUILFORD'S WIFE AND BABY SON LIVE AT KILGORE, TEX.

GW1023AEW

BY HENRY B.JANESON

SEP 17 1943

AT A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, SEPT.16-(AP)-DASHING UNHARMED THROUGH A PACK OF NAZI FIGHTERS BEHIND STRONG INTEREFERENCE PROVIDED BY RAF SPITFIRES, SPEEDY UNITED STATES MARAUDERS ATTACKED THE GERMAN FIGHTER BASE AT MERVILLE IN NORTHERN FRANCE LATE YESTERDAY.

THEY BLEW UP FUEL AND AMMUNITION DUMPS IN WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS ANOTHER HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL JOB OF PRECISION BOMBING.

IT WAS THE 30TH MISSION FOR THE MEDIUMS IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS OF OPERATION IN THIS THEATER AND THEIR THIRD VISIT TO MERVILLE IN A SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN TO KNOCK OUT GERMAN AIRFORCE FIGHTER FACILITIES IN WESTERN EUROPE.

LITTLE FLAK WAS ENCOUNTERED. ALL THE BOMBERS RETURNED SAFELY.

TWO MIGHTY EXPLOSIONS IN THE AIRDROME INDICATED THE FUEL AND AMMUNITION DUMPS HAD RECEIVED DIRECT HITS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY.

"I COULD SEE BLACK SMOKE POURING UP AND THE BOMBING LOOKED PERFECT," DECLARED SECOND LT. WILLIAM VUILL, OF HILLSIDE, N.J., BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR ON THE MARAUDER "BOBCAT."

SECOND LT. W.R. BRUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY., BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR ON

1943

THE "LOUISVILLE SLUGGER," SAID "WE BLEW HELL OUT OF EVERYTHING."

"LOOKED DAMNED GOOD TO ME," ADDED MAJ.WILLIAM BOREN, SNYDER, TEX., PILOT OF "CACTUS JACK", WHO LED ONE OF THE FORMATIONS ACROSS THE TARGET.

SERGT.PETER V.VOLOSHIN, HAZLETON, PA., TAILGUNNER ON THE "LOUISVILLE SLUGGER," AMPLIFIED HIS BOSS' COMMENT BY SAYING "THEY WON'T USE THAT PLACE FOR THE DURATION AND A YEAR."

DESCRIBING HOW THE SPITFIRES POUNCED ON A GROUP OF ATTACKING JU-190'S SGT.ROBERT E.BALL, 172 HAGLE AVE., NEW YORK CITY, SAID: "FOUR JERRIES CAME IN FROM THE REAR AND STARTED FIRING AT US. THEY'D GOTTEN IN ONLY A COUPLE OF BURSTS WHEN THE SPITS SWARMED OVER THEM AND SCARED THEM AWAY."

"OUR BOMB STRIKES COMPLETELY BLANKETED THE TARGET," SAID MAJ. HARRY D.HENKE, 827 NORTH MARYLAND AVE., GLENDALE, CAL., WHO FLEW IN ONE OF THE LEADING SHIPS.

PD622AEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 16-(AP)-DANISH REFUGEES REACHING SWEDEN SAID TODAY THAT GERMANY, IN A NEW MOVE TO END HER UNSATISFACTORY MILITARY DICTATORSHIP IN DENMARK, HAD TOLD THE DANES THEY MUST REESTABLISH A PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT BY SEPT. 20 OR THEIR COUNTRY WOULD BECOME A NAZI PROTECTORATE.

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THE GERMANS WISH TO BE FREE FROM SUPERVISING CIVIL AND POLICE FUNCTIONS TAKEN OVER UNDER THE MARTIAL LAW DECREE OF AUG. 29, IT WAS REPORTED.

GEN. HERMANN VON HANNEKEN, GERMAN MILITARY LEADER IN DENMARK AND AMBASSADOR WERNER BEST WERE REPORTED ATTEMPTING TO FORCE KING CHRISTIAN X AND DANISH POLITICAL LEADERS TO TAKE OVER. THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE OFFERED TO REDUCE THE PENALTY FOR SABOTAGE FROM DEATH TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT IN EXCHANGE FOR DANISH GOVERNMENT AID.

THE KING HAS SO FAR REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATION OF PRIME MINISTER ERIK DE SCAVENIUS AND HIS CABINET, WHICH WAS SUBMITTED WHEN THE GERMANS TOOK OVER.

BEST WAS SAID TO HAVE TALKED TO SCAVENIUS AS WELL AS TO FORMER PRIME MINISTER ORLA BUHL IN AN EFFORT TO INDUCE THEM TO PARTICIPATE IN A GOVERNMENT AND RESUME ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS.

FD1150PEW

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE SWITCHED THEIR VICTORY TUNE IN THE BATTLE AT SALERNO TO ONE OF CONCERN OVER THE POSSIBILITY THAT GEN.SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY WOULD REACH THE BATTLE AREA IN TIME TO HELP LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S HARD-PRESSED AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES.

BERLIN DISPATCHES TO THE SWEDISH PRESS QUOTED A MILITARY COMMENTATOR AS SAYING THAT THE SITUATION AT SALERNO WOULD CHANGE RADICALLY IF CLARK COULD HOLD HIS BRIDGEHEAD UNTIL MONTGOMERY'S ARRIVAL.

THE DAGENS NYHETER'S CORRESPONDENT SAID THE GERMANS ADMITTED THERE WAS ONLY A SMALL NAZI FORCE IN THE SOUTH TRYING TO BLOCK MONTGOMERY'S DRIVE UP THE COAST.

XM748AEW

ADD GENEVA - XXX HAMES

THE DISPATCH DECLARED THAT ITALIAN TROOPS OF THE ROME GARRISON HAD BEEN INSTALLED IN A BIG CAMP AT TIVOLI AND WERE BEING TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

SOME STORES WERE REPORTED REOPENING IN ROME AND THE CITY'S BUS LINES WERE PARTLY FUNCTIONING AGAIN, BUT THE SCARCITY OF FOOD

1943

PRESENTED A SERIOUS PROBLEM TO ROME AUTHORITIES.

IT WAS STILL IMPOSSIBLE TO SUPPLY THE CITY WITH ESSENTIAL FOOD FROM THE ADJOINING FARMS AND TRUCK GARDENS BECAUSE OF LACK OF TRANSPORT.

SEP 17 1943

XM823AEW

MADRID, SEPT 16-(AP)-GERMAN FORCES IN ITALY, ENGAGED IN THEIR FIRST GREAT DEFENSIVE BATTLE AGAINST AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE HAVING SERIOUS DIFFICULTY IN MAINTAINING RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE REST OF EUROPE.

OF THE FIVE MAIN RAILWAY LINES LINKING ITALY WITH THE CONTINENT TWO WERE SAID TO BE ENTIRELY (1) CLOSED, TWO (2+3) FREQUENTLY BLASTED BY SABOTAGE AND THE OTHER (4-5) THREATENED BY YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS.

REPORTS FROM FRANCE DECLARED THE GERMANS STILL WERE UNABLE TO USE THE MODANE-MT.CENIS LINE BETWEEN ITALY AND SOUTHERN FRANCE DUE TO ARMED RESISTANCE BY ITALIAN TROOPS. FRENCH PATRIOT UNITS IN THE SAVOIE ALSO WERE SAID TO BE DOING THEIR BIT WITH SABOTAGE TO KEEP THE LINE CLOSED.

CROAT GUERRILLAS, ACCORDING TO ADVICES FROM THE BALKANS, HAVE CUT FOUR MAIN RAILWAYS FANNING OUT FROM LJUBLJANA IN WHAT FORMERLY WAS NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA. TWO OF THESE LEAD INTO ITALY--ONE THROUGH SAN PIETRO TO TRIESTE AND THE OTHER ALONG THE SAVA RIVER AND THEN SOUTH TO GORIZA.

ANOTHER MAIN LINE RUNNING FROM TRIESTE WEST TO ZAGREB AND SOUTH TO SPLIT WAS REPORTED THREATENED BY GUERRILLA UNITS.

M705AEW

30.24 8497

ADD 5TH ARMY ITALY (PACKARD ON GERMANS

ONE OLD MAN IN NO MAN'S LAND TOLD ME HIS NEPHEW HAD ARRIVED THERE YESTERDAY AND CONTINUED TO A TOWN WHERE HE COULD REPORT TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND WOULDN'T BE IN DANGER OF BEING TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

I SAW FARMERS PLOUGHING THEIR FIELDS WITH SHELLS WHISTLING OVERHEAD AND EVEN A TINY TOT PLAYING IN THE ROADWAY LOOKING UPWARD AT THE DOGFIGHTS OVERHEAD. ONE THING THE WAR HAS GIVEN THEM BOTH IS A FEAR AND RESPECT FOR THE AMERICAN BOMBER. ALMOST EVERYBODY IS WORRIED WHETHER HE MIGHT BE BOMBED BY AN AMERICAN PLANE BECAUSE THEY ARE SO CLOSE TO THE GERMAN LINES.

I FOUND THAT EVEN IN NO MAN'S LAND THE AMERICAN DOLLAR IS STILL AS GOOD AS GOLD AND WAS INTERCHANGEABLE ON FIXED RATES OF 100 LIRE TO ONE DOLLAR.

BUT THE REAL STANDARD THERE ISN'T GOLD DOLLARS, POUNDS NOR LIRE BUT AMERICAN CIGARETTES. ONE PACKAGE OF CIGARETTES IS EQUAL TO SIX EGGS OR ONE GLASS OF CHIANTI OR A BUSHEL OF GRAPES. ONE CHICKEN COSTS A WHOLE CARTON OF CIGARETTES.

GH304PEW

SEP 17 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY--FIRST ADD POOL STORY BY PACKARD X X X HAVE TODAY.

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CLARK RECEIVED CORRESPONDENTS AT HIS MOTORIZED OFFICE, WHERE THERE WAS A CAMP BED AND A LARGE WORK TABLE HOLDING MAPS AND DRAFTS OF MESSAGES. THE WALLS WHICH WERE NOT SCREENED WERE COVERED WITH MAPS. ON THE WORK TABLE, ON EACH SIDE OF THE CLOCK, WERE PICTURES OF HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN.

CLARK, DRESSED IN A KHAKI UNIFORM COAT WITH HIS SHIRT, MINUS A TIE, OPEN AT THE THROAT, WAS CLEARLY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE RESULTS

1943

OF ONE WEEKS FIGHTING IN THE EUROPEAN MAINLAND AND SMILED FREQUENTLY.

HE READ US A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN CORPS UNDER HIS COMMAND, PRAISING THEM AND THEIR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FOR THEIR SPLENDID WORK AND FIGHTING.

HE EMPHASIZED AS WELL THAT IT WOULD BE ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE EIGHTH ARMY FIGHTS THE GERMANS WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AND ADDED "THE FIFTH ARMY, SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, WILL ADVANCE TO NAPLES, ROME AND THE CITIES OF NORTHERN ITALY FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE ITALIANS FROM THE GERMANS."

SEP 17 1943

WM&SN706PEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

SEP 17 1943

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT.15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A HANDFUL OF HUMAN MOUNTAIN GOATS WHO PRIDE THEMSELVES ON BEING THE "FASTEST MOVING OUTFIT IN THE WHOLE AMERICAN ARMY" ARE TAKING A WELL EARNED REST TODAY AFTER SIX DAYS AND NIGHTS OF CONTINUAL PATROLLING OF THE MOUNTAIN AREA OVERLOOKING THE SALERNO BEACHHEAD.

THEY COVERED AN AVERAGE OF 20 MILES DAILY OVER PRECIPITOUS AND LARGELY ROADLESS TERRAIN. THE ASSIGNMENT OF THESE FEW SOLDIERS BEGAN A FEW HOURS AFTER THE AMERICANS CAME ASHORE A WEEK AGO.

THE ORDERS WERE TO SCALE THE STEEP MOUNTAIN SQUARELY IN FRONT OF THE MAIN AMERICAN LANDING POINT, KEEP THE WHOLE AREA UNDER CONSTANT OBSERVATION, KNOCK OUT ANY GERMAN ADVANCE ELEMENTS AND GIVE A QUICK ALARM IN CASE OF AN ENEMY ATTACK IN STRENGTH.

THE PATROL WENT OUT EQUIPPED ONLY WITH SUCH RATIONS AND AMMUNITION AS THEY COULD CARRY. THEY STAYED ON THE JOB UNTIL A FULL ARTILLERY UNIT RELIEVED THEM.

"WE KNEW OUR JOB WAS DARNED IMPORTANT AND I GUESS THAT HELPED KEEP US GOING", SAID THE LEADER OF THE LITTLE GROUP, LT.MICHAEL KRISTAL OF 1583 MCCOMBS ROAD, NEW YORK CITY. HE POINTED OUT ACROSS THE HILLS FLOODED WITH BRILLIANT MOONLIGHT TO THE PEAK THAT LOOKED A GOOD 10 MILES FROM WHERE WE SAT.

HE SAID HE AND HIS MEN HAD BEEN MOVING CEASELESSLY ALL THE WAY FROM THAT POINT ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS THROUGH THE RAVINES AND BACK AND FORTH TO ANOTHER POINT ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE PEAK WHERE THEY CAMPED.

A BORN MOUNTAINEER WOULD HAVE HAD TROUBLE KEEPING AN EYE ON A STRETCH OF TERRAIN SO LARGE AND SO DIFFICULT. AND NONE OF THESE SOLDIERS CAME FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF THE UNITED STATES. MOST OF THEM WERE FROM THE PLAINS AND THE REMAINDER NEVER SAW ANY CANYONS EXCEPT THOSE OF NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

THE WESTERNERS WERE SGT.ROBERT B.HEALER, SGT. FRANK HOLLABAUGH, SGT.FRANK APLIN, SGT.EMIL STANKE, PVT.BILLY GREEN AND PVT.BENMAN WHITE. (EDITOR'S NOTE: THE ADDRESSES OF THESE MEN WERE NOT RECEIVED IN THE DISPATCH, WHICH PASSED THROUGH CENSORSHIP.)

LIEUT.KRISTAL WAS FROM NEW YORK CITY ANDPFC BEN RANT WAS FROM 18 LONG BRANCH AVE., GLEN COVE,L.I. BROOKLYN WAS REPRESENTED BY PVT. HAROLD JOHNSON OF 167 53RD ST.

THE LONE CHICAGOAN WAS PVT.EDWARD SCHWENDNER OF 2128 SOUTH HOLMAN ST. THERE WAS AN INDIANAN, TOO, PFC JOSEPH L.GASAWAY OF CHRISNEY.

FORTUNATELY THEY HAD LITTLE TROUBLE WITH THE GERMANS. THEY HAD ONE BRUSH WITH AN ENEMY PATROL, WHICH DISAPPEARED. MESSERSCHMITTS STRAFED THEM ONCE AND ONE BOMB FELL NEAR THEM ON A BALD, COVERLESS SLOPE THEY WERE CLIMBING.

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THEY LIVED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON SPECIAL ARMY CHOCOLATE BARS AND SUCH FRUIT AS THEY COULD FIND IN MOUNTAIN GROVES. DURING THE FIRST THREE DAYS THERE WERE ONLY TWO CANTEENS OF WATER PER MAN.

MJ511PEW

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

SEP 17 1943

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY, SEPT 15-(DELAYED)-THERE WAS QUIET FOR US AT THE SALERNO FRONT TODAY EXCEPT FOR NAVAL AND LAND ARTILLERY FIRE WHICH MADE YOUR TEETH CHATTER, AND FURTHER EARTH SHAKING AIR RAIDS ON TOWNS BEHIND THE ENEMY'S LINES.

IT WAS THE QUIET BEFORE THE STORM.

WE HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENED AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF HOLDING ON BY A COMPARATIVE SHOESTRING AND THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WILL SHORTLY ADD ITS STRENGTH TO OURS.

AFTER A WEEK OF FIGHTING WE ARE NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME ABLE TO FEEL FAIRLY SECURE WITHOUT CROSSING OUR FINGERS.

WE SPENT THE AFTERNOON WATCHING AN EXHIBITION OF PROFESSIONAL GYMNASTICS BY A GROUP OF CHICAGO SURGEONS WHO HAD WORKED 18 SOLID HOURS UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS CARING FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

LAST NIGHT THEY OPERATED UNDER FLASHLIGHTS AND TODAY THEY ARE PERFORMING A GREAT VARIETY OF OPERATIONS IN AN UNFLOORED TENT.

STILL TIRED FROM FIVE NIGHTS OF BURROWING ON THE BEACHES, THE GENTLEMEN WHO NOT LONG AGO WERE LIVING NICELY BESIDE LAKE MICHIGAN DID THE STUFF WITH THE POISE OF DOCTORS WORKING IN THE MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL BACK HOME. HAROLD LAUFMAN AND DAN KLEIN DEXTROUSLY TIED OFF THE CAROTID ARTERY OF A CHEROKEE INDIAN WOUNDED BY A MACHINE GUN AND PATCHED HIM UP LIKE A WOUNDED GENERAL.

SAUL MACKLER AND DICK HELLER DID A TRAUMATIC AMPUTATION FOR A FOREARM WHILE LARRY WEINBERGER STOOD AT THE HEAD OF AN OKLAHOMAN WHO HAD BEEN WOUNDED AND GAVE RAPID INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING FURTHER CASES.

MANUEL LICHTENSTEIN, CRACK SPECIALIST FROM COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, TOOK CHARGE OF OTHER UNPLEASANT ITEMS. GOOD CHICAGO INVECTIVES RANG OUT WHEN SOMEBODY WASN'T FAST ENOUGH.

THE GUNS WERE ROARING OUTSIDE BUT NOBODY HAD TIME TO NOTICE IT, THOUGH THESE DOCTORS WERE UNDER FIRE FOR THE FIRST TIME. THEY WERE STILL DOCTORS AND VERY BUSY ONES AT THAT.

SN822PEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT. 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GERMANS RETIRED TO HIGH GROUND AFTER YESTERDAY'S SEVERE MAULING AT THE HANDS OF THE FIFTH ARMY AND HAVE ADOPTED WHAT IS DESCRIBED AS A "DEFENSIVE ATTITUDE."

BUT IT IS A HIGHLY AGGRESSIVE DEFENSE. THEY ARE NOT WAITING FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH UNITS TO COME AFTER THEM. ON THE CONTRARY, OPERATING FROM HIGH GROUND, THEY THRUST TANK COLUMNS AND ARMORED GROUPS DOWN ONTO THE PLAIN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT LOOKING FOR SOFT SPOTS. WHEN THEY FIND ONE THEY HIT IT HARD.

IT WAS ONE OF THESE ATTACKS THAT CARRIED THEM CLEAR DOWN INTO THE

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TRIANGLE FORMED BY THE JUNCTION OF THE CALORE AND SELE RIVERS ON MONDAY. AMERICAN COMBAT FORCES, WITH TERRIFIC AIR SUPPORT AND NAVAL AS WELL AS LAND ARTILLERY AID, PUSHED THEM BACK TO THEIR ORIGINAL POSITIONS THE NEXT DAY, TUESDAY.

AT THIS MOMENT THE BATTLE APPEARS TO BE DEADLOCKED. (THIS WAS WRITTEN BEFORE THE NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE WAS ANNOUNCED.) ALTAVILLA AND ALBANELLA AND THE HIGH GROUND NEARBY HAVE BEEN GAINED AND LOST SEVERAL TIMES. HAVING RETAKEN THE HEIGHTS IN BOTH THESE SECTORS THE GERMANS HOLD POWERFUL DEFENSIVE POSITIONS, THE CAPTURE OF WHICH IS GOING TO BE A MAJOR OPERATION.

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AT THE SAME TIME THE FIFTH ARMY COMMAND IS FULLY CONFIDENT THE ENEMY CANNOT SMASH THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD.

WHETHER THE GERMANS WILL ATTEMPT THIS, IN VIEW OF THE FACT IT WOULD MEAN COMMITTING THEIR WHOLE FORCE WHILE THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY DAILY DRAWS CLOSER, SEEMS DOUBTFUL.

THE OBJECTIVE, APPARENTLY, IS TO KEEP THE FIFTH ARMY BOTTLED UP IN THIS AREA AS LONG AS POSSIBLE. WHEN THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES JOIN, THEIR STRENGTH UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE TOO GREAT FOR THE GERMANS TO HOLD EVEN THEIR HIGHLY FAVORABLE POSITIONS IN THE HILLS.

THEN THE GERMANS ARE EXPECTED TO BEGIN A SLOW, BITTERLY FOUGHT RETREAT.

AS MATTERS STAND, HOWEVER, THE ENEMY IS HOLDING A TIGHT RING AROUND THE BEACH HEAD.

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WE ARE ON A FLAT PLAIN, VIRTUALLY WITHOUT COVER OR ANY POSSIBILITY OF MAKING LARGE-SCALE TROOP MOVEMENTS WITHOUT THEIR BEING SPOTTED.

THE GERMANS IN THE HILLS ARE WELL DUG-IN IN THE CUP-SHAPED REGION. HOWEVER, THEY ARE GETTING A MERCILESS BATTERING FROM ALLIED AIR FORCES, AND THAT, PLUS ARTILLERY, SEEMS TO BE THE DOMINANT FACTOR OF THE BATTLE SO FAR.

THE AIR IS CONSTANTLY VIBRATING WITH THE SOUND OF BOMBER GROUPS GOING NORTHEASTWARD TO GERMAN POSITIONS AROUND THE TOWNS. A FEW MINUTES LATER YOU FEEL, RATHER THAN HEAR, SOMETHING RESEMBLING AN EARTHQUAKE AS THE HEAVY BOMBS CASCADE EARTHWARD.

THE BOMBERS ARE POUNDING NOT ONLY THE ENEMY POSITIONS BUT ALSO HIS SUPPLY ROUTES AND IT IS A TERRIFYING SPECTACLE EVEN WHEN IT IS YOUR OWN PLANES DOING THE BOMBING.

NAVAL ARTILLERY TAKES UP AT NIGHT WHERE THE BOMBERS LEAVE OFF.

I WATCHED THE BOMBARDMENT LAST NIGHT FROM THE HILLS AND SAW CLUSTERS OF FLARES LIKE ENORMOUS BLAZING CHANDELIERS FLOAT EARTHWARD OVER THE GERMAN POSITIONS. THEN FROM SOMEWHERE AT SEA THERE WAS A DEEP BOOM AND SOUNDS LIKE AN EXPRESS TRAIN RUMBLING OVER A BRIDGE AS THE SHELLS WHISTLED INTO THE VERY SPOT MARKED BY THE FLARES. IT IS HARD TO SEE HOW ANYTHING COULD LIVE THROUGH SUCH ACCURACY. BUT THE GERMANS SEEM TO BE DOING IT.

RJ526PEW

BY JOHN O'REILLY

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY INVADING ITALY, SEPT. 14 (DELAYED)--FROM THE FRONT STEPS OF AN ANCIENT CHURCH PERCHED HIGH ON A SPUR OF A LARGE MOUNTAIN IN

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THIS VICINITY IT WAS POSSIBLE TODAY TO LOOK OUT OVER THE PANARAMA OF ALMOST ALL OF THE AMERICAN SECTOR OF THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY.

IT WAS A SPECTACLE OF CONCENTRATED WARFARE IN WHICH MOST OF THE ACTIVITIES OF A GREAT AMPHIBIOUS INVASION COULD BE SEEN IN ONE SWEEPING GLANCE.

IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE CHURCH, A HEAVILY BUTTRESSED STONE EDIFICE BUILT ON THE RUINS OF WHAT ONCE WAS A GREEK TEMPLE, WAS GROUP OF BAREFOOT ITALIAN CHILDREN, WHOSE FAMILIES HAD TAKEN REFUGE IN THE CHURCH. THEY SAT ON THE STEPS AROUND THIS OBSERVER. AN OLD WOMAN CARRIED IN WOOD TO FEED A COOKING STOVE IN A WING OF THE CHURCH. A BROWN LEGHORN HEN CONVOYED A BROOD OF WHITE CHICKS ACROSS THE CHURCH YARD AND LED THEM THROUGH A HOLE IN A STONE WALL.

AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN SPUR THERE WAS A POND WHERE TWO AMERICAN ARMY PURIFICATION UNITS WERE PUMPING WATER AND FILLING XXX WATER TANKS TO CARRY IT TO THE UNITS. BEYOND STRETCHED THE FLAT PLAIN WHICH BORDERS THE GULF OF SALERNO. COWS, HORSES AND SHEEP GRAZED PEACEFULLY IN THE GREEN FIELDS. WHITE DUSTY ROADS CUT THE PLAIN. THEY WERE HEAVILY POPULATED WITH WAR VEHICLES. TRUCK CONVOYS MOVED ALONG WITH SUPPLIES. A COLUMN OF TANK

MOVED TOWARD THE FRONT LINE, EACH SENDING OUT A PLUME OF DUST BEHIND IT. JEEP

WITH THEIR HELMETED AND GOGGLED OCCUPANTS BUZZED IN AND OUT AMONG THE

HEAVIER TRAFFIC.

IN ONE FIELD THERE WAS A HOSPITAL UNIT WITH ITS BIG DRAB TENTS

SURROUNDED BY BIG RED CROSSES PAINTED ON WHITE CLOTH AND PEGGED OUT ON THE

GRASSY TURF. IN ANOTHER FIELD SOLDIERS, STRIPPED TO THE WAIST, TOILED IN THE

SUN DIGGING GRAVES. POCKMARKING THE AREA WERE HOLES INHABITED BY ANTI-AIR-

CRAFT GUNS. ARTILLERY HAD HID ITSELF BENEATH THE TREES. AN OCCASIONAL RED

TILED ROOFED FARMHOUSE STOOD OUT AGAINST THE FIELDS.

BEYOND WERE MORE FIELDS AND MORE ROADS WITH

HEAVY AMPHIBIOUS TRUCKS AND ALL OTHER TYPES OF VEHICLES MOVING OVER THEM.

THEN CAME THE BELT OF GRASSY SAND DUNES THROUGH WHICH ASSAULT TROOPS HAD

FOUGHT THEIR WAY A FEW DAYS AGO. THEN CAME THE BEACH ITSELF WITH ITS TANGLE

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OF INVASION CRAFT AND THE HUSTLING ACTIVITY OF CONTINUED UNLOADING BARELY DISCERNABLE AT THAT DISTANCE.

SMALL BOATS MOVED BACK AND FORTHTO THE BEACH WITH A STREAM OF SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOPS ASHORE.

FINALLY THE SHIPS OF THE GREAT INVASION FLEET STOOD IN AN XXXXXXX IRREGULAR LINE PARALLELING THE BEACH. THEIR BARRAGE XXXXXXX BALLOONS RODE LAZILY ABOVE THEM WITH BRIGHT ITALIAN SUNSHINE GLINTING ON THEIR SILVERY SIDES.

TO THE NORTH THE VIEW WAS BLURRED BY THE HAZE OF BATTLE WHICH OVERHUNG THIS SECTOR. THE POUNDING OF GUNS COULD BE HEARD CONTINUOUSLY. IN THE DISTANCE COLUMNS OF SMOKE ROSE FROM A BURNING BUILDING AND SHELL BURSTS. OCCASIONALLY THE MOUNTAIN ON WHICH THE CHURCH STOOD SHUDDERED AS FLIGHTS OF AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS UNLOADED THEIR BOMBS ON OBJECTIVES BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES. THE RETURNING FLIGHTS DRONED BACK HIGH IN THE BRIGHT BLUE SKY.

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ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES PATROLLED UP AND DOWN THE AREA, FROM THE MOUNTAIN WE LOOKEDDOWN UPON THEM AS X SMALL GROUPS MOVED OVER THE PLAIN LIKE FLIGHTS OF PIGEONS.

AT ONE POINT FOUR MESSERSCHMIDTS DASHED ACROSS THE PLAIN. AS THEY PASSED THE GREEN FIELDS CAME TO LIFE. ACK-ACK GUNS BARKED FROM HOLES AND TREE CLUMPS. SOLDIERS COULD BE SEEN ONLY BRIEFLY AS THEY DIVED INTO THEIR FOXHOLES. VEHICLES HALTED QUICKLY AND THEIR OCCUPANTS SCRAMBLED INTO ROAD-SIDE DITCHES OR CONVENIENT SPLIT-TRENCHES. THE MESSERSCHMIDTS CLIMBED AND PASSED LOW OVER THE MOUNTAIN JUST BEHIND THE CHURCH. THE ITALIAN WOMEN HERDED THE CHILDREN INSIDE.

AFTER A TIME THIS CORRESPONDENT LEFT THE CHURCH AND HEADED BY JEEP FOR A CLOSER VIEW OF THE LAND BATTLE.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN TROOPS WERE FIGHTING FOR POSSESSION OF A TOWN HIGH ON THE SLOPE OF A MOUNTAIN. AMERICAN TANKS CREPT ACROSS THE VALLEY JUST BENEATH THE X HILL ON WHICH THIS CORRESPONDENT WAS WATCHING. AMERICAN ARTILLERY BOOMED FROM A NEARBY WOODS AND THE SHELLS WHISTLED TO-

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WARD THE ENEMY POSITIONS. AS THEY LANDED PUFFS OF SMOKE MUSHROOMED INTO A SILHOUETTE ALONG THE MOUNTAIN TOP. CLOUDS OF DUST MINGLED WITH SHELL SMOKE.

ALONG MORE DISTANT ROADS WERE DUST CLOUDS AND SHELL BURSTS WHERE OTHER BATTLES WERE TAKING PLACE AS THE GERMAN TANKS IN GROUPS OF TEN OR SO FINGERED THEIR WAY TO ARD AMERICAN POSITIONS.

OWI 143 AMS copies

BY MARK WATSON

SEP 17 1943

BALTIMORE SUN CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT. ~~8~~ 14--(DELAYED)---

AS THE FIRST WEEK OF THE FIFTH ARMY'S CAMPAIGN APPROACHES ITS CLOSE, IT IS ASSUMING SOMETHING OF THE RESEMBLANCE TO THE CLOSING PHASE OF THE TUNISIAN FIGHTING.

IN BOTH CASES, THE ALLIES POSSESSES GREAT SUPERIORITY IN AIR AND SEA FORCES. IN BOTH CASES, THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES HAVE SOUGHT TO PRESS EASTWARD IN THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE BATTLE AREA WHILE IN THE SOUTHERN AREA, A POWERFUL BRITISH ARMY (MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY IN BOTH CASES, BY THE WAY) HAS SOUGHT TO PRESS THE ENEMY STEADILY NORTHWARD.

THE ENEMY COMMANDER'S JOB IN TUNISIA WAS LARGELY THAT OF HOLDING OFF BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES IN THE NORTH BY DETERMINED OFFENSIVE MEANS WHICH INCLUDED BOLD AND LOCALLY SUCCESSFUL COUNTERATTACKS SKILLFULLY ~~READER~~ MASSED AGAINST POINTS WHERE HE THOUGHT THE ALLIED LINE MIGHT BE WEAK. OUR CLEAR DEFEAT AT KASSERINE PASS WAS A PAINFUL EXAMPLE. BY THUS HOLDING OUR NORTHERN FORCES AWAY FROM HIS VITAL TRANSPORTATION ROUTES ON THE FAR SIDE OF TUNISIA, THE ENEMY HOPED TO BE ABLE TO EXTRICATE HIS TROOPS FROM SOUTH TUNISIA AND SHUTTLE THEM ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN TO SAFETY IN ITALY.

WHAT PREVENTED HIM WAS THE SMASHING OF HIS LINE OF SUPPLIES BY OUR SEA AND AIR FORCES, PLUS THE FINAL GATHERING IN NORTH TUNISIA OF SUFFICIENT ALLIED FORCES TO SMASH THROUGH THE CONFUSED AND WEARY GERMAN DEFENDERS IN THAT SECTION. THE PRESENT ITALIAN CAMPAIGN HAS STRIKING RESEMBLANCES IN SEVERAL RESPECTS.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES THIS TIME UNDER LT. GEN.

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MARK W. CLARK, AGAIN OCCUPY A MODERATELY LONG FRONT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PART OF THE PRESENT COMBINED ITALIAN THEATER, WHICH CAN BE THOUGHT OF AS RUNNING SOUTHWARD FROM NAPLES TO THE ITALIAN BOOT HEEL. THE VETERAN BRITISH FORCES, UNDER MONTGOMERY AGAIN AT THE SOUTHERN END ARE PUSHING VIGOROUSLY NORTHWARD

HERE, AS IN TUNISIA, THE ENEMY HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF INTERIOR LINES, SO HE NOT ONLY CAN MOVE TROOPS [redacted] FROM ONE FRONT TO ANOTHER MORE EASILY AND QUICKLY THAN WE, BUT CAN DO SO WITHOUT OUR KNOWLEDGE.

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IT IS TRUE THAT WE HAVE HAMPERED HIM BY AIR AND SEA FORCES BOMBING HIS ROADS AND RAILS, BUT THIS MUST USUALLY BE REGARDED AS A TEMPORARY IMPEDIMENT RATHER THAN PERMANENT DESTRUCTION. AT LEAST, HE [redacted] IS NO WORSE OFF IN THIS RESPECT THAN OUR OWN FIFTH ARMY, STILL PINNED TO A PAINFULLY NARROW BEACH[redacted] AREA WHERE THE MAIN TRANSPORT ROUTES FREQUENTLY ARE UNDER ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE. HE ALSO HAS A GREAT ADVANTAGE OF LARGE EXISTING SUPPLY DUMPS BUILT UP OVER A LONG PERIOD AND REPLACEABLE OVER LAND ROUTES, HARASSED THOUGH THEY MAY BE.

WE, ON THE OTHER HAND, MUST TRANSPORT ALL SUPPLIES BY SEA AND OVER BEACHES WHERE WE ARE STILL FAR FROM SECURE FROM ENEMY BOMBING.

HE ALSO HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF UPPER LEVELS WHICH PROVIDE SUPERIOR OBSERVATION POINTS AND WELL-EMPLACED DEFENSES DESIGNED FOR THE VERY PURPOSE OF RESISTING INVASION AND CAREFULLY CONSTRUCTED ON A PERMANENT BASIS. IT IS NOT IRRELEVANT TO REMARK THAT NAZI TROOPS REMAIN THE BEST TRAINED AND ARE THE FIERCEST FIGHTERS ANYONE WISHES TO MEET, WITH PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP EXTRAORDINARILY ADEPT IN DEFENSE AND DELAYING ACTIONS INTERSPERSED WITH BOLD COUNTER-ASSAULTS WHEN LEAST EXPECTED.

WE FOUND HIM A [redacted] RESOURCEFUL DEFENSIVE FIGHTER DURING LATE IN 1918 EVEN WHEN HIS DEFEAT WAS IMMINENT. HE REMAINED JUST AS STUBBORN IN DESERT FIGHTING OF NORTH AFRICA AND IN THE LATE PHASES OF THE SICILIAN DEFENSIVE.

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THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT HE WILL BE JUST AS STUBBORN

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30.24- 8505

HERE. CERTAINLY WE HAVE HAD PLENTY OF DIFFICULTY IN PUSHING AWAY FROM THE BEACHES TOWARD HIGHER LAND WHICH WE GREATLY NEED, AND CERTAINLY HE HASLATELY SUCCEEDED TEMPORARILY IN SLAPPING US BACK FROM CERTAIN POSITIONS. THIS, TOO, IS STRIKINGLY LIKE OUR EARLY TUNISIAN EXPERIENCE.

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WE HAVE HAD TO SPREAD OUR BEACH AREA TO GAIN MORE LANDING PLACES AND GREATER SECURITY AND IT IS MATHEMATICALLY CLEAR THAT THE WIDER OUR FRONT THE SHALLOWER OUR DEPTH OF DEFENSE WILL BE UNTIL SUCH TIME AS REINFORCEMENTS ARE AVAILABLE. NO ONE DOUBTS OUR ULTIMATE ABILITY TO PUSH THROUGH, BUT THERE IS THE SURMISE THAT THE LONGER THE ENEMY CAN HOLD US CLOSELY PINNED TO OUR PRESENT FRONT, JUST AS IN NORTH TUNISIA, THE CLOSER HE WILL COME TO HIS OBJECTIVE -- NOT TO SEEK A HOPELESS VICTORY HERE, BUT SOLELY TO DELAY OUR ADVANCE UNTIL HE CAN EXTRICATE THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF HIS TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT FROM THE PRESENT ITALIAN TRAP.

OUR AMPHIBIAN OPERATION IS NECESSARILY AT THE SLOWEST STAGE RIGHT NOW, BUT THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT OUR SUPPLIES ARE POURING IN SATISFACTORILY. EVENTUALLY, THE ENEMY'S CHANCES TO RETREAT MAY BE REDUCED, NOT ONLY BY ALLIED FIFTH AND BRITISH AND CANADIAN EIGHTH ARMY ATTACKS, BUT BY HALF-HEARTED ITALIAN OBSTRUCTIVE ACTIONS ALONG THE NORTHERN ROADS. THUS FAR THERE IS NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF IT, NOR ANY EVIDENCE OF ANY LESSENED GERMAN SPIRIT OR CAPACITY AS A RESULT OF DEFECTION BY OUR ITALIAN ALLY.

THE NAZI REMAINS A DESPERATELY DANGEROUS FOE, NOW FIGHTING A LONE BATTLE IN ITALY BETTER, IF ANYTHING, THAN BEFORE HIS ALLY'S CAPITULATION.

SW--OWI--7P

BY WILL LANG
TIME MAGAZINE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE U.S. INVASION FLEET, SEPT. 10-(DELAYED)-A RED DISC PULSATED IN THE DARKNESS AHEAD.

"THAT IS VESUVIUS," SAID AN OFFICER NEXT TO ME. WE DIDN'T KNOW FOR SURE, BUT WE WATCHED THE FLASHES OF LIGHTNING IN THE SKIES NORTH OF THE GLOW AS ALLIED NAVAL GUNS POUNDED THE SHORE.

"I THOUGHT THEY (THE ITALIANS) SURRENDERED TONIGHT," SAID A VOICE FROM BEHIND.

"IT'S TIME FOR OUR LANDING CRAFT AND WE CAN'T TAKE ANY CHANCES

WITH THE GERMANS THERE," ANSWERED ANOTHER VOICE.

AT 4:30 A.M., A VERY (CAP V) FLARE ROSE HIGH ABOVE THE SHORE DIRECTLY AHEAD OF OUR SHIP AND FAR AWAY CAME THE SOUND OF NAVAL GUNFIRE.

"OUR FIRST OUTFIT LANDED OKAY," SOMEONE CALLED, AND OUR SHIP'S RADIO CONFIRMED THE REPORT THAT THIS ONE BEACH HAD BEEN TAKEN.

BUT THERE WAS OPPOSITION FROM OTHER BEACHES. AND AFTER SUNRISE A FRANTIC VOICE FROM A BEACH CALLED OVER THE RADIO:

"THE BEACHES ARE BEING SNIPED ON; TANKS ARE CLOSING IN BACK OF OUR MEN THERE! GIVE US FIRE SUPPORT, FOR GOD'S SAKE, PLEASE!"

WE HAVE BEEN HIT. THE SHIP'S SIREN WAS WAILED. THE "GET READY TO BEACH" PASSWORD HAS BEEN PASSED ALONG TO THE MEN.

"GET READY TO BEACH!" YELLED LT. HARMON BEACKLEY OF HOLDENVILLE, OKLA., COMMANDER OF A COMPANY OF TIRED DOUGHBOYS AS THEY POURED FROM THE SHIP'S HOLDS AND ROSE FROM ITS DECKS, BLINKING INTO THE MORNING SUNLIGHT.

"WE'RE GOING ASHORE, WE'RE GOING ASHORE," WERE THE WORDS RUNNING ALONG THE SHIP'S SIDES AND DOWN INTO ITS HOLDS.

"I'M GLAD TO GET OUT OF THE NAVY AND INTO THE ARMY AGAIN," SAID SGT. JIGGS BLACKBURN OF CUSHING, OKLA., AS HE STRUGGLED INTO HIS PACK.

OUR LANDING CRAFT HAD ALREADY TACKED ITSELF INTO LINE WITH THE OTHER LITTLE SHIPS AND TORE FOR SHORE, THE MEN ANXIOUSLY SCANNING THE CLEAR SKIES FOR ENEMY PLANES WHICH HAD BEEN DROPPING FLARES AND BOMBS ALL THE PREVIOUS NIGHT.

M OUR BOAT STOPPED SUDDENLY. THE LANDING PLANKS SLID DOWN AND THE FIRST PLATOON LED BY LT. BILLARD FORD OF MARTSINVILLE, VA., PLOPPED INTO THE WATER TO THEIR TINGLING KNEES AND SPLASHED ON TO DRY SAND.

ACK-ACK FROM THE SHIPS SUDDENLY CLATTERED NOISILY AND WE DASHED INTO THE DUNES AND SPRAWLED AS TWO FOCKE-WULFS WHINED OUT OF THE SUN, DROPPED BOMBS NEAR THE VESSELS AND SCOOTED AWAY.

"WELCOME TO ITALY!" SCREAMED THE DOUGHBOYS AFTER THEM.

SIX MEN WERE INJURED BY THOSE BOMBS, BUT THE MEN ROSE TO THEIR FEET AND TRAMPED INLAND TO BATTLE.

GH 34 OPEN

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 17

MAIORI, ITALY, SEPT. 14 -(DELAYED)- AFTER OUSTING MUSSOLINI AND HIS FASCIST REGIME AND BREAKING AWAY FROM THE AXIS, THE ITALIANS IN ALLIED-HELD TERRITORY IN ITALY SEEM TODAY TO BE UNCERTAIN AS TO WHAT SORT OF GOVERNMENT THEY WANT.

THE ITALIANS HAVE REFRAINED FROM ANY OUTBURSTS OF THEIR FEELINGS.

TAKE THIS TYPICAL TOWN OF MAIORI, WITH SEVERAL THOUSAND INHABITANTS DOING A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS ALREADY WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS.

MUSSOLINI'S SLOGANS HAVE BEEN EFFACED WITH DAUBS OF BLACK TAR OR PAINT, BUT NOTHING HAS BEEN PLACED IN THEIR STEAD. THE ITALIAN'S POLITICAL ATTITUDE IS NEGATIVE. EVERYBODY RUNS DOWN FASCISM, MUSSOLINI AND COUNT CIANO AND FOR THE MOST PART IS NON-COMMITTAL ABOUT SUCH MEN AS COUNT SFORZA, ANTI-FASCIST LEADER.

THEY SEEM ONLY TO WANT THE CONFLICT TO END. IT SEEMS TO ME THE ITALIANS' APATHY TO THE NEW KIND OF GOVERNMENT THAT IS TO BE SET UP

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IS PRESENTLY ALMOST AS GREAT AS THEIR APATHY REGARDING THE MUSSOLINI REGIME, WHICH THEY PERMITTED TO RULE THEM DESPITE THE FACT THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION WAS AGAINST IT.

REPEATEDLY, I ASKED ITALIAN PEOPLE WHAT SORT OF GOVERNMENT THEY WANT NOW THAT MUSSOLINI IS GONE AND THEY IMMEDIATELY CHANGE THE CONVERSATION, OR, IF ACTUALLY FORCED INTO AN ANSWER, WILL SAY, "OH, A GOVERNMENT SOMETHING LIKE THE UNITED STATES OR ENGLAND."

TO DATE I HAVE SEEN NO TRENDS TOWARD ANY PARTICULAR LEADERS.

FD1148PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

SEP 17 1943

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA, ITALY, SEPT 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE HARD LUCK KID FROM CALIFORNIA LOOKED OUT OF HIS HOSPITAL WINDOW EXPECTING TO SEE GERMAN ARMOURED CARS SWEEP BY AGAIN.

"TEDESCI," (GERMANS) MURMURED IDLING ITALIANS ALONG THE STREET.

LT.STANLEY STUBER OF 1231 EAST BROADWAY, GLENDALE, CALIF., HAD HEARD THAT WORD OFTEN SINCE HE BAILED OUT OF A BURNING LIGHTNING SEPT. 10 WHILE COVERING THE BATTLE OF SALERNO PLAIN.

THE ITALIAN ORDERLY POKED HIS HEAD INTO THE ROOM AND CAST HIM A REASSURING GLANCE, HOLDINGHIS FINGER TO HIS LIPS.

THANKS TO ITALIAN FRIENDS, THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT HAD NOT BEEN BOTHERED YET BY GERMAN PATROLS, BUT THERE WAS NO TELLING WHEN THEY MIGHT SEIZE HIM.

HE STARED AT THE STREET, GRITTED HIS TEETH AND WAITED.

STUBER'S LUCK TURNED HALF SOUR ON AUG. 10 WHEN HE WAS ON A STRAFING MISSION OVER THE TOE OF ITALY. GROUND GUNS DAMAGED HIS PLANE BUT HE LIMPED BACK ACROSS MESSINA STRAITS AND BARELY MADE IT TO THE AIRFIELD, WHERE HE CRASH LANDED.

EXACTLY ONE MONTH LATER HE WAS TRYING TO PROTECT AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHTING ON THE BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF NAPLES WHEN A NAZI MESSERSCHMITT JUMPED HIM FROM ABOVE.

FLAMES WERE LICKING OVER THE COCKPIT WHEN HE PARACHUTED OUT. HE LANDED, WITH PAINFUL INJURIES, ON A FARM OUTSIDE THE BATTLE ZONE BUT INSIDE THE AREA UNDER GERMAN CONTROL.

ITALIAN PEASANTS CARED FOR HIM AND NOTIFIED THE CHIEF OF THE CARABINIERI AT CALLO DELLA LUCANIA. THE LATTER SENT AN ITALIAN AMBULANCE WHICH MOVED STUBER TO THE HOSPITAL IN THE LITTLE HIGHLAND TOWN THROUGH WHICH GERMAN SCOUTS PASSED TWICE DAILY.

THE ITALIAN HOSPITAL STAFF AND FRIENDLY CIVILIANS DELUGED THE AMERICAN YOUTH WITH CIGARETTES AND CANDY. SCARCE LUXURIES WERE HEAPED ON THE TABLE AT HIS BEDSIDE AND FRESH BASKETS OF FRUIT APPEARED EACH MORNING.

ONE GERMAN OFFICER DEMANDED THAT STUBER BE TURNED OVER TO HIM BUT THE CHIEF OF CARABINIERI OBJECTED SO STRENUOUSLY THAT FURTHER DISCUSSION WAS POSTPONED WHEN AMERICAN PATROLS SOUTH OF THE SALERNO BEACH HEAD CAME WITHIN 12 MILES OF VALLO DELLA LUCANIA.

TODAY, STUBER'S THIRD DAY IN THE HOSPITAL, DOCTORS TOLD HIM HE WAS PRACTICALLY AS GOOD AS NEW BUT THE WHOLE STAFF ADVISED HIM TO STAY ON TEMPORARILY INSTEAD OF RUNNING THE RISK OF CAPTURE BY THE GERMANS.

THREE NAZI ARMOURED CARS ROLLED BY HIS WINDOW IN THE MORNING AND WHEN HE HEARD THE CRY BY THE TOWNSFOLK OF "TEDESCI" THIS AFTERNOON IT WAS OBVIOUS WHAT TO EXPECT.

BUT THE POPULACE OF VALLO HAD JUMPED TO AN ERRONEOUS CONCLUSION.

THEY WERE NOT GERMAN BUT BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY VEHICLES THAT

1943

CAME TO THE HOSPITAL ENTRANCE. OUT PILED A PARTY OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE CARABINIERI OF THE PRESENCE OF AN ALLIED AIRMAN.

"GLAD TO SEE YOU," STUBER SAID.

SN1223AEW

BY CLARK LEE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 17 1943

WITH GEN.EISENHOWER'S ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST, SEPT 16--THE TIDE OF BITTER FIGHTING AT SALERNO HAS SWUNG SUFFICIENTLY IN OUR FAVOR TO WARRANT "RESTRAINED OPTIMISM" IT WAS STATED AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

THE GERMAN BREAKTHROUGH ALONG THE SELE RIVER, WHICH AT ONE POINT TWO DAYS AGO PENETRATED WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE BEACH, HAS BEEN REPULSED AND OUR LINE STRAIGHTENED. IT IS FELT THAT THIS DRIVE, WHICH ALMOST SPLIT OUR SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN FORCES, WAS THE MAJOR COUNTERATTACK THE GERMANS WILL BE ABLE TO STAGE AND THAT FROM NOW ON OUR STRENGTH WILL BE BUILT UP SUFFICIENTLY TO INSURE HOLDING OUR POSITIONS AND ADVANCING TO HIGH GROUND STILL COMMANDED BY THE ENEMY.

A GREAT DEAL MORE FIGHTING IS EXPECTED BEFORE OUR POSITIONS ARE ENTIRELY SECURE, BUT IT IS FELT THE DANGER POINT HAS BEEN PASSED IN AN OPERATION WHICH OUR COMMAND KNEW FROM THE BEGINNING WAS EXTREMELY RISKY BUT IN WHICH POSSIBLE GAINS MADE THE RISKS AND LOSSES WORTHWHILE.

THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IS MEETING ALMOST NO OPPOSITION AND IS ADVANCING SO FAST THAT THE GERMANS ATTACKING OUR BEACHHEAD POSITIONS MUST BEGIN TO CONSIDER A WITHDRAWAL OR FACE THE THREAT OF BEING SURROUNDED.

MK155AEW

ALLIED HQTS. N-AFRICA (NORGAARD) XXX ROME

CREWMEN SAID THEY COULD SEE ALLIED WARSHIPS BOMBARDING THE SAME AREA AND LT.LESTER D.SNALL, OF 6671 SUNSET BLVD., HOLLYWOOD, SAID:

"WHAT A COMBINATION! THE NAVY WAS BLASTING AWAY FROM THE SEA AND OUR GANG FROM ABOVE. WE COULDN'T MISS."

THE LEADER OF ONE FLIGHT, LT.JAMES E.BOWER (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE), SAID:

"WE CAUGHT A GERMAN CAMP AT DAWN. THEY WERE AWAKENED BY EIGHT, 500-POUND BOMBS WE DROPPED AMONG THEM JUST AS THEY WERE GETTING UP AND OUR SURPRISE RAID STARTED SOME ACTION. THE JERRIES RAN IN ALL DIRECTIONS."

MITCHELLS, WARHAWKS, SPITFIRES, KITTYBOMBERS AND BALTIMORES ALL JOINED IN SIMILAR ATTACKS DURING THE AFTERNOON.

YESTERDAY WAS THE FIRST WEDDING ANNIVERSARY FOR MAJ.JOSEPH E. KLEIN, OF 6324 S.E. MILWAUKEE AVE., PORTLAND, ORE., AND HE SAID:

"I WAS CELEBRATING BY DROPPING BOMBS ON THE GUYS WHO CAUSED MY BEING AWAY FROM HOME SO LONG."

XM932AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 16-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TOLD TODAY HOW A FLIGHT OF AMERICA'S NEW INVADER FIGHTER-BOMBERS, LED BY LT. COL. DORR E.NEWTON JR., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SHOT DOWN SIX GERMAN FW-190S IN TWO DAYS.

THE INVADERS WHICH ARE IN MAJ. GEN. EDWIN J.HOUSE'S 12TH AIR SUPPORT COMMAND DESTROYED THE GERMAN RAIDERS WHEN THEY TRIED TO ATTACK ALLIED SHIPPING IN THE GULF OF SALERNO.

ON MONDAY, THE INVADERS FLEW INTO ALLIED ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE TO SHOOT DOWN TWO FW-190S. LIEUTENANTS JOHN COURTNEY, 24, BAKER,

1943

3024-8509

FLA., AND ROBERT M.GARVIN, 22, 828 HALSTEAD AVE., MAMARONECK, N.Y., WERE CREDITED WITH ONE EACH.

THE NEXT DAY, THE INVADERS INTERCEPTED 12 BOMB-CARRYING FW-190S AND SHOT DOWN FOUR.

MAJ. B. RATHBUN, 26, 211 W. FIRST ST., ONTARIO, CALIF., LEADER OF ONE FLIGHT SAID, "WE DOVE IN ON THEM AND I IMMEDIATELY GOT ON THE TAIL OF ONE FOCKE WULF, FIRING A LONG BURST INTO IT. I THEN WATCHED IT CRASH INTO THE SIDE OF A HILL.

OTHERS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES WERE LTS. JOSEPH CARPARELLI, 26, 85 PARK AVE., HARRISON, N.Y.; HIS SECOND; MICHAEL R.RUSSO, 22, 11413 CONTINENTAL AVE., CLEVELAND, O., AND ROBERT M.JOHNSON, 22, 134 N.CANYON ST., CARLSBAD, N.M.

GH1237PEW

SEP 17 1943

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

CAIRO, SEPT. 16-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. RALPH ROYCE'S ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND OF U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE DEPARTURE OF HIS PREDECESSOR, MAJ. GEN. LEWIS H. BRERETON, FOR AN "IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENT" IN ANOTHER THEATER INDICATES THAT A NEW PHASE OF THE BOMB WAR AGAINST GERMANY IS IN PREPARATION.

ROYCE GAVE ELOQUENT EXPRESSION TO THE POTENTIALITIES OF THE NEW ALLIED POSITION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA AT HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY BY TAKING A PAIR OF CALIPERS FROM HIS DESK AND DESCRIBING A NARROW ARC FROM A POINT IN ITALY TO THE BALKANS.

THEN HE MOVED THE CALIPERS UP TO NORTHERN ITALY WHERE ANOTHER SMALL ARC TOOK IN A GOOD PART OF SOUTHERN GERMANY.

"IT'S A SIMPLE MATTER OF GEOGRAPHY," ROYCE SAID IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION CONCERNING THE PLACE OF THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE FUTURE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

"IT SEEMS OBVIOUS THAT IF WE ARE GOING TO BOMB TARGETS IN THE BALKANS AND GERMANY WE WON'T FLY ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN TO DO IT WHEN WE HAVE AIR FIELDS IN ITALY," HE REMARKED.

ROYCE INTIMATED THAT A TERRIFIC STEP-UP OF THE AERIAL WAR ON GERMANY WAS IN PROSPECT BY STATING THAT ONLYE ONE-QUARTER OF THE UNITED STATES BOMBER STRENGTH HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE ENEMY.

FD1115PEW

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, SEPT.16-(AP)-TWO BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CRUISERS AND FOUR DESTROYERS OF THE SURRENDERED ITALIAN FLEET ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM MALTA.

THE BATTLESHIPS WERE THE ITALIA, THE FORMER LITTORIO, AND THE VITTORIO VENETO. THE CRUISERS WERE THE EGENIO DI SAVOIA, THE RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI, THE LUIGI CADORNA AND THE EMANUELE FILIBERTO DUCA D'AOSTA.

MORE UNITS ARE EXPECTED HERE SHORTLY.

XM1055AEW

NEW DELHI, SEPT.16-(AP)-CHINESE TROOPS TRAINED IN INDIA AND LED BY AN AMERICAN ROUTED A BAND OF 200 JAPANESE IN A DARING FORAY INTO THE WILD NAGA HILLS COUNTRY OF NORTH BURMA RECENTLY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CHINESE WERE EQUIPPED AT LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S CHINESE-AMERICAN TRAINING CENTER AND WERE UNDER THE COMMAND OF BRIG.-GEN. HAYDEN L.BOATNER, OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE RAIDERS PUSHED ON BEHIND ENEMY LINES AND BLEW UP SUPPLY DEPOTS AND BRIDGES ALONG THE JAPANESE COMMUNICATION ROUTE. A

1943

COMMUNIQUE SAID CHINESE INFANTRY AND MOTOR UNITS WERE ACTIVE.

HEAVY CASUALTIES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INFLICTED UPON THE JAPANESE BEFORE THE RAIDING FORCE WITHDREW. CHINESE LOSSES WERE REPORTED AS LIGHT.

(THIS IS THE FIRST REPORTED ACTION INVOLVING CHINESE TRAINED AT THE INDIA CENTER AND SUGGESTS EXPEDITIONS ON A STILL LARGER SCALE MAY BE IN THE OFFING.)

SEP 17 1943

BRITISH BEAUFIGHTERS, IN NEW ATTACKS YESTERDAY ON JAPANESE ROAD, RIVER AND RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS IN BURMA, DAMAGED MORE THAN 30 SAMPANS ON THE IRRAWADDY AND CHINDWIN RIVERS AND AN EQUAL NUMBER ALONG THE ARAKAN COAST, SOME OF WHICH WERE SUNK, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID AN OIL TANK AT YENANGYAT AND A 100-FOOT LANDING STAGE AT MONYWA WERE HEAVILY ATTACKED.

IN THE SHWEBO AREA SEVERE DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON A TRAIN AND TWO ARMY TRUCKS. THE OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT IN ADVERSE WEATHER, BUT ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY, THE BULLETIN DECLARED.

M635AEW

SEP 17 1943

ADD MOSCOW ^^X EAST

THE NEWSPAPER CRITICIZED GEN.WLADYSLAW ANDERS, FORMER COMMANDER OF POLISH FORCES IN RUSSIA, FOR HIS RECENT STATEMENT THAT THE GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN 50 DIVISIONS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

XM825AEW

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE, SEPT. 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-RAIDING U.S. BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WRECKED AN 8,000-TON SHIP IN A FLOATING DRYDOCK AT HAIPHONG, INDO-CHINA, TUESDAY AND, ROAMING OVER JAPANESE-OCCUPIED CHINA, SKIPPED BOMBS THROUGH TWO BIG RIVER BOATS IN THE HANKOW AREA, ATTACKED AMMUNITION DUMPS AT NANCHANG AND SHOT DOWN AT LEAST FOUR ENEMY ZEROS.

LIBERATORS MADE A DIRECT HIT ON THE HAIPHONG DRY DOCK WHERE THE SHIP WAS UNDERGOING REPAIRS. PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED DEBRIS WAS FLUNG WIDELY ABOUT. OTHER BOMBS BURST IN THE WAREHOUSE AREA ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE HARBOR AND SMOKE BILLOWED UP TO 4,000 FEET.

THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT DESPITE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THREE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WERE SIGHTED BUT THEY STAYED OUT OF RANGE.

A SMALL FLIGHT OF MITCHELLS, BALKED BY BAD WEATHER ON A BOMBING ERRAND, RAN INTO TEN ZEROS AS THEY EMERGED FROM AN OVERCAST NORTH OF KOWLOON. IN A 15-MINUTE SCRAP, SGT. GEORGE GOULDTHRITE, SPOKANE, WASH., BECAME AN ACE, SHOOTING DOWN ONE OF THE PLANES FOR THE REQUIRED TOTAL OF FIVE.

SGT. JOSEPH O'CONNEL, 29 SHERIDAN ROAD, MILTON, MASS., NAILED TWO AND SGT. ROBERT APPLEBY, FRESNO, CALIF., ONE CONFIRMED AND ONE PROBABLE.

GH113PEW

SEP 17 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,SEPT.16-(AP)-SENATOR CHANDLER (D-KY) WOULD LIKE TO SEE GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN TOP COMMAND OF THE FINAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN, AND NEITHER HE NOR ANY OF HIS COLLEAGUES ON A SENATE COMMITTEE TOURING THE WAR FRONTS CONSIDERS THE MATTER ONE WHICH MIGHT PROVOKE CONTROVERSY AMONG THE ALLIES OR THEIR MILITARY LEADERS.

"IT WOULD BE A SHAME," CHANDLER SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY, "NOT TO GIVE A GOOD MAN LIKE MACARTHUR, WHO HAS PROVED HE IS PREEMINENTLY FITTED FOR THE ROLE AND WHOSE FORCES ALREADY ARE ON THE MOVE, SUPREME COMMAND OF THE GREAT TASK OF SMASHING JAPAN."

IN A SPECIFIC REFERENCE, HOWEVER, TO THE EVENTUAL POSSIBILITY OF OVERLAPPING COMMANDS AND CONSEQUENT FRICTION BETWEEN MACARTHUR IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN IN SOUTHEAST

1943

ASIA, THE KENTUCKY SENATOR DECLARED HE WAS "FIRST AND ALWAYS FOR WHIPPING THE ENEMY."

SENATORS BREWSTER (R-MAINE) AND MEAD (D-N), CHANDLER'S COMPANIONS ON THE WAR INSPECTION TRIP, JOINED IN DISCOUNTING THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY CONTROVERSY OVER THE RESPECTIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE TWO COMMANDS. MEAD REMARKED THAT "COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING EXISTS NOT ONLY BE MACARTHUR AND AUSTRALIA BUT BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON."

EDRS MAKE MEAD

SEP 17 1943

EDRS: FOURTH GRAF, READ MEAD (D-NY), CHANDLER'S ETC

FJ355ACW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FRIDAY, SEPT.17-(AP)-THE FIFTH AIR FORCE, WHOSE MEN SHOT DOWN 48--AND PROBABLY 59--OUT OF 60 TO 70 JAPANESE FIGHTERS THAT ATTEMPTED TO TURN BACK A HEAVY RAID ON THE ENEMY BASE AT WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, HAS PROVED ITSELF "THE IDEAL WEAPON OF WAR," GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID TODAY.

IN A STATEMENT AT THE BATTLE OPERATION STATION OF THE NEW GUINEA AIR HEADQUARTERS, MACARTHUR SAID:

"ALTHOUGH ALMOST INVARIABLY OUTNUMBERED, THE FIFTH AIR FORCE IN MOMENTS OF CRISIS HAS NEVER FAILED ME.

"SWIFT AND SURE IN ATTACK, TENACIOUS AND DETERMINED IN DEFENSE, IT HAS PROVED ITSELF AND IDEAL WEAPON OF WAR. ITS DEADLY EFFICIENCY HAS NEVER BEEN SURPASSED."

A COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED ALLIED LOSSES IN THE BIG BATTLE AS "VERY LIGHT" IN PROPORATION TO THE ENEMY'S. ALL THE BOMBERS RETURNED, ALTHOUGH SOME WERE DAMAGED. ONE FIGHTER WAS LISTED AS MISSING AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

FR920PCW NM

3024— 8511

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, AUG.29-(DELAYED)(AP)-LIEUT.GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TO THE FOLLOWING OFICERS OF THE U.S.FIFTH AIR FORCE:

1ST LT.HAROLD J.MARTIN, 816 S. DIVISION ST., NORTHFIELD, MINN.

1ST LT.EDWARD H.ROBERTSON, PRICE AVE., HARRODSBURG, KY.

2D. LT. ELFRED L.ELOFSON, 100 AVE B, BISMARCK, N.D.

2D LT.ROGER J.FARRELL, 2009 S. 15TH E ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

2D LT.NELSON F.FLACK, JR., 619 YORK ROAD, FURLONG, PA.

2D LT.JESS E.GIDLEY, GIANT DISTRICT, RICHMOND,

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2D LT.CYRIL F.HOMER, 3015 DEL PASO BLVD., SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

2D LT.HARRY J.MCCULLOUGH, 35-50 82D ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY.

THEIR CITATION WAS "FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE OPERATIONS INCLUDED ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, INTERCEPTION AND ATTACK MISSIONS, AND PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS.

"IN THE COURSE OF THESE OPERATIONS, STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS WERE MADE FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES, DESTROYING AND DAMAGING ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT."

PS418AEW

1943

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, AUG 30-(DELAYED)--(AP)--LIEUT. GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCES:

CAPT. BERNARD CEDERHOLM, 320 NORTH SUMMIT, INDIANAPOLIS.

FLIGHT OFFICER RICHARD M. HASTINGS, 229 PINPANT ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

STAFF SGT. CHARLES B. WHITEHEAD, 1406 S. BURLINGTON, LOS ANGELES.

STAFF SGT. JAMES W. BATES, 2455 LAWN AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

SGT. ERNEST C. WOOTEN, JR., 505 BOTETOURT ST., NORFOLK, VA.

CORP.GERALD J.BOGACKI, 5410 MAXWELL ST., DETROIT, MICH.

THEIR CITATION WAS "FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE OPERATIONS INCLUDED MISSIONS FOR DROPPING SUPPLIES TO ADVANCED OUTPOSTS, AND TRANSPORTING TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT TO FORWARD AREAS. THE FLIGHTS WERE MADE IN TRANSPORT AIRPLANES, FLYING AT EXTREMELY LOW ALTITUDES OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS, AND OFTEN NECESSITATED LANDING WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ENEMY BASES.

ZTHROUGHOUT THESE FLIGHTS, OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY WERE DEMONSTRATED."

MK/PS356AEW

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2D. LT. ELFRED L.ELOFSON, 100 AVE B, BISMARCK, N.D.

1943

30.24-8513

2D LT.ROGER J.FARRELL, 2009 S. 15TH E ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

2D LT.NELSON F.FLACK, JR., OLD YORK ROAD, FURLONG, PA.

2D LT.JESS E.GIDLEY, GIANT DISTRICT, RICHMOND, CALIF.

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SEP 1943

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PS418AEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT SAMUEL E. STAVISKY, 60 GROVE ST., CHELSEA, MASS., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SEP 17 1943

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-MARINE SERGEANT JOHN ROTHSCHILD, 30, OF NEW YORK CITY, HAS TOLD HOW HE AND A MARINE BUDDY HELPED TO LIQUIDATE 100 J APANESE DURING A VIOLENT NIGHT FIGHT NEAR MUNDA, NEW GUINEA WHILE AMERICAN FORCES WERE TAKING THAT BASE THIS SUMMER.

TWO

HIS BUDDY WAS KILLED IN THE ACTION.

THE MARINES AND TWO SOLDIERS HAD VOLUNTEERED TO MAN MACHINEGUNS GUARDING

AN ARMY-HELD RIDGE. THREE COLUMNS OF ABOUT 150 CRACK JAPANESE JUNGLE

TROOPS ATTACKED AND MOST OF THEM WERE ANNIHILATED.

SEP 17 1943

THE TWO GUNS PROBABLY DID N O T ACCOUNT FOR ALL OF THE 100 DEAD JAPS

FOR THE OUTPOST LINE ON THE RIDGE JOINED IN THE FIRE. BUT THERE WAS LITTLE

DOUBT THAT THE GUNNERS PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE VICTORY.

SGT. ROTHSCHILD, 333 E. 43RD ST., NEW YORK, TEAMED WITH ONE OF THE

SOLDIERS AND HIS FRIEND WITH THE OTHER IN SEPARATE EMPLACEMENTS.

"ABOUT AN HOUR AFTER WE DUG IN," SAID ROTHSCHILD, "WE SAW A COLUMN OF

JAPS MOVING TOWARD US ON THE TRAIL. THEIR BAYONETS GLISTENED IN THE

MOONLIGHT.

"WE GAVE THEM A BURST AND THE LEADER WENT DOWN. THE OTHERS SCATTERED.

1943

THEY RE-ORGANIZED AND TRIED AGAIN, BUT WE JUST KEPT ELIMINATING THEM UNTIL THEY GAVE IT UP.

"HALF AN HOUR LATER, ANOTHER COLUMN CAME IN FROM THE SAME DIRECTION. WE LET THEM GET CLOSE, OPENED UP AND DISPERSED THEM.

"ALL WAS QUIET FOR SEVERAL MINUTES.

"THEN A JAP DIVED INTO OUR EMPLACEMENT. THE SOLDIER STUCK BY THE GUN AND I WENT FOR THE JAP.

"I SHOT HIM ONCE AND THEN BEAT HIM OVER THE HEAD WITH THE BUTT OF MY RIFLE. I DON'T REMEMBER HOW LONG THE FIGHT LASTED, BUT ANYHOW HE WAS ELIMINATED.

"A THIRD COLUMN TRIED TO SNEAK UP THE TRAIL. WE LET THEM COME WITHIN 10 YARDS AND THEN MOWED THEM DOWN.

"WHAT JAPS WERE LEFT FORMED SOME KIND OF A LINE AND TRIED TO FILTER PAST US, BUT THE INFANTRY ON THE LINE--WHICH I REALIZED FOR THE FIRST TIME ALSO WAS FIRING--STOPPED THEM COLD.

"IN THE MORNING, I DISCOVERED MY BUDDY HAD BEEN KILLED. I'M N O T SURE WHAT HAPPENED TO THE TWO SOLDIERS. I CAN'T REMEMBER VERY CLEARLY."

LN/USMC HQ/1125

WITH AMERICAN UNIT NEAR SALAMAUA, SEPT 15-(DELAYED)(AP)-TWO AMPHIBIOUS ENGINEERS RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN THE FIRST AMERICAN DECORATION CEREMONY IN THE NEWLY CAPTURED SALAMAUA AREA.

COL.BENJAMIN FOWLKES,JR., OF SELMA, ALA., COMMANDING OFFICER, AWARDED THE MEDALS BEFORE ASSEMBLED TROOPS ON THE BEACH UNDER COCONUT PALMS WHERE THE JAPANESE FOUGHT A LOSING BATTLE ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE. THE AWARDS WENT TO T.SGT ERIK HELLESKOV, 30, OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND TECHNICIAN 5TH GRADE JOE ANGERER, 27, OF GRANDMOUND, IOWA.

HELLESKOV AND ANGERER WERE MEMBERS OF A CREW OF A LANDING BARGE WHICH WAS HIT BY JAPANESE SHELLS AT TAMBU BAY, SIX MILES SOUTH OF SALAMAUA, AFTER DARK ON AUGUS 20. ONE MAN WAS KILLED, ANOTHER WAS INJURED AND THE BOAT WAS BADLY DAMAGED.

HELLESKOV AND ANGERER CARRIED THE VICTIMS TO A MEDICAL UNIT, THEN TOOK THE BARGE 12 MILES SOUTH AND BEACHED IT AT NASSAU BAY. THE BARGE, WHICH BY THEN WAS SHIPPING WATER BADLY, WAS REPAIRED SUFFICIENTLY TO BE TAKEN TO ANOTHER BASE TO BE REFITTED FOR ACTION.

"THESE MEN COULD HAVE RUN FOR COVER AND LEFT THE DAMAGED BARGE TO BE DESTROYED BY THE JAPS' SHELLFIRE," SAID COLONEL FOWLKES. "BUT THEY RISKED THEIR LIVES FAR BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY TO REMOVE THEIR CRAFT TO SAFETY."

HU552PCW

1943

30.24- 8515

THERE WAS MUCH EVIDENCE THAT THE JAPANESE HAD WOMEN AT SALAMAUA. DUGOUTS ON THE PENINSULA CONTAINED COMPACTS, PERFUMES, JEWELRY, AND GREAT QUANTITIES OF CONTRACEPTIVES.

DOWN THE BAY FIVE MILES AT DOT INLET OUR FORCES FOUND A NUMBER OF WOMEN'S DRESSES AND FINE DISHES IN A NEATLY-SWEPT HOUSE.

PVT. THEODORE CALIENDO, 6211 FORT HAMILTON PARKWAY, BROOKLYN, N.Y., AMONG THE FIRST TROOPS TO LAND, APPROPRIATED A BICYCLE FOR HIMSELF. PFC ARNOLD RUTIN, 201 BAY 23RD ST., BROOKLYN, CLAIMED A PORTABLE PHONOGRAPH WITH A HALF DOZEN TINNY-SOUNDING JAPANESE RECORDS.

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CPL. ROBERT RODMAN, 393 18TH ST., BROOKLYN, FOUND FIVE CHEAP TENNIS RACKETS MADE IN TOKYO. CPL. FRED REYNOLDS, 17 WEST CENTRAL BLVD., PALISADE PARK, N.J., SAID HE FOUND MARIJUANA CIGARETTES AND OPIUM PIPES. HE ALSO CAME ACROSS A SUPPLY OF SAKI WHICH HE DECLINED TO SAMPLE.

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OTHERS FOUND BEAUTIFUL MEDALS, COINS, MAGAZINES, BANNERS, SWORDS, WHITE GLOVES, MONOGRAMMED SILKSHIRTS EVIDENTLY FROM THE PHILIPPINES, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

MAJOR WORTH FULBRIGHT, LAWTON, OKLA., AND 1ST LT. ROBERT L.WEIL, 2 E 86TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, WERE AMONG THE FIRST SOUVENIR HUNTERS. MEANWHILE, STAFF SGT. RALPH SEATON, FORMERLY WITH A MORTUARY IN SACRAMENTO, CALIF., AND HIS ASSISTANT, PFC ANDREW CLENYIK, 4249 BLAIR AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO., WENT ABOUT THE GLOOMY BUSINESS OF GRAVE REGISTRATION. THEY QUICKLY BURIED THE FEW DEAD JAPANESE FOUND IN THE ABANDONED STRONGHOLD.

WW659APW

SALAMAUA, NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN FLAG, LOWERED WHEN THE JAPANESE INVADED SALAMAUA OVER A YEAR AND A HALF AGO, WAS RAISED OVER THE RUINED TOWN TODAY.

AN AUSTRALIAN MISSIONARY WHO RESCUED THE FLAG JUST BEFORE INVASION FORCES ARRIVED IN JANUARY, 1942, PRODUCED IT TODAY AND IT WAS RAISED WITH CEREMONY IN THE PRESENCE OF AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS.

ALLIED FORCES PITCHED TENTS ALONG SALAMAUA ISTHMUS THROUGHOUT THE AREA WITHOUT FEAR OF ENEMY RAIDS. MANY TROOPS DINED OFF NEWLY-CAPTURED CHINAWARE AND DRANK FRESH, PURE WATER FILTERED THROUGH NEW JAPANESE PUMP INSTALLATIONS.

WW701APW NM

SEP 17 1943

WITH ALLIED TROOPS AT SALAMAUA, SEPT 14-(DELAYED)(AP)-

HOT COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS WERE SERVED TO ALLIED TROOPS WHICH LANDED FROM BARGES AT SALAMAUA TODAY A FEW HOURS AFTER OTHER UNITS, COMING ACROSS COUNTRY FROM MOUNT TAMBU, HAD OCCUPIED HE AREA.

JOHN TAYLOR, A RED CROSS WORKER, AND AN ARMY COOK HAD ATTEMPTED TO BRING COFFEE AND 80 DOZEN DOUGHNUTS ASHORE WHILE THE TROOPS WERE ADVANCING ON SALAMAUA. THEY LOST THE COFFEE IN THE SURF BUT SAVED THE DOUGHNUTS BY HOLDING THEM OVER THEIR HEADS.

THEN THEY STOOD BESIDE A JUNGLE PATH AND HANDED TWO DOUGHNUTS TO EACH SOLDIER THAT PASSED.

THE COFFEE CAME FROM A RED CROSS TENT PREVIOUSLY SET UP BY TAYLOR, WHO IS FROM GRAMERCY PARK,N.Y., AND LEO SCHWARTZ, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., ANOTHER RED CROSS WORKER.

HU605PCW

1943

WITH ALLIED TROOPS AT SALAMAUA, SEPT.14-(AP)-(DELAYED)-THE QUESTION AS TO WHO WAS THE FIRST WHITE MAN TO ENTER SALAMAUA WAS ANSWERED QUITE POSITIVELY BY SGT.LOUIS DANIEL OF AMBURG AND DELTAVILLE, VA.,--"I WAS--I AND MY TWO BUDDIES."

HIS BUDDIES, SGT.KENNETH ROBERTSON OF PORTLAND, ORE., AND PFC ALEXANDER BRADSHAW, CORVALLIS, ORE., COMPOSED A FORWARD PATROL FROM A BATTALION OF THE 162ND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

"WE SWAM THE FRANCISCO RIVER ABOUT DAYBREAK ON THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 12 AND CROSSED THE AIRSTRIP," SAID DANIEL. "WE SAW AN AUSTRALIAN PATROL COMING DOWN FROM THE WEST FROM THE CHINATOWN AREA WHERE THEY HAD SPENT THE NIGHT.

"THE AUSSIES PASSED US WHILE WE WERE LOOKING AT THE FIRST WRECKED BUILDING ON THE ISTHMUS, BUT WE PASSED THEM AT THE NEXT OUSE. WE DEFINITELY WERE THE FIRST ALLIED SOLDIERS ON THE ISTHMUS."

DANIEL SAID HE HAD KILLED 15 JAPANESE AND WOUNDED 15. HE SHOT TWO SNIPERS OUT OF THE TREES AND THE REST ON THE GROUND. ON HIS BIGGEST DAY HE SAID HE HAD KILLED 10 AND WTUNDED 10.

SEP 17 1943

FR942PCW

BY WILLIAM F. BONI

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES WEST OF LAE, NEW GUINEA, SEPT.15--(DELAYED)-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN PROGRESS DOWN THE BROAD MARKHAM RIVER VALLEY TO STRIKE AT THE KEY JAPANESE BASE OF LAE IS PROCEEDING AT SUCH A CLIP IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO KEEP UP WITH THE DASH, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE NEED FOR MOVING AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES PLACES TRANSPORT AT A PREMIUM.

AFTER AN 11-MILE HIKE BY DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY FOLLOWED BY A MOONLIGHT RIDE BY JEEP, BEGINNING AT MIDNIGHT, CORRESPONDENTS ARRIVED AT WHAT HAD BEEN AUSTRALIAN FORWARD HEADQUARTERS. THEY FOUND HEADQUARTERS ALREADY PREPARED TO PUSH ON.

THIS DISPATCH IS BEING WRITTEN ON A JUNGLE HILLSIDE OVERLOOKING HEATH'S PLANTATION, ONE OF SEVERAL POSITIONS WHERE THE ENEMY HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO MAKE A STIFF STAND ONLY TO WITHDRAW IN THE FACE OF ALLIED PRESSURE.

(GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID ALLIED WESTERN FORCES CAPTURED THE CENTERS OF RESISTANCE AT HEATH'S AND VERNON'S PLANTATIONS AND WERE PUSHING DOWN THE VALLEY TOWARD LAE.)

NOT FAR BEHIND US AN AUSTRALIAN 25-POUNDER BATTERY OPENS UP INTERMITTENTLY WITH SHATTERING BLASTS. FROM THE MOUTH OF THE VALLEY COME BURSTING ACK-ACK EXPLOSIONS. ALLIED BOMBERS APPARENTLY ARE PLASTERING LAE ITSELF, ABOUT SEVEN MILES DOWN THE TRACK FROM HERE.

ALLIED ARTILLERY HAS BEEN DOING A NOTABLE JOB. LAST NIGHT CONCENTRATED FIRE WAS DIRECTED ON BARGE TRAFFIC REPORTED IN THE LOWER REACHES OF THE MARKHAM RIVER. AFTER PUTTING AN END TO BARGE MOVEMENTS, FIRING WAS RESUMED ON JAPANESE GROUND POSITIONS.

THE ONRUSHING AUSSIES, DELAYED ONLY BRIEFLY AT POINTS WHERE THEY HAD EXPECTED BITTER STRUGGLES, HAVE RECOVERED QUANTITIES OF JAPANESE EQUIPMENT INCLUDING SUCH ITEMS AS HEAVY MACHINE GUNS STILL IN FACTORY GREASE-PACKING, AND THREE 37 MM DUAL-PURPOSE CANNON WITH AMPLE AMMUNITION.

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AMERICAN TROOPS ALSO FIGURE IN THE PICTURE. PARATROOPS UNDER THEIR SENIOR OFFICER, LT. COL. JOHN TOLSON OF NEWBERN, N.C., MOVED INTO A FORWARD POSITION TODAY.

THE SOUND OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT THIS MORNING AS WELL AS SOME COUNTER BATTERY FIRE LAST NIGHT INDICATES THAT THE JAPANESE AT LAE STILL ARE STICKING TO THEIR GUNS IN WHAT WAS ONCE THE MOST IMPORTANT BASE FOR THEIR NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN.

THE SUCCESS OF THE CURRENT VENTURE IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY RELIES

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LARGELY ON TWO AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS, ALTHOUGH AUSTRALIANS ARE DOING ALMOST ALL OF THE ACTUAL GROUND FIGHTING. THOSE CONTRIBUTIONS ARE THE AMERICAN-FLOWN C-47 TRANSPORT PLANES WHICH POUR INTO NADZAB AIRDROME EACH CLEAR DAY AND THE AUSTRALIAN-DRIVEN AMERICAN JEEPS WHICH HAUL UNBELIEVABLE LOADS OVER WHAT STARTS AS A BROAD, FAIRLY SMOOTH, SANDY ROAD. AS THE TRAIL APPROACHES THE FIRING LINE IT BOGS DOWN DEEPER AND DEEPER IN MUD.

AMONG AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY AND PIONEER UNITS, COMPARABLE TO U.S. COMBAT ENGINEERS, WHICH PUSHED TOWARD LAE THERE ALREADY HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF GALLANT INDIVIDUAL EXPLOITS.

ONE OF THESE WAS EXECUTED BY A NERVOUS, SALLOW FACED LITTLE PRIVATE, ONLY FIVE FEET SIX INCHES TALL WHO WAS LIVING IN COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND, BEFORE THE WAR. TWO DAYS AGO HIS PLATOON WAS PINNED DOWN BY A NETTLESOME JAPANESE MACHINE GUN POST WHICH KILLED FIVE AND WOUNDED THREE MORE OF HIS COMRADES.

THE 33-YEAR-OLD DIGGER FIRST RUSHED DOWN A SLOPE TO PITCH TWO GRENADES FROM WITHIN 30 YARDS OF THE POST. THEN FINDING THE GUN STILL WAS NOT SILENCED HE MADE ANOTHER RUSH, FIRING A BERN GUN FROM HIS HIP. THIS FINISHED THE ENEMY.

AS IF THAT WERE NOT ENOUGH, THE LITTLE IRISH PRIVATE THEN REQUESTED PERMISSION TO GO FORWARD AGAIN TO HAUL HIS WOUNDED SECTION LEADER TO SAFETY. IT WAS GENERALLY CONCEDED THAT HIS EXPLOIT MADE IT POSSIBLE TO OUTFLANK THE JAPANESE AND PUSH THEM OUT OF A BRIDGE POSITION LEADING TO HEATH'S PLANTATION, AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT.

SEP - 17

JP217APW NM

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH ALLIED FORCES WEST OF LAE, NEW GUINEA,SEPT.15-(DELAYED) -(AP)-AN EAGER, EXCITED VOICE WOKE US.

"TOLSON, YOU IN THERE? COME OUT HERE, WILL YOU?"

THE SPEAKER WAS COL.KENNETH C.KINSLER, DAVENPORT,IA., SENIOR OFFICER OF THE AMERICAN PARATROOPS WHO SEIZED THE NADZAB AIRSTRIP IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY OF NEW GUINEA TEN DAYS AGO.

HE WAS CALLING FOR LT.COL.JOHN TOLSON, SOUTHERN PINES,N.C., 1937 GRADUATE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

KINSLER SPOKE AGAIN:

"HAVE YOUR HEARD THE NEWS, JACK? THERE'S A JOB FOR YOU TO DO."

FOUR CORRESPONDENTS -- TWO AUSTRALIANS, FRANK SMITH OF THE CHICAGO TIMES AND MYSELF -- LISTENED FOR ALL WE WERE WORTH AS KINSLER, TOLSON AND MAJOR JOHN ERICKSON, CHEYENNE,WYO., WENT INTO CONFERENCE.

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WE WERE PRIVILEGED TO SIT IN WHEN COMPANY OFFICERS WERE CALLED, AND WE HEARD FULL DETAILS OF PLANS FOR OPERATIONS IN THE NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE WHICH ALREADY HAS FORCED THE JAPANESE OUT OF SALAMAUA AND HAS THEM NEAR ANNIHILATION AT LAE.

"WELL, I GUESS THAT'S ALL, GENTLEMEN," TOLSON CONCLUDED. "I HOPE THAT FOR OUR RETURN TO A COMFORTABLE BASE, WE WILL BE ABLE TO TAKE OFF FROM THE LAE AIRDROME." #

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GILBERT MORALES OF SALINAS, CALIF., IS A SENTRY AT AN AIR FORCE CAMP IN NEW GUINEA.

SEP 17 1943

EVERY MORNING, BRIGHT AND EARLY, A DIMINUTIVE NATIVE BOY WHO

1943

WORKS IN THE CAMP LAUNDRY SMARTLY SALUTES MORALES. THE CALIFORNIAN SALUTES IN RETURN.

MORALES SAYS THIS HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR MONTHS AND IS BEGINNING TO GET A BIT MONOTONOUS. "BUT I DON'T LIKE TO HURT HIS FEELINGS BY FAILING TO RECOGNIZE HIS SALUTE," HE ADDS.

SEP 17 1943

MJ518PEW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, AUG.23-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-WITH FOUR NATIVE BOYS AS GUIDES, A PARTY OF MEN FROM THE FIFTH AIR FORCE WENT EXPLORING IN THE JUNGLE TO THE POINT MARKING THE FURTHERMOST ADVANCE OF THE JAPANESE IN NEW GUINEA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942.

THE PURPOSE OF THEIR TRIP WAS TO RECRUIT A CREW OF NATIVE LABORERS AT A REMOTE VILLAGE. MOST OF THE DISTANCE WAS COVERED IN A WEAPONS CARRIER, WITH SECOND LIEUT. THOMAS B.WOOD, 495 MERRITT AVENUE, OAKLAND, CALIF., PILOTING THE MACHINE THROUGH FIELDS OF KUNAI 12 FEET HIGH.

AT ONE POINT WOOD DROVE ALONE ACROSS A SWIFT, ROCKY STREAM. UPON REACHING THE OTHER SIDE IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT HIS RIGHT WHEELS HAD COME WITHIN A FEW INCHES OF A 20-FOOT DROP. AT ANOTHER POINT THE MACHINE CROSSED A DEEP STREAM UPON A NATIVE BRIDGE CONSISTING OF TWO LOGS.

SEVERAL TIMES THE CAR BECAME STUCK IN MUD. ONCE IT WAS PULLED OUT BY 20 NATIVES USING A ROPE MADE OF VINES.

"AT THE VILLAGE, WE WERE GREETED BY AN ATTRACTIVE YOUNG NATIVE WOMAN, THE VILLAGE SCHOOLTEACHER, WHO SPOKE FAULTLESS ENGLISH," SAID LIEUT. WOOD.

"THE NATIVES BROUGHT OUT FOOD, AND LOANED ME A FRESHLY LAUNDERED PAIR OF TROUSERS TO REPLACE MY WET ONES. THEY PUT ON A DANCE FOR US, AND THAT NIGHT THEY LET US SLEEP IN THEIR GRASS-ROOF CHAPEL. WE EVEN HAD SNOW-WHITE PILLOWS, SOMETHING WE DON'T HAVE AT OUR CAMP."

BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE NEXT MORNING, THE AMERICANS WERE PRESENTED WITH CARVED WALKING STICKS, AND SGT. SAMUEL R.BAYNE OF 5725 CHERRY STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO., RECEIVED A SPECIAL GIFT--A LIVE ROOSTER.

THE TRAVELERS WERE MEMBERS OF THE FAMOUS "HEADHUNTER" SQUADRON, A PIONEER FIGHTER UNIT IN NEW GUINEA. OTHERS IN THE GROUP, IN ADDITION TO LIEUT. WOOD AND SGT. BAYNE, WERE STAFF SGT. ROBERT A.TICE OF 1402 EUCLID AVENUE, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO; STAFF SGT. JOSEPH T. HIRN OF WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; SGT. TILLMAN J.BRADEN OF WHITE SWAN, WASH., AND PVT. GILFORD V.MIZELL OF STECKER, OKLA.

MJ517PEW

SEP 17 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, AUG.21-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-NIGHT CLUBS ARE BLOSSOMING IN NEW GUINEA ALMOST AS ABUNDANTLY AS THEY DO IN BOOM TOWNS IN AMERICA--ONLY GUINEA'S "NIGHT CLUBS" HAVE NO HOSTESSES, AND THEY DON'T GO BROKE.

THE CLUBS ARE FOR OFFICERS OR ENLISTED MEN, AND THEY HAVE INCREASED SO RAPIDLY THAT THERE IS HARDLY A SQUADRON OR PLATOON IN THIS AREA WITHOUT ITS OWN CLUB, A "NIGHT CLUB" BECAUSE IT IS USUALLY DESERTED BY DAY, THRONGED FROM LATE AFTERNOON UNTIL LIGHTS OUT.

SOME OF THE CLUBS ARE PLAIN BUILDINGS WITH PLAIN INTERIORS, BUT WITHIN RECENT MONTHS NEW ONES HAVE APPEARED, EACH MORE IMPRESSIVE THAN

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30.24-8519

THE ONE BEFORE. ALL CONSTRUCTION LABOR IS BY THE CLUB MEMBERS THEMSELVES. THE NEWER CLUBS HAVE A POLISHED, SLEEK APPEARANCE THAT WOULD PUT THE AVERAGE AMERICAN ROADHOUSE TO SHAME.

AMONG THE VERY NEWEST OF THE NEW ARE CLUBS OPENED BY THE ENLISTED MEN OF TWO UNITS OF A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP. SAYS MASTER SGT. WILLIAM L. BOYKIN OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, DESIGNER OF ONE OF THE NEW CLUBS:

SEP 7 1943

"WE'RE PRETTY PROUD OF IT, FROM THE RESTAURANT-STYLE BOOTHS ALONG ONE SIDE TO THE STREAMLINED BAR AND THE BUILT-IN UPHOLSTERED SEATS ALONG THE OTHER SIDE.

"IT WAS A LOT OF WORK, BUT NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME WE HAVE A GOOD PLACE TO RELAX AND HAVE FUN IN. IF WE SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO A FORWARD BASE, WE'D MAKE SURE THAT THIS CLUB WOULD BE USED BY THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE OUTFIT THAT FOLLOWED US IN.

THE OFFICERS OF BOYKIN'S CLUB ARE TECH. SGT. ARCHIE L. LEAZER, GOLDSBORO, N.C., PRESIDENT; STAFF SGT. JAMES E. JEROS, MONACA, PENN., VICE PRESIDENT, AND STAFF SGT. DANA DAVIS, SHERIDAN, WYO., SECRETARY-TREASURER.

THE OTHER ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB IN THE GROUP FEATURES PAINTINGS OF FLYING FORTRESSES BY MASTER SGT. ERNEST VANDAL, ROCHESTER, MINN.

"WE SCROUNGED PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING USED IN THIS BUILDING EXCEPT THE LIGHTING FIXTURES," SAYS MASTER SGT. CHARLES WOODS OF LITITZ, PENN., VICE PRESIDENT. "WE BOUGHT THE LIGHTS."

OTHER OFFICERS OF THIS CLUB: TECH SGT. LONNIE WEST, BENSON, N.C., PRESIDENT; CORP. AL HUGHES, BOSTON, MASS., SECRETARY-TREASURER; FIRST SGT. ROBERT BRADLEY, 26 GRANVILLE STREET; BOSTON, MASS., TECH. SGT. GILBERT SABA, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., SGT. NORMAN BEMO, SKOWHEGAN, ME., PFC ROBERT HALE, ST. PAUL, VA., BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

MUSIC FOR THE OPENING OF THIS CLUB WAS PROVIDED BY THE JONES BROTHERS--TECH SGT. PAUL AND SGT. SAM--OF NORFOLK, VA. THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THEIR BAND: SGT. WALTER GRUMMAUN, PHILADELPHIA, CORP. JOHN J. QUATTROCIOCCHE, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, TECH. SGT. BOB JOLLY, DECATUR, GA., AND PFC DON MILLER, GRAND ISLAND, N.Y.

MJ528PEW

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, SEPT. 16-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, ROYAL GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS WHO ONCE REIGNED AS KING OF ENGLAND, STRUCK AT HIS OPPOSITION IN THE BAHAMAS ASSEMBLY IN A SPEECH CLOSING THE LONGEST SESSION IN THE COLONY'S HISTORY.

IN OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM OF EFFORTS TO BLOCK SOME OF HIS PROPOSALS, THE DUKE YESTERDAY ACCUSED THOSE RESPONSIBLE OF "DALLYING METHODS" IN DEALING WITH WAR MEASURES.

THE DUKE DELIVERED A SEVERE REPROOF BY DECLARING HE WOULD PROCEED WITHOUT LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL TO IMPLEMENT A £100,000 BULK FOOD PURCHASING PLAN, WHICH THE LEGISLATURE TURNED DOWN. HE SAID HE WOULD ACT UNDER HIS EXTRAORDINARY WAR POWERS.

THE LEGISLATURE CONVENED MORE THAN A YEAR AGO WHEN THE COLONY FACED ECONOMIC COLLAPSE FROM SUSPENSION OF ITS TOURIST TRADE.

THE CRISIS WAS WEATHERED BY "UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES," THE DUKE DECLARED, WHICH HAVE RESULTED IN THE GREATEST PROSPERITY THE COLONY HAS KNOWN.

SEP 16 1943

MK553ACW NM

1943

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, SEPT 16-(AP)--JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ, CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER, LEFT TODAY BY PLANE FOR MIAMI ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON. FERNANDEZ HAS VISITED ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, BRAZIL AND VENEZUELA ON HIS TRIP NORTH AND PLANS TO GO TO CANADA AFTER SPENDING A WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

SEP 17 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT.16 (AP)--TWO NN U.S.ARMY OFFICERS AND A CIVILIAN ALL NATIVES OF PUERTO RICO, TODAY FILED COMPLAINTS IN THE SAN JUAN DISTRICT COURT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PREVIOUSLY UNTESTED CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

THE THREE CHARGED THEY WERE DENIED ADMISSION TO THE SAN JUAN SKEET CLUB BECAUSE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, ASST. DIST. ATTORNEY VICTOR RIVERA COLON SAID.

THE ATTORNEY SAID THE THREE CHARGED IN THEIR COMPLAINTS THE MANAGER OF THE CLUB REFUSED TO ADMIT THEM AND THEIR WIVES, SAYING THEY WERE NEGROES.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, PASSED AT THE 1943 SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE PROHIBITS DENYING ANYONE ACCESS, SERVICE, OR LIKE TREATMENT IN PUBLIC PLACES BECAUSE POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, RACIAL OR COLOR REASONS. THE ACT DEFINES AMUSEMENT CENTERS AS PUBLIC PLACES.

SANJUAN-1700-AM722PEW

ADD MEXICO CITY XXX SAID

LATER HE AND A GROUP OF OTHER UNITED STATES OFFICIALS ATTENDED A RECEPTION GIVEN AT THE NATIONAL PALACE BY PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO.

THEY INCLUDED ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANCIS BIDDLE, NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS; AND GOVERNOR COKE STEVENSON OF TEXAS.

M702AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.16-(AP)-ONE ITALIAN GENERAL "HAS ALREADY BEEN SHOT FOR NOT HAVING CONFORMED WITH THE LATEST GERMAN DECREES OF REPORTING IMMEDIATELY IN UNIFORM TO THE NEAREST GERMAN MILITARY COMMAND," THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.

XM1154AEW

SEP 17 1943

NEW YORK, SEPT 16-(AP)-A SHAKEUP IN THE HIGH RANKING PERSONNEL OF THE JAPANESE NAVY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

VICE-ADMIRAL JUTARO HIBAYA, CHIEF OF THE NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPOT OF THE KURE NAVAL BASE, AND VICE ADMIRAL KINSHIRO SUZUKI, PRESIDENT OF THE NAVAL SUBMARINE SCHOOL, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO THE NAVAL GENERAL STAFF, THE BROADCAST REPORTED.

VICE ADMIRAL YOSHISUKE KANNOSE SUCCEEDS HIBAYA, THE BROADCAST SAID, WHILE REAR ADMIRAL KINYA YAMAZAKI TAKES OVER THE NAVAL SUBMARINE SCHOOL. OTHER CHANGES INCLUDED THE ASSIGNMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL ARAKI TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE NAVAL TORPEDO SCHOOL.

SEP 17 1943

NEW YORK, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO DECLARED TODAY IN A TRANSMISSION RECORDED BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE THAT AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS FROM CHINA BASES ATTACKED TARGETS NEAR HAIPHONG, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, YESTERDAY CAUSING "NEGLIGIBLE" DAMAGE. FIGHTERS WERE SAID TO HAVE ESCORTED THE BOMBERS.

Z630AEW

30 24- 8521

UNDATED BOUGAINVILLE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY SAID TODAY FOUR ALLIED AIR RAIDS WERE MADE LAST NIGHT ON THE JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND OF BOUGAINVILLE BY 13 BOMBERS.

THE DISPATCH RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID THAT TWO BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN AND THAT "HARDLY ANY DAMAGES" WERE SUFFERED IN THE ATTACK WHICH WAS "REPULSED" BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED W TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH FROM TOKYO AS SAYING THAT JAPANESE SHOCK TROOPS CARRIED OUT W SURPRPSE ATTACK ON ARUNDEL, A SMALL ISLAND JUST WEST OF KOLOMBANGAGA IN THE SOLOMONS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATZD PRESS, SAID THE ATTACKERS DISPERSED AN ALLIED DETACHMENT OF 600 MEN, KILLING 95 OF THEM AND LOSING ONLY SIX OF THEIR OWN TROOPS. "A LARGE AMOUNT OF ARMS AND WAR MWTERIAL FELL INTO JAPANESE HANDS," THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

XM117PEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

- - -

ONE OF THE FINEST SERVICES FUEHRER HITLER COULD RENDER THE ALLIES IS HIS REVIVAL OF THE FALLEN AND DISHONORED FASCIST REGIME UNDER THE CONTROL--OR SO THE NAZIS SAY--OF ITS OLD MASTER, MUSSOLINI.

THE UNITED NATIONS HAD CARRIED OUT THEIR AIM OF SMASHING FASCISM. THE COLLAPSE OF THE INCOMPETENT AND CORRUPT GOVERNMENT EXPOSED THE FASCIST RULE TO THE WORLD FOR EXACTLY WHAT IT WAS--A DICTATORSHIP OF GANGSTERS WHO NOT ONLY WAGED COWARDLY WAR ON SMALL AND HELPLESS COUNTRIES, AND AGAINST THEIR GRIEVOUSLY WOUNDED NEIGHBOR, BUT MADE THEMSELVES AND THEIR MISTRESSES VASTLY RICH BY PLUNDERING THEIR OWN PEOPLE.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF ITALIANS, WHILE HEART-BROKEN OVER THE STRAITS TO WHICH THEIR COUNTRY HAS BEEN REDUCED BY MUSSOLINI'S WICKEDNESS AND STUPIDITY, NEVERTHELESS HAVE BEEN REJOICING THAT THEY FINALLY HAVE BEEN RID OF THIS NASTY OLD MAN WHO PERSONIFIES THE "SOFT UNDERBELLY OF EUROPE." NO PRICE IS TOO GREAT TO PURCHASE FREEDOM FROM SUCH A TYRANT.

NOW ALONG COMES THE ARCH GANGSTER OF THEM ALL AND SETS UP A LITTLE PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN THE NAME OF FASCISM. HE TRIES TO GIVE IT LIFE BY ANNOUNCING THAT MUSSOLINI HIMSELF IS THE QUISLING OF THIS REVIVAL--A STATEMENT WHICH CERTAINLY REQUIRES OCULAR PROOF BEFORE THE WORLD WILL ACCEPT IT AS TRUTH. AT THIS WRITING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE EX-DICTATOR IS A GREAT MYSTERY, AND IT'S EVEN RUMORED THAT HE'S DEAD. IF HE IS, THE DEVIL HAS A NEW PAL.

ANYWAY, DEAD OR HALF ALIVE IN HIS TERROR, THE DUCE'S USEFULNESS IS ABOUT THE SAME. THIS PUPPET "GOVERNMENT," WHICH IS A STAGE-PLAY AFFAIR, WILL DRAG OUT ITS BRIEF EXISTENCE, TO PROVIDE A FURTHER STRIKING DEMONSTRATION OF THE FOLLY OF MUSSOLINI'S FASCIST FANCIES. IT WILL CLINCH THE ARGUMENT FOR THE OVERTHROW OF FASCISM AND NAZIISM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACIES IN THEIR STEAD.

WHY IS HITLER THUS EXHIBITING FASCISM IN ITS NAKEDNESS AND SO TAKING THE CHANCE OF WEAKENING HIS OWN DICTATORSHIP? WELL, THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS, ALL OF THEM UNDERSTANDABLE. IN THE FIRST PLACE HE IS, OF COURSE, PLAYING FOR TIME, AND SO IS TRYING TO FOOL THE WORLD FOR A BRIEF PERIOD INTO THE IDEA THAT FASCISM REALLY ISN'T DEAD AT ALL BUT IS STILL A POTENT INFLUENCE AND A TOWER OF STRENGTH TO THE AXIS.

THE ALL HIGHEST IS PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO CONVEY THIS IMPRESSION TO THE BALKANS. HE IS TRYING FRANTICALLY TO PREVENT FURTHER DISAFFECTION AMONG HIS BALKAN SATELLITES, WHOSE ALLEGIANCE TO THE AXIS HAS BEEN DUE IN CONSIDERABLE MEASURE TO ITALIAN INFLUENCE. HE ALSO WANTS TO REASSURE HIS HOME FRONT THAT ALL IS STILL WELL IN THE AXIS CAMP. AND HE FIGURES THAT HIS RUSE MAY PROVIDE SOME DISCOURAGEMENT FOR ALLIED

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PEOPLES.

IT IS A STUNT WHICH THE NAZI DICTATOR SCARCELY WOULD TRY UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES. HOWEVER, HE IS FIGHTING WITH HIS BACK TO THE WALL TO SAVE HIS OWN POSITION. HE CAN'T HAVE THE SLIGHTEST EXPECTATION OF PUTTING FASCISM BACK ON ITS FEET PERMANENTLY, OR OF PREVENTING THE ALLIED CONQUEST OF ITALY.

STILL, HE IS GAMBLING THAT HE MAY CREATE A DELAY, AND HESITATION IN THE ENEMY CAMP, WHICH MAY ENABLE HIM TO DISCOVER SOME FRESH RAY OF HOPE. HIS POSITION HAS BECOME SO GRAVE THAT IN UNDERTAKING THIS DRAMATIC PROPAGANDA HE REALLY HAS LITTLE TO LOSE AND EVERYTHING TO GAIN.

TIME IS HITLER'S ALLY RIGHT NOW. ALREADY THE AUTUMN RAINS HAVE BEGUN IN RUSSIA, AND THIS MAY GIVE HIS DESPERATE ARMIES A RESPITE FROM THE DISASTROUS HAMMERING THEY ARE GETTING FROM THE RED FORCES. EVERY PASSING DAY LESSENS THE DANGER OF AN ALLIED INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE, BECAUSE OF WEATHER CONDITIONS. EACH HOUR THAT HE CAN HANG ON ENABLES HIM TO REPAIR BROKEN FENCES.

LOOKING AT THE MATTER FROM THAT LIGHT, HITLER'S SCHEME IS A SMART ONE.

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8th Army Joins U.S. 5th, Germans Retreating; Roosevelt Pledges New 'Landings'; Lae Taken

EIGHTH ALSO MEETS UNITS FROM TARANTO

MORGAN) SEP 17 1943

Americans Regain Ground in Salerno Area —Berlin Reports Allied Convoy on Way to Battle.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The Fifth Army of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark and the British Eighth Army fused their fronts with establishment of contact between patrols following an amazing northward march of nearly 200 miles from the Italian toe by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's veterans, Allied Headquarters announced today.

The Eighth Army also made contact with British forces beating up the Italian east coast from Taranto, a communique from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced. All three of the Allied beachheads on the west, south and east thereby were welded into a single front.

The contact between Gen. Montgomery's speeding warriors and Gen. Clark's American and British troops, who for eight days had fought the greatest engagement of the Mediterranean war in order to maintain their west coast foothold, was made somewhere in or near the southern end of the Salerno bridgehead.

Linking of the two armies broke the enemy's ring of steel around Gen. Clark's Tommies and Doughboys and appeared to have ended the critical period of the battle fought against four or more German armored divisions on the blood-stained beaches.

[A Berlin broadcast by the International Information Bureau admitted that the Fifth and Eighth armies had made contact and said that three Allied convoys totaling sixty ships were now steaming for Salerno.]

[The Reuters correspondent with the Fifth Army said that enemy troop movements indicated the Germans were beginning to withdraw from the front facing the southern part of the bridgehead.]

Announcement of the contact was made by Allied headquarters shortly after a communique had told of Gen. Montgomery's capture of Vallo Della Lucania, only sixteen miles from Agropoli, at the southern end of the twenty-seven-mile front held by the Fifth Army.

At the same time, Gen. Clark's army struck out from its hard-won shoreline and recaptured the mountain village of Albanella, ten miles inland, smashed three German counter-attacks and flattened out several German salients that had been driven into Allied positions.

[An Algiers broadcast by NBC said that Montecorvino, eight and a half miles inland and eleven miles east of Salerno at the northern end of the bridgehead, also was captured in the repulse of one of the German attacks.

[London dispatches said seizure of Montecorvino would be a significant Allied victory as the town is understood to be the site of one of the best airfields along the whole lower stretch of Italian west coast.

[A British broadcast from Algiers, recorded by CBS, said that the Fifth and Eighth Army patrols met about half way between Agropoli and Vallo Della Lucania, or less than ten miles from the beachhead.]

Gen. Eisenhower's communique said the Germans' efforts to reduce the Allied bridgehead "have weakened considerably," that air and naval support of the land fighters continued to be heavy and effective, and repeated Gen. Clark's declaration of yesterday that the Salerno position was now firmly established.

A headquarters spokesman, summarizing the two-weeks campaign that began with Gen. Montgomery's landing on the Italian toe September 3, said the Allies now have occupied three provinces of southern Italy, grabbed the three valuable ports of Taranto, Brindisi and Bari, and gained possession of a large number of excellent air bases, particularly in Apulia province where there are paved runways on which the heaviest bombers can operate at all times.

Hold Mountain Bulge.

Although the thrusts up the east coast to Bari and the landing on the west coast at Salerno have established a firm grip as high as the ankle of the Italian boot, the Germans apparently still held a mountain bulge in the center of the peninsula.

British troops from Taranto remained in contact with the Germans at Gioja del Colle, midway between Taranto and Bari, where units of the First German Parachute Division have been reported.

Today's communique announced a series of continued heavy bombings of road and transport targets by both the northwest African and Middle East air forces, striking both day and night, at Potenza in the middle of the Appenines range. These blows, indicating that the Germans still were in that locality, were aimed at targets about fifty-five miles north of the Gulf of Taranto.

There was no information yet as to whether the junction of the Fifth and Eighth armies had compelled the Nazis to withdraw northward from the vicinity of Agropoli, at the southern end of the Fifth Army's foothold.

[The German communique, recorded by the Associated Press from Berlin broadcasts, said that Allied parachute troop attacks had been made in the German rear, but declared these troops were wiped out while declaring that "the enemy landing head at Salerno was still further compressed," the Germans admitted that the Allies had thrown fresh forces ashore and that Allied resistance near Eboli had considerably stiffened.]

Germans Need Crack Troops.

In a final desperate attempt at splitting Gen. Clark's army before the Eighth Army's arrival, the Germans threw crack assault troops and tanks into three furious attacks yesterday.

One was against the town of Salerno and two others were in the vicinity of Montecorvino. In knocking back these attacks, the Allies took a substantial number of prisoners, including a battalion commander at Montecorvino.

Five enemy tanks were knocked out at the latter place, also.

As a result of the attacks Gen. Clark's troops seized high ground south of the Calore River from which German guns had commanded southern portions of the bridgehead.

A message from the battle front said: "We are beating off everything the Germans are able to put in. The morale and fighting spirit of Fifth Army troops could not be better. It has been tough going, but we are over the hump and things are going our way."

Terming Gen. Clark's now successful landing as "most significant," an Allied headquarters spokesman said that it proved "we can land a big army and strike hard in a defended area in the Fortress of Europe. With German troops in close proximity who knew we were coming, the Fifth Army landed and fought under conditions which the Germans always said would enable them to resist any invasion of the mainland—conditions upon which they based their superman claims."

Helped Eighth Army.

The spokesman said that the Fifth Army's landing and the sturdy fight in the face of heavy German armored forces compelled the Germans to withdraw from the southern provinces and enabled the Eighth Army to advance without resistance.

"The Eighth Army's advance of 200 miles in two weeks has been made possible by the Fifth Army," it was stated. "Without the landing the Germans would have made a strong line somewhere south of Salerno and attempted to hold on until winter and certainly would have made an advance from the south much slower."

At the moment when the Germans two days ago were claiming in radio announcements that the Fifth Army was being evacuated, it was pointed out, the Allies were beginning to launch the first of a really large series

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of offensive counter-attacks.

Air Power Lacking.

With the weakening of German resistance in the Salerno area, the German Air Force also was less in evidence. Allied bombers and fighters over the battle area and rear zones reported only slight ground fire, and were able to destroy only one German plane while losing only two.

Not a single German fighter was encountered yesterday by Allied bombers, and German air attacks were limited to sneak raids.

With the German drive to wipe out the bridgehead finally smashed, the big bombers of Major-Gen. James H. Doolittle's strategic air force turned their attention to road and rail communications north of Naples.

Caserta, Benevento, Capua and Isernia, Migano and Formia all were bombed in that area.

[The United Nations radio at Algiers said in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press in London that Allied fighters now are taking off for the battle of Salerno from a captured airfield not far from the scene. It was not identified.]

Associated Press correspondent Daniel De Luce, who reached Fifth Army headquarters two days ago after a daring 100-mile trip through No Man's Land in advance of the Eighth, reported the Germans had thrown few obstructions in the path of Montgomery's veterans.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy commander in chief, stepped ashore in the Salerno area Wednesday, possibly to be on hand to take personal command of the over-all operations in Italy when the Fifth and Eighth armies become one united force.

FIFTH ARMY GAINS FIRST RIDGES IN ADVANCE INLAND

Eighth Army Joins Forces with Gen. Clark's Yank Troops.

ALLIES TAKE AIRFIELD

Reinforcements Continue to Arrive, Pour Into Battle Against Enemy.

BEACHHEAD NOW SECURE

German Planes Missing, Little Anti-Aircraft Fire Greets U.S. Bombers.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 17.—(AP) The American Fifth army, winner of the violent battle for Salerno, joined today with the British Eighth army after the latter's epic 200-mile conquest of the Italian toe and shattered the last hopes of the weakened Germans for establishing a defense line in that area.

Indications were that the Germans already were being pulled away from the southern end of the Salerno front to avoid being caught from behind by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's onrushing Britons.

Firmly holding the initiative, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army battered 10 miles inland to capture the elevated village of Albanella. The Allies also seized other heights south of the Calore river, commanding the coastal flats on which much of the past week's bloody fighting raged.

Airfield Captured

(Radio Algiers said the Allies had taken Montecorvino and its excellent airfield, 8 1-2 miles inland and 11 miles east of Salerno.)

All Allied holdings in southern, eastern and western Italy were welded into a single front. The Eighth army not only joined the Fifth below the cemented Salerno beachheads, but established contact with other British forces beating up eastern Italy's Adriatic coast from Taranto beyond Bari.

The German air force almost vanished from southern Italian skies. The preponderance of Allied air power was turned in smashing a week of violent combat on and near the beaches. Naval support continued excellent.

Nazi Resistance Weakens

The possibility that further Nazi withdrawals northward were in progress was seen in the announcement of weakened resistance to the Fifth army's enlargement of its foothold onto high ground, and in the fact that the main body of the Eighth army was advancing to an area where it could jeopardize enemy forces anywhere south of the Sele river.

Gen. Clark and Gen. Montgomery established contact in or near the southern end of the Salerno bridgehead, which extends to Agropoli. The last announced town to fall to the Eighth army was Vallo Della Lucania, 16 miles from Agropoli.

The absence of German planes for the second day and the weakened fire from anti-aircraft batteries were viewed as significant. German ground fire usually is intensive over any area the Germans intend to hold. Pilots encountered little flak yesterday anywhere near the front.

(The German communique said that Allied parachute troops had been wiped out behind their lines, that Allied resistance had stiffened considerable since strong reinforcements landed and that "the enemy landing head at Salerno was still further compressed." The Nazis asserted they had isolated U. S. groups in the Eboli area, capturing prisoners and materiel.

(Subsequent broadcasts admitted the Fifth and Eighth armies had joined; that Gen. Montgomery had poured a division and a half into American positions; and that 60 ships were heading for Salerno.)

Three entire provinces in southern Italy were in Allied hands. Three important ports of Taranto, Bari and Brindisi were captured. A large number of excellent bases with paved runways, particularly in Apulia province along the Adriatic, were taken. Capable of handling the heaviest bombers, the fields brought the restive Balkans and such targets as the Ploesti oil fields of Rumania, closer to Allied bombsights.

One Front in Italy

The newly-fused single front in southern Italy was like a crescent with its ends anchored at Salerno, 20 miles south of Naples on the Mediterranean, and Bari, almost directly east of Naples on the Adriatic. The convex center of the line was in the lower Apennines around Gioia, where British patrols were probing 30 miles north of Taranto, late an Italian naval base.

The Allies controlled all southern Italy's shoreline on the Ionian sea, about 200 miles of west coast bathed by the Mediterranean and about 145 miles of the Adriatic north to Bari. The Germans apparently clung temporarily to the mountainous center.

The contact at Gioia appeared to be with rear guard screens of a German parachute division. The enemy was believed to lack strength to resist a determined Allied drive in the center.

The crushing air blows north of Naples suggested that the battle for that port was in its first stage, and that the Allies might be attempting to block escape routes of the five German divisions around Salerno, or at least to prevent reinforcements.)

Major Gen. James H. Doolittle's strategic air force concentrated on half a dozen targets and this shifting of bomb weight attested to the improved position of the Fifth army.

Naples Area Raided

Flying Fortresses laid a pattern of bombs on the Caserta area north of Naples, hitting roads and a bridge. They also blanketed the Benevento area, 40 miles northeast of Naples. Capua to the north attracted Mitchell bombers, which pounded the railway system, bridges and docks. Other Mitchells bombed a railway and road junction at Isernia, 55 miles north of Naples. Twenty miles northwest of the port, Marauder bombers attacked a highway at Mignano. Marauders also pounded a road junction at Formia, northwest of Naples.

Other planes of the tactical airforce strongly supported troops fighting at Salerno, with Allied fighters maintaining constant patrol. Four enemy planes were destroyed yesterday and two Allied craft were lost.

A military spokesman paid high tribute to Allied engineers. In addition to bearing part of the Fifth army's active fighting assignments, they lifted mines to open the way for attacks and maintained beach facilities for bringing in essential reinforcements and supplies. All their work was done despite heavy enemy shellfire and frequent raids by Nazi planes.

It was disclosed officially that United States Rangers were part of Gen. Clark's initial landing force and that they held one vital sector at the northern end of the brideghead.

Jack Rice, Associated Press photographer who accompanied the Rangers, said they landed at a little town in the northern sector at 3:30 a. m. on Sept. 9.

"The town lies up a narrow and deep valley through which the men moved in darkness," Rice said. "Several miles up from the town our leading unit commanded by Major William E. Martin surprised a German armored scout car and put it out of action with a single shot from a bazooka. A bit farther on, the same unit captured a German reconnaissance car with eight soldiers."

The Rangers were veterans of some of the most spectacular fighting in Tunisia and Sicily.

might against communications north of Naples, casting a high explosive barrage around that great Italian port which Gen. Clark calls his next objective.

The half-American, half-British Fifth army was strongly reinforced and, in high fighting spirit despite

RETREAT OF NAZIS STARTED BEFORE BRITISH ARRIVED

SEP 17 1943

Powerful Reinforcements Let Fifth Army Swing to Offensive.

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press War Correspondent
Representing the Combined American Press

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 16.—(Delayed)—The German army began a slow, orderly and fighting retreat today from the ground opposite the main American bridgehead.

The enemy's rearguard has both tank and artillery support. This means that the American advance will be slow and against serious opposition.

The German is fighting like a wounded animal—and he has been seriously wounded—that is dangerous if you get too close.

Situation Changes Overnight

The Americans definitely are on the offensive now. The situation changed magically almost overnight. Our strength has been built up, with the arrival of reinforcements, both men and materiiel, to the point where the Fifth army could go over to the attack, and attacks have been the order of the day ever since.

The imminent arrival of the British Eighth army leaves the Germans no choice but to withdraw. They are using every man and every piece of equipment with consummate skill, getting the most out of everything.

Our advance now is rolling but, barring the unlikely possibility of the Germans making some grave tactical blunder, there is small chance of a sudden break-through.

The troops are anxious to have another crack at the enemy. They are going to get more support of all types this time and are determined to hold the ground, once for all.

Their spirit is magnificent. Here is an example: While we were on a ridge, German 88 mm guns opened up a bombardment. During the firing one of the soldiers turned to his mates nearby and said in the best unprintable language "—let's go get those yellow—instead of staying here." He was Pfc Billy Pruitt of Mingus, Tex., and he expressed the sentiments of the whole group.

That is the attitude of the American boys.

5TH ARMY RETAKES ALL LOST GROUND

Recaptures Three Important Towns in Salerno Zone as German Counterblows Fail

CORRESPONDENTS IN PUSH

SEP 17 1943

Americans Plunge Ahead and Take 150 Prisoners in One Sector, a Record Bag

By REYNOLDS PACKARD
The Combined United States Press.
Distributed by The Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 17—For the second consecutive day Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army today continued its offensive, regaining all ground lost during four days of enemy counter-attacks, and advancing.

The Fifth Army has taken or retaken three important towns. The Americans in one sector took a total of 150 German prisoners, the largest single bag to date, and also knocked out six half-tracks and five tanks. British units with the Fifth Army in another sector drove two miles into fresh territory.

The rapid advance of the British Eighth Army has brought that force into threatening positions against the enemy in and around the Salerno sector, with the result that the armies of General Clark and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery may become part of a single war machine headed for Naples, Rome and cities to the north.

The Americans during the past twenty-four hours threw back the Germans, following their two counter-attacks of Wednesday night, to wrest the initiative and rush forward.

Reinforcements, which arrived in large numbers, are already giving the Fifth Army fresh forces all along the line. Advances in the last twenty-four hours resulted in the taking of a series of ridges, knobs and dominating areas southeast of Salerno.

Elements of five German divisions have been identified at the front by the Fifth Army—namely the Herman Goering, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Motorized Divisions.

In two of the recaptured towns I was told by townsfolk with whom I talked that the Germans on leaving warned them against the Americans, who "were coming with troops of wild Indians, wearing feathers and daubed with war paint."

The Italians, who had been subjected to fascist propaganda so many years, weren't frightened by this bugaboo. They had seen Indians in American movies and an old Italian woman in Albanella told me: "I always wanted to see a real Indian. Are you sure there aren't any?"

Fifth, Eighth Army Joining Turns Battle Tide in Italy

Success of Eisenhower Strategy Perils Nazi Divisions.

By WILLIAM WHITE

LONDON, Sept. 17—(AP) The juncture of the British Eighth Army and the American Fifth Army at the lower end of the Salerno bridgehead overturned the whole battle position in Italy tonight.

It cast four or five Nazi divisions into peril and raised doubt that Hitler would be able to offer anything better than a delaying action against Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces anywhere below the Po line in northern Italy.

At the moment the first sweaty patrols from the Eighth Army met their comrades of the Fifth, the German command lost a great gamble, for much had been spent

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for the Salerno position, where for a time the whole Allied plan was in danger.

Germans Face Hard Choice

Now the Germans were confronted with a hard choice: Whether to try to defend the approaches to Naples—an essential communications point for all southern Italy—against Gen. Mark W. Clark's frontal lunges and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's sweeps at their flank and rear, or to attempt to retreat at once to the north against the very strong threat to them of two brilliant Allied armies, Allied air superiority and utter Allied control of the sea.

Either alternative could have been behind the Nazi movements, which some field correspondents interpreted as the beginning of a Nazi withdrawal from the southern end of the Salerno line.

Had Gen. Clark and his Fifth Army gone under, the entire initial phase of the campaign for Italy would have been lost to the Allies.

Clark's victory and the victory represented by Gen. Montgomery's arrival at the end of a 200-mile forced march meant the loss to the Nazis of that initial phase as well as the loss of one of the most favorable positions they possibly could have picked for a stand anywhere in southern Italy.

It remained true, however, that German positions in the north, by every indication, are far stronger than they ever were in the south, and that our communications line will lengthen up the peninsula.

Factors in Victory

The victory at Salerno was brought about principally by these factors:

First of all the unexcelled valor of Clark's troops in throwing in one of the hardest landing operations in all history and making it stick in the face of the terrible power of German artillery in the dominating hills.

Second, the tremendous bombardments by the Allied fleets, which in some cases even helped break up German tank attacks.

Third, the great rise in power and effectiveness of Allied air attacks after a shortage of fighter cover in the early part of the campaign.

Fourth, the plan itself—Gen. Eisenhower's plan—which recognized the dangers of sending Clark's army into such an easily defended area but accepted these dangers, nevertheless, to bring about one of the most difficult amalgamations of armies ever undertaken.

Fifth, the wearing away of the enemy's supplies through our counter-action and through his prodigal expenditures during six days of unbroken attack.

London, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported today that one of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army motorized divisions had been landed near Salerno Wednesday night to reinforce the American Fifth Army.

Convoys Are Reported

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Nazi propagandists who declared earlier in the week that Allied forces were evacuating the Salerno area in Italy reversed their field today, admitting that the British Eighth Army had made contact with the American Fifth Army and reporting that three Allied convoys totaling sixty ships were steaming for Salerno.

The International Information Bureau, German propaganda agency, asserted in a Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press that both American and British forces in the Salerno beachhead "have received reinforcements from the Eighth Army."

It added that "among other" Eighth Army units that had arrived at Salerno was a tank brigade. It claimed that "the Thirty-sixth American Division must be considered almost entirely wiped out" but conceded that the Allies in the last forty-eight hours "considerably widened" the southern part of the bridgehead through new landings.

"It may be estimated," said a Berlin broadcast by the German news agency DNB, "that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's tank formations and motorized units landed on the American bridgehead at a fighting potential of about one and a half divisions. We may also presume that American reinforcements will continually be brought up by sea."

"We may safely conclude," said the international information bureau, "that the enemy fears no sacrifice and will pay any price to hold his position.

"In the Palermo harbor a concentration of ninety steamers with a total tonnage of 400,000 has been observed. This goes to prove that further troop transports are intended for the assistance of the invasion troops."

DNB said General Montgomery brought up reinforcements "across the sea" to aid the Americans south of Eboli and observed that "the situation in that sector must be considered stationary."

In the northern part of the bridgehead the agency conceded an "obstinate" Allied defense of the "outmost toughness and the support of heavy navy artillery."

The Americans south of the River Sele, the broadcast continued, are among those receiving reinforcements. Here, it acknowledged, the Allies are preparing a heavy offensive action "to widen the beachhead with the help of new landings."

Greater Attacks on Europe Are Promised by Roosevelt

Nazi Allies Hoping for Peace, President Tells Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—(AP) President Roosevelt, broadly sketching an optimistic picture of the war's outlook, told Congress today that Rumania, Hungary, Finland are thirsting for peace and that "definite times and places" have been chosen for tremendous new blows—including additional invasions of Europe—against Germany and Japan.

Yet he warned that "we are still a long, long way from ultimate victory in any major theater of the war."

Tremendous Task Ahead

"In all history," he said, "there has never been a task so tremendous as that which we now face. We can do it—and we will do it—but we must plan and work and fight with every ounce of intelligence and energy and courage that we possess."

In a 6,000-word message to the legislators, Mr. Roosevelt also made these major pronouncements:

1. The Pacific islands mandated to Japan by the League of Nations will be taken from her and also the territories which she stole from China.

2. "When Hitler and the Nazis go out, the Prussian military clique must go with them. The war-breeding gang of militarists must be rooted out of Germany—and out of Japan—if we are to have any real assurance of future peace."

3. We seek cooperation with other nations "toward the end that world aggression be ended and that fair international relationships be established on a permanent basis."

"The policy of the good neighbor has shown such success in the hemisphere of the Americas," he added, "that its extension to the whole world seems to be the logical next step."

Indirectly, the President replied, too, to a question frequently asked in this country: Whether the Soviets may not be ready to quit the war once the Nazis are driven back to the German border.

Reds to Invade Germany

He said the Russian offensive is rolling on "toward the elimination of every German from Russian soil—toward the invasion of Germany itself."

The message, one of the longest Mr. Roosevelt has sent Congress, fell roughly into four major divisions: A review of the military and strategic situation, the pronouncements on international political matters, a discussion of the home front, and, briefly, a few recommendations.

Among the latter were moves "for the greater economic protection of our returning men and women in the armed forces—and for greater educational opportunities for them."

"And for all our citizens," he said, "we should provide a further measure of social security in order to protect them against certain continuing hazards of life."

Studies of these things and also of problems of demobilization should be made now, he said, so that the nation will not be caught unprepared when the war ends.

Promises More Measures

He will send them further messages from time to time, he told the legislators, on these and other subjects.

General approval was sounded on Capitol Hill for his message today, but there was some Republican criticism that it did not deal specifically enough with home front problems and some expressions of dissatisfaction with his references to post-war policy.

In discussing the military situation, Mr. Roosevelt pictured Hitler as definitely penned up with the Allies poised to strike heavier and heavier blows.

"The Congress and the American people can rest assured that the landing on Italy is not the only landing we have in mind," he said "That landing was planned at Casablanca. At Quebec, the leaders and the military staffs of Great Britain and the United States made specific and precise plans to bring to bear further blows of equal or greater importance against Germany and Japan — with definite times and places for other landings on the continent of Europe and elsewhere."

Hitler boasted that his fortress was impregnable, Mr. Roosevelt recalled, but neglected to provide it with a roof—and Allied bombs are raining down on his vital industries. He added:

"He also left various other vulnerable spots in the wall of the so-called fortress—which we shall point out to him in due time."

The President said "we have reliable information that there is definite unrest and a growing desire for peace among the peoples of these satellite countries—Rumania, Hungary, Finland and Bulgaria."

"We hope that in these nations the spirit of revolt against Nazi dominance which commenced in Italy will burst into flame and become a consuming fire."

Entire Conflict One War

Mr. Roosevelt said it is a mistake to think of the conflict as several wars—"It is all one war, and it must be governed by one basic strategy." In that connection, he made these observations:

The Anglo-American forces drew off German air power and pinned down German troops and so contributed substantially to the Russian offensive.

Freeing of the Mediterranean will enable the Allies to regain control of the East Indian ocean, undertake an offensive in Burma, and make possible the closing of the "one serious gap in the lines of our globe-girdling seapower," between northwest Australia and Ceylon.

All the operations in the Pacific are interrelated, and even now the Japanese are hard-pressed to maintain their extended lines. Pressure against them will be increased everywhere "until we are ready to strike at the heart of Japan itself."

"We face, in the Orient, a long and difficult fight," he said, "we must be prepared for heavy losses in winning that fight. The power of Japan will not collapse until it has been literally pounded into the dust. It would be the utmost folly for us to try to pretend otherwise."

As for developments at home, Mr. Roosevelt said mistakes had been made but that fair-minded citizens would realize that "the job that has been done in converting peacetime America to a wartime basis has been a great job and a successful one."

He recited the many problems involved in the huge war effort at home, commented that they could not have been handled without some disputes among officials, and remarked:

"Obviously, we never could have produced and shipped as much as we have, we could not now be in the position we now occupy in the Mediterranean, in Italy or in the southwest Pacific or on the Atlantic convoy routes or in the air over Germany and France, if conditions in Washington and throughout the nation were as confused and chaotic as some people try to paint them."

EXECUTIVE REVIEWS WAR AND PRODUCTION EFFORT

Says Prussian Military Clique Must Go With Hitler And The Nazis—Heavy Casualties In Italian Fighting Noted

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 17—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the progress of the war follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

During the two months' recess of the Congress many important events have occurred at the war fronts and at home. You return at a time major battles in Europe and in Asia are beginning to be joined. In recent months the main tides of conflict have been running our way—but we could not and cannot be content merely to drift with this favorable tide.

You know from the news of the past few days that every military operation entails a legitimate military risk and that occasionally we have checks to our plans—checks which necessarily involve severe losses of men and materials.

Casualties Are Heavy

The Allied forces are now engaged in a very hard battle south of Naples. Casualties are heavy. The desperation with which the Germans are fighting reveals that they are well aware of the consequences to them of our occupation of Italy.

The Congress and the American people can rest assured that the landing on Italy is not the only landing we have in mind. That landing was planned at Casablanca.

At Quebec the leaders and the military staffs of Great Britain and the United States made specific and precise plans to bring to bear further blows of equal or greater importance against Germany and Japan—with definite times and places for other landings on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere.

On the tenth of July a carefully-prepared expedition landed in Sicily. In spite of heavy German opposition it cleared this large and heavily fortified island in thirty-eight days.

Sicily Losses Given

British, Canadian and American losses in killed, wounded and missing in the Sicilian campaign were 31,158, of which the American forces lost 7,445. The casualties among the Italians and Germans were approximately 165,000, including 132,000 prisoners.

The unmistakably sincere welcome given to the Allied troops by the Italian people has proved conclusively that even in a country which had lived for a generation under a complete dictatorship—with all of its propaganda, censorship and suppression of free speech and discussion—the love of liberty was unconquerable.

It has also proved conclusively that this war was not waged by the people of Italy on their own choice. All of Mussolini's propaganda machine could not make them love Hitler or hate us. The less said about the feelings toward Mussolini, the better.

Expects Equal Jubilation

I believe that equal jubilation and enthusiasm will be shown by the people of the other nations now under the German heel when Nazi Gauleiters and native Quis-

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lings are removed through force or flight.

How different was this invading army of the Allies from the German forces that had come into Sicily, ostensibly to "protect it." Food, clothing, cattle, medicines, household goods had been systematically stolen from the people of Sicily, and sent north to the "master race" in Germany.

Sicily, like other parts of Italy and like the other satellite and conquered nations, had been bled white by the Nazi and Fascist Governments. Growers of crops were permitted to retain only a small fraction of their own produce for themselves and their families.

Process Of Restoration

With the Allied armies, however, went a carefully planned organization, trained and equipped to give physical care to the local population—food, clothing, medicine.

This new organization is also now in the process of restoring to the people of Sicily freedoms which, for many years, had been denied to them. I am confident that, within a year, Sicily will be once more self-supporting—and, in addition to that, once more self-respecting.

From Sicily the advance of the Allied armies has continued to the mainland. On the third day of September they landed on the toe of the Italian peninsula. These were the first Allied troops to invade the continent of Europe in order to liberate the conquered and oppressed countries.

History will always remember this day as the beginning of the answer to the prayer of the millions of liberty-loving human beings not only in these conquered lands, but all over the world.

"Startled The World"

On July 25—two weeks after our first landings in Sicily—political events in Italy startled the world.

Mussolini, the incubus of Italy for a generation, the man who is more responsible for all of the sorrows of Italy than anyone, except possibly Hitler himself, was forced out of office and stripped of his power as a result of his own dismal faiures, his wanton brutalities and the overwhelming demand of the Italian people.

This was the first break in Axis leadership—to be followed, we are determined, by other and similar encouraging downfalls.

But there is one thing I want to make perfectly clear: When Hitler and the Nazis go out, the Prussian military clique must go with them. The war-breeding gangs of militarists must be rooted out of Germany—and out of Japan—if we are to have any real assurance of future peace.

Surrender Talks Begun

Early last month, the relentless application of overwhelming Allied power—particularly air and sea power—convinced the leaders of Italy that it could not continue an active part in the war. Conversations were begun by them with us. These conversations were carried on with the utmost secrecy. Therefore, much as I wished to do so, I could not communicate the facts of the case to the Congress, or the press, or to those who repeatedly expressed dismay or indignation at our apparent course in Italy.

These negotiations turned out to be a complete surprise to nearly everyone, not only to the Axis, but to the Italian people themselves.

Similar Situations Seen

I am sure that the Congress realizes that there are many situations in this war—and there will be many more to come—in which it is impossible for me to make any announcement or even to give any indication of the policy which we are following. And I ask the American people, as well as the Congress, to bear with me and with our chiefs of staff. It is difficult to remain silent when unjustified attack and criticism come from those who are not in a position to have all the facts.

But the people and the Congress can be sure that the policy which we follow is an expression of the basic democratic traditions and ideals of this republic. We shall not be able to claim that we have gained total victory in this war if any vestige of Fascism in any of its malignant forms is permitted to survive in the world.

Delay In Announcement

The armistice with Italy was signed on September 3 in Sicily, but it could not be put into effect until September 8, when we were ready to make landings in force in the Naples area. We had planned these landings some time before and we were determined to go through with them, armistice or no armistice.

Italian leaders appealed to their army and navy to end hostilities against us. Italian soldiers, though disorganized and ill-supplied, have been fighting the Germans in many regions. In conformity with the terms of unconditional surrender, the Italian fleet has come over to our side; and it can be a powerful weapon in striking at the Nazi enemies of the Italian people.

When Hitler was forced to the conclusion that his offensive was broken, and he must go on the defensive, he started boasting that he had converted Europe into an impregnable fortress. But he neglected to provide that fortress with a roof. He also left various other vulnerable spots in the wall of the so-called fortress which we shall point out to him in due time.

Fortress Bombarded

The British and American air forces have been bombing the roofless fortress with ever-increasing effectiveness. It is now our purpose to establish bases within bombing range of southern and eastern Germany, and to bring devastating war home to these places by day and by night as it has already been brought to western Germany.

When Britain was being subjected to mass bombing in 1940 and 1941—when the British people, including King and Prime Minister, were proving that Britain "could take it"—the strategists of the Royal Air Force and of our own Army Air Forces were not idle. They were studying the mistakes that Goering and his staff of Nazi terrorists were making. Those were fatal mistakes, as it turned out.

Today, we and the British are not making those mistakes. We are not bombing tenements for the sheer sadistic pleasure of killing, as the Nazis did. We are striking devastating blows at carefully selected, clearly identified strategic objectives — factories, shipyards, munition dumps, transportation facilities, which make it possible for the Nazis to wage war. And we are hitting these military targets and blowing them to bits.

German power can still do us great injury. But that evil power is being destroyed, surely, inexorably, day by day, and if Hitler does not know it by now, then the last trace of sanity has departed from that distorted mind.

Losses Must Be Made Up

We must remember that in any great air attack the British and Americans lose a fairly high proportion of planes, and that these losses must be made up quickly so that the weight of the bombing shall not decrease for a day in the future. In fact, a high rate of increase must be maintained according to plan—and that means constant stepping-up of our production here at home.

In the remarkable raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania we lost fifty-three of our heavy bombers and more than 500 of our finest men are missing. This may seem like disastrously high loss, unless you figure it against the damage done to the enemy's war power. I am certain that the German or the Japanese high commands would cheerfully sacrifice tens of thousands of men to do the same amount of damage to us, if they could. Those gallant and brilliant young Americans who raided Ploesti won a smashing victory which, I believe, will contribute materially to the shortening of the war and thus save countless lives.

More Raids Coming

We shall continue to make such raids all over the territory of Germany and the satellite countries. With Italy in our hands, the distances we have to travel will be far less and the risks proportionately reduced.

We have reliable information that there is definite unrest and a growing desire for peace among the peoples of these satellite countries—Rumania, Hungary, Finland and Bulgaria. We hope that in these nations the spirit of revolt against Nazi dominance which commenced in Italy will burst into flame and become a consuming fire.

"Thrilled By Russians"

Every American is thrilled by the sledge-hammer blows delivered against the Nazi aggressors by the Russian armies. This summer there has been no successful German advance against the Russians, as in 1941 and 1942. The shoe today is on the other foot—and is pinching very hard. Instead, the Russians have forced the greatest military reversal since Napoleon's retreat in 1812.

The recapture of Kharkov, Stalino and other strongholds by the Russians, the opening of the Ukraine and the Donets basin and the freeing of millions of valuable acres and hundreds of inhabited places hearten the whole world as the Russian campaign moves toward the elimination of every German from Russian soil—toward the invasion of Germany itself.

It is certain that the campaign in North Africa, the occupation of Sicily, the fighting in Italy and the compelling of large numbers of German planes to go into combat in the skies over Holland, Belgium and France by reason of our air attacks, have given important help to the Russian armies along their advancing front Leningrad to the Black Sea. We know, too, that we are contributing to that advance by making Germany keep many divisions in the Balkans, in southern France and along the English Channel. I like to think that these words constitute an understatement.

All Theaters Linked

Similarly, the events in the Mediterranean have a direct bearing upon the war against Japan.

When the American and British expeditionary forces first landed in North Africa last November, some people believed that we were neglecting our obligations to prosecute the war vigorously in the Pacific. Such people continually make the mistake of trying to divide the war into several watertight compartments—the western European front—the Russian front—the Burma front—the New Guinea and Solomons front, and so forth—as though all of these fronts were separate and unrelated to each other. You even hear talk of the "air war" as opposed to the "land war" or the "sea war."

Actually, we cannot think of this as several wars. It is all one war, and it must be governed by one basic strategy.

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Aids Striking Japan

The freeing of the Mediterranean, which we started last fall, will lead directly to the resumption of our complete control of the waters of the eastern Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. Thus, we shall be enabled to strike the Japanese on another of their highly vulnerable flanks.

As long as Italy remained in the war as our enemy—as long as the Italian fleet remained in being as a threat—a substantial part of British naval strength had to be kept locked up in the Mediterranean. Now that formidable strength is freed to proceed eastward to join in the ever-increasing attack upon the Japanese. It has not been sufficiently emphasized that the freeing of the Mediterranean is a great asset to the war in the Far East.

To Close New Gap

There has been one serious gap in the lines of our globe-girdling sea power. That is the gap between Northwest Australia and Ceylon. That gap can now be closed as a result of victory in the Mediterranean.

We face, in the Orient, a long and difficult fight. We must be prepared for heavy losses in winning that fight. The power of Japan will not collapse until it has been literally pounded into the dust. It would be the utmost folly for us to try to pretend otherwise.

Even so, if the future is tough for us, think what it is for General Tojo and his murderous gang. They may look to the north, to the south, to the east or to the west. They can see closing in on them, from all directions, the forces of retribution under the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Lord Mountbatten.

Pacific Campaign

The forces operating against Japan in the various Pacific theaters are just as much interrelated and dependent on each other as are the forces pounding against Germany in Europe.

With the new threats that we offer from the Aleutians, Japan cannot afford to devote as large a proportion of her forces to hold the lines in other areas.

Such actions as the taking of Attu and Kiska do not just happen. They are the results of careful and complete planning which was going on quietly while some of our critics were so perturbed that they had reached the verge of tears over what they called the threatened invasion of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. It was difficult for them to realize that the carefully prepared and crucial tests in the Coral Sea and at Midway and in the Solomons rendered the Japanese toe-hold in the Aleutians untenable.

Jap Lines Threatened

Japan has been hard put to it to maintain her extended lines. She had to withdraw her garrison from Kiska in the face of the oncoming American-Canadian forces because she could not maintain a steady stream of adequate reinforcements and supplies to the Aleutians.

In the Solomon Islands, with heavy fighting, we have gained so many island air bases that the threat to Australia and New Zealand across the Coral Sea has been practically dissipated. In fact, it is safe to say that our position in that area has become a threat on our part against the Japanese in the seas that lie north of the Solomons and north of New Guinea.

New Bases Acquired

American, Australian, New Zealand and Dutch forces in a magnificient campaign in New Guinea and the Solomons have destroyed much Japanese strength and have gained for us new bases from which to launch new offensive operations.

After a long period of defensive strategy in Burma, we are determined to take the offensive there. I am also glad to report to you that we are getting more supplies and military help to China. Almost every day word comes that a new air battle has destroyed two and three times more Japanese planes in China and Burma than we ourselves have lost. That process will continue until we are ready to strike right at the heart of Japan itself.

To Lose Mandates

It goes almost without saying that when Japan surrenders the United Nations will never again let her have authority over the islands which were mandated to her by the League of Nations. Japan obviously is not to be trusted. And the same thing holds good in the case of the vast territories which Japan has stolen from China, starting long before this war began.

Since the beginning of our entrance into the war, nearly two years ago, the United Nations have continuously reduced enemy strength by a process of attrition. That means, cold-bloodedly, placing the ever-increasing resources of the Allies into deadly competition with the ever-decreasing resources of the Axis. It means the training and use of the Allied manpower—which is greater than the Axis. It means the use of our superior facilities and ability to make more munitions, and above all aircraft, more quickly than our enemies can do.

Superiority In Arms

For example, the Allies today on the European front have a definite superiority in almost all weapons of war on any and every point of the encircling line—more guns, more tanks, more planes, more trucks, more transports, more supply ships and more warships.

In the Pacific, we have taken a steady toll of Japanese war planes and a steady toll of Japanese ships—merchant ships and naval vessels. The odds are all in our favor—for we grow in strength and they cannot even replace all their losses. It might be called a simple mathematical progression.

However, unless we keep up and increase the tempo of our present rate of production, this greater strength in planes and guns, tanks and ships can all be lost.

Our great production program started during the darkest days of 1940. With the magnificent contribution made by American industry and American labor, it is ap-

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proaching full production. Britain has already attained full production. Today, the British Empire and the United States, together, are turning out so much of every essential of war that we have definite superiority over Germany and Japan which is growing with every succeeding minute. But we have no minutes to lose.

Realization of the distances we must cover brings to mind problems that every American should realize—problems of transporting from our shores to the actual fighting areas the weapons and munitions of war which we make. Burma and China can be reached only with extraordinary difficulty. Two years ago, most of the planes we sent had to be knocked down, crated, put on board ship, transported, then uncrated and put together again in India, and from there sent up to the fighting front.

Flown Over Mountains

In the case of China, they had to be flown over enormous mountains. Even after they were safely delivered there, the planes had to be kept supplied with ground crews, tools, oil, gasoline and even spare parts. Since the Japs cut the Burma Road, all these supplies have to be flown over hundreds of miles to bases which had to be built in China.

The same slow process was also the rule in the Southwest Pacific.

With the present increased range of airplanes and the establishment of additional bases, we are now flying more of them under their own power than before, but all the things that go to supply them—the gasoline, the tools, the spare parts—still have to be taken by ship to the fighting fronts all over the world. Practically every soldier and all his weapons and equipment have to go by ship. And every time a new forward move develops the whole outfit has to go by ship.

Distance To Go

I wonder how many people realize what it means to carry on the war across the Atlantic and the Pacific and through the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, along lines of supply attacked by submarines and dive bombers at many points.

The combined operation of the British and Americans last November against Morocco and Algeria was in point of numbers the largest military movement over the longest number of miles to landings under fire that history has recorded anywhere.

"Combat Loaded"

The ships for such an amphibious operation cannot be loaded in the ordinary way, to be unloaded alongside a comfortable safe wharf. Most of the ships must be "combat loaded" in such a way that the troops go ashore first and are immediately followed in the proper order by guns and ammunition, tanks, trucks and food, medical equipment and all the supplies of a modern army. Preparations must be made to conduct these landings under enemy fire, and on beaches instead of at docks. People who have seen or planned this kind of operation even over short distances do not speak glibly about landing great expeditions on a few days' notice or on all the beaches of Europe at the same time.

The members of the Congress have undoubtedly had an opportunity to see at firsthand in their own home districts some of our war factories and plants and shipyards throughout the United States which are now working at full blast turning out the greatest amount of war production in the history of the world.

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Increase Resumed

In June and July we were worried by a reduction in the rate of increase in production. Great as our production had been we could not afford to level off. We had to continue the upward curve and not pause on any plateaus.

I am happy to report that the increase was resumed in August. In this month of September it is even better.

For example, during the two months of the recess of the Congress our factories produced approximately 15,000 planes. There was an especially important increase in the production of heavy bombers in August. I cannot reveal the exact figures on this. They would give the enemy needed information—but no comfort. However, the total airplane production is still not good enough. We seek not only to come up to the schedule but to surpass it.

During those same two months American shipyards put into commission 3,200,000 tons of large merchant ships—a total of 281 ships, almost five ships a day.

Even as the actual fighting engagements in which our troops take part increase in number, it is becoming more and more evident that this is essentially a great war of production. The best way to avoid heavy casualty lists is to provide our troops with the best equipment possible—and plenty of it.

We have come a great way since this Congress first met in January of this year. But I state only a blunt fact when I tell the Congress that we are still a long, long way from ultimate victory in any major theater of the war.

Lists Needs

First: Despite our substantial victories in the Mediterranean, we face a hard and costly fight up through Italy—and a major job of organizing our positions before we can take advantage of them.

Second: From bases in the British Isles we must be sure that we have assembled the strength to strike not just in one direction, but in many directions—by land and sea and in the air—with overwhelming forces and equipment.

Third—Although our Russian allies have made a magnificent counter-offensive, and are driving our common enemies back day by day, the Russian armies still have far to go before they get into Germany itself.

As To Japan

Fourth—The Japanese hold firmly established positions on an enormous front from the Kuriles through the mandated islands to the Solomons and through the Netherlands East Indies to Malaysia and Burma and China. To break through this defensive ring we must hit them and hit them hard, not merely at one point but at many points, and we must keep on hitting them.

In all history, there has never been a task so tremendous as that which we now face. We can do it—and we will do it—but we must plan and work and fight with every ounce of intelligence and energy and courage that we possess.

Hits Overconfidence

The Congress has reconvened at a time when we are in the midst of the Third War Loan drive seeking to raise a sum unparalleled in history—fifteen billion dollars. This is a dramatic example of the scale on which this war still has to be fought, and presents some idea of how difficult and costly the responsible leaders of this Government believe the war will be.

Nothing we can do will be more costly than to adopt the attitude that the war has been won—or nearly won. That would mean a letdown in the great tempo of production which we have reached, and would mean that our men who are now fighting all over the world will not have that overwhelming superiority of power which has dealt so much death and destruction to the enemy and at the same time has saved so many American lives.

Cites Direct Effect

That is why I have always maintained that there is no such separate entity as the "home front." Every day lost in turning out an airplane or a ship at home will have its direct effect upon the men now battling up the leg of Italy or in the jungles of the Southwest Pacific or in the clouds over China.

There have been complaints from some sources about the way this production and other domestic activities have been carried on. Some of these complaints, of course, are justified. On the other hand, some of them come from selfish people who merely do not like to give up some of their pleasures, or a part of their butter or meat or milk.

Job Is Successful

Fair-minded citizens, however, will realize that, although mistakes have been made, the job that has been done in converting peacetime America to a wartime basis has been a great job and a successful one, of which all our people have good reason to be proud.

It would be nothing short of a miracle if this unprecedented job of transforming a peace-loving, unprepared industrial America into a fighting and production machine had been accomplished without some mistakes being made and some being given cause for complaint.

The Congress is well aware of the magnitude of the undertaking, and of the many gigantic problems involved. For the Congress has been actively involved in helping to work out the solutions to these unprecedented problems.

Few Facts Cited

A few facts will show how vast an enterprise this war has been—and how we are constantly increasing the tempo of our production.

The total amount spent on the war from May, 1940, to date is $128,123,000,000. The bill is now running at the rate of $250,000,000 per day.

Up to September 1, 1943, among the more important items produced and delivered since the armament program started in May, 1940, are the following:

Airplanes	123,000
Airplane engines	349,000
Tanks	53,000
Artillery weapons	93,000
Small arms (rifles, carbines, machine guns, etc.)	9,500,000
Small-arms ammunition (rounds)	25,942,000,000
Trucks	1,233,000

In most instances more than half of the above total delivered to date was produced during the first eight months of 1943:

Airplanes	52,000
Tanks	23,000
Artillery weapons	40,600
Small arms (rifles, carbines, machine guns, etc.)	4,638,000
Small-arms ammunition (rounds)	13,339,000,000

The number of fighting ships and auxiliaries of all kinds completed since May, 1940, is 2,380 and 13,000 landing vessels.

In the two and a half years between January 1, 1941, and July 1, 1943, the power plants built for installation in navy vessels had a horsepower equal to all the horsepower of all hydroelectric plants in the United States in January, 1941.

The completions of navy ships during the last six months were equal to completions in the entire year of 1942.

We have cut down the time required to build submarines by almost 50 per cent.

The anti-aircraft and double-purpose guns produced by the navy since the defense program started in May, 1940, if fired altogether, would throw 4,600 tons of projectiles per minute against the enemy.

Under-Water Ordnance

The output of under-water ordnance (torpedoes, mines and depth charges) during the first half of 1943 was equal to the total production of 1942.

During the month of August, 1943, we produced almost as many torpedoes as during all of World War I.

Anyone who has had to build a single factory, tool it up, get the necessary help, set up an assembly line, produce and ship the product will have some idea of what that amount of production has meant.

We have had to raise and equip armed forces approaching ten million men. Simultaneously, in spite of this drain on our manpower, we have had to find millions more men and millions of women to operate our war factories, arsenals, shipyards, essential civilian industries—and the farms and mines of America.

There have been the problems of increasing greatly the output of our natural resources—not only for our own army and navy and for our civilians at home but also for our allies and our own forces all over the world.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe, we have increased our output of petroleum by 66 per cent. We have stepped up our bituminous coal production by 40 per cent.; chemicals by 300 per cent.; iron ore by 125 per cent.; hydroelectric power by 79 per cent., and steel by 106 per cent.

Big Food Problem

There were the problems of raising and distributing more food than ever before in our history—for our armed services, for our own people, and to help feed our allies.

There was the formidable problem of establishing a rationing system of the necessities of life which would be fair to all of our people.

There was the difficulty of keeping prices from skyrocketing and fighting off the serious specter of inflation.

There was the problem of transporting millions of men and hundreds of millions of tons of weapons and supplies all over our own country and also to all corners of the world. This necessitated the largest railroad and shipping operations in all history.

Other Problems Listed

There were the problems involved in our vast purchases in foreign countries; in our control of foreign funds, located in this country; in our custody of alien property; in our occupation of liberated areas. There were new problems of communications, of censorship, of war information.

There was the problem of maintaining proper management-labor relations; of fair treatment and just compensation to our millions of war workers; of avoiding strikes; of preventing the exploitation of workers or natural resources by those who would seek to become war profiteers and war millionaires.

There were the problems of civilian defense, of lend-lease, of subcontracting war contracts to smaller businesses, of building up stockpiles of strategic material whose normal sources have been seized by the enemy—such as rubber and tin.

There was the problem of providing housing for millions of new war workers all over the country.

And touching all of these, there was the great problem of raising the money to pay for all of them.

Errors Admitted

No sincere, sensible person doubts that in such an unprecedented, breath-taking enterprise errors of honest judgment were bound to creep in, and that occasional disputes among conscientious officials were bound to occur. And if anyone thinks that we, working under our democratic system, have made major mistakes in this war, he should take a look at some of the blunders made by our enemies in these so-called "efficient" dictatorships.

Even sincere, sensible people sometimes fail to compare the handfuls of errors or disputes on the one hand, with the billions of instances where the agencies of government in cooperation with each other have moved with the precision of a smoothly working machine.

Fair-Minded, He Says

Some people, when a doughnut is placed before them, claim they can see only the hole in it. Sometimes this is an example of sheer individual pessimism; but sometimes it is caused by motives not consonant with war-winning ideals.

The American people as a whole, however, are fair-minded. They have learned to distinguish between the sensational and the factual. They know that there is no so-called "news" when things run right. They know, for example, that a few newspapers and columnists and radio commentators can make controversy create "news" which is eagerly sought by Axis propagandists in their evil work.

Obviously, we never could have produced and shipped as much as we have, we could not now be in the position we now occupy in the Mediterranean, in Italy or in the Southwest Pacific, or on the Atlantic convoy routes or in the air over Germany and France, if conditions in Washington and throughout the nation were as confused and choatic as some people try to paint them.

Amazingly Good Job

We know that in any large private industrial plant doing a thousandth part of what their Government in Washington is doing there are also occasional mistakes and arguments. But this is not a good comparison. It is like comparing a motor boat with a battleship.

What I have said is not in any way an apology—it is an assertion and a boast that the American people and their government are doing an amazingly good job in carrying out a vast program which two years ago was said to be impossible of fulfillment. Luckily the Ameri-

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can people have a sense of proportion—and a memory.

As General Marshall has said, in his biennial report, "The development of the powerful army of today . . . has been dependent upon vast appropriations and the strong support of the Congress, and the cooperation of numerous Government agencies."

Social Security Proposal

I urge all Americans to read General Marshall's fine, soldierly record of the achievements of our army throughout two of the most tremendous years in our history. This is a record which Americans will never forget.

As the war grows tougher and as new problems constantly arise in our domestic economy, changes in methods and changes in legislation may become necessary.

We should move for the greater economic protection of our returning men and women in the armed forces—and for greater educational opportunities for them. And for all our citizens we should provide a further measure of social security in order to protect them against certain continuing hazards of life.

All these things, as well as eventual demobilization, should be studied now and much of the neecssary legislation should be enacted. I do not mean that this statement should be regarded in any way as an intimation that we are approaching the end of the war. Such an intimation could not be based either on fact or on reason. But when the war ends, we do not want to be caught again without planning or legislation, such as occurred at the end of the last war.

On all these, and on other subjects, I expect to communicate with this Congress from time to time.

Cooperation Sought

In this critical period in the history of our country and of the world, we seek cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government to furnish our citizens with the security of the standard of living to which their resources and their skills in management and labor entitle them in all matters which concern this nation's welfare, present and future—and the first of such matters, obviously, is the winning of this war.

Finally, as the war progresses, we seek a national cooperation with other nations toward the end that world aggression be ended and that fair international relationships be established on a permanent basis. The policy of the good neighbor has shown such success in the hemisphere of the Americas that its extension to the whole world seems to be the logical next step. In that way we can begin to keep faith with our sons and daughters who are fighting for freedom and justice and security at home and abroad.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
September 17, 1943.

President Gives Four Reasons Why Victory Is Still a Long Way Off

SEP 18 1943

Washington, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt gave four main reasons today why "we are still a long, long way from ultimate victory":

"First: Despite our substantial victories in the Mediterranean, we face a hard and costly fight up through Italy—and a major job of organizing our positions before we can take advantage of them.

"Second: From bases in the British Isles we must be sure that we have assembled the strength to strike not just in one direction but in many directions—by land and sea and in the air—with overwhelming forces and equipment.

"Third: Although our Russian allies have made a magnificent counter-offensive, and are driving our common enemies back day by day, the Russian armies still have far to go before they get into Germany itself.

"Fourth: The Japanese hold firmly established positions on an enormous front from the Kuriles through the mandated islands to the Solomons and through the Netherlands East Indies to Malayasia and Burma and China. To break through this defensive ring we must hit them and hit them hard not merely at one point but at many points, and we must keep on hitting them."

Roosevelt's Message Pleases British Press

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Sept. 18—Plainly pleased with President Roosevelt's message to Congress yesterday, the British press in front-page headlines today emphasized the President's declaration that new invasion places and times had been set at the Quebec parleys.

Editorials described the message as "stirring."

The Yorkshire *Post* said it "sounds exactly the note needed at this moment in the war. Nothing in the President's review is more arresting that the emphasis he places upon the importance of the devastating blows from the air which—as he says—are being aimed at carefully selected, clearly identified, strategic objectives. Mr. Roosevelt reminds Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels that the Fuehrer has neglected to provide the European stronghold with a roof."

Said the *Daily Express*, of London:

"Let us bestow words of high praise upon a President who has led the American people through a valley of shadow. Indeed he has led the whole world.

"His wisdom, foresight, knowledge of war and understanding of the problems that confront him combine to exalt him to a position of one of the great personages of history. Mr. Roosevelt's production figures by their importance override all else in his review. They will give confidence and inspiration to the forces of all countries engaged in the extermination of military cliques in Berlin and Tokyo."

12-DAY CAMPAIGN BRINGS BIG VICTORY OVER JAP FORCES

CLEMENTS

Most of New Guinea Garrison Slain in Wreckage of Town.

FEW TROOPS FLEE

Remnants of Tokyo Army Heads Into Trap in Mountains.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Sept. 18—(AP) Japan's main New Guinea coastal base of Lae has been captured by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces just 12 days after they unleashed a powerhouse drive on it, and the few enemy soldiers who escaped death are heading straight into a trap laid for them in high mountains to the north.

Climaxing victory over a northeastern New Guinea army of the enemy, once estimated to total 20,000, veteran Australian jungle troops swept into the air base at 11 a. m. Thursday after the last defenses in the bomb-wrecked town were levelled by four and two-engined bombers.

Serious Blow to Japs

"The Lae victory, accomplished in the face of superior forces available to the enemy, represents a serious blow to him," General MacArthur said in a special field headquarters statement after the capture was first announced in today's communique.

"With God's help, we are making our way back."

The "way back" leads toward the Philippines where the heroic general of Bataan and Corregidor has vowed he shall return.

The Japanese, who had relied on pillbox and trench defenses on outskirt plantations—defenses which were left in ruins by a series of powerful air attacks—offered only slight resistance at the end, the survivors hurrying to brush and hills.

Sensing just such a move, the encircling Allied forces had built blockades across the only useable trails above Lae. Some of these posts are manned by American paratroops.

Town in Ruins

Troops entering Lae, once designated as the new capital of New Guinea's mandated territory, found it a shambles. There were only a few Japanese alive in the ruins and these were slain.

In the morning hours Thursday before it fell, Liberators and Mitchells dumped 43 tons of bombs on the remaining points of resistance. Wednesday and Thursday more than 100,000 rounds of machinegun fire were directed at the enemy by raiding planes.

A spokesman for General MacArthur said the campaign for Lae really began last January and purposely was directed at Salamaua, 18 miles to the southeast, fooling the enemy into thinking the main drive would be made there. The Japanese fell for it by moving in force down to Salamaua, paving the way for the Sept. 4-5 maneuver.

The capture of Lae, constituting one of the biggest victories to be scored against the Japanese who had held it since Jan. 25, 1942, was achieved by a pincers movement sprung Sept. 4, by Australians landing above it from the sea and American and Australian paratroopers landing behind it Sept. 5.

Enemy Remnants Flee

Remnants of the Japanese garrison which managed to escape annihilation in the final stages of the bitter struggle are being pursued into nearby jungles where their destruction is certain, headquarters said.

Lae's garrison, trapped not only by the pincers forces east and west but also by forces which moved up from the south after capturing Salamaua, was forced to fight it out.

The Fifth Air force, which provided cover throughout the siege, made a final destructive raid which obliterated enemy installations.

The seizure of Lae, which has two airdromes, and Salamaua which has one as well as a good sea anchorage, gave the Allies virtual control of the Huon gulf and affords General MacArthur a springboard from which to strike at still more important enemy bases, including the stronghold of Rabaul, on nearby New Britain.

"Lae is in our hands," today's communique said.

"Our continuous air bombardments over the past weeks reduced it to shambles. Our troops have now overwhelmed all remaining resistance.

"At the end, scattered elements of the enemy attempted to break out to the north where we have blocked jungle trails leading to mountainous ridges rising to heights of nearly 14,000 feet. The destruction of these remnants is certain.

Main Japanese Base

"Lae, with its airfields, has been the enemy's main base on the coast of New Guinea since its capture early in 1942. Coordinating with the final drive of our ground forces, our heavy and medium bombers struck the inner ring of enemy installations with 43 tons of bombs and more than 30,000 rounds of machine gun fire. All remnants of the enemy installations in the target area were completely destroyed."

The fall of Lae was accomplished with a swiftness which contrasted with other campaigns in the southwest's jungle theater of war.

Today's communique reported a continued stepup of action in the Solomons.

Sixteen Japanese fighters have been downed in an American raid on the Buin-Faisi sector on southern Bougainville.

Nearly 100 enemy fighters intercepted the Bougainville bombers.

Adjacent to American-won New Georgia, the Japanese have contested occupation of Arundel island, which poses a menace to the enemy's garrison at Vila, Kolombangara. They have reinforced their forces on Arundel.

On New Georgia, the Munda airfield, captured Aug. 5, has been raided by 60 Japanese planes whose bombs caused minor damage and casualties.

The large scale air actions in the Solomons brought that war theater more into prominence than it has been since the Munda airfield was captured. Yesterday's communique had told of more than 200 planes—an imposing total for that sector—raiding the Buin-Faisi sector.

Today's communique said the new raid on Bougainville was made by "bombers in all categories." They made both day and night attacks, starting fires at the Ballale (on Shortland island just below Bougainville) Kahili and Kara airdromes. In the fight with the big formations of enemy interceptors, three American fighters are missing.

Lae Is Tottering.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Reports from the fighting front indicate Lae is tottering and its fall is imminent.

While Allied airmen marked up another amazing aerial victory over the Japanese—with forty-eight and probably fifty-nine enemy fighters destroyed out of an attacking force of sixty to seventy—strong Allied ground forces were reported converging on the New Guinea base for the kill.

Australian forces moving in from the east have taken Malahang wharfage, just outside the airdrome and the town itself. A western force has occupied Edwards plantation, not far from the town, and troops are coming up fast from captured Salamaua.

The desperate enemy at Lae probably has taken the worse beating of any Nipponese force in this war.

Drop 66 Tons of Bombs.

The brilliant aerial victory came during a raid by Liberators with a fighter escort on the Japanese base at Wewak, New Guinea. Against the overwhelming toll of Japanese planes destroyed, every Liberator returned and only one fighter was lost.

Bombers shot down more enemy planes than did their escorting fighters in this latest blow at heavily battered Wewak. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today said that they downed thirty-nine, probably forty-nine. The fighters accounted for nine definite and one probable.

But the bombers wreaked still more damage. In fifteen minutes they concentrated sixty-six tons of bombs on the Wewak and Boram airdromes. Direct hits destroyed ten grounded bombers and started many fires among numerous other parked aircraft.

Pilots who fatally tagged one enemy fighter apiece included Capt. James Wilson, Glen Allen, Miss., and Lieut. Don McGee of Staten Island, N. Y.

SUPPLY LINES RAIDED BY RAF

HIT

British Based Planes Attack Modane, French Border Town Near Tunnel

SEP 18 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 17—From air bases in Britain, Allied armies invading Italy have received important support—attacks by long-range RAF bombers on two main transport channels by which Germany feeds reinforcements and supplies into Italy.

Reuters reported aid-raid warnings sounded tonight in western Switzerland, indicating that Allied bombers again might be on their way to bomb targets in northern Italy or southwestern Germany.

Following up the September 6 raid on Munich, railway funnel from Germany to the Brenner Pass, an RAF force of heavy bombers last

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night blasted the French border town of Modane at the northern end of the Mont Cenis tunnel through the Alps and astride the main Rome-Paris [illegible]ad.

Simultaneously, a second RAF force of night raiders disrupted a secondary transport system into Italy by bombing the Antheor viaduct near Straphael on the Mediterranean coast.

500 Miles Away

Modane lies about 500 miles from English bases and it is about the same distance to newly gained Allied air bases in Sicily. While there was no official indicat[illegible] of the bombers continued on to Sicily, the raid, in the light of the September 1 southern-based attack on the rail network south of the Brenner Pass, underscored the increased interlocking of the Allied "pincer" aerial operations.

Crewmen winging to Modane saw fires still burning at the former Dunlop rubber works at Mont Lucon, France, which was hit the night before.

Reconnaissance photographs showed today that all twenty-six of the major buildings at the plant had been hit and twelve had been destroyed, obliterating one of the Nazis' main remaining sources of tires since the American bombings of rubber factories at Huls and Hannover.

Second Straight On Berlin

Berlin suffered its second raid in two nights from RAF Mosquitos last night, while Allied Intruders ranged far over France, Belgium and Holland, attacking five Nazi airfields, trains and shipping.

Four bombers were missing from the night's offensive.

The assaults carried into the third straight day the new Allied around-the-clock offensive during which more than thirty targets have been blasted.

The RAF's double attack on transport channels into Italy came only a few hours after American Flying Fortresses returned from raids on Nantes, La Pallice, Cognac and La Rochelle, all on the west coast of France, where submarine pens, port facilities, shipping and Nazi airfields were blasted.

The Fortresses flew as far as 1,600 miles round trip to bomb their scattered targets, the longest daylight bombing mission ever staged in this theater.

R. A. F. UNITS BLAST FRENCH RAILWAYS AT ITALIAN BORDER

SEP 18 1943

Nazi Reinforcement Route Is Heavily Bombed—Berlin Hit Again.

London, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—A large force of British bombers swept from English bases deep into southeastern France last night, to make a concentrated attack on enemy railway stations at Modane, on the Italian frontier, it was announced today. While Mosquito bombers again raided Berlin, the big Lancasters, striking directly at the enemy efforts to rush reinforcements into the Italian battlegrounds, also made a low-level attack on the Antheor Viaduct, near St. Raphael, on the French Riviera route.

At Modane, a French frontier town near the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, a heavy and concentrated attack was made on the freight yards, the Air Ministry announced, adding: "First reports indicate both attacks were effective."

Four bombers were reported missing.

The announcement did not elaborate on the Berlin attack, but it was evidently another of the nerve-jangling jabs of which the speedy Mosquitoes are past masters. They had also struck at Berlin on the previous night.

Few Routes Open.

In smashing at the Modane area, the Royal Air Force probably disrupted traffic through one of the few remaining railroad channels through the Alps over which the Germans can funnel reinforcements into Italy. The big Alpine Cenis tunnel, around which Germans and Italians have been reported fighting, is thirty miles northwest of Turin on the route to Lyons and Paris.

Two other major lines, through the Gothard and Simplon tunnels, are closed to military traffic because they pass through neutral Switzerland. Thus the only unbombed route to Italy from the west is a secondary line along the Mediterranean coast, and this has been reported extensively sabotaged.

The Bri[illegible]ks carried the new round-the-clock bombing spurt into its third day. They came immediately after Flying Fortresses of the Eighth United States Air Force had made one of the heaviest daylight assaults of the war against port installations, docks and airports in the Bay of Biscay area.

The Fortresses, blasting port facilities and the airfield at Nantes, U-boat pens at La Pallice and airfields at Cognac and La Rochelle, flew 1,600 miles to and from their remote objectives—the longest daylight bombing mission ever staged in this theater of operations. At the same time American Marauders and R. A. F. Mitchells attacked airfields at Beaumont-le-Roger and Tricqueville, freight yards at Serqueux and a power station near Rouen.

Swarms of German fighters were encountered in all these operations. The Fortresses destroyed twenty-seven of the attacking planes while American Thunderbolts escorting the great bombers accounted for two more, a communique said. On the Marauder-Mitchell sweep over Beaumont-le-Roger enemy interceptors also showed fight, but they were driven off after losing six of their number, making the day's total bag thirty-five enemy planes.

Thirteen heavy bombers and three fighters were lost by the Allies, the official bulletin said.

In attacking the Bay of Biscay area, the Fortresses inaugurated a new strategy to avoid the heavy anti-aircraft and fighter defenses set up by the Germans throughout France. Instead of flying straight overland to their furthest objectives at Cognac, a distance of about 350 miles, they made a wide, curving sweep out over the Atlantic to approach the targets by surprise from the sea. This mission was not completed until long after dark, and even as the Americans were coming into their bases, the R. A. F. night bombers were on their way out.

Reds Seize Bryansk, Advance in Ukraine

LONG

Victories Reported by Russians All Along 600-Mile Front.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 18.—(AP) Soviet troops stormed the high west bank of the Desna river to capture the central Russian fortress of Bryansk and its sister city Bezhitsa yesterday, while far to the south Ukrainian columns captured Ossipenko and smashed to within 35 miles of the Dnieper river, Moscow announced early today.

A day of crashing successes along a 600-mile front was topped by the long-sought victory at Bryansk as the Germans fell back in sector after sector in a virtual race for the Dnieper.

Hundreds of Villages Freed

Hundreds of hamlets and villages fell as the Russians swept toward Melitopol and Zaparozhe from points 35 miles to the east, moved along two railroads from Chaplino and Lozavaya to outflank Pavlograd, closed in on Krasnograd, and spread out between Nezhin and Priluki on the road to Kiev, only 55 miles from their grasp.

The Soviet offensive, only a little more than two months old, moved with such speed and power that President Roosevelt told the American Congress in his message yesterday that "the Russian campaign moves toward the elimination of every German from Russian soil—toward the invasion of Germany itself." The President said the Russians had inflicted on the Germans "the greatest military reversal since Napoleon's retreat in 1812."

Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the capture of Bryansk, junction for six major Russian railways, in a special order of the day and the Soviet communique gave many details of additional actions that shattered German resistance all along the front.

At Bryansk many prisoners and large quantities of war materials were taken, said the communique broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Thousand Germans Slain

In the Zaparozhe and Melitopol areas German counterattacks were hurled back and the enemy sent into retreat. A thousand Germans were killed, a large enemy mechanized column routed and war material and prisoners captured.

Toward Pavolograd, last base before Dnieperopetrovsk, the Russians created havoc among the Germans, the bulletin disclosed.

"In an effort to entrench themselves on advantageous lines, the Germans are launching violent counterattacks," the communique said. "However all attempts of the Hitlerites to hold on whatever lines they occupy are unsuccessful. Under the blows of our tankmen, infantry and artillerymen the enemy is forced to abandon one position after another and at the same time is sustaining heavy losses in manpower and equipment."

The important push toward Kiev appeared to be reaching a crescendo as over 130 towns and villages were captured, 2,000 Germans killed and 53 locomotives and many railroad cars captured and a great pile of seized Nazi stores and materiel.

A Swedish newspaper dispatch, reported by the Russian news agency, Tass, said German civilians who had been shipped into the territory now were streaming back through Kiev on a return evacuation to Silesia and Saxony. The report said 43,000 Germans had passed through Kiev in a week.

40 Miles from White Russia

The capture of Bryansk, heralded in Moscow by the roar of 20 salvoes from 120 guns, brought the Russians to within 70 miles of White Russia, rich Russian farm land held by the Nazis more than two years. Bryansk itself had been in German hands since Oct. 13, 1941.

The victory constituted the third break in the Desna river line, now virtually useless for German defense, after early Soviet columns forced it to the south at Novgorod Severski and before Chernigov.

Gen. M. M. Popov's armies took Bryansk and nearby Bezhitsa, also called Ordzhonikidzegrad, an automobile manufacturing center, after several days of fierce fighting through swamps, forests and on hills around the city.

The final blow came with simultaneous smashes from the east and the north, Stalin said, in calling Bryansk "an important strongpoint of German defenses."

A few hours earlier the German High command had officially announced the evacuation of Bryansk, three days after a German news agency prematurely said the Nazis had fallen back from the city. The Russians cautiously announced their advances toward the city until its capture today.

It was a major milestone in the Soviet advance that has cracked German lines from before Smolensk to the Sea of Azov, 600 miles to the south.

30.24— 8529

Reds Announce Fall of Bryansk

Great Triumph Is Revealed Long After Nazis Told of German Evacuation.

SEP 18 1943

London, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The Russians today announced the capture of Bryansk in a major victory for the Russian arms. Long a vital German base, seventy miles from the border of White Russia, Bryansk is the junction point of six railroads.

A triumphant Order of the Day from Premier Stalin hailed the victory, which ranks with the capture of Kharkov and Stalino to the south. The order was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here shortly after the German High Command had officially announced that German troops had evacuated the city 210 miles southwest of Moscow. Thus the Russians had plunged back into a vital German defense bastion in northern Russia which had been in enemy hands since October, 1941.

The Russians also captured the town of Bezhitsa, or Ordzhonikidzegrad, about fifteen miles northwest of Bryansk on the railroad to Smolensk.

Close In on Krasnograd.

Meanwhile today a Reuters dispatch from Moscow declared that three Russian armies, surging westward through the southern Ukraine, are closing in on Krasnograd, Nazi bastion and rail junction in the Kharkov-Dnieperpetrovsk railway.

Other Red Army columns, having scored four impressive victories yesterday were plunging forward on many sectors of the 600-mile battlefront, intent on throwing the Germans back across the formidable Dnieper River barrier before the heavy autumn rains render large scale military operations impossible.

A DNB broadcast from Berlin today admitted that the Germans had lost Novorossisk, the Russian Black Sea naval base in the Caucasus.

A triumphant Moscow communique, heralded by two special orders of the day signed by Premier Joseph Stalin and a salute of twenty-four salvos from 124 guns in the Russian capital, recorded the gains on four widely separated sectors which apparently doomed the entire system of Nazi defense and communication lines east of the Dnieper. They were:

1. Capture of the great Black Sea port of Novorossisk, an important naval base and springboard for an assault upon the German held Crimea.

Seize Novgorod Severski.

2. Seizure of Novgorod Severski, ninety miles southwest of Bryansk and bastion of the German eastern wall guarding White Russia.

3. Capture of strategic Lozovaya, cutting the Kharkov-Crimea railway, northern land artery for German forces in the Crimea, which placed Russian troops only thirty-five miles from the Dnieper River bend.

4. Storming of Nosovka, southwest of Nezhin, and fifty-five miles from the great middle Dnieper German base of Kiev.

GUERRILLAS STORM GATES OF FIUME, DRIVE UP COAST

Sharp Fighting Is Reported Near Sarajevo; Nazis Oppose Fiercely.

LONDON, Sept. 17—(AP) Yugoslav partisan forces were today reported storming the gates of Fiume, important Italian city on the Adriatic sea, while other guerrilla forces 160 miles to the southeast widened their beachhead

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around the Dalmatian seaport of Split, capture of which was announced in the name of the Yugoslav army of liberation yesterday.

Today's announcement said the guerrillas had pushed 10 miles up the Dalmatian coast to occupy Trogir.

The Yugoslav partisans held Susak, just across the bridge from Fiume which the Serbs occupied briefly in 1918. More forces were said to be pouring toward the front through Bakar, taken early this week during the drive toward the coast.

Heavy Fighting Reported

In eastern Bosnia, the capture of the town of Vlasenica, 30 miles northeast of Sarajevo, was also reported. Heavy fighting was reported around Ogulin, north of Split, and Klin.

As thousands of Yugoslav patriots went on the march and the whole Balkan "back door" to Adolf Hitler's European fortress trembled, a German overseas broadcast was recorded by Reuters as saying an Italian General Amico, commander in southern Dalmatia, had been shot by the Fascists.

The Germans, striking back furiously at the guerrilla forces, were said by the Yugoslav Information bureau here to be using dive-bombers in terrific attacks on Split and the adjoining town of Solin, also occupied by the patriots.

Archbishop Protests

The bombings brought protests from Croat Archbishop Klement Bonifacci who said the Yugoslav troops had pushed on through Split and only women and children were now left as targets for the bombers.

A German broadcast said that 60 German soldiers had disarmed 20,000 Italians in an unidentified Adriatic port and captured five Italian vessels which sought to escape to the Allies.

The Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said one of the intercepted vessels, a destroyer, contained the personal luggage of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa and second cousin of King Vittorio Emanuele. The whereabouts of the Duke, identified as commander in chief of the Italian Navy in the Adriatic sea, was not mentioned.

The Germans said that the Nazi soldiers entered the port at dusk in two motor torpedo boats, the Italians thinking at first they were English.

Dispatches from Switzerland said the Germans had ordered Italians in Como province tonight to surrender all weapons and other military equipment within 24 hours under penalty of death.

Fierce Activity

Meanwhile, the British radio in broadcasts recorded by C.B.S. and N.B.C. told of fierce underground and guerrilla activity by Italians against their unpopular German invaders.

Guerrillas were reported operating in the rear of the Salerno lines where the Germans are fighting the American Fifth army. Proclamations calling for "resistance at all cost" were issued by the United Anti-Fascist front and armed Italian railway men were said to be ambushing German convoys and sabotaging rail lines.

KNOX IN LONDON FOR 10-DAY VISIT

SEP 18 1943

London, Sept. 17 (A.P.).—Navy Secretary Frank Knox, in England for a ten-day inspection trip, warned today that the main battle against Japan is still to come but added that "it may seem significant that our Navy hasn't seen a Japanese aircraft carrier in the last four months."

"Apparently they don't like to come out where it is wet," he told a press conference.

Mr. Knox said that he could not imagine a happier day than this in the light of Italian developments.

"It is a joy to see how thoroughly we (British and Americans) have learned to work together," he said.

The Secretary of the Navy arrived in Britain by plane, accompanied by Capt. Leland P. Lovett, chief of the Navy Public Relations Department.

Mr. Knox said that he would inspect American naval activities here, acquaint himself with the needs for the immediate future and seek a closer touch with the British allies but added that he had no other mission.

During questioning, he repeated a previous assertion that although German U-boats had not yet been defeated, "we have given them a good shellacking."

"They'll be back and we'll be ready for them when they come," he said. "They probably will be with us until the end of the war and may be preparing a fresh assault now."

Knox Says Biggest Battle With Japs Is Yet To Come

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—Declaring "it may seem significant that our navy hasn't seen a Japanese aircraft carrier in the last four months," United States Secretary of Navy Knox told a press conference today that the biggest battle against Japan was yet to come.

Arriving in England for a ten-day inspection trip, Knox, who was accompanied by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, navy public relations chief, said of the Japanese:

"Apparently they don't like to come out where it is wet."

He expressed pleasure at the way the Americans and British were cooperating in the war effort and said he could imagine no happier day than this in the light of developments in Italy.

New Nazi Destroyer Sunk In Nantes Raid

STURDEVANT

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—United States Flying Fortresses in Thursday's attacks on Nantes and La Pallice sank a new Nazi destroyer and scored possible hits on three large enemy vessels and a number of harbor craft, photographs made during the operations showed tonight.

The pictures, taken from rear planes in the attacking formations, showed that the warship, apparently recently completed or very near completion, was sinking in Nantes harbor after American bombs struck is squarely.

The possible hits were registered on two big merchant vessels and several harbor boats in addition to the main damage to shipbuilding and repair yards, docks, warehouses and railroad yards. Raging fires also were started in large coal bunkers.

Aside from the main target in the La Pallice raid, submarine pens and locks were covered with concentrated bomb bursts and a large ship in a near-by basin and two drydocks also were possibly hit. Smoke from the bursting explosives obscured the details in the photographs, however.

The Nazi-controlled Paris radio likened the damage caused by the raid as comparable to that done by the RAF's four big raids on Hamburg.

"The center of Nantes has been completely wiped out and the city is without gas, electricity and water," the broadcast said. Between the Palace Royale and the Place du Commerce nothing was left standing. It is estimated 1,500 buildings were completely destroyed."

Nazis Claim 8 Italian Ships

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—A German broadcast declared today that German motor torpedo boats operating in the Adriatic overtook a small Italian fleet, capturing four steamers and sinking a torpedo boat, two minesweepers and a patrol boat. One of the captured ships was the 4,800-ton transport Leopardi, which was carrying 1,000 Italian soldiers on its first voyage, the broadcast said.

London, Saturday, Sept. 18 (AP)—The French Equatorial Africa radio at Brazzaville said last night in a broadcast recorded by Reuters that Allied Commando troops had landed on the Italian island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean.

"Groups of Italian soldiers are taking part in the fight there against German forces," the broadcast added.

Report Italy May Join Allies

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm quoted reports from Switzerland today as saying that negotiations now are proceeding in Palermo, Sicily, for Italy's eventual declaration of war upon Germany and her acceptance as an Allied power. The report was wholly without confirmation from any Allied source.

Dutch Nazis Warn Of Reprisals For 'Mad Dog' Killings

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—An Aneta report tonight said Dutch Nazis have threatened to start a new reign of terror in occupied Holland in retaliation for a series of "mad-dog" slayings of Nazi officials by Netherlands patriots.

Aneta said the National Socialist newspaper, *Net Nationale Dagblad*, declared in an editorial that "during recent weeks horrible murders have taken place, with many of our comrades among the police shot like mad dogs on the street in broad daylight."

The newspaper warned, the report said, that if the attacks continued "the Netherlands National Socialist revolutionary spirit will speak clearly—terror can only be broken by terror."

5 Million Ration Coupons Stolen

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—The theft of 5,000,000 clothing ration coupons from an Army storehouse in southwest London was reported today by the Board of Trade, which said the theft threatened to upset Britain's clothing rationing scheme. The stolen coupons, the board explained, represented rations for 250,000 people. They were intended for men discharged from the armed forces, but could be used by any one.

Canterbury Stresses Unity

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—The Archbishop of Canterbury said today that the Archbishop of York, on his present visit to Moscow, would express sympathy and admiration for "the church and people of Russia in the great trial through which they are passing." He added that a letter of greeting from himself and the Archbishop of York, which the latter is bearing for Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow, also cited "the unity of our two churches (the Church of England and the Russian Orthodox Church) in the service of our Lord."

1,000 Victory Ships Next Year Planned By U. S.

SEP 18 1943

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, of the United States Maritime Commission, said today the building of Liberty ships will be tapered off in favor of launching 1,000 faster Victory ships by the end of 1944, with an eye toward post-war maritime trade.

Vickery described the new Victory ship as capable of 16 to 17½ knots as against the Liberty ships' speed of 11 knots.

Gunner Gets Double Award

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—An unusual, simultaneous award of the Distinguished Flying Cross and Oak Leaf cluster—equivalent to two D. F. C.'s—was made today to Staff Sergeant Donald W. Crossley, twenty-five years old, of Wellsburg, W. Va. The highest scoring aerial gunner in the European theater of operations, Sergeant Crossley shot down eleven German planes in twenty heavy bomber raids. He already held an Air Medal and three clusters for the raids.

Noel Coward's 'Nasty' Song Sets All London On Its Ear

His Idolaters And Critics Alike Outraged By "Don't Let's Be Beastly To The Germans"

SEP 18 1943

By RUSSELL LANDSTORM

[Associated Press Correspondent]

London, Sept. 17—Noel Coward has set the nation by the ears with a new song called "Don't Let's Be Beastly to the Germans."

It is cynical, sarcastic and controversial; therefore, it is perfect Coward. And being perfect Coward, a lot of people are offended, although some consider it brilliant.

Heretofore, there has been at least some part of his cult devotedly championing him and his works to the end, but his new song has shocked and outraged most of the torchbearers as well as those to whom the name of the master long has been anathema.

Think They're Being Laughed At

The trouble is that all of them, the idolaters and the scoffers alike, think that they are being laughed at.

Sentimentalists and humanitarians are as infuriated as the Vansittart crowd, which believes that the German people themselves share with their leaders responsibility for the war.

Left-wingers and Rightists, service men and women and civilians, writers and your ordinary radio listener have given the debonair playwright-composer-singer-*et al.* such a tongue-lashing that he may be just as well pleased he's in the Middle East under auspices of the British Ministry of Information.

Then The Fuss Began

Coward wrote the song in a weekend respite from his job of supervising the filming of his play, "This Happy Breed." He tried out his piece at a private stage party with uproarious consequences. Then the author went on the air with it, and the fuss began.

The sobriety and the studied moderation of the BBC got a jolt when Coward, in his best satirical manner, counseled in crooning accents, "don't let's be beastly to the Germans when our victory is ultimately won." Listeners gaped when they heard the musical invective which included such epithets as "swine" and "rats" and use of the word "Hun," which the BBC seldom will permit in its news broadcasts.

The Concluding Stanza

The song concluded with this verse, which is quoted by permission of the publishers, Chappell & Co.:

Don't let's be beastly to the Germans,
For you can't deprive a gangster of his gun.
Though they've been a little naughty to the Czechs and Polies and Dutch,
I don't suppose those countries really mind it very much.
Let's be free with them and share the BBC with them,
We mustn't prevent them basking in the sun.
Let's soften their defeat again and build their bloody fleet again,
But don't let's be beastly to the Hun.

The distraught BBC quickly issued a disclaimer of responsibility for the song's expressed sentiments.

Argument Waxes Bitter

People argued about the song in saloons, hotel lobbies, and in their homes. They got their disputes into print, writing letters to newspapers. One such correspondent, a member of the WAAFs, declared "we are bitterly disgusted and ashamed at Noel Coward's song. Do you think the British people will tolerate this . . . ?"

Tom Harrison, radio critic of the *Observer*, London Sunday newspaper, called the song 'clever and witty, but nasty, too, a *reductio ad absurdum* of the theme that all Germans adore war and that those of us who distrust a peace of vengeance are crazy folk wanting to *Let them feel they're swell again, And bomb us all to hell again.*

Anyhow, it is a good guess that the quarreling will not have subsided by the time Coward returns from Africa, where he has been entertaining troops in camps, hospitals and bases.

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Assigned To Colonial Mission In Washington

London, *Saturday*, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Colonial Office announced today that J. S. MacPherson, chief secretary of the Colonial Office in Palestine, had been named to succeed Sir John Huggins as head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington.

MacPherson also will be a member of the British-American Caribbean mission.

Three Jerseymen Aboard.

An American Bomber Station in England, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Nazi fighter opposition was fast, tough and plentiful yesterday when American bombers roared down on Nantes, but the enemy target was hit hard.

Staff Sergt. Fred Weiser of 15 Stecher street, Newark, N. J., said: "One fighter came in so close I could have reached out and grabbed him, but we blasted the hell out of the target." He is a ball turret gunner on a Fortress.

Said Technical Sergt. Lloyd Fisk of 605 Orange street, Cranford, N. J., an engineer: "There was terrific smoke going up hundreds of feet and I'm sure we hit the target on the nose."

"There was a lot of fighter opposition, but it looked like we did a good job," declared Robert Richel of 1618 Bayview avenue, Hillside, N. J.

Tell of Nazi Warning to Danes

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17 (AP).—Danish refugees reaching here said yesterday that Germany has informed the Danes they must reestablish a parliamentary government by Sept. 20 or their country will be made a Nazi protectorate.

Canadian Movement Reported

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 17 (AP)—Berlin military commentators told Swedish correspondents today that a Canadian division had been moved by sea from Calabria, on the Italian toe, to strengthen the Salerno bridgehead and had been landed at Paestum and Castellabate, on the southern side of the gulf.

Ten Crewmen from Fortress Spend Day on Raft Near France

AT A U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 17.—(AP) Ten crewmen of the Flying Fortress, "Kathy Jane," were forced down in the channel and spent 19 1-2 hours in wave-tossed dinghies too close to the Nazi-held French shore to fire signal flares before being rescued, it was disclosed today.

The "Kathy Jane" was over France returning from a raid on Stuttgart when one of the engines quit.

Sgt. George E. Pratt, waist gunner, Belmont, Mass., destroyed a JU-88. Sgt. John C. Thomas, Detroit, Mich., opened up on a ME-100 as it was attacking another straggling fortress. The Messerschmitt burst into flames and in the fall barely missed the B-17 it had tried to down.

Another enemy fighter was probably destroyed by S-Sgt. Russell Barnes, Birmingham, Ala., top turret gunner. T-Sgt. Russell L. Sparks, Atlanta, Ga., was credited with another probable.

At the French coast, two other engines of the Fort sputtered out.

The pilot, Lt. Norman S. Rothschild, Philadelphia, Pa., nursed the plane as far from the French coast as possible and then let it down on the rough water.

The inflated life raft broke its fastenings, but the bombardier, 2nd Lt. Edward M. Preisner, Chicopee Falls, Mass., and Pratt, Sparks and Barnes swam after and recovered it.

From noon until early morning, the men heard bombers going overhead, saw the anti-aircraft fire, heard the bombs and listened to German "E" boats.

About daybreak, they were sighted by two Spitfires which sent out a British air-sea rescue boat.

Nazis Change Tune.

Stockholm, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—German military circles acknowledged today that Allied forces in the Salerno area in Italy have regained the initiative, the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported today.

The atmosphere of optimism which prevailed in the German capital Tuesday and Wednesday has given place to growing concern, the correspondent said.

Nazis Withdraw 20,000 Troops From Norway

Stockholm, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Norwegian legation here said in a statement today that 20,000 German troops had been withdrawn from Norway in recent weeks.

It added, however, that some 180,000 Nazi soldiers still were guarding the coasts of Norway against a possible Allied invasion in those regions.

Arrests in Hungary Reported

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17 (AP)—A Budapest dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" reported today that many arrests had been made in Hungary following the distribution of leaflets urging workers to agitate for peace.

PEACE OR WAR ISSUE FACED BY HUNGARY

Decision Vital To Nation Said To Have Become Burning Actuality

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Sept. 17—As Allied forces drove forward in Italy, restless Hungary, subjected to increased pressure from Berlin while striving to check home Government opposition, today faced vital military and political decisions.

A Budapest dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Gazette de Lausanne* said activity in Hungarian political and parliamentary circles had become intense, but added that there was "no serious confirmation of a Government crisis."

[President Roosevelt in his message to Congress today declared "we have reliable information that there is definite unrest and a growing desire for peace among the peoples of these satellite countries—Rumania, Hungary, Finland and Bulgaria."]

Interim Ministry Looked For

The *Lausanne* dispatch said the time was not opportune for the organization of a ministry under Count Stefan Bethlen, former Premier about whom much has been said lately, but that it was believed more likely that the "transition cabinet" would be headed by a less-marked personality.

The article said military decisions vital to Hungary had become a "burning actuality" and that secret moves could cause important changes.

There has been a strong attempt to curb a growing tendency for withdrawing from the war and yesterday Propaganda Minister Antal declared that those arguing in favor of the country's capitulation were "betraying the interests and security of the country," it was reported.

Peace Leaders Arrested

At the same time, it was said, official announcements told of further arrests of leaders of the "peace party" because of a "pacifist attitude and spreading alarming announcements."

A dispatch by the Magyar Tavirati Iroda, semi-official Hungarian news agency, said the Propaganda Minister had declared a decisive moment was at hand for the nation and had added:

"Naturally, like all the people of the world, Hungarians desire peace. But there is peace—and there is peace. There is a peace equivalent to the death and dismemberment of the nation, as in the case of 1918. . . . There is also a peace that assures the dignity and liberty of the nation—this peace is desired in Hungary."

Decision Due Soon

A Budapest dispatch to *La Suisse de Geneve* said "the profound impression on public opinion by events in Italy is far from calming," and declared that the Hungarian Cabinet "remains confused."

This dispatch said that despite the German-Japanese decree on the validity of the tripartite pact, of which Hungary is a signer, Hungary interpreted the agreement by its text, which says the withdrawal of any partner—and Italy has withdrawn—voids the agreement.

[BBC said in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York that "important decisions by the Kallay Government are expected at any hour. . . . Official Hungarian circles maintain that Italy's withdrawal from the tripartite alliance releases other signatories from their obligation."]

La Suisse said there was no doubt that Hungary's allies wanted Hungary to send fresh troops to the battle lines and that "important conversations" on the subject were in progress. The article said Germany's energetic action in Italy had induced responsible Hungarians to proceed "more prudently."

Requisitioning Workers.

Berne, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Nazi authorities have begun requisitioning Italian workmen, adding their former allies to the long list of countries from which the Reich is gathering slave labor.

Heads of German labor camps have been instructed to prepare to receive "great numbers" of Italian farm workers, a dispatch to Geneva's La Suisse said, adding that it had been "confirmed" that Fritz Sauckel, Nazi high commissioner for labor employment, had been charged with requisitioning Italian peasants.

Italian men from 18 to 40 whose jobs were eliminated through the bombing of North Italian industrial cities were reported in border dispatches to have been rounded up by the Germans. Other reports said the Nazis were seizing all persons unable to show adequate identification and hustling them off to undisclosed destinations.

Printed notices have appeared in occupied Turin warning that work must be resumed and asking the population to "reflect on the terrible trials to which families of workers will be subjected if work is not resumed."

A Vienna dispatch said that Italians who voluntarily go to the Germans will receive favored treatment and that their families will be helped. German factory workers have been ordered into Northern Italy to work Italian factories should they be closed through strikes or sabotage, the dispatches added.

Invoking an August decree of the Badoglio Government militarizing factory workers, the Germans have warned that the workers may be "considered soldiers and treated, should the case arise, as prisoners of war," the dispatches also declared.

Nazi Propaganda In Tailspin

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 17 (AP). The Allied success at Salerno tonight turned Nazi propaganda into a tailspin from predictions of certain victory to admissions that the battle for Italy is uncertain and that "it will be difficult to drive out the Allied troops."

Germany had counted heavily upon victory at Salerno, definitely announced two days ago, to help counteract the effects of Italy's surrender in the Balkans and at home, dispatches to *Der Bund* said. Berlin had built up Salerno as a great Allied disaster and especially a big defeat for the Americans in their first great battle on continental soil.

When the Americans turned the tide and advanced, the Nazi propagandists found an alibi in "intervention by the British fleet."

New York today by CBS, the German-controlled Vichy radio, quoting the Swiss newspaper Die Tat, declared that Benito Mussolini and Roberto Farinacci, former Fascist Minister of State, are now at Cremona, Italy, which has become the provisional seat of the Fascist government, and that the Italian papers Popolo d'Italia and Regima Fascista have resumed publication.]

Seize Allied Captives in Italy

Nazis Go After Prisoners Badoglio Freed—Draft Italians for German Army.

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The German authorities were reported today to be rounding up all Allied prisoners released in Italy after the capitulation of the Pietro Badoglio government, and to have ordered all Italian troops to report for duty in the German Army.

The order giving Italian soldiers until 6 P. M. (Italian time) today to present themselves to the Germans was said to have been issued in the area of Como, about twenty-five miles north of Milan.

A similar order was believed to have been issued throughout the German-occupied portion of Italy.

Meanwhile today advices from Italy said that the chaos in Rome was so great that all churches except St. Peter's had been closed because of the plundering. Pope Pius XII was reported to have conferred with the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Maglione, regarding the situation.

The Milan Corriere della Sera said church authorities had appealed to Field Marshal Albert Kesselring to order his soldiers to refrain from looting churches.

Reports reaching the Swiss frontier said Nazi troopers were plucking gold earrings from women and taking gold watches from men. The German military commander at Turin published a proclamation today, La Stampa said, telling the people that German soldiers were not authorized to requisition rings, watches or other precious articles from civilians.

[In a broadcast picked up at

REPORTERS MEET JERSEY SOLDIER

Fifth Army Headquarters in Italy, Sept. 15 (Delayed) (A. P.).—When Associated Press War Correspondent Daniel De Luce and other newspaper men completed a 100-mile dash by jeep through No Man's Land to make the first contact between the American Fifth and the British Eighth armies, they were greeted by a New Jersey man.

As the correspondents approached the American lines after hours of dodging Nazi patrols, they found their way blocked by a green-colored half truck, from which was leaning Private John Dowling of 132 Bostwick avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

The helmeted private glared at the men in the Jeep, and beside him was a vicious 50-caliber machine gun, its muzle dead on the newspaper men.

Convinced that he was seeing Americans and British where only Axis troops were believed to be, Dowling grinned and said, "Another foot and I would have given you one hell of a burst."

1943

Houses in Salerno ...ped Allied Bombs

Not a Window Left in Italian City, Now Rubble Heap

By William Stoneman

From the combined American press
Distributed by The Associated Press

SALERNO, Italy, Sept. 17.—Once beautiful Salerno is little more than a rubble heap. You can't find a half-dozen houses in the center of the town that aren't heavily damaged. No house has its windows, a grim token of the effectiveness of the Allied aerial onslaught which caught the city a week before we landed here.

What is left of the population seems to be in the bread line, waiting for American food. We walked for a block through the hot streets without passing any one.

Salerno, incidentally, has been in the hands of the British since it was first taken. There have been countless rumors to the contrary, which, like most of the rumors we have heard in these parts, are pure nonsense.

New Delhi, Sept. 17 (AP)—American fighters and bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force have bombed an important enemy supply base in the Hukawng Valley of northern Burma, an air communique said today, estimating at least twenty buildings were destroyed.

The communique explained that the target was a Japanese forward supply base which also served as a transhipment point for waterborne traffic in the area.

Mitchell bombers destroyed a number of locomotives and cars and did much damage during the two days to railroad yards and railways.

GEN. STILWELL'S EYES ARE ON HOME

New Delhi, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Congratulating the soldier newspaper, the CBI, Roundup, on completing its first year of publication, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell wished the editor continued success today, but added: "I won't say 'many happy returns of the day', because we are all going home long before then."

The Roundup is edited by Major Fred Eldridge of Los Angeles.

Chinese Troops in India Undergo Rigorous Training

Young Men Moved from Homeland to Prepare for Drive on Japs.

SEP 18 1943

By PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17.—(AP) The disclosure that Chinese troops have been transported from China to India to be trained by American officers has lifted the veil on one of the most daring enterprises in this theater of operations.

Regiment after regiment of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's troops were transported from China, stripped of every ounce of equipment and wearing only thin dungarees so that a greater number could be brought over in a hurry.

Joined Troops from Burma

Once in India, they joined troops who were evacuated from Burma 18 months ago, and together they have been given the most intensive training possible.

I visited the training center in eastern India and saw them being given the works, from how to crawl on their stomachs over open ground to how to operate the most modern American artillery and radio apparatus.

Part of them already have had their first skirmishes with the enemy. The latest was reported in yesterday's communique, disclosing that they had inflicted substantial casualties on a force of 200 Japanese in northern Burma.

The Americans are training not only men but officers. It was a ticklish job in the beginning for the Americans to convince the Chinese they still had something to learn after four years of actual warfare.

Officers Teach Recruits

I saw American officers in freshly-pressed uniforms dive headlong into the dust and gravel to show the Chinese how it should be done.

On an earlier trip to China, I saw the first processes of getting the Chinese ready for the training. They were carefully chosen both from a physical and mental standpoint. As far as possible, only completely fit men were picked.

All were vaccinated and inoculated against various fevers and plagues. Some were recruited from country districts far in the interior of China and had never seen an automobile, a truck, modern artillery or an airplane. Yet they showed no signs of nervousness at the prospect of being transported 1,000 miles from their own homeland.

Plenty of Good Food

Once arrived in India, they were given full uniforms and put on strengthening rations which put as much as 20 pounds per man on whole companies.

The soldiers swung into the training readily. The officers were at first reluctant to risk "losing face" by being taught by foreigners, but they slowly changed their attitude when they saw what organized training methods could accomplish.

Interpreters were used freely, but actual demonstration by the American instructors, from corporals to colonels, was found to be the fastest method of getting results.

One of the hardest problems of communications was encountered because the Chinese language cannot be telegraphed by any ordinary code or phonetically.

Lacking the time to teach 100 Chinese operators to speak English, the Americans devised a system of teaching them to recognize the English alphabet in the Morse system. They also taught them to receive messages one English letter at a time by the same system.

The number of Chinese trained is not permitted to be disclosed for military reasons, but it will be enough to make its weight felt when they take over a sector of the attack which ultimately will be launched to open Burma to Allied forces.

Russian Church Gives Blessing To Soviet Rule

SEP 19 1943

Appeals to Christians All Over World to Defend Faith Against Fascism

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (AP).—The Russian Orthodox Church published today a message of blessing to the Soviet government and an appeal to Christians throughout the world to unite in the defense of their faith against Fascism.

The message, signed by the Congress of Bishops, was published in the first issue of the new church newspaper, "Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate," and was reprinted by the Soviet government organ "Izvestia." The Metropolitan of Moscow, Sergei, whom the Congress elected Patriarch, headed the list of nineteen signatories.

The appeal expressed the hope that "at this favorable moment, when our beloved Russian Army is victoriously driving away the enemy from our beloved borders and has drawn upon itself the main forces of the enemy, the so long awaited second front, through the intensive efforts of Christians in all Allied countries, is finally being created which will bring nearer victory and peace to the people."

Japs Shift New Planes To Solomon Airfields

HIPPLE

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, Sept. 18.—(AP) A steady flow of plane reinforcements has made the Japanese as strong or stronger in the central and northern Solomons than they were two weeks ago, despite their heavy losses during our air campaign, a Navy spokesman said today.

He said the Japanese may be ferrying planes from Japan down to the big island naval base of Truk, thence to Rabaul, New Britain and on to the Bougainville island air bases.

The airfields in Bougainville, at the northeastern end of the Solomons group, have not been made inoperative by American raids, although they have been hit regularly and heavily.

The enemy still manages to take off planes from the airdrome at Kahili, on the southern tip of the island, and at Ballale, and he is also using a new field at Kara, seven miles northeast of Kahili.

LAE WAS HOP-OFF POINT FOR AMELIA EARHART

SEP 19 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Sept. 18—(AP) Lae, New Guinea, whose capture by the Allies was announced today, is the place where Amelia Earhart took off in her globe-girdling airplane July 1, 1937, never to be seen again.

Carl Jacobsen, a plantation owner near Lae before the Japanese drove him from his home, remembers America's famed aviatrix well. Jacobsen said the radio station at Lae was in contact with her ship for more than 1,000 miles at which time she reported bad weather. Then the radio operator lost contact.

Jacobsen now is on his way back to Lae to see what, if anything, is left of his place.

Coffee, Doughnuts Beat Troops to Salamaua

SEP 19 1943

WITH ALLIED TROOPS AT SALAMAUA, New Guinea, Sept. 15 (Delayed) (AP).—Soldiers call it "The Salamaua Salvation Army," and it's been doing a roaring business.

Somehow John Taylor, of Gramercy Park, New York City, and Leo Schwartz, of Washington, Red Cross workers, managed to get onto the Salamaua Isthmus ahead of the main body of American troops. They pitched their tent beside a huge shell crater on the beach and started hawking their coffee and doughnuts—as the amazed Americans piled off their landing boats.

NEW CALEDONIA GOVERNOR

Christian Laigret Replaces Henri Montchamp in Post

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Sept. 17 (AP)—Christian Laigret, former administrator of French African Cameroons and a long-time de Gaullist, has been appointed Governor of New Caledonia and dependencies, French authorities announced today.

M. Laigret also was named director of the civilian cabinet of the high commissioner for French possession in the Pacific. Former Governor Henri Montchamp left recetly for active military service in Africa.

Both appointments were made by the Commissioner of Colonies in Algiers on orders of the National Committee of Liberation. M. Laigret was administrator of Cameroons at the time of the fall of France. He arrived here on the eve of the third anniversary of the bloodless revolution when New Caledonia came under the Fighting French banner.

Moderation Plea Made By Argentine Press

Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 17 (AP). Argentine newspapermen, aroused over stern measures taken by the Government of Gen. Pedro P. Ramirez to restrict the freedom of the Argentine press, have appealed to Alberto Gilbert, Minister of the Interior, for a policy of moderation, it was learned today.

In a letter to General Gilbert, the Argentine Newspapermen's Association noted the forecasts of some Argentine officials that a decree would be issued regulating the press and expressed the hope that such restrictive measures would not be taken.

Battle For Press Freedom

Argentine Liberals view the letter as another chapter in the battle for press freedom which they regard as essential.

They point out that the repressive measures imposed by the recently ousted regime of Dr. Francisco N. Castillo to shelter his neutrality policy from the criticism of the overwhelmingly pro-democratic press served to retard the "evolution" of Argentine public opinion toward the democratic position.

It was this opinion that former Foreign Minister Segundo R. Storni told United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull would be strengthened if the United States would extend lend-lease aid to Argentina.

Storni resigned under fire when Secretary Hull refused his request.

Regarded As Uphill Battle

The federation's letter called Gilbert's attention to the fact that newspapers had been closed, seized and threatened throughout Argentina "for news or comments which in no way affect the domestic order or compromise the neutrality." It included a list of thirty-two newspapers affected.

Newspapermen who have just returned here from Buenos Aires believe, however, that the Argentine press is fighting an uphill battle. They said that within the last two days the Government press office had warned the press that the Government would not tolerate the publication of news, comments or even photographs which might compromise the Argentine neutrality.

The same day the letter was presented, they said, the Nationalist daily *Cabildo* attacked the Liberal press which it called "vassals of international Jewish banks."

Exchange Liner Stops At Rio For Japanese

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Swedish liner Gripsholm, chartered by the United States Government for exchange of Japanese and American nationals, arrived here today to pick up eighty-nine Japanese citizens.

Brazilian Foreign Office officials will direct embarkation of the Japanese, working in conjunction with the Spanish Embassy, which is representing Japanese interests in this country.

U. S. And Brazil Renew Two More Accords

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 17 (AP)—United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery announced today that Brazil and the United States had signed two more accords for the purchase of mica and rock crystals by the United States.

The accords constitute a renewal of those which expired last May 14 and will remain in effect until that date next year, assuring Brazilian miners a constant market for the two minerals.

The mica accord stipulates that the United States will buy until next May 14 all strategic quantities of this mineral produced in Brazil, independent of whatever development in the war there may be.

Marshall Reviews Mexicans

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17 (AP).—General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, stood beside President Manuel Avila Camacho on a balcony of the National Palace yesterday to review a parade of Mexico's armed forces, staged as part of this country's Independence Day celebration. Mexican conscripts and commando troops appeared for the first time in the military demonstration.

MUSSOLINI TO SPEAK, ROME RADIO PROMISES

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—(AP) A promise that Benito Mussolini, whom the Germans say they have liberated but have never produced, will "soon let his voice be heard" was coupled tonight on the Nazi-controlled Rome radio with an attack upon King Vittorio Emmanuele.

Allessandro Pavolini, secretary of the German-sponsored "republican fascist party" headed by Mussolini, denounced recent actions of the King and Marshal Pietro Badoglio as "monstrous" and "treacherous" and gave the definition of the new party and its aims:

"There will be a new start. The pact between the King and the people is bilateral. And if the King fails it, each of us is relieved from his oath. Fascism, which is being reborn around the person of the Duce, can be nothing but republicanism. A republic does not only mean a constitutional form replacing another. It means a regime that destroys bridges with the past."

The broadcast was reported by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence service.

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NAZIS OCCUPY ALBANIA

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—(AP) The Berlin radio, admitting that Albanians are "without exception, anti-German," said today that Nazi troops had occupied "all strategically-important installations and key points in Albania to prevent any hostile action."

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

Nazi forces already reeling backward in Russia and in Italy are under direct warning from President Roosevelt that they have felt only a foretaste of what is in store for them and their Japanese and Balkan accomplices.

"Precise plans" were shaped at Quebec, the President told a reconvened Congress, for other blows "of equal or greater importance against Germany and Japan. "Definite times and places for other landings on the continent of Europe and elsewhere," have been set, he added.

The news from Italy and Russia underscored that pledge. With the junction of the American 5th and British 8th armies at the south end of the Salerno bridgehead, the campaign in Italy ceased to be an affair of the landing beaches. It became a full-scale drive northward up the Italian boot.

There can be no doubt that Nazi divisions rushed to the Salerno front to halt or delay the seaborne 5th army incursion are now backtracking over inadequate and bomb-blasted roads to escape entrapment.

The first grim phase of the battle of Italy is over in a smashing Allied victory. The speed with which the first spearhead of the three-pronged British advance from the south reached the Salerno theater clearly indicates that the Nazi High Command was taken by surprise. It has been outguessed as well as outfought thus far in Italy as it was in Sicily.

It is in Russia, however, that the most ominous developments for the Germans — developments directly traceable to the Allied invasion of the Italian mainland and the Italian capitulation—are clearly visible. Despite the Russians' insistence that the Allied effort still is short of full second-front effect, the signs are plain that it is the shifting of German reserves from the east to the Balkans and Italy that has opened the way for the tremendous Red army thrust in the center that has reached almost to the environs of Kiev.

Red spearheads are along the east bank of the Desna river just above its confluence with the Dnieper at Kiev. They are knocking at the same door to Kiev through which the Germans lunged in a surprise drive down the Desna to take the city and unhinge the whole southern Russian defense front two years ago.

The explanation appears to be that German divisions from that front in the Dnieper loop must have been pulled out to be rushed to Italy and the Balkans. They were the closest for quick transportation to the tottering south wall of the European fortress.

Russian discovery of Nazi weakness in the Dnieper loop was prompt. Red forces have carved a westward bulge into German lines between Nazi "evacuated" Bryansk and Russian captured Losovaya more than 300 miles wide and more than 200 miles deep.

It is threatening northward the last westward escape route from the Bryansk salient for the enemy, the Bryansk-Gomel railroad and highway system to the Dnieper. Berlin's reiterated announcement of the surrender of Bryansk indicates that a desperate race to the refuge of the west bank of the Dnieper is on in that sector.

Southward the Kiev bulge threatens at any moment to sweep down upon the Dnieper crossings in rear of retreating Nazi forces still east of the river and in the Crimea. There are the makings of a stupendous military disaster for the foe in Russia. Only the start of the fall rains seemingly could avert it.

3 U. S. NAVY CRAFT SUNK

Destroyer And Tug In Mediterranean And Tug In South Pacific Lost

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 17—The navy announced tonight the loss of a destroyer and a tug in the Mediterranean sea and a tug in the South Pacific during the past week.

The destroyer, the U. S. S. Rowan, went down as a result of an underwater explosion in Italian waters Saturday.

The tug Nauset was sunk by enemy action in the Mediterranean on September 9, the day of the Allied landing at Salerno.

Tug Sunk In Pacific

In the South Pacific, the tug Navajo was sunk after an underwater explosion on Sunday.

Next of kin of all casualties aboard the Mauset have been notified, and the next of kin of casualties aboard the Rowan and the Navajo will be notified as soon as possible, the navy said.

The fate of the commander of the Rowan, Commander Robert Stephens Ford, West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., was not reported.

Launched In 1938

The 1,500-ton Rowan, which had a normal complement of 172, was launched in 1938 and commissioned in 1939.

The commander of the Nauset was Lieut. Joseph Orleck, USN, whose wife, Gertha C. Orleck, lives at Norfolk, Va. He was reported missing.

The Nauset, 1,450 tons, was a new ship commissioned last March. Her normal complement was approximately 60.

The navy had no immediate information on the commander of the Navajo. This ship, the same size as the Nauset, was launched in 1939 and commissioned in 1940.

Chile Foreign Minister In

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Joaquin Fernandez, Foreign Minister of Chile, arrived at National Airport today. While in the United States, Mr. Fernandez is scheduled to confer with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and other high officials on economic matters concerning the two countries. He goes to Canada on Sept. 27, taking with him the Chilean Congress' ratification of a commercial treaty negotiated with the Dominion in 1941

In Contact With U. S.

Washington, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Isolated by German invasion armies for two years, the ingenuous fighting patriots of Yugoslavia have established direct radio contact with the United States.

The first messages from the guerrilla-operated station tell of great excitement in the Balkans over the Allied drive into neighboring Italy.

Equipment for the radio setup may have been parachuted into the Yugoslav hills by Allied planes, Yugoslav embassy officials hinted.

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Assails Hungarian Groups

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite, of New York, declared today that activities of the American Hungarian Federation "have had a disruptive influence" on what he described as loyal Hungarian-American organizations, and requested that Attorney General Francis Biddle make "a full and prompt investigation."

3 Jersey Soldiers Find Adventure on 3 Fronts

Army Tells of Air Force Men's Exploits on Land, in Air

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Adventures of three New Jersey men with the Army Air Forces on as many different continents were described by the War Department today.

Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Dukens, of Burlington, was the bombardier aboard a Flying Fortress which, with two of its four engines knocked out over Kassel, shot down two Focke-Wulf 190's, dropped its bombs and returned to its base in England. With a third Focke-Wulf on the Fortress's tail, Lieutenant Dukens got his bombs away. The flight instruments went out, but the pilot got the ship home and crash-landed in a cow pasture.

Staff Sergeant John Fricker, of 369 Insley Street, Perth Amboy, mess sergeant for a squadron in North Africa, hired an Arab war orphan who became the outfit's mascot, and even went along when the group moved to a new station.

Staff Sergeant William C. Nichaus, of 15 Thurston Avenue, Trenton, was one of two gunners credited with shooting down two Japanese Zeros during a bombing attack over Paramushiru and Shimushu Islands, 1,200 miles northeast of Tokio.

Captive Flyer Wins Air Medal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Staff Sergeant Charles D. Hill jr., of the Army Air Forces, now a prisoner of war in Germany, has been awarded in absentia the Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster. The War Department announced today that Brigadier General Robert W. Harper, Assistant Chief of the Air Staff for Training, made the presentation to Mr. Hill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hill, of Baltimore. The award was "for five bomber combat missions over enemy-occupied continental Europe.

WHEELER ADMITS POSSIBLE DEFEAT

Washington, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler(D.Mont.) conceded today that his bill to defer the drafting of pre-war fathers might be defeated in the Senate, but contended that such action would be a blow at the morale of the people and a defeat for the nation's children.

Senator Reynolds (D.-N. C.), chairman of the Military Committee which is holding hearings on the bill, told Mr. Wheeler he deserved "plaudits' for bringing out facts, whether the measure passed or not.

Senator Wheeler asserted again that some war industries are hoarding man power with employees "falling over one another," while Col. Lewis Sanders of the War Manpower Commission denied that there are any cost-plus-percentage war contracts which would make overstaffing profitable. Col. Sanders told the committee such contracts, widely used in the first world war, now are illegal.

Senator Downey (D.-Cal.) took exception to testimony by Col. Sanders that "lend-lease does not increase the drain on our man power." The Californian declared lend-lease contributions to other nations required the services of 6,000,000 Americans. Col. Sanders countered that if we didn't provide the aid, "we would have to put more troops in the field and take heavier losses."

U. S. ARMS OUTPUT NEARING CAPACITY

SEP 18 1943

7,500 Planes Produced Monthly, Ships Built at Rate of Five a Day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—(AP) The United States is approaching full capacity war production and is now turning out planes at the rate of 7,500 a month or 90,000 a year and merchant ships at the rate of almost five a day.

These figures were disclosed by President Roosevelt today in his special message to Congress in which he asserted that the British empire and the United States are now producing so much of every essential of war that "we have definite superiority over Germany and Japan which is growing with every succeeding minute."

Not Yet Up to Schedule

"But we have no minutes to lose," he warned. He called for greater plane output, saying it is still not up to schedule.

"The best way to avoid heavy casualty lists," he declared, "is to provide our troops with the best equipment possible—and plenty of it."

The production rate of increase dropped in June and July and caused some worry, he said, but picked up in August and this month "it is even better."

He said approximately 15,000 planes, with an important increase in production of heavy bombers in August, and 281 merchant ships aggregating 3,200,000 tons, were produced during the two months Congress was in recess.

Original Goal Reduced

The President's original goal for plane output this year was 125,000. This was pared down twice until the figure dropped below 100,000, so the present rate of 7,500 a month is approaching the new goal. Although the number of planes was reduced from the original goal, the emphasis has switched to larger and more effective long-range bombers and fighters.

An idea of the size of America's war output since its armament program began in May, 1940, was given in a table showing the following items produced and delivered up to Sept. 1, 1943:

Fighting ships and auxiliaries 2,380; landing vessels 13,000; plane engines 349,000; tanks 53,000; artillery weapons 93,000; small arms, 9,500,000; small arms ammunition 25,942,000,000 rounds, and trucks 1,233,000.

The President said the time for building submarines had been cut by almost 50 per cent, that during August, 1943, we produced almost as many torpedoes as during all of World War I, and that since the outbreak of war in Europe this country has increased its petroleum output by 66 per cent, bituminous coal 40 per cent, chemicals 300 per cent, iron ore 125 per cent, hydroelectric power 79 per cent, and steel 106 per cent.

F.D.R. CHIDES CRITICS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—(AP) President Roosevelt, conceding there have been errors in handling the war program, today compared critics who dwell on them to persons who can see only the hole when looking at a doughnut.

"Sometimes," he said in his message to Congress, "this is an example of sheer individual pessimism; but sometimes it is caused by motives not consonant with war-winning ideas."

MANPOWER PLAN ON PACIFIC COAST DEVISED BY BARUCH

Only Alternative Is Drafting of Workers, Report to Byrnes Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—(AP) Congress learned today that the labor budgeting plan put into effect on the west coast was presented to the White House by Bernard M. Baruch with the declaration that it was the only alternative to the drafting of workers.

Mr. Baruch's report, made originally to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, was placed in The Congressional Record by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.). The senator had demanded a copy after some of Mr. Baruch's conclusions were disclosed a week ago by Mr. Byrnes' office.

The publication of the text also disclosed that Mr. Baruch was sharply critical of what he called the failure of government agencies to work as a team to solve manpower problems.

Agency Battles Must End

"The time must end," he said, "when agencies spend their energies battling to build up empires of power. It is time to reassert the fact that there is one Federal government—speaking with one voice —not a 'centimouth.'"

The West Coast labor plan was approved by Mr. Byrnes' office two weeks ago and became effective

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Sept. 15.

Briefly, it establishes a priority on labor as well as a priority on materials, with manufacturers being required to draw their workers from a pool established by a local priorities committee. Government agencies would be represented on this committee, which would be headed by a local citizen of high standing.

Mr. Baruch said that while this plan was aimed primarily to meet serious labor shortage conditions on the Pacific coast, it "is likely to afford a pattern that can be applied in other communities."

In urging its immediate application, Mr. Baruch said that action could not be "delayed in searching for perfection, or until new legislation, such as the national service act, can be obtained."

Plan Includes Drastic Controls

He acknowledged that the plan involved "more drastic controls than any yet introduced in any community" since manufacturers would have to give up their right to hire as many workers as they pleased and workers would be limited in their choice of jobs.

"But the only alternative to some plan of this sort is a national service act for the drafting of labor, which carries with it tremendous implications and would take time to get," Mr. Baruch said, adding: "Plane production cannot wait."

The Boeing aircraft plant in Seattle, he said, "fell behind schedule 40 Flying Fortresses a month because of insufficient labor.

Mr. Baruch complained that there are entirely too many agencies "studying" problems of manpower, housing, transportation, labor turnover and the care of children of working mothers.

"No more 'studies' are needed," he said. "What must be done is known. Action alone remains necessary."

At Seattle a Boeing aircraft company spokesman, who asked to remain unnamed, said:

"The picture is not quite complete as Mr. Baruch phrases it. Our production has not declined by 40 planes. We reached a production peak in May and have been maintaining it.

"The schedule given us by the government, however, has been accelerated from month to month, and we simply have not had the manpower to match it."

FEW U. S. EMPLOYES DEFERRED IN DRAFT

112,399 Men of Service Age Hold Government Jobs, Senate Committee Told.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—(AP) A Selective Service official said today that the induction of Federal employes deferred from the draft solely by reason of their employment would furnish hardly "a drop in the bucket," compared with total military manpower needs.

Lt. Col. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., Selective Service's legislative liaison officer, furnished the Senate Military committee an estimate that only 112,399 Federal employes between the ages of 18 and 37 were so deferred, as of Aug. 15.

Employed in War Agencies

All but 15,741 of those, he said, were employed by the War and Navy departments, or in such war-connected agencies as Civil Aeronautics, the Panama Canal, War Shipping administration or the Maritime commission.

The committee, which is holding supplemental hearings on the Wheeler bill to defer pre-Pearl Harbor fathers from the draft, recessed until Monday when it is to hear from Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York and possibly from Bernard M. Baruch, war mobilization adviser.

Commenting on the government job figures he gave the Military committee, Col. Keesling said he thought the number of occupational deferments among Federal employes would prove "very surprising to many people."

"Some statements have been made about a million males employed in civilian capacities by the government," he said. "The public, however, generally overlooks the fact that many of these men have been deferred for other than occupational reasons."

Many of them, he said, are over 38, and others have been deferred up to now because of their family status.

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), author of the father-deferment bill which is expected to come to a vote in the Senate next week, conceded the possibility of its defeat. But this, he said, would be a blow at the morale of Americans and the children of the nation.

RENEGOTIATION ACT WILL FACE REVISION

Amendment Proposed to Exempt Contracts Below $500,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. — (AP) Counsel for the House Naval Affairs committee predicted today that Congress would amend the renegotiation law to exempt war contracts below $500,000 and permit contractors civil redress, but would not repeal the statute.

At a conference sponsored by New York university, Robert E. Kline, Jr., explained that he was expressing only his personal opinions.

Widespread attacks on the law, intended to allow the government to recapture excessive war profits, had been carried out frequently, he said.

"I think that both the public and Congress are aware of the selfish interest behind this repeal movement," he asserted. "I think that both are alert to the necessity of preserving this kind of a safeguard against the unnecessary and profligate expenditure of public funds, and x x x I do feel certain that the law will not be repealed."

Exemption of contracts totaling less than $500,000 a year, Mr. Kline said, would reduce the work of renegotiation agencies materially, and speed work on larger ones.

While the law does not provide for an appeal, Mr. Kline said most legal authorities agreed that relief could be sought in a civil suit. To remove any doubt, however, a provision for court appeal would be written into the act, he predicted.

Plane Industry Asks Easing of War Profit Law

West Coast Manufacturers Say 'Survival' Requires Renegotiation Revision

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Francis A. Callery, representing west coast aircraft manufacturers, told the House Ways and Means Committee today survival of the aircraft industry required modification of the war contract renegotiation law to allow reserves for post-war transition.

He proposed that the statute also be revised to provide renegotiation on net earnings after taxes instead of before taxes.

Mr. Callery, vice-president of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, told the committee he appeared also in behalf of the Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrup, Ryan and Vega companies.

Peace-time contraction of business and industry is as much a part of the cost of war as the cost of war-time expansion, he said, adding:

"The aircraft industry is not asking for rewards, but is asking for survival. It will do its best no matter what the net earnings are. But we would all rest a lot easier if we knew where our first few months' pay rolls were coming from after the war—and so would the hundreds of thousands of men and women who are earning their living helping us make airplanes."

Meanwhile, counsel for the House Naval Affairs Committee predicted today that Congress would amend the renegotiation law to exempt war contracts below $500,000 and permit contractors civil redress, but would not repeal the statute.

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PLANE INSIGNIA CHANGED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—(AP) The border inclosing the insignia for all American military airplanes henceforth will be blue instead of red because the latter device looks too much like the Japanese insignia at a quick glance, the War department announced today.

BILL TO ABOLISH OWI IS OFFERED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—(AP) Rep. Barry (D-N.Y.) today introduced a bill to abolish the Office of War Information and transfer its functions to the Department of State.

In announcing last spring his intention to introduce the bill, Rep. Barry accused the OWI of "irresponsible utterances" and said it appeared to contain Communists more interested in propagandizing their own doctrines than in winning the war.

Casualties Of Armed Forces Total 105,205

Washington, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Office of War Information said today that announced casualties of the United States armed forces from the outbreak of the war to date total 105,205.

The figure does not include casualties where the next of kin have not been notified.

Based on War and Navy Department reports, the total included 20,104 dead, 28,226 wounded, 32,905 missing and 23,970 prisoners of war.

Further Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—The Navy announced today sixty-seven casualties, including the following:

New York

BRUNDAGE, LEO, missing. Mother, Mrs. Rae Brundage, 2838 North 30th st., Brooklyn.
REILLY, GEORGE FRANCIS, missing. Father, Frank Joseph Reilly, 1351 Hancock st., Brooklyn.
REYNOLDS, EUGENE CORNELIUS, missing. Brother, Joseph Clifford Reynolds, 158-16 Sanford av., Flushing.
RUSSO, WILLIAM GORDON, missing. Mother, Mrs. Charlotte Russo, 1214 Bushwick st., Brooklyn.
SCALA, JOSEPH JOHN, missing. Mother, Mrs. Angelina Scala, 220 E. 113th st., New York.
SOLOMON, FREDERICK MARVIN, missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rubin Solomon, 829 Beck st., New York.

New Jersey

CROZIER, THOMAS JOHN, missing. Father, William H. Crozier, 2459 Third st., Coytesville.
DEMAREST, GEORGE WESLEY, missing. Father, William Demarest, Second and Park av., Garden Lake, Laurel Spring.
ROCCO, JOHN SALVATORE, missing. Father, Dimitri Yaroslavich, Bay st., Winslow.

Connecticut

SANDONE, THEODORE, missing. Mother, Mrs. William Hack, South road, Enfield.
SHAFRAN, ALBERT, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Fannie Shafran, 840 West End avenue, New York.
VAN WAGNER, WILLIAM O., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Myrtle Van Wagner, Hyde Park.

Interned by Rumania.

FERGUSON, CLAY V., captain; wife, Mrs. Clay V. Ferguson, 10 Mitchell Place, New York.

Held by Germany.

NEW JERSEY.

FETKIN, JOHN, private first class; brother, Stanley Fetkin, 117 Court street, Elizabeth.
GUARDINO, FRANK L., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Loretta Guardino, 28 Fifth street, Elizabeth.
PIANTADOSI, CLAUDIO, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Carmela Piantadosi, 611 Durham avenue, North Bergen.

Held by Rumania.

MCGRATH, THOMAS J.; father, John J. McGrath, 11 Wilfred street, West Orange.

Washington, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 171 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Germany, Italy and Rumania, including these with next of kin.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Interned by Germany.

NEW YORK.

DELORENZO DOMINICK D, second lieutenant; father, Francis Delorenzo, 71 Sullivan street, New York.
DINARDI, WARREN J., technical sergeant; mother Mrs. Emma M. Porto, 38 West 98th street, New York.
KENNEDY, JOHN A., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. John A Kennedy, 4272 Vireo avenue, Bronx.
LAZZARO, DOMINICK N., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Rose Lazzaro, 1714 Lincoln Terrace, Peekskill.
MACARTHUR, STANLEY W., staff sergeant; father, George MacArthur, route 1, Greenwich.
VACCARO, ANTHONY, sergeant; father, Canio Vaccaro, 24 Sands street, Port Chester.

Held by Italy.

KIERNAN, DANIEL J., second lieutenant father, Patrick J. Kiernan, 515 5th street, Brooklyn.

Campaigns in South Pacific Tougher Than World War I

By J. NORMAN LODGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—(AP) Any veteran of World War One making his debut in this one, either on the European or south Pacific front, would get the shock of his life. And then he'd most likely return to his grandchildren with a revised estimate of the hardships he went through.

Without doubt the toughest sector of the war of 1918 was the Meuse-Argonne. It was a pushover. Any one of the "minor" campaigns of the south Pacific was tougher, both in ground conditions and in fire power thrown up by the enemy.

While we had about everything we needed in World War One, there being less obstacles to overcome to transport materiel, in the south Pacific, after 20 months at war, we are only now beginning to get a reserve of supplies.

Hard to Get Supplies

Distance, shipping and the fact that most of the war effort to date has been directed toward Europe has made the south Pacific the step-child of the entire war area. Even the southwest Pacific is better off, for that sector is almost entirely supplied by Australia and New Zealand.

Until quite recently everything for the south Pacific has had to come from our own west coast. Now, with a surplus of frozen meat available from Australia, some of it is being diverted to the south Pacific. Both Australia and New Zealand have favorable trade balances under Lend-Lease, the only two countries of the British commonwealth in such position.

In the early days of the Guadalcanal campaign there were times when we didn't have enough high octane fuel to put fighter planes in the air. There, too, were times we we were down to six serviceable planes. It got so bad on one occasion that gasoline was being siphoned from transport planes for use in fighting craft.

Supplies Mount Up

Then, with the Japs chased off Guadalcanal, supplies began to mount up. Reserve rations dump were established, and materiel dispersed so that one bombing raid would not knock out our supplies in one fell swoop.

The planning for the New Georgia campaign was done with all the mistakes made on Guadalcanal taken into consideration. Hence, when we moved on Rendova, May 30, we had enough material along to maintain the combat units for weeks to come.

But new mistakes cropped up. The unloading was done quickly so that the cargo vessels could get out of the area before dark. As a result most of the food, most of the ammunition and practically all of the medical supplies were simply dumped on the beach, prey to the first bombing raid the Nips decided to send over.

And over they did come, with disastrous results for us. But as a result of the mistakes made on Rendova, with a loss of much of the carefully planned for supplies, the same mistakes were not made when we visited Vella Lavella.

There, as the ships were unloaded, the materiel was dispersed as it was unloaded. One ton under this tree, a ton under that tree, vehicles scattered over a wide area and the fuel for bull dozers, gasoline for high compression motors and spare parts were distributed over the entire beach head.

Raids Do Little Damage

Repeated bombing raids, with the exception of their nuisance value, failed to damage much materiel, thus aiding our troops and our navy in that less trips were necessary to replenish ruined supplies, releasing cargo carriers for other much needed work.

Troop dispersal on Rendova was badly managed, too, with many casualties resulting when the raids began. Tents were set up with guy ropes criss-crossing, so close were they grouped. When the terrific raid of July 2 was over we had too many casualties—casualties we wouldn't have had with proper dispersal.

As a result, the Vella Lavella dispersal of troops was excellently carried out and the casualty lists were much smaller.

That, of course, is learning the

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hard way, but at least we learn.

For instance, green troops lacking any combat experience, in addition to being "trigger happy", firing at the least movement in the jungles, also must learn that emergency ratios are for a specific purpose. Too many of them have carelessly thrown away their "C" rations, relying on "D" ration to sustain them.

The "D" ration is an energized slab of hard chocolate. It has a very definite place in the rationing scheme of things. It is light in weight and easy to carry. But it must be eaten over a space of time. It is not something to munch on for the sake of munching.

Eaten too fast, it has bad effects. And a repeated diet of it can cause two reactions—dysentery or constipation. The men have learned that—the hard way—and their information on the subject will be passed on, by word of mouth, to replacements.

You can tell the seasoned jungle fighter as against the neophyte by watching eating habits. The veteran will be opening a can of "C" ration, the rookie will be munching his "D" ration chocolate.

Logistics Rules War

War is changing in respect to supplying combat troops too. Logistics were never mentioned in World War One. In this war every campaign, every movement of troops and every evacuation of wounded and sick is predicated on logistics—the amount of supplies necessary to properly feed, arm, and move a certain number of troops with a minimum of waste.

For every man we place in the front line we require six men in the service command to maintain him. And for every man in the service command we require an additional six in various other branches of the services—Navy, merchant marine and executive, to make it possible for the first six to support the one fighting man.

And, with distances up to half way around the world to be negotiated, stress must be placed on such arithmetical equations.

War has progressed in such measure over the past 20 years it no longer is a rule of thumb, hit or miss affair. It now is slide rule.

After every separate campaign—after Guadalcanal, New Guinea, Vella Lavella, statistics were broken down to find where six cargo bottoms could be used to carry the same amount of supplies that required seven on the previous movement.

If that one bottom is saved it is one less target for a bomber, it is one additional bottom that can be utilized in transporting other materiel that had to remain at base.

We have learned much since Pearl Harbor. We have learned that war, like a woman's mind, is constantly changing. But:

We have learned.

HERO'S MOTHER GETS HIS MEDAL OF HONOR

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—(AP) Surrounded by high naval officials and before rigid lines of blue jackets, Mrs. Maria Powers of New York city received today the nation's military honor—the Congressional Medal of Honor, conferred posthumously upon her son a year ago by President Roosevelt.

Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, read the President's citation telling of the exploits of 29-year-old Lieut. John James Powers "above and beyond the call of duty" during three days of action in the battle of Coral sea in May, 1942.

The Navy flier sank or damaged four Japanese ships by divebombing. The last ship he sank was an aircraft carrier.

The morning of his last take-off he was quoted in the citation as saying: "Remember the folks back home are counting on us. I am going to get a hit if I have to lay it on their flight deck."

UNION PRESIDENT LOSES DEFERMENT, FACES INDUCTION

C.I.O. Group to Fight Move to Draft Joseph Curran.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—(AP) A New York city Selective Service Appeals board today ordered Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime union (C.I.O.), placed in class 1-A, revoking his deferment as a seaman, but the N.M.U. announced it would continue to fight for his deferment.

The action followed an appeal by Col. Arthur V. McDermott, city Selective Service director, who said the board voted 4 to 1 that Curran was not entitled to the 2-A classification, "inasmuch as Curran was not regularly engaged as a seaman." Col. McDermott's office said revocation of the 2-A classification was tantamount to placing the union chieftain in the 1-A classification.

Col. McDermott added that the board held that Curran's present trip abroad for what the union said was a survey of maritime conditions overseas, "was primarily in his capacity of a union official." The director added:

No Replacement Sought

"The board further ruled that there was no evidence in the record to prove that the union had made any effort to find a replacement for Curran as president of the union.

"The appeals board suggested that the local board might reopen the case if it desired, and permit Curran to submit additional evidence, but that in such case Oct. 15 would be a reasonable time limit for Curran to present himself to the local board."

The announcement that the N.M.U. would continue to fight "all the way" for Curran's deferment came from Howard McKenzie, union vice president.

Later the N.M.U. issued a statement saying that Curran was doing war work by making certain that "seamen keep 'em sailing" and asked: "With the exception of the Commander-in-Chief and his military aides, who in the United States is engaged in more important work?"

Curran, who will be 38 years old next March, was placed in 2-A last Aug. 31 on grounds that he was "absolutely essential" to the operation of his union, and therefore to war production. Col. McDermott appealed to Appeals Board 4 to nullify the action of Local Board 18 in granting the deferment.

D.A.V. OPENS SESSION

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—(AP) The Disabled American Veterans began its 22nd annual national convention today by focussing its attention on the rehabilitation of wounded service men after World War II.

National Commander William J. Dodd, of Jersey City, N. J., told the convention plans should be made now to provide adequate hospitalization, rehabilitation and vocational training for a vast number of disabled veterans after this war—"a far greater number than there were in the last war."

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Federal administrator of Veterans' affairs, told the delegates the government was making contracts already for educational, agricultural and industrial establishments to teach disabled service men how to earn a living.

DR. POLING TO VISIT WAR AREAS AGAIN

Boston, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the World Christian Endeavor Union, will leave soon on his third mission to the war areas, it was announced today at the union's Boston headquarters.

Dr. Poling, who is pastor of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, editor-in-chief of the Christian Herald, New York, and a major in the Chaplain's Reserve, will visit Egypt, India, China, Australia and other combat areas. He plans to confer with religious leaders abroad with a view to establishing spiritual solidarity among all faiths in the post-war years.

During preparation for this latest mission, Dr. Poling received a letter from President Roosevelt, in which the President said in part:

"The statement of the Christian conference on war and peace is at once Christian and realistic. 'Win the war and win the chance to build a better world.'

"That declaration faces squarely the fact that there can be no chance to win the peace and to build the better world until the war is won and the evil might of dictators is broken.

"On your present mission to China, India and Australia you will have perhaps an unequaled opportunity to make clear to religious leaders of all faiths the fundamental truth, which is, I believe, the conviction of the overwhelming majority of your fellow Americans."

Bricker Urges Foreign Policy Of Free Action

Opposes One-Party Peace; He Is 'Not Ready Yet to Announce' 44 Candidacy'

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (AP).—This country's foreign policy should be based upon the necessity for preservation of our national identity and freedom of action, Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio declared here today in observance of Constitution Day.

In an address over a national radio hookup before the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, he also urged caution in the final drafting of peace treaties at the war's end.

"No man is wise enough now to state with exactitude what this nation's obligations to others may be at the conclusion of the war, or how they may best be carried out," he said.

"Our foreign policy should be based upon the absolute necessity for the preservation of our identity as a nation and on our traditional freedom of action at all times."

Governor Bricker recommended this this country's peace negotiations be conducted by a bi-partisan delegation representing various departments of government and sectional life.

"Never again," he said, "should our peace negotiations be directed by those from only one political party, from any one department of government or any one section of our national life.

"We do not want a one-man or a one-party peace. If we believe in collaboration among the nations, we must put it in practice among Americans."

This country's position in the creation of world stability should be made known "beyond the shadow of a doubt" lest distrust and hatred arise from encouraging hopes or making promises that cannot be fulfilled, he said adding: "If we do not know our own minds, we shall exhibit before the world a picture of vacillation and opportunism. "Double talk and double dealing are not in the great traditions of American diplomacy."

Governor Bricker said in an interview that he is "not ready yet to announce my candidacy" for the Republican nomination for President. "I will make an announcement in due time," he added.

Allied Educators Urged To Teach World Morals

Lindeman Stresses 'Principles of the Great Religions'

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Sept. 17 (AP).—A proposal that schools and universities in the post-war world emphasize teaching "the principles of the great world religions" as a means of promoting greater international understanding was offered today to a group of educators representing thirty of the United Nations.

The plan was presented by Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, of the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University, as a possible adjunct to a twelve-point program presented last night to an international education assembly and designed to develop "world citizenship" after the war.

"Laying all stress on technology, science and economics is not going to solve the world's troubles," declared Dr. Lindeman in a paper prepared for a conference session. "The Germans are probably the most scientific people in the world, but they touched off the world conflict on the philosophy that might makes right.

"Far too many educators throughout the world have avoided the moral question."

BLAST DESTROYS SEVERAL HANGARS AT AIRCRAFT BASE

Ammunition in Transit Explodes, Wrecking Buildings in Wide Area.

NAVY MEN VICTIMS

Force of Explosion Felt in City Twenty Miles Away.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 17.—(AP) A mighty blast attributed to the explosion of ammunition in transit killed 24 persons and injured some 250 others today at the Norfolk naval air station in Norfolk's worst disaster since the Italian dirigible Roma crashed in 1922 with a loss of 34 lives.

It was learned unofficially that a vast majority of the dead and injured were Navy men. Official casualty lists were expected soon after the Navy had notified the victims' next of kin. No Connecticut men were on the list of dead.

Blast Felt 20 Miles Away

The mighty explosion, felt in Norfolk points as far as 20 miles away, badly damaged several hangars at the station and hurled framework and timbers hundreds of yards. Windows were smashed and pictures fell from the walls in a 10-mile area. Smoke and flame billowed over the area.

Norfolk police said they were informed depth charges of the type carried by the Navy's anti-submarine patrol bombers had exploded. Other reports from civilian sources said a gasoline truck became ignited from the exploding ammunition.

Oscar Valignette, 33, Ticonderoga, N. Y., field representative of an aircraft company, who was on the third floor of the air station administration building, said he was looking out of a window when the explosion occurred.

Huge Sheet of Flame

"I saw a huge sheet of flame and a column of smoke before I even heard the explosion," Mr. Valignette reported. "It seemed to come from a hangar about a quarter mile from the administration building. Then I felt an indescribable concussion, and the whole window caved in on me like a blanket of glass. Several of those near me were cut but none seriously." Mr. Valignette suffered shock and scalp lacerations.

One civilian reported that the explosion ripped a rough trench 40 feet long by six feet deep in the thick concrete of a runway, evidently the spot at which the ammunition exploded.

Dispensary Damaged

The same source said the air station dispensary was damaged and that several patients already there suffered cuts from smashed windows. He added that several planes were destroyed and a number of others were damaged, parked automobiles were wrecked, two barracks buildings were demolished, a storage building flattened and a big hangar damaged considerably by the flames which followed the blast.

The electric light system over the entire naval operating base was knocked out. Electric clocks were stopped at 11:01 a. m.

Rear Admiral H. F. Leary, U.S.N., commandant of the Fifth Naval district, said naval authorities were informed by witnesses that they believed the explosion originated in ammunition in transit.

A board of investigation, consisting of Captains L. P. Treadwell, C. C. West, and J. R. Tague, and Lieutenant Brooks, judge advocate, was appointed shortly after the explosion and started immediately to probe the cause of the blast.

Hospitals in Norfolk and Portsmouth dispatched all available ambulances to the scene. Air station trucks were pressed into service before the arrival of the ambulances.

The blast knocked in the steel sides of a building near the damaged hangar. Air station personnel worked frantically to remove equipment from this structure before being driven back by flames.

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Will Build Huge Airships

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 17 (AP).—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company will resume peace-time manufacture of dirigibles and is already working on designs for airships of 10,000,000 cubic feet—larger than any previously built—Paul W. Litchfield, chairman of the board, reported today. The new dirigible, Mr. Litchfield told an audience of aviation writers, will play an important role in transportation of passengers and freight in overseas commerce.

Builds New Type of Fighter

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17 (AP).—Major Merle Armitage, of the Army Air Forces, announced today that the recently opened bomber plant at Cleveland's municipal airport will begin production on a new type of fighter plane. The plant, operated by the Fisher Body division of the General Motors Corporation, will continue to manufacture assemblies for bombers, but they will be shipped elsewhere for final assembly, Major Armitage said.

Eight Indicted As Nazi Spies In Detroit Case

4 Men, 4 Women Named, Including 'Countess'; All Are Now in Custody

DETROIT, Sept. 17 (AP).—A Federal Grand Jury named four women and four men today on charges of conspiring under the war-time espionage act to supply to the German government information regarding defense and war moves of the United States.

Conviction of the offense charged could result in the death penalty or up to thirty years' imprisonment.

A few hours before the grand jury reported its indictment to Federal Judge Edward J. Moinet agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here arrested Carl John Wilhelm Leonhardt and Walter Joseph Abt, two of those indicted. Both pleaded guilty late today and were held under $25,000 bond each.

Four of the others had already been detained under $50,000 bonds on Presidential warrants, and two have been in custody as dangerous enemy aliens. Their arraignment is planned for next week. The six were arrested on Aug. 24.

The eight indicted and activity attributed to them by Federal authorities are:

Miss Grace Buchanan-Dineen, self-styled "countess" and central figure in the group; recruited by the Nazis in Hungary for spy work, she entered the United States late in 1941, and after the F. B. I. began its investigation of her activities she operated under their surveillance, clearing information through the F. B. I., Army and Navy Intelligence Services before forwarding it to her Nazi superiors.

Mrs. Theresa Behrens, native of Yugoslavia, former German-American secretary of the international center Y. W. C. A. here, promoter of musicales to raise funds for German prisoners of war.

Leonhardt, native of Dusseldorf and former German Army officer; an organizer of the group in this country known as the Hitler Elements and recently employed here as a carpenter.

Mrs. Emma Elise Leonhart, his wife, called "mamma" by other members of the group, who used her home as a meeting place.

Countess Marianna von Moltke, wife of a suspended Wayne University (Detroit) instructor of German, introduced Miss Buchanan-Dineen to persons who might be able to supply information.

Abt, native of Stuttgart, Germany, research engineer and tool designer recently working on anti-aircraft guns in a Detroit war plant and occasional roomer at the Leonhardt home; former associate of Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda.

Dr. Fred William Thomas, Detroit obstetrician, native of Fresno, Ohio, former associate of Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader. He is charged with supplying chemicals for invisible ink.

Bertrand Stuart Hoffman, former merchant seaman, arrested in New York.

In addition to these eight, the indictment named sixteen other persons as co-conspirators, but not defendants.

German Prisoner Caught

Charleston, Ark., Sept. 17 (AP). Recognized as he knelt in prayer in a Catholic church here today, Michael Huebinger, 33, escaped German prisoner of war, was recaptured and returned to camp.

Stimson and Patterson Face Contempt Action

Cited Over Seizure of Warehouse Despite Court Ban

SEATTLE, Sept. 17 (AP).—Federal Judge John C. Bowen ordered Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Robert P. Patterson, under secretary, and two Seattle aids today to show cause here on Monday why they should not be held in contempt of court. The case involves the seizure by the Army of a waterfront warehouse.

Norman M. Littell, assistant United States Attorney General, was in court as the order was read. The Secretary and Under Secretary need not appear in person.

"I am glad the court has taken the position that the matter be disposed of expeditiously as the whole question of storage space is vital to the war effort," Mr. Littell told the court. "The government will state its position fully on Monday."

Later, Mr. Littell told a reporter he believed there was no pending Federal court case which affects the war effort more vitally.

"It squarely raises the question as to the power of the war agencies to enter into possession of property under the war purposes act of March 27, 1942," he said.

The contempt petition, filed on behalf of the Merchants' Ttransfer & Storage Company, charges that the Army took forcible possession of a warehouse here in disregard of Judge Bowen's ruling that no compelling need had been shown. The petition asks the return of the warehouse to the transfer company.

Sherman B. Green, chief of the Seattle office of the War Department Division of Engineers, and Major S. N. Tidemon Jr., who commanded the forces which took over the property, were the others named in Judge Bowen's order.

OUR TANKER BUILDING PROGRAM HAS THE OIL SITUATION UNDER CONTROL."

RN1009AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS' ALGIERS RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE SALERNO FIGHTING IN ITALY WERE STILL YOUNG AND TOUGH BUT NO LONGER BUOYED BY NAZI PROMISES OF VICTORY.

A BRITISH INTERROGATION OFFICER JUST BACK FROM THE FRONT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING: "THE PRISONERS INCLUDE A THICK SPRINKLING OF VETERANS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT. ALL DECLARE THE EFFECT OF THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE ON THE GERMAN TROOPS WAS TERRIFIC AND THINK IT WILL BE AN EVEN HARDER BLOW AT HOME."

TA106AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT CAPT. ENZO GROSSI, COMMANDER OF ITALIAN SUBMARINES IN THE ATLANTIC, HAD ANNOUNCED TO GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE

ADD LONDON - VICKERY XXX KNOTS

"THIS MEANS MORE SPEED SO THAT WE CAN DELIVER MORE CARGO IN A SHORTER PERIOD OF TIME," THE COMMISSION VICE CHAIRMAN SAID. "THE PRESENT LIBERTY SHIP, OF WHICH WE NOW HAVE BETWEEN 2,500 AND 3,000, HAS LITTLE FUTURE AS A CARGO LINER.

"IT WILL BE A GOOD TRAMP SHIP AFTER THE WAR, BUT THAT IS NOT ENOUGH.

"IN MAKING THIS SHIFT WE FEEL THAT THE TIME HAS BEEN REACHED WHEN SHIPPING IS NO LONGER THE CONTROLLING FACTOR IN THE WAR," HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

"WHAT I MEAN IS THAT THE WAR WILL NOT BE LOST FOR LACK OF SHIPPING NOW. IN TURNING TO HIGHER CLASS VESSELS WE FEEL ALSO THAT

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30.24 - 8537

GERMAN NAVY, HIS WILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE FIGHTING THE ALLIES UNDER GERMAN COMMAND.

ON MAY 22, 1942 THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT A SUBMARINE COMMANDED BY GROSSI HAD SUNK A UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP OF THE MARYLAND CLASS OF BRAZIL. THE BATTLESHIP TURNED OUT TO BE A BRITISH MERCHANT SHIP.

TA103AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 17-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS, BROADCASTING AN APPEAL OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION FOR FUNDS, TOLD THE FRENCH HOMELAND TODAY THAT "THE DECISIVE MOMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE IS APPROACHING."

"FOR THIS OCCASION WE ARE ORGANIZING A CAMPAIGN OF FRENCH SOLIDARITY," SAID THE BROADCAST, ADDING THAT THE OBJECT OF THE CAMPAIGN WAS TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE UNDERGROUND FRONT IN FRANCE.

"ARMS, AMMUNITION AND FOOD WILL BE SMUGGLED TO FRANCE WITH THE MONEY RAISED, AND HELP ALSO WILL BE GIVEN TO YOUNG FRENCHMEN NOW HIDING IN THE MOUNTAINS," THE BROADCAST SAID.

FD937AEW

LONDON, SEPT 17-(AP)-A.V.ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT THAT LATE IN 1941 THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET HAD ONLY THREE CRUISERS LEFT TO MEET THE ITALIAN NAVY HAD IT DARED TO SEEK BATTLE.

ALEXANDER MADE HIS DISCLOSURE IN A BROADCAST TO THE NATION IN WHICH HE DESCRIBED THE SURRENDER OF THE ITALIAN FLEET--MOST OF WHICH NOW IS IN BRITISH HANDS--AS ONE OF THE GREAT TURNING POINTS OF THE WAR.

REVIEWING THE SITUATION IN 1941, HE SAID:

"THE CRISIS IN OUR MISFORTUNES WAS REACHED IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER. ON NOV.14 THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER ARK ROYAL WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK. ON NOV.20 THE CRUISER SYDNEY WAS SUNK, ON NOV.24 THE CRUISER DUNEDIN AND ON NOV.25 THE BATTLESHIP BARHAM.

"SHORTLY AFTERWARD THE BATTLESHIP QUEEN ELIZABETH AND VALIANT WERE SEVERELY DAMAGED AND THE CRUISERS NEPTUNE AND GALATEA WERE SUNK X X X

"IN THE MEDITERRANEAN (AFTER THOSE LOSSES) WE HAD THREE CRUISERS, YET OUR MEN CARRIED ON, WORKING WONDERS X X X

"FORTUNATELY THE ENEMY DID NOT KNOW OUR PRECARIOUS POSITION AND FOR VITAL MONTHS WE MANAGED TO CONCEAL THE DAMAGE TO THE QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE VALIANT AND THE SINKING OF THE BARHAM."

ALEXANDER LISTED THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES FLEET AT PEARL HARBOR AND THE SINKING OF THE REPULSE AND THE PRINCE OF WALES AS ADDED BLOWS TO THE ALMOST PITIFUL PLIGHT OF THE BRITISH NAVY LATE IN 1941.

AFTER TELLING OF THE SINKING OF THE ARK ROYAL, THE SYDNEY AND THE DUNEDIN, ALEXANDER SAID:

"THEN CAME THE TREACHEROUS ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR WHICH TEMPORARILY CRIPPLED THE AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET AND WAS FOLLOWED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BY THE SINKING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE REPULSE."

RN1223PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, QUOTING "RELIABLE SOURCES," SAID TODAY THAT KING BORISS III OF BULGARIA WAS ASSASSINATED ON ORDERS OF ADOLF HITLER BECAUSE HE WAS TRYING TO FREE BULGARIA OF GERMAN CONTROL AND HAD ASKED RUSSIA FOR AID.

THE ASSASSIN, THE TELEGRAPH SAID, WAS A MACEDONIAN TERRORIST.

ACCORDING TO THIS ACCOUNT, BORIS' REQUEST TO RUSSIA WAS DISCOVERED BY FRANZ VON PAPEN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT BORIS (CQ) DIED OF HEART TROUBLE AND LUNG AND STOMACH COMPLICATIONS WAS DISPROVED, THE TELEGRAPH SAID.

1943

BY AN ACCOUNT THAT THE KING CLIMBED A 6,000-FOOT MOUNTAIN ON A VISIT TO HIS HUNTING LODGE A FEW DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH.

TA1237AEW

SEP 18 1943

LONDON, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED TODAY TO BRIG.GEN.PAUL E.PEABODY FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS" WORK IN ESTABLISHING THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND. PEABODY, A NATIVE OF CHICAGO, NOW IS A U.S.MILITARY ATTACHE TO THE COURT OF ST.JAMES.

FA1250AEW

SEP 18 1943

London, Sept. 17-(AP)-The Italian navy, now almost entirely in

O'QUINN

control of the allies, wound up three years of war a crushed and beaten sea power -- a bare skeleton of the strength Mussolini counted on to keep the Mediterranean Italy's "mare nostrum."

Only in battleships did the Italians fare well, on the face of the best available London figures, and that probably was because they turned and ran so many times during 1941-42 when the British were sending Mussolini's ships to the bottom like deflated ducks.

Starting the war with nine battleships, the Italians lost one in 1940 and another in 1941 and the Germans sank one last week after Italy's surrender. One is unseaworthy and the allies hold five.

Casualties were heaviest in cruisers, destroyers and submarines, where the Italians lost up to 75 per cent. They jumped into the war with about 35 cruisers, 100 destroyers and 125 submarines.

The allies now hold at least nine cruisers, 27 destroyers and 25 submarines and possibly [redacted] others.

Best figures here show these Italian losses in previous years:

1940 -- one cruiser, four destroyers and six submarines.

1941 -- ten cruicers, 20 destroyers and 12 submarines.

1942 -- eight cruisers, 35 destroyers and 30 submarines.

This would leave two cruisers, 14 destroyers and 52 submarines unaccounted for but the majority of them left floating may be at scattered ports where Italian vessels have been reported without specific identification.

One report said 17 Italian ships of various sizes had reached the Turkish port of Marmaris.

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Another report said five additional ships had reached a nearby port but neither of these [illegible] assertions was confirmed by allied sources.

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The Italian battleships now in allied hands are the Italia, [illegible] Vittorio Veneto, Caio Duilio, Andrea Doria and Guilio Cesare, The Roma, of 35,000 [illegible] tons and one of the Italians' newest and finest, was sent to the bottom by [illegible] German bombs and the Imperio is unseaworthy.

The Italia and Vittorio Veneto, together with four Italian cruisers and four destroyers, arrived at Alexandria [illegible] from Malta yesterday under British escort.

Other units of the surrendered fleet presumably remained [illegible] in the safety of the British harbor at Malta to which they fled.

In addition, these other Italian ships have been reported in allied hands:

Two cruisers and two auxiliary aircraft carriers at Gibraltar.

A seaplane carrier and other smaller vessels totalling 28 at Malta

3024-8539

The sloop Eritrea and [illegible] at Colombo, Ceylon, and eight vessels, including a gunboat and two minesweepers, at the island of Cyprus.

SEP 18 1943

apl oquinns 1819 thru 3rd fixes hab230pew

LONDON, SEPT. 17-(A P)-GENERAL EMANUEL D'ASTIER DE LA VIZERIE RELINQUISHED COMMAND HER OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN GREAT BRITAIN TODAY, BUT N O SUCCESSOR WAS IMMEDIATELY NAMED PENDING A RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY IN THIS AREA.

AN ACE IN THE LAST WAR AND A HIGH-RANKING AIR OFFICER BEFORE HIS [illegible] COUNTRY'S FALL IN 1940, HE JOINED THE MOVEMENT OF GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE HERE A YEAR AG O.

LN/GOLDBERG1838/1400

london, sept. 17-[illegible] (ap)-the tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by the associated press, said today that japanese naval planes had set huge fires raging in two raids upon brocks creek, on the queensland coast of [illegible] northeastern australia.

1943

(allied headquarters has not confirmed the brocks creek raid, but said the japanese had ineffectively raided darwin.)

apl 01443/ clips/ dcf 1003a

ADD U.S. BOMBER BASE, ENG. (MOORE) xxx BOAT

OTHER CREWMEN WERE:

S/SGT.HARRY MOORE JR., 3712 CHESTER ST., EL PASO, TEX.; CO-PILOT, FLIGHT OFFICER PAUL E.PERCEFUL, HASTINGS, NEB., AND LT.ROBERT L. MYTINGER, 186 CLAREMONT AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF., NAVIGATOR.

SEP 18 1943

RN4PEW

BY RICE YARNER

SEP 18 1943

(A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT.17-(AP)-- PILOTS AT THIS GREAT AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND HAVE JUST ESTABLISHED A BRILLIANT NEW RECORD, CARRYING OUT A 1,600-MILE ROUND ~~TRIP~~ BOMBING TRIP to Cognac (bombing (last night OVER EUROPE AND RETURNING FROM THE ~~IR~~ 11-HOUR MISSION AFTER DARK WITHOUT ~~ZRZRGNZX~~ A SINGLE BATTLE SCAR.

~~ZNGRBXENENZRZRGNERZRZXPKENERZRRGEXZNISZLEEEXEGGNEXAXEXIQENKNEBX~~

~~ZBNXZNR~~ THE ATTACK WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THE GERMAN FIGHTER-PLANE ASSEMBLY BASE AT COGNAC (which is IN THE BORDEAUX REGION) AND WAS THE LONGEST FORTRESS MISSION EVER CARRIED OUT IN THIS THEATER.

(MORE THAN A SCORE OF PLANES FROM THIS BASE ALONE PARTICIPATED, RETURNING ~~ZRZKANDXANDXENGXRXEXGNZNARKERZNNNAX~~ TO LAND ON THEIR LIGHT-MARKED RUNWAY LONG AFTER NIGHTFALL. THE LAST PLANE TOUCHED ITS WHEELS TO ~~THE~~GROUND ABOUT 30 MINUTES AFTER THE FIRST HAD SAT DOWN ON THE HOME FIELD.

(THE POWERFUL THRUST DEEP INTO OCCUPIED FRANCE ~~ARRANGEX~~ MET RELATIVELY LITTLE OPPOSITION FROM THE HARD-PRESSED GERMAN AIR FORCE OR FROM ~~ENEMZX~~ GROUND DEFENSES. THE ENEMY PLANES THAT DID RISE TO CHALLENGE THE FORTRESSES EITHER DID NOT TRY TO PENETRATE THE VIRTUAL WALL OF LEAD THROWN AROUND THE FORMATION OR WERE CUT DOWN BY IT.

(ONE ME-109 PLUMMETED INTO THE SEA SHOT DED BY SO MANY FORTRESS BULLETS THAT NOT ONE GUNNER IN THE FORMATION WAS ABLE TO CLAIM THE KILL.

(CAPT.U.S.ADAMS OF OGALLA, NEB., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "HOUSE OF LORDS", SAID:

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("THERE MUST HAVE BEEN 400 GUNS TRAINED ON THAT GUY , WHO JUST TRIED TO BE TOO SMART FOR HIS OWN GOOD.."

1943

3024-8541

TWO FORTRESS GUNNERS WERE SO QUICK AND SO EFFICIENT THAT THEY FLIPPED COINS FOR THE HONOR OF KNOCKING DOWN AN ME-109 THAT THEY BOTH HAD HIT.

SEP 18 1943

SERGT.EUGENE B.PAINTER, BECKLEY, W.VA., LEFT WAIST GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "DOUBLE TROUBLE", STARTED SHOOTING FIRST "JUST AS THE JERRY WAS PEELING OVER TOWARD US--SHOOTING."

HIS PARTNER IN THE ZNEXIS WAIST, SERGT.L.E.DIGBY, WINTER, WIS., GOT HIS GUNS ON THE ENEMY PLANE AND THEN "HE STARTED DOWN AND BLEW TO BITS."

APL THRU 3RD 0234--JA-- 125A

PAINTER AND ZNZ DUGBY WERE BOTH SATISFIED WITH THEIR SHOOTING BUT SO THERE WOULD BE NO DOUBT NR THE KILL WOULD BE CREDITED TO ONE OF THEM, FLIPPED A COIN TO SEE WHOSE CLAIM WOULD BE CORROBORATED. PAINTER WON.

ANOTHER ME-109 FELL TO THE SKILL OF TAIL GUNNER SERGT.FRANK XXX R.TAMBURRINO, 2006 22ND ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., WHO WAS THE LAST MAN IN THE LAST SHIP IN "THE PURPLE HEART CORNER", HOTTEST SPOT IN THE FORMATION BECAUSE THE ENEMY FIGHTERS ALWAYS POUNCE ON STRAGGLERS.

IT WAS HIS FIRST KILL IN FIVE MISSIONS.

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT F.TRAVIS OF SAVANNAH, GA., WHO LED THE FORCE ATTACKING NANTES SAID "THE FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS VICIOUS AND SUSTAINED, BUT I'M SURE WE DID A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF DAMAGE."

MAJ. KIRK R.MITCHELL OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., WHO PILOTED THE LEAD SHIP, "SATAN'S WORKSHOP," SAID THE "FIGHTERS CAME RIGHT IN BUT DIDN'T HURT US ANY."

"THE BOMBING LOOKED GOOD TO ME," SAID LT. JOHN R.JONSTON OF MACON, GA., PILOT OF THE "WAR BRIDE." "WE SAW A LOT OF SMOKE IN THE TARGET AREA AND ONE ENORMOUS BLACK CLOUD CAME UP FROM AN EXPLOSION."

SGT. ALOYSIUS W.MIZGORSKI OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WAIST GUNNER ON THE "LITTLE AMERICA," SAID: "THERE WERE HUGE RED FLASHES IN THE TARGET AREA AND MOUNTAINS OF SMOKE. IT MUST HAVE BEEN EXPLOSIONS. FIVE MINUTES LATER WE PASSED THE TARGET AND THERE WAS ANOTHER EXPLOSION."

MAJ. CLINTON F.BALL OF WACO, TEX., WHO LED ANOTHER FORMATION AGAINST NANTES, PILOTING THE "LINDA BALL" NAMED AFTER HIS EIGHT-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER, SAID: "IT WASN'T A BAD MISSION. WE SAW ABOUT 25 FIGHTERS BUT THE P-47S GAVE US CLOSE COVER."

SGT. HARVEY DIGHAM OF CHARLOTTE, N.C., TAIL GUNNER ON THE "AMATOL," SAID THE "BOMBS STARTED LANDING IN THE RIVER AND THEN BEGAN TO POUR RIGHT THROUGH THE HEART OF THE RAILYARD."

"AS WE MADE A TURN AFTER THE BOMB RUN I COULD SEE A SHIP BLAZING MERRILY," SAID SGT. ANGELO FULLIM OF ALLENTOWN, PA., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON THE "FIREBALL."

SGT. LLOYD ESTIS OF PORTLAND, ORE., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON THE "DORIS MAE," DESCRIBED NUMEROUS DOGFIGHTS BETWEEN THE ESCORTING

1943

P-47S AND GERMAN FIGHTERS.

SGT. RUDOLF AUNE OF KALISPELL, MONT., TAIL GUNNER ON THE "DORIS MAE," TOLD OF SHOOTING DOWN A FOCKE-WULF.

"HE WAS OFF TO THE LEFT AND ABOUT 200 YARDS TO THE REAR," AUNE SAID. "I GAVE HIM A COUPLE OF HUNDRED ROUNDS AND PART OF HIS LANDING GEAR FELL OFF. THEN A WING RIPPED AWAY FROM THE FUSELAGE. I JUST SHOT HIM TO PIECES. THE PILOT BAILED OUT."

SEP 18 1943

KA1233PEW

" STOCKHOLM, SEPT 17-(AP)-PEACE SENTIMENT IN FINLAND WAS GIVEN A STRONG BOOST TODAY THROUGH AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY PREMIER EDWIN LINKOMIES IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS THE ANONYMOUS SPOKESMAN WHO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING SEPT.11 THAT HIS COUNTRY WISHED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE WAR.

AT THAT TIME, LINKOMIES DECLARED FINLAND REGRETTED BEING AT WAR WITH ENGLAND AND DESIRED PEACE WITH RUSSIA IF SHE COULD BE ASSURED OF HER PRE-1939 INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL STATUS.

THE FINNS ALREADY HAVE MADE INFORMAL PEACE OVERTURES THROUGH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION OF A DIRECT APPROACH TO RUSSIA, WHICH HAS INSISTED THAT FINLAND TAKE THE FIRST STEP.

THE HELSINKI CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET REPORTED THAT LINKOMIES' FOREIGN POLICY DECLARATION MIRRORED FINLAND'S PREVALENT PUBLIC OPINION.

THE FINNISH REBUFF TO GERMANY BORE MORE SIGNIFICANCE IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT LINKOMIES ALSO SAID IN THE SEPT.11 STATEMENT THAT FINLAND HAS BUT ONE YEAR'S FOOD RESERVES--A CLEAR WARNING TO HIS COUNTRY TO BE PREPARED IN CASE GERMANY SHOULD CUT OFF FINLAND'S SUPPLIES IN A REPRISAL MOVE.

MEANWHILE, GERMANY STILL WAS HAVING TROUBLE WITH ANOTHER NORTHERN NEIGHBOR, DENMARK.

DANISH REFUGEES REACHING HERE SAID YESTERDAY THAT GERMANY HAS INFORMED THE DANES THEY MUST REESTABLISH A PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT BY SEPT.20 OR THEIR COUNTRY WOULD BE MADE A NAZI PROTECTORATE.

THE ULTIMATUM OBVIOUSLY WAS A GERMAN MOVE TO GET RID OF THE TASK OF SUPERVISING CIVIL AND POLICE FUNCTIONS TAKEN OVER UNDER THE MARTIAL LAW DECREE OF AUG.29. PRIME MINISTER ERIK DE SCAVENIUS AND HIS CABINET SUBMITTED THEIR RESIGNATIONS WHEN THE GERMANS TOOK OVER.

BZ514AEW

Stockholm--(AP)--A 20-year-old girl is being sought in Holland for the assassination of Lieut. Col. Gerrit Kerlen, acting police president of Utrecht, the german organ Deutsche Zeitung in Den Niederlanden reported today.

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The newspaper did not reveal the name of the girl but said a price of 10,000 guilders (roughly $5,000) had been placed on her head following the fatal shooting of Kerlen near his home in Utrecht Sept. 5.

The shooting was one of a series of attacks on Nazi police officials in the Netherlands . Deutsche Zeitung also reported Phillipus Hendricus Bruyn of Schiedam was shot Sept. 9 and a 10,000 guilder reward was offered for his assailant. ##

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MADRID, SEPT. 17-(AP)-ITALIAN TROOPS LOYAL TO PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO'S GOVERNMENT AND ITALIAN CITIZENS IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED AREAS OF ITALY HAVE STARTED A SYSTEMATIC KIDNAPING OF THEIR FELLOW COUNTRYMEN WHO COLLABORATE WITH THE NAZIS, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

A NUMBER OF ITALIAN ARMY OFFICERS IN GENOA WHO SURRENDERED TO THE GERMANS WITHOUT RESISTANCE AND ACCEPTED COMMISSIONS IN THE SO-CALLED "NATIONAL FASCIST" ARMY WERE SAID TO HAVE FALLEN VICTIMS TO THE ORGANIZED KIDNAPING.

TA105AEW

SEP 18 1943

30-24-1543

Madrid, Sept. 17-(AP)-The German people who allowed propagandists to turn their attention from the eastern to the Italian front with stories of a German "victory" at Salerno now are little inclined to forget about the Italian fighting in ~~mid~~ spite of nazi efforts to present fascinating details through press and radio about Mussolini's sensational "rescue."

Correspondents of three Spanish newspapers said yesterday that ~~[illegible]~~ "an atmosphere of triumph and enthusiasm reigned in Berlin," but the Berlin correspondent of the Madrid newspaper ~~[illegible]~~ Arriba reported today that: "It would be unjust NOT to say nor to emphasize that this is a moment of illusion."

German propaganda ~~[illegible]~~ directors left themselves wide open this week--so wide that Germans here told neutrals it would be a long time before even the fatherland's most arden wishful thinkers fall for the same tactics again.

The American fifth army, they said, accomplished one of the heaviest defeats of Germany on the propaganda front yet administered to Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels and his military colleagues of the "international information bureau."

apl 1130 thru 2 hab187pew

BY HERBERT L. MATTHEWS
NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT. 17--THERE IS ALWAYS A CERTAIN SATISFACTION IN MEETING AN OLD ENEMY AND SOCKING HIM AGAIN AND THE REGIMENT TO WHICH I AM ATTACHED IS HAVING THAT PLEASURE RIGHT NOW.

SEP 18 1943

THEY ONLY DISCOVERED IT YESTERDAY EVENING AFTER SOME CLEVER PATROL WORK.

ONE OF OUR BATTALION COMMANDERS SENT OUT WHAT HE CALLS HIS PRIVATE RANGERS--A GROUP OF 30-ODD SOLDIERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO DO NOTHING BUT PATROL WORK OF A SORT OF PARTISAN NATURE.

YESTERDAY, THE DIVISIONAL GENERAL SENT DOWN WORD HE WANTED A GERMAN PRISONER OR TWO IN ORDER TO GET THE PROPER IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT

1943

WORKING INSIDE THAT ANNOYING SALIENT THE ENEMY DROVE INTO US THE NIGHT BEFORE LAST BETWEEN TWO RIVERS.

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THERE SEEMED TO BE SOME NEW MEN IN THERE.

THE BATTALION COMMANDER PROMPTLY PICKED TWO OF HIS "RANGERS" AND TOLD THEM TO GO TO IT.

THEY CREPT DOWN TO THE RIVER AND PARTLY SWAM AND PARTLY FORDED IT WITH THEIR RIFLES HELD HIGH ABOVE THEIR HEADS. THEN THEY MOVED CAUTIOUSLY FORWARD UNTIL THEY COULD SEE THE GERMAN POSITIONS AND WAITED.

THEY KNEW THAT SOONER OR LATER THE ENEMY WOULD SEND A PATROL OUT AND THEN THEY WOULD POUNCE ON IT.

THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED. TWO GERMAN SOLDIERS CAME FORWARD CARELESSLY, THINKING THEIR MISSION WAS JUST BEGINNING AND THEY WERE INDEED POUNCED UPON. ONE MADE A BREAK FOR SAFETY AND WAS WOUNDED, BUT THE OTHER YIELDED GRACEFULLY AND BEFORE HE KNEW WHAT WAS HAPPENING TO HIM WAS HUSTLED WITH A GUN POKING INTO HIS BACK TO THE RIVER BANK AND THENCE SOLICITOUSLY ACROSS. THEY WEREN'T GOING TO LET HIM DROWN.

THEN CAME THE INTERROGATION AND, LO AND BEHOLD, JERRY WAS FROM A REGIMENT OF THE 29TH DIVISION WHICH THIS OUTFIT HAD DRIVEN FROM A PLACE THEY CALLED "BLOODY RIDGE" DURING THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN IN THE HOTTEST BATTLE THEY HAD HAD.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN AXIOM IN THE BOXING RING THAT WHEN YOU'VE BEATEN A MAN ONCE, YOU'RE AT AN ADVANTAGE IF YOU MEET HIM AGAIN. THAT GOES FOR WAR, TOO. THIS REGIMENT IS GLAD IT HAS MET THE 29TH DIVISION AGAIN.

(IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH, DATED SEPT. 16, MATTHEWS DESCRIBED THE GERMAN SALIENT.)

THAT MUCH-FOUGHT-OVER TERRAIN BETWEEN THE SELE AND CALORE RIVERS IS GRIM, FORBIDDING TERRITORY. DEAD BODIES STILL LIE AROUND BROKEN TREES. ITS FEW SCATTERED BUILDINGS ARE MERE SHELLS. THE CONSTANT MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE POURING INTO US GAVE IT ALL A BALEFUL LIFE.

IT IS DARK AND SHADOWY WITH TREES ALONG THE BANKS OF BOTH RIVERS, THE RUGGED TERRAIN IN BETWEEN COVERED WITH HIGH TOBACCO PLANTS AND VEGETABLES.

THAT'S WHERE THE GERMANS DROVE THEIR WEDGE YESTERDAY. IT'S WHERE THEY'VE KEPT HAMMERING AND WHERE THERE WILL ALWAYS BE DANGER UNTIL WE GET THOSE HEIGHTS FROM WHICH THEY LOOK DOWN OUR THROATS.

THAT TERRAIN IS OURS NOW AND SOLIDLY HELD.

FD955AEW

BY ALFRED WAGG

WITH ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS FORCES IN ITALY, SEPT 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GERMANS USED ALL KINDS OF TRICKS TO FRUSTRATE THE AMERICAN LANDING NORTH OF AGROPOLI--INCLUDING THE WINKING OF LIGHTS WHICH GUIDED ONE GROUP ONTO A SAND BAR WITHIN RANGE OF THEIR 88 MILLIMETER BATTERIES--BUT COUNTER-FIRE FROM ALLIED NAVAL GUNS ENABLED THE YANKS TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES ASHORE.

ALTHOUGH SOME LANDING CRAFT WERE CAUGHT OFFSHORE, THE LANDING WAS QUICKLY ACCOMPLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LT.G.RUPPRECHT, 1885 WOODBINE ROAD, BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO ACTED AS BEACHMASTER.

THIS SOUTHERN TASK FORCE HAD A TOUGH SPOT TO INVADE WITH THE BEACHES FAR TOO GRADUAL, AND FOR A MILE INLAND THE DUNES AND WIREGRASS OFFERED LITTLE COVER FROM THE NAZIS' REPEATED AIR ATTACKS.

BUT THE AMERICANS DID THEIR JOB WELL--ALL OF THEM.

AMONG THE UNSUNG HEROES WERE A GROUP OF NAVAL PHARMACIST MATES WHO WORKED AROUND THE CLOCK TIRELESSLY AND CHEERFULLY CARING FOR THE CASUALTIES. THEY INCLUDED:

HENRY K.MANZ, 3404 PEACH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; WALTER CAMPER, 224 MONETA ST., PEORIA HEIGHTS, ILL.; A.W.REIHL, 435 SOUTH ST., ALLIANCE,

1943

O.; WAYNE O.EARLL, 1102 AVE. E, HAWARDEN, IA.; GEORGE T.COLLIER, JR., ROUTE THREE, HATTIESBURG, MISS.; HENRY WARESK, 43 LONG ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J.; JAMES FLANNERY, TAUNTON, MASS. AND ROY JOHNSON, 45 W. 47 ST., NEW YORK CITY.

IN THE MAIN LANDING NORTH OF THE GULF OF SALERNO, COMMANDER WILLIAM D.WRIGHT, KNOXVILLE, TENN., WAS IN CHARGE OF LANDING TANKS AND H.VINTON COES, JR., 18 BRAEMORE ROAD, UPPER MONTCLAIR, N.J., WAS FLOTILLA MEDICAL OFFICER.

SEP 18 1943

RN324PEW

BY WILL LANG

TIME MAGAZINE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, SEPT 16-(DELAYED)-THIS MAY SEEM A STALEMATED FRONT TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD, BUT TO INFANTRYMEN HERE AT AN ADVANCED COMMAND POST AND IN FRONT LINE FOXHOLES JUST 200 YARDS BEYOND IT COULDN'T BE HOTTER IN A ST.LOUIS BALL PARK.

DAY AND NIGHT THE GROUND SHUDDERS FROM AMERICAN ARTILLERY BLASTING AT OUR BACKS AND FROM ENEMY AND FRIENDLY SHELL EXPLOSIONS BEFORE AND IN OUR FORWARD POSITIONS.

"THIS AIN'T NO FIGHT," GRIPES PVT. TOM MELCHIONNO OF REVERE, MASS. "IT'S ALL ARTILLERY AND TANKS."

THE GERMANS NOW ARE USING TANKS LIKE ARTILLERY, MOVING THEM UP ALONG ROWS OF TREES CRISS-CROSSING THIS GENTLY ROLLING COASTAL BATTLEFIELD.

"MY BOYS ARE DUG IN SO DEEP THEY NEED ROPES TO PULL THEM OUT," SAYS ONE COMPANY COMMANDER, LT. MARCUS SHICK OF GARY, IND.

TWO GERMAN TANKS MOVED UP ONLY HALF AN HOUR AGO AND SENT 88 MILLIMETER SHELLS CRACKING A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY.

3024-8545

"I COMPANY IS HAVING SOME CASUALTIES," GLUMLY SAID SGT. LLOYD GETCHELL OF HOOD RIVER, ORE., AS WE WATCHED THE COMPANY HILL BEING POUNDED.

BUT OUR ARTILLERY COUNTER-BATTERIED IMMEDIATELY AND POURED OVER 400 SHELLS INTO THE TANK AREA IN FIVE MINUTES.

THE TANKS ARE SILENT NOW AS LITTER BEARERS CARRY THREE I COMPANY WOUNDED BACK INTO THE BATTALION AID STATION.

KA1014AEW

BY WILL LANG

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE U.S. 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT. 15-(DELAYED)-TWO SHAKEN AMERICAN PRIVATES WANDERED BACK INTO OUR LINES AT 4 A.M. THIS MORNING AFTER A 10-MILE HIKE THROUGH GERMAN TANK AND MACHINE-GUN POSITIONS.

PVT.ALBERT CAMPBELL OF MAPLEWOOD, N.J., AND PVT.WILLIAM MCGOVERN OF NEW YORK CITY WERE PART OF A PLATOON CUT OFF BY THE GERMANS AT INLAND STRETCHES OF THE SELE RIVER LAST MONDAY AFTERNOON.

"WE WERE MANNING A ROAD BLOCK, COVERING OUR BATTALION COMMAND POST MONDAY," SAID CAMPBELL, "WHEN A RUNNER FROM THE BATTALION DASHED UP AND SAID: 'BOYS, THE GERMANS ARE AT OUR COMMAND POST. WE NEED ALL OF YOU BACK THERE.' WE STARTED BACK WHEN THINGS BEGAN TO HAPPEN.

"MORTAR FIRE FELL AROUND US AND WE COULD HEAR THE GERMAN MACHINE-GUNS OPENING UP. THEN WE GOT A CONFUSING ORDER WHICH SENT US INTO GERMAN TERRITORY WHILE THE REST OF THE BATTALION RETIRED TO THE REAR.

"WE FINALLY REACHED THE SELE RIVER AND WADED ACROSS. THE GERMAN

1943

TANKS WERE PATROLLING THE AREA SO WE HID OUT THAT NIGHT. A PATROL WE SENT OUT CAME BACK AND SAID WE WERE SURROUNDED, SO WE HID OUT ALL THE NEXT DAY. WE LOST ALL OUR RATIONS CROSSING THE RIVER, SO WE COULD ONLY DRINK WATER FROM THE RIVER."

TUESDAY NIGHT THE PLATOON SUFFERED MASS JITTERS. THEIR AREA HAD BEEN SHELLED BY THE GERMANS MOST OF THAT DAY. THEY WERE GETTING HUNGRIER AND THEY DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE GERMANS WOULD EVER BE PUSHED BACK. SAID MCGOVERN:

"CAMPBELL AND I FIGURED WE HAD A 1000-TO-1 CHANCE OF GETTING OUT OF THE TRAP AND THAT NIGT WE TOOK OFF ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK."

THE TWO PRIVATES STARTED CROSS-COUNTRY IN THE DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE AND ALMOST STEPPED INTO A MACHINEGUN NEST WITH FIVE GERMANS ASLEEP.

"WE DIDN'T WAKE THEM," SAID CAMPBELL. "WE JUST TIPTOED AWAY."

THE TWO LOST DOUGHBOYS WERE FRIGHTENED WHEN THEY CROSSED TANK TRACKS IN THE OPEN FIELDS, HEARD GERMAN VOICES IN THE DARKNESS, SAW A NEARBY TOWN STILL FLAMING INTO THE SKIES AFTER AN ALLIED BOMBING THAT DAY. COMING ACROSS A TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION WIRE, THEY FOLLOWED IT AND ALMOST STUMBLED BACK INTO THE GERMAN COMMAND POST.

"I FROZE IN MY TRACKS AND THE COLD SWEAT STARTED POURING OUT," SAID CAMPBELL. "BUT WE WALKED AWAY WITHOUT BEING SEEN."

A GERMAN LIGHTED A CIGARETTE FOUR FEET AWAY IN THE DARKNESS BUT THEY RESTRAINED THE URGE TO RUN, AND WALKED ON. REACHING SOME FOXHOLES WITH ABANDONED AMERICAN EQUIPMENT, THEY FELT THEY MUST BE CLOSE TO THEIR OWN LINES, BUT WHEN MCGOVERN STOOPED TO PICK UP AN OPEN RATION CAN A GERMAN ROSE TO A SITTING POSITION AND STRETCHED AND THEY DROPPED THE CAN IMMEDIATELY. IT WAS PACKED WITH SAUSAGES AND SAUERKRAUT.

SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT, WHILE FOLLOWING A ROAD THEY CAME ACROSS A GERMAN MACHINEGUNNER, AWAKE, AND FELT THAT ALL WAS LOST.

"WE ARE AMERICANS," SAID MCGOVERN, "BUT THE GERMAN SAID NOTHING.

"LET'S BE FRIENDLY," SAID CAMPBELL AND OFFERED THE GERMAN A PACKAGE OF CIGARETTES.

"ITALIENISH?" ASKED THE GERMAN.

"NO, AMERICAN," ANSWERED MCGOVERN, AND THEY CALMLY STARTED ACROSS THE OPEN FIELD. FOR SOME CURIOUS REASON THE GERMAN ONLY SCRATCHED HIS HEAD AND LET THEM PROCEED. SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS LATER THEY WERE CHALLENGED BY AN AMERICAN SENTRY AND BOTH FELL UPON THE SENTRY'S NECK.

SEP 18 1943

EJ1017PEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

SEP 18 1943

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE PATH ENDED IN A PILE OF ROCKS ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE BELOW THE TOPMOST PEAK OF THE MOUNTAIN. NOT EVEN THE JEEP COULD GO ANY FURTHER, AND A JEEP CAN GO ALMOST ANYWHERE.

THE SERGEANT GOT OUT AND SQUINTED UP TOWARD THE TOP. HE DREW HIS CARBINE FROM THE HOLSTER ON THE SIDE OF THE JEEP AND PUT A COUPLE OF EXTRA CLIPS OF AMMUNITION IN HIS POCKET. THEN HE SAID TO THE DRIVER:

"IF I'M NOT BACK BY DARK YOU GO ON DOWN THE HILL, BUT WAIT AS LONG AS YOU CAN."

WE WATCHED HIM UNTIL HE DISAPPEARED AROUND A SHOULDER OF ROCK COVERED WITH SCRUB PINE.

1943

3024 - 8547

"HE'S GOT GUTS," SAID THE DRIVER. "I'D HATE TO HAVE TO DO WHAT HE'S DOING."

FOUR SOLDIERS ARE MISSING SOMEWHERE UP THERE. THEY WENT UP TO ESTABLISH A LOOKOUT POST AND THEN THEY SIMPLY DISAPPEARED. NO SIGN HAD COME FROM THEM FOR TWO DAYS. THE SERGEANT, RICHARD STANSELL OF LITTLEFIELD, TEXAS, HAD COME UP TO FIND THEM.

"THEY PROBABLY GOT THE SNAFOO FROM A GERMAN PATROL," SAID THE DRIVER. "THESE HILLS ARE FULL OF GERMANS. PARTICULARLY SNIPERS. A SNIPER COULD KNOCK HIM OFF SO QUICK HE'D NEVER KNOW WHAT HIM. HE'S SRE GOT GUTS."

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THE SUN DROPPED BELOW THE HORIZON AND THE PLAIN FAR BELOW WAS BLOODY RED. THE ARTILLERY WAS STILL HAMMERING AND SLAMMING HOME SOMEWHERE DOWN BENEATH THE HAZE.

"THAT'S BAD ENOUGH," SAID THE DRIVER, "BUT WHAT HE'S DOING IS WORSE. THOSE GUYS CAN SEE WHAT IS AHEAD OF THEM, BUT HE CAN'T SEE A THING. A JERRY COULD POP UP RIGHT IN FRONT OF HIM BEFORE HE KNEW IT."

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THE SHADOWS LENGTHENED ACROSS THE PLAIN AND CREPT SLOWLY UP THE SLOPES OF THE MOUNTAINS. POOLS OF DARKNESS WERE FORMING BENEATH EVERY CLUMP OF PINE AND IN THE POCKETS OF ROCK.

"THE THING IS, THE DRIVER SAID, "HE WOULDN'T REALLY HAVE TO STICK HIS NECK OUT LIKE THIS. HE COULD COME UP JUST THIS FAR AND LOOK AROUND RIGHT FROM HERE AND THEN SAY HE COULDN'T FIND THOSE GUYS. AND NOBODY WOULD EVER KNOW ANY DIFFERENT. I'D SURE BE TEMPTED TO DO JUST THAT IF IT WAS ME."

THE HILLS WERE DEATHLY STILL. A BIRD CALLED MOURNFULLY IN THE FADING LIGHT. AN HOUR PASSED. THEN THE SERGEANT CAME BACK. HIS BROWN SHIRT WAS BLOTCHED AND STAINED WITH SWEAT AND HIS FACE WAS DRIPPING. HE WAS BREATHING HARD.

"NOT A SIGN OF THEM," HE SAID, "NOT A SINGLE SOLITARY SIGN."

HE POURED A CANTEEN OF WATER OVER HIS HEAD AND LET IT RUN DOWN HIS CHEEK AND ARMS AND INTO HIS PANTS. THEN HE SAT DOWN AND LIT A CIGARETTE.

"THERE'S JUST ONE OTHER THING, JIM," HE SAID TO THE DRIVER. YOU SEE THAT POINT OVER THERE. THEY MIGHT HAVE GONE OVER THERE."

"SURE, I SEE IT," SAID THE SOLDIER.

"WELL, HOW ABOUT YOU TAKING A LOOK OVER THERE. YOU GOT MAYBE HALF AN HOUR OF LIGHT LEFT AND YOU OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO MAKE IT," SAID THE SRGEANT. "I'M PLUMB TIRED OUT OR I'D GO MYSELF."

"SURE," SAID THE DRIVER.

HE TOOK HIS RIFLE AND MADE SURE IT WAS LOADED. THEN HE BEGAN CLIMBING.

"HE'S A GOOD GUY," SAID THE SERGEANT. "HE ISN'T SCARED TO GO ANYWHERE."

MK749AEW

BY MICHAEL CHINIGO

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SEP 18 1943

ABOARD A RECONNAISSANCE PLANE OVER ENEMY LINES IN ITALY, SEPT. 16 -(DELAYED)-LONG COLUMNS OF ENEMY TANKS, SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY AND TROOP CARRIERS, POUNDED FROM THE AIR, RETREATED NORTHWARD TOWARD AVELLINO FROM THE SALERNO AREA TODAY.

THE RETREATING GERMANS SPLIT IN TWO COLUMNS AT AVELLINO, TOWARD

1943

NAPLES AND BENEVENTO.

HUNDREDS OF INFANTRY ENGAGEMENTS OCCURRED BETWEEN ALLIED TROOPS AND DUG-IN ENEMY POCKETS COVERING THE RETREAT.

ARTILLERY AND NAVAL FIRE WAS PIN-POINTED TO RIP UP THE MORE TENACIOUS NAZIS AS OUR STRONG PATROLS SLICED FORWARD TO CLEAN OUT THE REARGUARD POCKETS.

SEP 18 1943

THAT WAS THE PICTURE I GOT IN A 45-MINUTE RIDE OVER THE BATTLE ARENA AS THE BRITISH-AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY UNDER LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK WIPED OUT THE NAZI WEDGE WHICH HAD THREATENED TO SPLIT THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD, AND GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S MEN BEGAN POURING INTO THE FIFTH ARMY SECTOR IN A PRELUDE TO THE SMASHES WHICH WILL DRIVE THE NAZIS AND FASCISTS OUT OF ITALY.

DIVISION CHAPLAIN, WILBUR KING OF KANSAS CITY, MO., DROVE ME TO THE LANDING FIELD AND WISHED ME WELL ON THE "DANGEROUS SNOOP." AFTER LT. COL.RUSSELL FUNK OF OKLAHOMA CITY, AND MAJ.M.E.BURSON OF CHICKASHA, OKLA., HAD APPROVED THE RIDE WITH THE USUAL WARNING, "SURE YOU WANT TO GO? YOU MIGHT GET SHOT AT. ALL OF OUR MISSIONS HAVE BEEN SHOT AT SO FAR."

SECOND LT.CHARLES KESSMEIER OF NEWARK, O., VOLUNTEERED TO PILOT ME AND ACT AS GUIDE. WE TOOK OFF, AND GAINED ALTITUDE OVER THE BATTLE ARENA WHICH LOOKED LIKE A HUGE SAUCER WITH THE GERMANS HOLDING THE UPPER LIP AND WITH THE BEACHLINE JAMMED WITH SCORES OF ALLIED SHIPS OF ALL SIZES DISGORGING MEN, MUNITIONS, TANKS, TRUCKS AND SUPPLIES.

OUR LITTLE AIRCRAFT DROPPED TO HEDGEHOPPING LEVEL AS KESSMEIER EXPLAINED, "IN THE STATES ONE WOULD LOSE HIS LICENSE FOR THIS, BUT IN WAR ONE MUST DO THINGS OPPOSITE TO NORMAL."

AS WE SWOOPED UPWARD SIX ENEMY PLANES ZOOMED PAST TOWARD THE BEACH. ONE ENEMY BOMB HIT A SMALL SHIP, BUT THE GUILTY PLANE WENT CRASHING INTO THE SEA. FIVE OF OUR WARHAWKS ON A LEVEL ABOVE WENT AFTER THE OTHER FIVE. EVERY ONE OF THE INTRUDERS WAS SHOT DOWN.

WE WENT OVER ENEMY TERRITORY ALONG THE SELE RIVER BANK AND COULD DISTINGUISH SMALL ROUND BLACK MARKS WHERE THE ENEMY WAS DUG IN.

WE DROPPED CLOSER AND SAW MACHINEGUN PITS WITH THREE OR FOUR NAZIS INSIDE EACH. NO ONE FIRED AT US. FATHER UP BETWEEN THE SELE AND CALORE RIVERS I SAW FIVE SMOULDERING TANKS--PART OF THE 15 DESTROYED YESTERDAY, AND STILL FARTHER ALONG I SAW A LONG COLUMN OF GERMAN TANKS, ARTILLERY AND TROOP CARRIERS SPEEDING NORTHWARD WITH ARTILLERY FIRE LANDING OVER THEM.

TURNING BACK I SAW A SUCCESSION OF ARTILLERY SHELLS LANDING AMONG THE ENEMY MACHINEGUN NESTS.

"GET YOUR EARPHONES ON, WE'LL CRUISE AROUND A BIT," KESSMEIER SAID, SWINGING BACK.

LT.HILSTON KILCOLLINS OF PRESQUE ISLE, ME., WAS ON THE AIR DIRECTING THE ARTILLERY FIRE.

HE ASKED FOR A CONCENTRATION ON THE RED BARN, EXPLAINING THAT 20 GERMANS HAD GONE IN THERE TO HIDE. IN A MATTER OF SECONDS A BATTALION CONCENTRATION SCORED A DIRECT HIT, SMASHING THE ENEMY HIDEOUT.

KILCOLLINS, WHO GOT THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN SICILY, COMMENTED A MOMENT LATER, "GOT 'EM ALL BUT TWO. THEY'RE RUNNING LIKE RATS."

TWO MINUTES LATER ONE NAZI WAS OBSERVED GOING INTO A SQUARE WHITE BUILDING WHICH THE GERMANS SEEMED DETERMINED TO HOLD. OTHERS JOINED HIM, AND GRADUALLY A GROUP OF ABOUT 40 HAD ENTERED. WHEN NO ONE ELSE

1943

APPEARED TO BE JOINING THE PARTY, ANOTHER BATTALION CONCENTRATION LANDED ON THE STRUCTURE, RAZING IT. ONLY SEVEN OF THE 40 GOT OUT, SCRAMBLING FOR COVER WHILE OUR MACHINEGUNNERS THREW UP SPURTS OF DUST AT THEIR HEELS.

ON LANDING, MAJ.HENRY FORD OF GRANITE, OKLA., AND CAPT.LEROY MILLER OF PERRY, OKLA., CONGRATULATED ME.

"COME OFTEN, COME AS OFTEN AS YOU PLEASE," THEY SAID. "YOU MUST BE LUCKY. THIS IS THE ONLY MISSION WHICH DIDN'T DRAW ENEMY FIRE."

THIS WAS TRUE, BUT WHILE CAPT.J.FRANCIS KNEBEL OF TERRE HAUTE, IND., DROVE ME BACK TO CENSORSHIP HEADQUARTERS WE DREW PLENTY OF ENEMY ARTILLERY. ONE SHELL BURST WITHIN 30 FEET AND A FRAGMENT CUT RIGHT THROUGH MY SHIRT AT THE SHOULDER BUT DID NOT EVEN SCRATCH THE SKIN. JUST LUCK.

SEP 18 1943

MQ506PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

SEP 18 1943

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA, ITALY, SEPT 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE HARD LUCK KID FROM CALIFORNIA LOOKED OUT OF HIS HOSPITAL WINDOW EXPECTING TO SEE GERMAN ARMOURED CARS SWEEP BY AGAIN.

"TEDESCI," (GERMANS) MURMURED IDLING ITALIANS ALONG THE STREET.

LT.STANLEY STUBER OF 1231 EAST BROADWAY, GLENDALE, CALIF., HAD HEARD THAT WORD OFTEN SINCE HE BAILED OUT OF A BURNING LIGHTNING SEPT. 10 WHILE COVERING THE BATTLE OF SALERNO PLAIN.

THE ITALIAN ORDERLY POKED HIS HEAD INTO THE ROOM AND CAST HIM A REASSURING GLANCE, HOLDINGHIS FINGER TO HIS LIPS.

THANKS TO ITALIAN FRIENDS, THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT HAD NOT BEEN BOTHERED YET BY GERMAN PATROLS, BUT THERE WAS NO TELLING WHEN THEY MIGHT SEIZE HIM.

30-24-8549

HE STARED AT THE STREET, GRITTED HIS TEETH AND WAITED.

STUBER'S LUCK TURNED HALF SOUR ON AUG. 10 WHEN HE WAS ON A STRAFING MISSION OVER THE TOE OF ITALY. GROUND GUNS DAMAGED HIS PLANE BUT HE LIMPED BACK ACROSS MESSINA STRAITS AND BARELY MADE IT TO THE AIRFIELD, WHERE HE CRASH LANDED.

EXACTLY ONE MONTH LATER HE WAS TRYING TO PROTECT AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHTING ON THE BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF NAPLES WHEN A NAZI MESSERSCHMITT JUMPED HIM FROM ABOVE.

FLAMES WERE LICKING OVER THE COCKPIT WHEN HE PARACHUTED OUT. HE LANDED, WITH PAINFUL INJURIES, ON A FARM OUTSIDE THE BATTLE ZONE BUT INSIDE THE AREA UNDER GERMAN CONTROL.

ITALIAN PEASANTS CARED FOR HIM AND NOTIFIED THE CHIEF OF THE CARABINIERI AT CALLO DELLA LUCANIA. THE LATTER SENT AN ITALIAN AMBULANCE WHICH MOVED STUBER TO THE HOSPITAL IN THE LITTLE HIGHLAND TOWN THROUGH WHICH GERMAN SCOUTS PASSED TWICE DAILY.

THE ITALIAN HOSPITAL STAFF AND FRIENDLY CIVILIANS DELUGED THE AMERICAN YOUTH WITH CIGARETTES AND CANDY. SCARCE LUXURIES WERE HEAPED ON THE TABLE AT HIS BEDSIDE AND FRESH BASKETS OF FRUIT APPEARED EACH MORNING.

ONE GERMAN OFFICER DEMANDED THAT STUBER BE TURNED OVER TO HIM BUT THE CHIEF OF CARABINIERI OBJECTED SO STRENUOUSLY THAT FURTHER DISCUSSION WAS POSTPONED WHEN AMERICAN PATROLS SOUTH OF THE SALERNO BEACH HEAD CAME WITHIN 12 MILES OF VALLO DELLA LUCANIA.

TODAY, STUBER'S THIRD DAY IN THE HOSPITAL, DOCTORS TOLD HIM HE WAS PRACTICALLY AS GOOD AS NEW BUT THE WHOLE STAFF ADVISED HIM TO STAY ON TEMPORARILY INSTEAD OF RUNNING THE RISK OF CAPTURE BY THE GERMANS.

1943

THREE NAZI ARMOURED CARS ROLLED BY HIS WINDOW IN THE MORNING AND WHEN HE HEARD THE CRY BY THE TOWNSFOLK OF "TEDESCI" THIS AFTERNOON IT WAS OBVIOUS WHAT TO EXPECT.

BUT THE POPULACE OF VALLO HAD JUMPED TO AN ERRONEOUS CONCLUSION.

THEY WERE NOT GERMAN BUT BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY VEHICLES THAT CAME TO THE HOSPITAL ENTRANCE. OUT PILED A PARTY OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE CARABINIERI OF THE PRESENCE OF AN ALLIED AIRMAN.

"GLAD TO SEE YOU," STUBER SAID.

SN1223AEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q N-AFRICA (NORGAARD) XXX FORCE

THE IMPORTANT HIGHWAY JUNCTION OF POTENZA, USED BY GERMAN TROOPS MOVING INTO THE BATTLE AREA, WAS KEPT UNDER NIGHT AND DAY AIR ATTACK.

THE MIDDLE EAST AIR FORCE, WHICH CONCENTRATED ON TARGETS THERE TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY WHILE THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN FORCES WERE THROWING THEIR FULL STRENGTH DIRECTLY UPON THE EMBATTLED ENEMY AT SALERNO, RETURNED AGAIN BOTH YESTERDAY AND THE NIGHT BEFORE.

AMERICAN LIBERATORS COVERED THE TARGET AREA WITH BOMBS YESTERDAY, ENCOUNTERING NO AIR OPPOSITION. BRITISH LIBERATORS AND HALIFAXES HIT SUPPLY DUMPS IN THE AREA DURING THE PREVIOUS NIGHT IN A RAID COINCIDING WITH ONE CARRIED OUT BY MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE AFRICAN FORCE.

THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR COMMAND ALSO SENT MEDIUM BOMBERS AGAINST ENEMY TRANSPORTS IN THE AULETTA DISTRICT WEDNESDAY NIGHT WHILE YESTERDAY HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS RANGED OVER HIGHWAYS, RAILWAY BRIDGES AND OTHER POINTS AROUND NAPLES AND SALERNO. NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE ENCOUNTERED.

THE MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS, FIGHTER BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS POUNDED TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND TRANSPORT AGAIN ON THE SMOKING, FLAMING BATTLEGROUND. THE ENEMY AIRFIELD AT CISTERNA LITTORIA WAS ATTACKED BY LIGHT BOMBERS LAST NIGHT.

ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WAS KNOCKED DOWN DURING THE PERIOD AND TWO ALLIED PLANES WERE LISTED AS MISSING.

GEN.CLARK DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES WOULD MEET "IN A MATTER OF HOURS" AS HIS FORCES WENT INTO THEIR FIRST REAL OFFENSIVE SINCE THE ORIGINAL LANDINGS NINE DAYS AGO.

A STATE OF EXPECTANT MYSTERY VEILED THE OPERATIONS OF THE THIRD ALLIED FORCE IN ITALY--THE BRITISH WHO SLICED OFF THE HEEL IN THE TARANTO AREA AND WHO THEN STRUCK UP TO BARI, A LOGICAL JUMPING OFF PLACE TO SMASH ACROSS THE ADRIATIC INTO THE BALKANS OR TO TURN WESTWARD ACROSS THE PENINSULA AND SQUEEZE THE GERMANS AT SALERNO FROM THE REAR.

THE EIGHTH ARMY WAS REPORTED OFFICIALLY YESTERDAY TO HAVE PASSED THROUGH THE COAST VILLAGE OF SCALEA, SOME 50 AIRLINE MILES BELOW THE SALERNO BATTLEGROUND, AND THERE APPEARED LITTLE TO DELAY ITS RAPID PROGRESS.

(THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT THAT SOME DETACHMENTS ALREADY HAD REACHED SAPRI, JUST 18 1/2 MILES FROM CLARK'S LOWER ANCHOR.)

THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY AND ATTACHED BRITISH ELEMENTS, IN STRENGTH EQUAL TO THE YANKS, SURGED OUT OF THE LOWLAND FOXHOLES YESTERDAY AT DAWN TO STRIKE AT THE NAZI FORCES WHO EARLIER IN THE WEEK HAD FORCED BACK THE INVADERS.

BY DAY'S END, THE CHARGING ALLIED FORCES HAD WON BACK MOST, IF NOT ALL, OF THE TERRITORY LOST IN THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS, BUT

1943

3024-8551

FIRST REPORTS ARRIVING FROM THE FRONT WERE NOT CLEAR AS TO THE EXACT DEPTH OF THE PENETRATION.

AS THE ALLIED TROOPS, HEAVILY STRENGTHENED BY REINFORCEMENTS POURING IN DURING THE PREVIOUS 48 HOURS, MOVED OUT TO ATTACK IN WHAT A MILITARY SPOKESMAN CALLED THEIR "FIRST SERIOUS OFFENSIVE," THE ENEMY ALREADY HAD UNDERGONE A MIGHTY HAMMERING BY AIR AND FROM THE SEA.

THROUGHOUT WEDNESDAY, THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR ARM, ABLY ABETTED BY HEAVY BOMBERS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST, FILLED THE SKIES OVER THE PULSING BATTLEFIELD AND DUMPED UPON THE ENEMY THE GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF EXPLOSIVES YET DELIVERED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

FLYING VIRTUALLY WITHOUT OPPOSITION FROM THE GERMAN AIRFORCE AND COMPLETING TWO DAYS OF OPERATIONS WITH THE LOSS OF FOUR PLANES, FOUR-ENGINED, MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS, FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS TEAMED UP TO DELIVER A BOMBLOAD FAR GREATER THAN THAT WHICH FORCED THE ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA INTO SUBJECTION.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE HILLS ECHOED WITH THE ROAR OF NAVAL GUNS OFFSHORE HURTLING A STREAM OF DESTRUCTIVE SHELLS UPON ENEMY POSITIONS.

GENERAL CLARK, IN A PRESS CONFERENCE WITH ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS, SAID THE GERMANS HAD BEEN ENTRENCHING THEMSELVES ON THE SALERNO BEACHES FOR TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE ALLIED FORCES LANDED "BUT EVEN SO WE SMASHED THROUGH THEM TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE."

THE AMAZING TWO-DAY, 100-MILE TRIP THROUGH ENEMY TERRITORY BY WHICH DANIEL DE LUCE AND EIGHT BRITISH WAR CORRESPONDENTS, ESCORTED BY TWO BRITISH CAPTAINS, MADE THE FIRST CONTACT BETWEEN THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AND THE AMERICAN FIFTH WAS AN OUTSTANDING REPORTORIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE WAR.

THE PARTY, RIDING IN A JEEP, A TRUCK AND TWO STAFF CARS, LEFT MONTGOMERY'S FORCES FAR DOWN THE COAST.

"IT WAS A FANTASTIC DRIVE," THE AMERICAN REPORTER WROTE. "FOR MORE THAN 100 MILES WE RODE ALONG THE SHORES OF THE TYRRHENIAN SEA X X X ALL THE TIME ON THE WATCH FOR THE ENEMY, BUT SEEING NONE.

"WE REAPED SCORES OF HYSTERICAL WELCOMES FROM SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE ROUTE."

ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, ITALIANS WARNED THE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE PRESENCE OF GERMANS IN THE VICINITY AND THE NAZIS WERE SUCCESSFULLY AVOIDED.

IN THE 100 MILES THE ONLY DEMOLITIONS THE PARTY DISCOVERED "WERE AN AMMUNITION DUMP AND A RAILWAY BRIDGE THE GERMANS HAD BLOWN UP."

MK422AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD (MORGAARD)
ITALIAN X X X AND SICILY

SEP 18 1943

THE CLASHES DESCRIBED BY RICE WERE VIRTUALLY THE ONLY ONES THE RANGERS HAD IN SEIZING THE HILLS OVERLOOKING THE VILLAGE ON THREE SIDES.

EVIDENCE OF THE CLOSE KNIT UNITY PREVAILING IN THE ALLIED FORCES WERE GIVEN IN RICE'S REPORT THAT THE RANGERS WERE HAPPY TO FIND ON EMBARKATION THAT THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO THE SAME BRITISH TROOP CARRIER WHICH HAD LANDED THEM IN SICILY.

"THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE RANGERS AND OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SHIP," HE SAID, "WERE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH EACH OTHER AND HAD A PERFECT CONFIDENCE IN EACH OTHER."

THE SHIP WAS A FORMER CHANNEL STEAMER WHICH PARTICIPATED IN MANY BRITISH RAIDS, INCLUDING THAT AT DIEPPE.

TA147AEW

1943

BY WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 17-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. JAMES H.DOOLITTLE'S STRATEGIC AIR FORCE SHIFTED ITS ATTACK YESTERDAY FROM THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD OF SALERNO TO NAZI COMMUNICATIONS NORTH OF NAPLES, LAYING A HIGH-EXPLOSIVE BARRAGE AROUND THE GREAT ITALIAN SEAPORT WHICH IS ONE OF THE PRIME OBJECTIVES OF THE ALLIED INVASION.

FLYING FORTRESSES LED THE ATTACK NORTH OF NAPLES WHILE THE TACTICAL AIRFORCE BLASTED GERMAN POSITIONS AROUND THE SALERNO BRIDGEHEAD.

SEP 18 1943

THE PILOT OF A B-25 MITCHELL, LT. JOHN W.WHITE, WESTMORELAND, NASHVILLE, TENN., DECLARED, "THERE WERE PLENTY OF ENEMY VEHICLES DOWN THERE AND OUR BOMBS MUST HAVE GOT PLENTY OF THEM BESIDES CLUTTERING THE ROAD, NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE ENTRANCES TO THE TOWN."

DESCRIBING THE FLYING FORTRESSES' ATTACK IN THE BENEVENTO AREA, SGT. KENNETH L.LONG, 301 LINCOLN WAY, DIXON, ILL., A TAIL GUNNER, SAID, "I COULD SEE TWO TRAINS APPROACHING THE BRIDGE. OUR BOMBS HEADED RIGHT FOR THE TARGET AND FROM WHAT I COULD SEE OF THE BOMBING, THOSE TWO TRAINS DID NOT CROSS THE BRIDGE AND PROBABLY WILL NOT FOR QUITE A WHILE."

SECOND LT. ROY L.ATHERTON, PEARL, ILL., BOMBARDIER, DECLARED, "IT WAS HARD FOR ME TO SIGHT THE TARGET BECAUSE OF THE DUST RISING AROUND THE BRIDGE FROM THE BOMBINGS OF THE PREVIOUS GROUPS. I CORRECTED BY SIGHTING TO HIT THE PART THAT ESCAPED PREVIOUS DAMAGE AND I SAW MY BOMBS HIT RIGHT ON THE CENTER."

KA1247PEW

VALLETTA, MALTA, SEPT.17-(AP)-- SIX MORE ITALIAN SUBMARINES WERE DUE HERE TIDAY, TO [illegible] JOIN THE 10 ALREADY HERE.

LAP120/REU/1028AEW

NEW DELHI, SEPT 17-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS CONTINUED THEIR SWEEPS OVER JAPANESE-OCCUPIED BURMA YESTERDAY, ATTACKING TARGETS IN WIDELY-SEPARATED AREAS AND SHOOTING UP TRAFFIC ON THE IRRAWADDY RIVER, A BRITISH AIR COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

A FORMATION OF VENGEANCES DIVE-BOMBED THE COURTHOUSE AT BUTHEDAUNG IN THE AKYAB AREA, SCORING SEVERAL DIRECT HITS IN THE TARGET AREA. FINISHING THEIR BOMBING RUN, THE PLANES SWOOPED DOWN TO MACHINEGUN THEIR OBJECTIVES.

BEAUFIGHTERS WERE OUT IN FORCE AGAINST ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS AND TROOPS POSITIONS. THEY BLASTED FIVE LOCOMOTIVES AND FREIGHT CARS ON THE RAILWAY NEAR SAGAING IN CENTRAL BURMA, AND SCORED HITS ON AN OIL TRUCK NEAR SAWEBD.

OTHER BEAUFIGHTERS PATROLLING THE IRRAWADDY RIVER NORTH OF VENANGYAUPXLBOYMJOGLOIL BARGES AND RIVER BOATS.

CIRCLING RAMREE ISLAND OFF THE EAST BURMESE COAST THEY FOOD 30 JAPANESE SAMPANS, WHICH THEY PROCEED TO SINK OR LEAVE HEAVILY DAMAGED. THEY ALSO LEFT FIRES BURNING IN A JAPANESE-OCCUPIED VILLAGI ON THE ISLAND.

A FORMATION OF HURRICANES TOOK OVER THE MAYU PENINSULA PATROL AND MACHINE-GUNNED BARRACKS NEAR KYAUKPANDU.

MK732AEW

1943

3024-8553

ALLIED H-Q-S-W-PACIFIC (ELEMENTS) XXN-Y-

CLOSE TO 450 JAPANESE PLANES HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN OR DESTROYED AT WEWAK IN THE PAST SIX WEEKS BUT MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ENEMY'S "AIR STRENGTH IN THIS THEATER NOW IS LARGER THAN EVER" AS RESULT OF CONTINUOUS REINFORCEMENTS.

THE SMASHING WEWAK VICTORY WON THE ALLIED AIRMEN HIGH PRAISE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR.

"ALTHOUGH ALMOST INVARIABLY OUTNUMBERED, THE FIFTH AIR FORCE IN MOMENTS OF CRISIS HAS NEVER FAILED ME," HE SAID.

"SWIFT AND SURE IN ATTACK, TENACIOUS AND DETERMINED IN DEFENSE, IT HAS PROVED ITSELF THE IDEAL WEAPON OF WAR. ITS DEADLY EFFICIENCY HAS NEVER BEEN SURPASSED."

IN THE SOLOMONS, ESCORTED BOMBERS FROM ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S COMMAND STRUCK REPEATEDLY AT AIRDROMES IN THE BUIN AREA. MORE THAN 200 PLANES PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACKS, WHICH WERE DESCRIBED AS SUCCESSFUL.

THE HUNT FOR ENEMY SHIPPING CONTINUED. BOMBERS ATTACKED 35 TO 40 BARGES ALONG THE NEW GUINEA COAST, SINKING 15 AND DESTROYING OR DAMAGING THE OTHERS. THREE JAPANESE CARGO SHIPS WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED IN BUKA PASSAGE. ANOTHER SHIP, A 1500-TON FREIGHTER, RECEIVED A DIRECT HIT WITH A 500-POUND BOMB AND WAS LEFT STATIONARY AND LISTING.

JAPANESE PLANES INEFFECTIVELY RAIDED DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, AND MOROBE, NEW GUINEA. MINOR RAIDS ON ALLIED POSITIONS ON NEW GEORGIA AND VELLA LAVELLA ISLANDS ALSO WERE REPORTED.

SEP 18 1943

DM1153PPW NM

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, SEPT.17-(AP)-TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS, POUNDED JAPANESE AIRDROMES IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS LAST TUESDAY, A SPOKESMAN FOR ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY SAID TODAY.

(A COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS TODAY TOLD OF STRONG BOMBER FORCES CARRYING OUT SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON THE BUIN ARE. NO DATE WAS MENTIONED.)

LIBERATORS, AVENGERS, AND DAUNTLESS BOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN A SERIES OF DAWN-TO-DUSK RAIDS.

THE INTENSIFIED AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, THE HEAVIEST IN SEVERAL MONTHS, WAS REMINDFUL OF THE PERSISTENT AIR ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST MUNDA JUST BEFORE THE NEW GEORGIA INVASION.

SEP 18 1943

FJ142ACW

WITH AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN LAE, NEW GUINEA, SA[illegible]AYED)-(AP)-THE FIRST WAR CORRESPONDENT TO ENTER LAE PROPER WAS 40-,63-4-OLD FRANK P.SM OF THE C

KAP)-THE FIRST WAR CORRESPONDENT TO ENTER LAE PROPER WAS40-YEAR-OLD FRANK P.SMITH OF THE CHICAGO TIMES -- BUT SMITH SAID MODESTLY, "IT WAS ONLY BECAUSE MY FEET HURT."

PEN RAYNER, AN AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERMAN, AND WILLIAM F.BONI OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WERE ON THE BARELY DEFINABLE FRINGE OF THE TOWN, AND ON FOOT, WHEN SMITH PASSED BY, RIDING IN AN AUSSIE MAJOR'S JEEP. RAYNER AND BONI HAD COMPLETED A SIX MILE MARCH UNDER FULL PACK IN ORDER TO CATCH UP WITH THE RACING AUSTRLIAN INFANTRY. SMITH THUMBED A RIDE.

NN918PCW

1943

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18-(AP)-ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE ALLIED DRIVE DOWN THE MARKHAM RIVER VALLEY TO CCUPY THE JAPANESE BASE AT LAE, NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 16 WAS TM

TO OCCUPY THE JAPANESE BASE AT LAE, NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 16 WAS THE FINE SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP BETWEEN THE MAIN BODY OF AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICAN PARATROOPERS.

WHENEVER AN AMERICAN APPEARED AMONG THE AUSSIES HE WAS GREETED WARMLY AND GIVEN TEA OR WHATEVER THE "DIGGERS" HAD TO SPARE.

WHEN ONE PARATROOP UNIT WAS MOVED BACK FROM THE FORWARD AREA, ITS MEMBERS TURNED OVER THEIR CIGARET SUPPLY TO THE AUSTRALIANS. WHEN THE AMERICANS WERE ORDERED BACK TO THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION A FEW DAYS LATER, THE AUSSIES RETURNED THE SMOKES, MAKING UP FOR WHAT THEY HAD USED OUT OF THEIR MEAGER STOCKS.

THE DIGGERS WERE AMUSED AND DELIGHTED AT THE AMERICANS' EAGERNESS TO GET A CRACK AT THE ENEMY. THEY WERE AS PLEASED AS ANYBODY WHEN THEY HEARD THE PARATROOPERS FINALLY HAD MADE CONTACT WITH A JAPANESE UNIT SEEKING TO ESCAPE FROM LAE.

OLEN CLEMENTS, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO ACCOMPANIED A LANDING FORCE WHICH WON A BEACHHEAD EAST OF LAE AND DROVE ON THE ENEMY BASE FROM THAT DIRECTION, SIMILARLY NOTED FRIENDLINESS BETWEEN THE AUSSIE TROOPS AND THE AMERICAN PERSONNEL MANNING THE LANDING CRAFT.

THE AUSTRALIANS ON THE MARKHAM APPROACH EVEN WERE HAPPY TO SEE TWO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS -- FRANK P.SMITH OF THE CHICAGO TIMES AND YOURS TRULY. REPEATEDLY THEY CALLED OUT FRIENDLY WARNINGS TO US TO CHANGE OUR HEADGEAR, SINCE SMITH WAS WEARING AN AMERICAN HELMET WHICH SOMEWHAT RESEMBLES THE JAPANESE AND I WAS WEARING A MECHANIC'S CAP, WHICH IS NOT UNLIKE THE ENEMY'S FIELD CAP.

THEY MADE A POINT OF CALLING OUT GREETINGS IN WHAT THEY CONSIDERED AMERICAN PHRASEOLOGY. INSTEAD OF USING THEIR OWN TERMS SUCH AS "DIGGER" OR "MATEY," THEY WOULD SAY CHUM, PAL OR YANK.
AS A MATTER OF FACT THEY OFTEN KEPT US GOING BY SUPPLYING INVIGORATING CUPS OF TEA OUT OF THEIR EVER-PRESENT BILLY-CANS.

SF1054PPW

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS TODAY SIGNED A DECREE APPROVING A NEW ACCORD BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES WHEREBY BRAZILIAN AGENCIES WILL TAKE FULL CHARGE OF RECRUITING, MOVING AND ASSIGNING SOME 16,000 WORKERS TO THE AMAZON RUBBER AREAS IN AN EFFORT TO EXPAND THE 1944 RUBBER HARVEST ABOVE 1943 DELIVERIES.

UNDER THE ACCORD THE AMERICAN RUBBER DEVELOPMENT CORP. AGREES TO PLACE A SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF $2,400,000 AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT FOR EXPENSES AND BRAZIL PLEDGES TO ATTEMPT TO HAVE THE WORKERS IN THE RUBBER AREAS BY THE OPENING OF THE 1944 HARVEST.

TA107AEW

SEP 18 1943

an east coast royal canadian airforce station, sept. 17 - (ap) - for [redacted] john robert (bob) defee, 20, of jones, la., it was his first flight and "just about the best ride i ever had" when an rcaf plane picked him off a tanker in the midst of a north atlantic convoy recently and sped him

1943

30.24 - 8555

to an east coast base hospital for an emergency appendectomy.

A message that defee was ill and a request that he be picked up was flashed from a naval escort vessel to an rcaf catalina flying boat keeping vigil over the convoy. the plane's pilot, flying officer norman koester of virdeen, man., made a hazardous landing at sea to pick up defee and fly him to the hospital, where immediate and successful surgery was performed.

SEP 18 1943

rk - cp 16 - 11p

OTTAWA, SEPT 17-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT LISTED AS WOUNDED "IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS" NURSING SISTER MARJORIE RAE ADAMS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.MARJORIE SARAH JOHNSEN (CORRECT) LIVES AT (253 VIRGINIA AVE.) SAN MATEO, CAL.

MQ840PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 17-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT CONTAINED NAMES OF TWO AMERICANS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE WHO NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES ARE PRESUMED TO BE DEAD.

THEY ARE FO.DOUGLAS GORDON FRASER OF ALGONA, IOWA, AND FO. GREATON WESLEY SELLERS OF OAKLAND, CALIF. FRASER'S WIFE, WHO LIVES AT ALGONA, WAS LISTED AS HIS NEXT-OF-KIN. SELLER'S FATHER, G.W.SELLERS, JR., LIVES AT (675 SANTA RAY AVE.) OAKLAND.

MQ841PEW

OTTAWA,SEPT.17 (AP)--NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MCDONALD (SMALL D) TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMODORE HOWARD EMERSON REID,FLAG OFFICER OF THE NEW NEWFOUNDLAND FOUNDLAND FORCE,AS A NAVAL MEMBER OF THE COMBINED STAFFS AT WASHINGTON,AND HIS PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL.

REAR ADMIRAL REID WAS BORN AT PORTAGE DU FORT,QUE.,JUNE 5,1897 AND SERVED THROUGH THE FIRST WORLD WAR WITH THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVY. SINCE THEN HE HAS SERVED IN VARIOUS POSITIONS WITH THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE CANADIAN ROYAL NAVY. HE WAS NAMED FLAG OFFICER OF THE NEW FOUNDLAND FORCE IN JULY,194

RM4-AM620P

NEW YORK, SEPT 17-(AP)-BENITO MUSSOLINI AND ROBERTO FARINACCI, FORMER FASCIST MINISTER OF STATE, ARE NOW AT CREMONA, ITALY, WHICH HAS BECOME THE PROVISIONAL SEAT OF THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT, THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO SAID TODAY. THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY CBS, QUOTED THE SWISS NEWSPAPER, DIE TAT.

SEP 18 1943

RN1027AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 17-(AP)-ALTHOUGH MORE THAN 36 HOURS HAD PASSED SINCE THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT AN AIR AND SEA BATTLE WAS IN PROGRESS IN THE WATERS BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, THERE HAD BEEN NO FURTHER WORD OF SUCH AN ENGAGEMENT EITHER FROM U.S. OR JAPANESE SOURCES.

YESTERDAY'S TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY NBC, SAID THAT "THE IMPERIAL COMMAND REPORTS THAT THE NAVAL FORCES OF JAPAN ARE GRADUALLY

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GETTING THE UPPER HAND AGAINST SUPERIOR ANTI-AXIS FORCES."

RN155PEW

NEW YORK,SEPT. 17 (AP)--THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE AMERICAN BOMBERS,WHO "ESCAPED DESTRUCTION" AFTER THE RAID LAST SUNDAY ON PARAMUSHIRO XXXXXX VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL LAW BY FLYING OVER RUSSIAN WATERS AND FORCING "JAPANESE PILOTS TO GIVE UP THE CHASE AT THE LAST MOMENT."

THE BROADCAST,HEARD HERE BY BOTH NBC AND CBS, SAID "VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW APPARENTLY MEANS XXXXX NOTHING TO THE

X X X AS FOR INSTANCE AFTER THE ENEMY'S RAID ON JAPAN PROPER

LAST YEAR ONE OF THEIR PLANES LANDED IN SOVIET TERRITORY AND AGA JS.

12 THIS YEAR ANOTHER AMERICAN CREW WAS INTERNED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES."

CBS-NBC-AM720PEW

NEW YORK,SEPT.17 (AP)--HIDEJIRO NAGATA,FORMER MINISTER OF OVERSEAS AFFAIRS AND MAYOR OF TOKYO DURING THE 1923 EARTHQUAKE,DIED LAST NIGHT XXXXXXXXXX THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. HE WAS XXX 68 YEARS OF AGE.

NAGATA,WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, SERVED AS OVERSEAS MINISTER UNDER PREMIER KOKI HIROTA.

0W50-APR82-AMLL14P

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17-(AP)-AT LEAST ONE AXIS HAT WAS DOFFED TODAY IN SALUTE TO THE ABILITY OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

"JEAN PAQUIS," A RADIO COMMENTATOR FOR THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO COMMENTATOR, SAID THE OTHER DAY HE CONSIDERED A JUNCTURE OF THE U.S. FIFTH AND THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMIES IN SOUTHERN ITALY IMPOSSIBLE. HE SAID THAT IF THEY DID MEET, HE WOULD TAKE OFF HIS HATS TO THEM.

IN HIS TALK TODAY -- REPORTED BY U.S. MONITORS, AS WAS THE OTHER -- "PAQUIS" REFERRED TO THE "IMPOSSIBLE" EVENT AND ADDED:

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"AND WE CAN TAKE OFF OUR HATS AS PROMISED."

SW--OWI 39--645P

blank

1943

new york, sept. 17 - (ap) - the new york times said tonight in a london dispatch that russia had proposed that the conference of foreign secretaries of the united states, great britain and the soviet union be held in moscow in october.

the dispatch said that although british and american officials had urged that foreign commissar vyacheslaff molotov come to london, half way between moscow and washington, for the conference, SOVIET VICE COMMISSAR IVAN MAISKY HAD REPRESENTED MOLOTOV'S ARGUMENT THAT HE WOULD BE IN A BETTER position to take action on questions facing the conference if he were in moscow, where he could confer constantly with premier joseph stalin./

in arguing that london be made the conference site, the british and americans were represented as saying that the air journey to moscow would be difficult for secretary of state cordell hull, and that his physicians were hesitant about giving their consent for so long a trip. it was conceded, however, the times said, that this consideration would not be allowed to stand in the way of the conference.

3024 - 8557

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE SWISS NEWSPAPER, LIBERA STAMPA, SAID TODAY IN A MILAN DISPATCH THAT THE ITALIANS ARE STILL FIGHTING THE NAZIS FOR POSSESSION OF TURNIN IN ADDITION TO HOLDING A NUMBER OF SMALLER CITIES IN NORTHERN ITALY.

IN MILAN, ITSELF, THE DISPATCH REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID, THE GERMANS HAVE CAPTURED THE CENTER OF THE CITY NX AND HAVE SET UP MACHINE GUN NESTS IN SURROUNDING HOUSES AND IN THE CATHEDRAL SQUARE.

AMONG THE CITIES HELD BY THE ITLIANS, THE DISPATCH SAID WERE ALLESSANDRIA, CASALE MONFERRATO AND ACSTI. AT PARMA, A "LONG, HARD BATTLE" WAS FOUGHT AND THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO BOMBARD THE CITY WITH FIELD ARTILLERY BEFORE EFFECTING OCCUPATION.

SEP 18 1943

w/c 122/1305

WASHINGTON)-NEW YORK, SEPT 17-(AP)-REPEAL OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT, TO COUNTERACT JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AND STRENGTHEN CHINESE MORALE, WAS URGED TONIGHT BY REP. DICKSTEIN (D-NY), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY OVER NBC, DICKSTEIN SAID, "IF WE ARE PREACHING DEMOCRACY, LET US ACT AS A DEMOCRACY, WHETHER IT BE TOWARD AN INDIVIDUAL OR A NATION."

HE SAID HE DOES NOT ADVOCATE ANY CHANGE IN IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS. THE REPEAL, HE ASSERTED, WOULD ONLY PERMIT THE ENTRY OF

1943

105 CHINESE A YEAR, AND THE PRESENT REQUIREMENTS OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY WOULD REMAIN.

H1AEW NM

UNDATED NEW GUINEA CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BATTLE OF NEW GUINEA IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER FOLLOWS:

1942

JAN.23-25: JAPANESE LAND ON NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA; OCCUPY LAE AND SALAMAUA.

APRIL 28: JAPANESE CLAIM THEY OCCUPY ALL IMPORTANT BASES ALONG THE NORTHERN SHORES OF WESTER , OR DUTCH, NEW GUINEA.

JULY 11: ALLIES ANNOUNCE U.S.TROOPS NOW STATIONED AT PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA.

JULY 22: JAPANESE LAND AT BUNA AND GONA, 100 MILES ACROSS PAPUAN PENINSULA FROM PORT MORESBY.

AUG.30: JAPANESE LAND AT MILNE BAY AT SOUTHEASTERN TIP OF NEW GUINEA.

SEPT.9: JAPANESE LANDING FORCE OF 700 AT MILNE BAY WIPED OUT; THREAT TO MILNE BAY ENDS.

SEPT.29: ALLIES START ADVANCE IN OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS.

SEPT.17: JAPANESE IN OWEN STANLEY RANGE PUSH TO IORIBAIWA RIDE, 32 AIR MILES FROM PORT MORESBY.

SEPT.29: ALLIES START ADVANCE IN OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS.

OCT.4: JAPANESE IN OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS DRIVEN BACK 20 MILES.

NOV.2: ALLIES OCCUPY KOKODA ON NORTHERN SIDE OF RANGE, PREVENT 7,000 ENEMY TROOPS FROM LANDING AT BUNA.

NOV.7: ALLIES CONTROL ALL PAPUAN PENINSULA EXCEPT BUNA-GONA AREA.

DEC.10: ALLIES OCCUPY GONA.

DEC.15; BUNA VILLAGE FALLS TO ALLIES.

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JAN.19: SANANANDA POINT AND VILLAGE TAKEN FROM JAPANESE, CLEARING BUNA AREA.

JAN.23: LAST ORGANIZED JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON PAPUAN PENINSULA SHATTERED: ORIGINAL ENEMY FORCE OF 15,000 WIPED OUT.

FEB.11: JAPANESE DECISIVELY DEFEATED NEAR WAU, 35 MILES FROM SALAMAUA: 1,000 ENEMY DEAD.

SEPT.11: SALAMAUA AIRDROME CAPTURED.

SEPT.12: SALAMAUA ITSELF TAKE; JAPANESE FLEE NORTHWARD.

SEPT.16: LAE CAPTURED.

FR851PCW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS HAVE PRODUCED THREE NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS FOR ALLIED ARMS.

FIRST IN AMERICAN HEARTS MUST COME THE GOOD NEWS THAT THE GALLANT AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS ON THE BLOODY BEACHES OF SALERNO NOT ONLY HAVE MADE SECURE THEIR BRIDGEHEAD BUT HAVE SEIZED THE INITIATIVE AND ARE ON THE OFFENSIVE. OUR BOYS HAVE WEATHERED THE INITIAL STAGE OF A NASTY GERMAN STORM.

SECOND, AND MORE IMPORTANT MILITARILY, IS THE UNEMOTIONAL WORD FROM MOSCOW THAT THE RED ARMY HAS BROKEN THE GERMAN LINE IN THE VITALLY STRATEGIC SECTOR EAST OF THE KIEV-ZAPOROZHE LINE OF THE DNIEPER RIVER. THAT VASTLY INCREASES THE GRAVITY OF THE HITLERITE POSITION.

THIRD WE HAVE THE RUSSIAN RECAPTURE OF THEIR BIG BLACK SEA NAVAL

1943

30.24 - 8559

BASE OF NOVOROSSISK WHICH IS, SO TO SPEAK, THE HINGE OF THE NARROW GATEWAY THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN HOLDING AT THE KUBAN PENINSULA ENTRANCE TO THE CAUCASUS. THIS JEOPARDIZES THE WHOLE GERMAN POSITION AT THE LAST REMAINING VANTAGE GROUND FROM WHICH THEY COULD GLIMPSE THE LAKES OF GOLDEN OIL FOR LACK OF WHICH THEY ARE IN DIRE STRAITS.

THIS IS THE NINTH DAY OF THE BATTLE OF SALERNO AND, WHILE HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES, IT GOES ALL RIGHT. THOUSANDS OF REINFORCEMENTS ARE BEING POURED INTO OUR RANKS. WHILE THE GERMANS HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF THEIR FORTIFIED POSITIONS ON THE HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE OPEN BEACHES, ALLIED WARSHIPS CONTROL THE SEA AND ALLIED WARPLANES DOMINATE THE AIR.

THE NAZI DEFENSES ARE BEING MERCILESSLY BLASTED WITH BOTH BOMBS AND BIG NAVAL SHELLS. THE ALLIES ARE EMPLOYING THE GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF AIRPOWER SEEN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AND ELEMENTS OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S VETERAN BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY HAVE ALMOST REACHED THE SALERNO BATTLEFIELD IN THE RACE FROM THE SOUTH. THE GERMANS ARE THREATENED WITH BEING CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO FORCES.

BY THE WAY, IF THE READER WILL EXCUSE AN INTERPOLATION WHILE WE ARE ON THE SUBJECT OF ITALY, THERE ARE A COUPLE OF QUESTIONS I WISH SOMEBODY WOULD ANSWER FOR ME.

IS IT NECESSARY, IN ORDER TO SELL BONDS AND KEEP THE AMERICAN PUBLIC FROM "THIS FOOLISH, CHILDISH OVEROPTIMISM," TO MAKE SUCH DEPRESSING SPEECHES AS OUR USUALLY SMILING FRIEND THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MADE WEDNESDAY ABOUT THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN? DOES THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET REALLY HAVE TO BE TREATED AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL GUINEA PIG, SO THAT HE WON'T BECOME COMPLACENT, OR IS HE IN FACT A PRETTY SOLID AND UNDERSTANDING CITIZEN? WHY DOES MR. MORGENTHAU HA TO TALK ABOUT "WHEN AND IF WE CONQUER ITALY"--WHY THE "IF"?

WHY IS THIS "THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, SO FAR AS THE UNITED STATES IS CONCERNED", WHEN HEARTS AND BACKS HAVE BEEN BROKEN FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS WITHOUT A WHIMPER TO MEET COLOSSAL DEMANDS? AFTER ALL, WHO IS THERE WHO DOESN'T REALIZE THAT WE HAVE TREMENDOUS SACRIFICES AHEAD OF US, BOTH ON THE BATTLE FIELDS AND ON THE HOME FRONT?

A113

THE NAZIS LIKED PART OF MR. MORGENTHAU'S SPEECH SO MUCH THAT THEY USED IT FOR PROPAGANDA TO BUCK UP THEIR OWN PEOPLE. IT SURELY CAN'T BE GOOD FOR BOTH NAZIS AND YANKEES--OR IS IT?

BUT TO GET BACK TO OUR MUTTONS, THE GERMANS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT ARE FACED WITH TWO MOMENTOUS PROBLEMS: (1) WHETHER THEY CAN PULL BACK THEIR LONG, UNWIELDY, BADLY MAULED LINE TO THE DEFENSES OF THE DNIEPER RIVER AND THERE REESTABLISH THEMSELVES; (2) WHETHER THEY CAN OVERCOME THE GRAVE DANGER OF BEING CUT OFF IN THE CRIMEA, AS THE RESULT OF THE FALL OF NOVOROSSISK AND THE STEADILY INCREASING THREAT TO THEIR RIGHT FLANK NEAR THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA.

THE INDICATIONS NOW ARE THAT THE NAZIS' HOPE OF STANDING OFF FURTHER DISASTROUS REVERSES MUST LIE IN THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE AUTUMN RAINS, WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEGUN, WILL SLOW THE RUSSIANS DOWN UNTIL COLD WEATHER ARRIVES TO FREEZE THE GROUND. THE MUD IS A TERRIBLE IMPEDIMENT DURING THE RAINY SEASON.

ED858AEW

SEP 18 1943

1943

Allies Seize Isles Commanding Naples Gulf; 5th Army Drives 5-Mile Wedge Into Nazi Line

SEP 18 1943

TWO ARMIES POISED FOR DRIVE ON CITY

Battle of Salerno Bridgehead Is Virtually Ended With Germans in Retreat—Fight for Italy in New Phase.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Allied naval forces have seized two islands within sixteen miles of Naples—Ischia and Procida—completely flanking the great seaport with an island lock on the west to open a new phase of the battle for Italy.

The battle for the Salerno bridgehead has virtually ended, with the Germans retreating from the south end and the Allies spearing inland eleven miles.

In a special communique, Allied Headquarters announced that the large island of Ischia—Apes' Island—sixteen miles southwest of Naples had been taken on Thursday, one day after the small, neighboring island of Procida to the east had fallen into the hands of the Allies on Wednesday. Procida lies twelve miles southwest of Naples and only two miles from the north peninsula skirting the bay. Its capture brought the Allies virtually within sight of the metropolis.

Ponza, an island sixty-five miles west of Naples, also was seized on that same day.

Ischia has an area of about twenty-six miles, and is only seven miles from the nearest mainland coast.

The new conquests completed the Allied flanking of the bay, since Capri, off the south peninsula, had been previously captured.

"The British Eighth Army now has joined the American Fifth Army, and they are virtually acting as one army," and are in a position for a drive on Naples, a headquarters officer declared today. And his point was emphasized in a dispatch from an Associated Press correspondent who said that the tenth day after the Allied landing on the Gulf of Salerno coast found the Fifth Army preparing an offensive today against a strong, aggressive, and exceedingly well directed German army.

Foe Determined to Fight.

The Germans are obviously determined to fight for every inch of Italy, this correspondent said, but the American High Command is thoroughly satisfied with the results of these ten days. The Gulf of Salerno from Agropoli to Salerno has been firmly secured and the high ground overlooking the plain is now largely in our hands.

The junction of the Eighth and Fifth armies bent the narrow German line into a crescent in front of Naples, but difficult mountains there, and the scarcity of real roads makes that a strong defensive position for the enemy, the correspondent continued, adding that the terrain so heavily favors the defensive that this may counter-balance the Allied superiority in numbers. Where we have complete superiority is in the air and artillery, the correspondent declared.

Allied Headquarters indicated that while there still was heavy fighting near Salerno, the bridgehead itself was rapidly expanding into one solid front as the Germans swung their southern flank northward toward central Italy to avoid being caught in pincers between the Eighth and Fifth armies.

Germans Claim Elba.

German headquarters announced meanwhile that Nazi troops had occupied the island of Elba, thirty-two miles east of Corsica and eight miles from the jutting Italian west coast, and that the island garrison of 7,000 Italian troops had surrendered to them. Elba, the scene of Napoleon's first exile, is about 120 miles northwest of Rome.

The Allied spearhead driving into the crumbling German flank in the extreme southern Salerno bridgehead captured the town of Roccadaspide, eleven miles inland from the coast, Allied Headquarters announced.

The initiative was fully in the hands of the Allies in this bitterly fought bridgehead, with more reinforcements being poured in, and Allied air and sea might beating at the Nazis, and the familiar pattern of the Allied attack was seen again as the Northwest African Air Forces started pounding Nazis airfields south of Rome.

Allies Gain Mainland Air Bases.

For the first time, Allied planes now are operating from airfields on the Italian mainland, it was announced, an indication that ground troops were getting elbow room in the Salerno area. Up to now the Allied fighters had had to fly all the way from Sicily.

The capture of Roccadaspide indicated that the Germans were abandoning their mountain positions from which their 88-millimeter guns had pounded the beachhead. The Nazis were still fighting desperately north of Salerno, however, and were holding the mountain passes leading down into the southside of the Bay of Naples. Their next great stand will undoubtedly be in defense of that bomb-wrecked seaport.

There are at least six German divisions in the area, although those engaged against the Fifth Army unquestionably were heavily battered.

The Eighth Army veterans, led by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery on their historic 200-mile dash up from the Calabrian toe, have now effected a full junction with the Fifth Army, the Allied communique declared, adding: "Allied troops now have the initiative on the Fifth Army front."

Expect Fight South of Rome.

The British force which landed at Taranto, the Fifth Allied Corps, remained comparatively inactive, except for its strengthening of contact with the British just north of the instep of the boot. Reports from that sector said that the retreating Germans were taking Italian hostages to insure good conduct by civilians in the villages the Nazis hold.

German troops, particularly the First German Parachute Division, are still in the area just north of Bari, on the east coast, but must now withdraw or face the danger of being cut off.

For three days Allied planes have been virtually unmolested in striking as far north as Rome, and now with perfect weather, a successful German retreat from the Salerno sector is going to be extremely difficult.

It is hard to believe that the German air force is as weak in battle as has been thus far indicated, and possibly Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring is saving his air strength in the north until the Allies meet his main defense line. That line is not yet apparent, but probably it will be just south of Rome.

Middle East Air Force Active.

The Northwest African Air Force was not alone in carrying on the war in the air.

The far-ranging American Liberators based in the Middle East again ranged across the Mediterranean into the battleground of Italy and bombed freight yards and road and rail junctions at Pescara on the eastern side of the peninsula.

Hits were scored on bridges over the Pescara River, a Cairo announcement said, and road and rail junctions were put out of action. One hit started a large oil fire.

Potenza, important enemy communications just back Salerno battleground, was b once more on Thursday t this time by British Libera and Halifaxes from the Mid East.

NAVY ACTION THREATENS PORT'S FLANK

Combined U. S. And British Armies Press Toward Next Objective

Fifth Army Drive Captures Roccadaspide, Eleven Miles Inland

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 18—Allied naval units have opened a new phase in the battle for Italy by seizing three more islands commanding the immediate sea approaches to the great port of Naples, headquarters announced today as Allied ground troops emerged victorious in the bloody fighting at Salerno.

A special communique disclosed the occupation of Ischia, sixteen miles southwest of Naples, only a few hours after the regular war bulletin from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced the seizure of the two other islands off the northern spur of the Bay of Naples.

Procida 2 Miles Off Shore

Ischia was taken Thursday, one day after the occupation of Ponza, sixty-five miles west of Naples, and of Procida, twelve miles southwest of Naples and only two miles from the northern land arm of the bay.

Allied forces previously had occupied the Island of Capri, on the southern side of the bay.

Ischia, largest of the four, has an area of about twenty-six square miles and is only seven miles from the nearest mainland coast.

[Berlin broadcast an announcement that the Germans had occupied the island of Elba, Napoleon's first home in exile, thirty-two miles east of Corsica and eight miles from the Italian coast. Seven thousand Italian troops were said by the Nazis to have surrendered there.]

Battle Won By Courage

Allied armies emerged victors in the battle of Salerno—first great engagement with Hitler's legions for the command of Europe—because of an abundance of grim courage on the part of American and British infantrymen and overwhelming air and sea superiority.

The American Fifth and British Eighth armies merged in the final stages of the strategic victory which enlarged the Salerno bridgehead into a full fighting front.

German troops, who tried futilely for seven days to hammer the American and British forces into the sea, had retreated in the south, where the Allies smashed inland eleven miles, but still clung savagely to the gateway to Naples in the north.

Take Town 11 Miles Inland

The headquarters communique announced the capture of the town [illegible]accadaspide, eleven miles in[illegible] the southern flank, where [illegible]nans were fleeing to escape [illegible]ent.

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BASE OF NOVOROSSISK WHICH IS, SO TO SPEAK, THE HINGE OF THE NARROW GATEWAY THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN HOLDING AT THE KUBAN PENINSULA ENTRANCE TO THE CAUCASUS. THIS JEOPARDIZES THE WHOLE GERMAN POSITION AT THE LAST REMAINING VANTAGE GROUND FROM WHICH THEY COULD GLIMPSE THE LAKES OF GOLDEN OIL FOR LACK OF WHICH THEY ARE IN DIRE STRAITS.

THIS IS THE NINTH DAY OF THE BATTLE OF SALERNO AND, WHILE HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES, IT GOES ALL RIGHT. THOUSANDS OF REINFORCEMENTS ARE BEING POURED INTO OUR RANKS. WHILE THE GERMANS HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF THEIR FORTIFIED POSITIONS ON THE HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE OPEN BEACHES, ALLIED WARSHIPS CONTROL THE SEA AND ALLIED WARPLANES DOMINATE THE AIR.

THE NAZI DEFENSES ARE BEING MERCILESSLY BLASTED WITH BOTH BOMBS AND BIG NAVAL SHELLS. THE ALLIES ARE EMPLOYING THE GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF AIRPOWER SEEN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AND ELEMENTS OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S VETERAN BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY HAVE ALMOST REACHED THE SALERNO BATTLEFIELD IN THE RACE FROM THE SOUTH. THE GERMANS ARE THREATENED WITH BEING CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO FORCES.

BY THE WAY, IF THE READER WILL EXCUSE AN INTERPOLATION WHILE WE ARE ON THE SUBJECT OF ITALY, THERE ARE A COUPLE OF QUESTIONS I WISH SOMEBODY WOULD ANSWER FOR ME.

IS IT NECESSARY, IN ORDER TO SELL BONDS AND KEEP THE AMERICAN PUBLIC FROM "THIS FOOLISH, CHILDISH OVEROPTIMISM," TO MAKE SUCH DEPRESSING SPEECHES AS OUR USUALLY SMILING FRIEND THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MADE WEDNESDAY ABOUT THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN? DOES THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET REALLY HAVE TO BE TREATED AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL GUINEA PIG, SO THAT HE WON'T BECOME COMPLACENT, OR IS HE IN FACT A PRETTY SOLID AND UNDERSTANDING CITIZEN? WHY DOES MR. MORGENTHAU HA TO TALK ABOUT "WHEN AND IF WE CONQUER ITALY"--WHY THE "IF"?

WHY IS THIS "THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, SO FAR AS THE UNITED STAT

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IS CONCERNED", WHEN HEARTS AND BACKS HAVE BEEN BROKEN FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS WITHOUT A WHIMPER TO MEET COLOSSAL DEMANDS? AFTER ALL, WHO IS THERE WHO DOESN'T REALIZE THAT WE HAVE TREMENDOUS SACRIFICES AHEAD OF US, BOTH ON THE BATTLE FIELDS AND ON THE HOME FRONT?

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THE NAZIS LIKED PART OF MR. MORGENTHAU'S SPEECH SO MUCH THAT THEY USED IT FOR PROPAGANDA TO BUCK UP THEIR OWN PEOPLE. IT SURELY CAN'T BE GOOD FOR BOTH NAZIS AND YANKEES--OR IS IT?

BUT TO GET BACK TO OUR MUTTONS, THE GERMANS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT ARE FACED WITH TWO MOMENTOUS PROBLEMS: (1) WHETHER THEY CAN PULL BACK THEIR LONG, UNWIELDY, BADLY MAULED LINE TO THE DEFENSES OF THE DNIEPER RIVER AND THERE REESTABLISH THEMSELVES; (2) WHETHER THEY CAN OVERCOME THE GRAVE DANGER OF BEING CUT OFF IN THE CRIMEA, AS THE RESULT OF THE FALL OF NOVOROSSISK AND THE STEADILY INCREASING THREAT TO THEIR RIGHT FLANK NEAR THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA.

THE INDICATIONS NOW ARE THAT THE NAZIS' HOPE OF STANDING OFF FURTHER DISASTROUS REVERSES MUST LIE IN THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE AUTUMN RAINS, WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEGUN, WILL SLOW THE RUSSIANS DOWN UNTIL COLD WEATHER ARRIVES TO FREEZE THE GROUND. THE MUD IS A TERRIBLE IMPEDIMENT DURING THE RAINY SEASON.

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The victory of Salerno belongs to he battle-grimed infantrymen un-ler Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark who ought for seven days without rest nd who refused to be budged from heir foxholes on the beaches by Nazi might and who died rather han give up an inch.

The infantry made the victory ossible. Air power, which pulver-zed Nazi communications and ront-line positions, and sea power, vhich poured a tide of reserves on he beaches, won it.

Because of this combination, General Eisenhower has two great armies surging through the breach n Hitler's European fortress, with a third in reserve.

Within 10 Minutes' Flight

These are some of the fruits of the week's savage fighting:

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' north-west African air forces have fighter fields within ten minutes' flight of Naples.

At least five German divisions have been badly mauled, sapping strength which the Germany army can ill afford to lose.

Hundreds of square miles of southern Italy now are in Allied hands and will serve as the base for the drive north.

The next big German stand certainly will be before Naples. The capture of Naples would give the Allies one of the best and largest seaports in Italy, through which thousands of tons of supplies could be funnelled.

Air Lack Spells Defeat

Every indication that the Germans mean to defend each foot of ground in Italy could be seen in the tactics of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring, but their tremendous weakness in the air makes their defeat inevitable.

Four-engined Flying Fortresses and medium Mitchells and Marauders struck again at German air power yesterday, destroying scores of enemy fighters and bombers on the ground in surprise attacks on airfields near Rome, but encountered no opposition in the air.

It was disclosed officially that American Warhawks and RAF Spitfires now are operating from mainland bases established after the landing of the Fifth Army at Salerno.

Batter Grounded Planes

Flying Fortresses hit two airdromes at Giampino and dumped hundreds of bombs on a group of Focke-Wulf long-range bombers. Twin-engined Mitchells and Marauders, attacking the Practica di Mare field, caused heavy destruction among more than one hundred grounded planes, including more than twenty Dornier bombers.

American Liberators from the Middle East again joined in the aerial offensive with a daylight attack on the rail junction and freight yards at Pescara, on the east coast across from Rome.

Night-flying Wellingtons of the RAF and RCAF continued the assault after dark, bombing airfields at Cerveteri and Furbara, north of Rome.

Report Hostages Taken

British troops which landed at Taranto remained comparatively inactive, meanwhile, except for the strengthening of contact with other British forces just north of the instep of the Italian boot. There were reports from that sector that the retreating Germans were taking Italian hostages to ensure good conduct on the part of civiliants in villages held by the Nazis.

[The Berlin radio asserted that German naval forces had occupied an "Italian Adriatic port of importance," seized seven steamers and numerous warships and freighters and disarmed 4,000 Italian troops.]

In the Naples area the Allies are certain to encounter more and more Nazi troops as they plunge northward. The battle for Italy already is widening from a bridgehead to a full-fledged front, with hundreds of thousands of soldiers involved.

The size of the front depends only on Hitler's determination to resist and the speed with which the Allies can throw new divisions into the fray.

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First Airfield Taken Over

An RAF announcement said the first airfield in the Salerno area to be taken over by the Allies, at Montecorvino to the southeast, was covered with "burned-out tanks, overturned trucks, twisted guns and new graves."

More than forty Axis aircraft were found on the field, mostly German. The first RAF Spitfire put down on the field only a few minutes after the last German machine-gun commanding it was put out of action.

SOME ITALIAN FLIERS FLED TO JOIN ALLIES

Most Are Said to Have Arrived in Antiquated Planes

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 18 (AP)—Some Italian Air Force pilots flying a variety of planes, mostly antiquated, managed to evade the Germans and reach Allied airfields in Sicily and North Africa, it was disclosed today.

At one Sicilian landing ground twelve airmen, some bedecked with medals, poured out of one bomber arriving at dusk. Smiling broadly, they handed over their revolvers and posed for photographs. A pair of small Italian boys rushed out to the Savoia-Marchetti bomber and gave a little cheer.

Near another airfield, soldiers watched an old biplane going through an elaborate pattern of aerial acrobatics. Then a Fiat CR-42 fighter landed and a tall young air force lieutenant who escaped from the vicinity of Milan stepped out and announced in broken English:

"Signor, me verry good pilot. Come fight for you."

He told of anti-German demonstrations at Milan and other parts of Northern Italy and said many Italian pilots were eager to join the fight against the Nazis because "the Italian people feel it was Germany that first invaded Italy."

Then he proposed seriously that he swap his old fighter for a Spitfire and go to work with the Royal Air Force.

Other Italians in a Savoia-Marchetti 79 bomber flew close to Allied fleet units but were saved from destruction by carrier-based fighters when the gunner quickly hung out a white flag from his turret.

One Italian pilot-instructor from Northern Italy arrived in Sicily with a plane crammed full of his pupils.

All the Italians are bringing strange cargoes, including bicycles and in one case a puppy.

5th Army Girds for Offensive

By Relman Morin

For the combined American press

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 18 (AP).—The end of the tenth full day since the Allied landing on the coast of the Gulf of Salerno found the 5th Army preparing an offensive today against a strong, aggressive and exceedingly well directed German army.

The Germans obviously are determined to fight for every inch of Italy. The salient fact emerging from these ten days of heavy fighting is that the Germans won't pull out without a struggle. As in Sicily, the mountain terrain here greatly favors the defensive.

Yank Air Service Troops Back British Line On Salerno Beach

Told To Fire At Will, For "Only Ones Who Can Come Back Now Are Germans Or Cowards"

SEP 19 1943

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

South of Salerno, Italy, Sept. 13 (Delayed)—Don't let anyone tell you the American Air Force service forces don't come under shellfire. They are taking their chances right along with the regular combat troops in this pocket of the Mediterranean invasion, and their guns are ready for a front-line stand at any time.

After landing on beaches where heavy British guns were belting steadily at the German defenders, a unit of the Northwest African Air Service Command, with which I came ashore, had to take a bivouac area only a few hundred yards from the sea. After organizing the task of running bombs, food, fuel and other supplies to newly-taken Allied airfields still within the range of enemy fire, they crawl into bed like so many worn-out animals.

Sleep Through Cannonading

Some were so weary they did not bother to put up tarps or set up mosquito bars. They just wrapped themselves in a blanket or two and dropped off to sleep with the wet earth of Italy as a pillow.

Even the cannonading of British artillery batteries in front and on one side of us failed to keep them awake. But as the moon rose, the orange flames from the battering twenty-five-pounders tore the night with incessant frequency. The Germans were launching another heavy counter-attack!

In the distance—and it wasn't very much of a distance—you could hear the biting crack of their tank guns. The British batteries rolled back a continuous current of shells which poured into the darkness with an earaching intensity of sound. Each explosion was like a box on the ear remembered from school days.

Indestructible British Dignity

Sometime before midnight a dispatch rider rode up on his bike and gave a message to the British major commanding an engineering unit bivouacked in a plowed field adjoining us. The major came over to tell us the news. He walked almost leisurely because no news could make a British army major lose his dignity by hurrying.

"Things are a bit sticky," he said. "It looks like Jerry may break through our right flank position and if he does he'll have a straight show across this flat country to us. His infantry is out in front and we'll have to put what we can in his way. What can you give us to help?"

"Every man here," said Major Edmond A. Cobb, who learned how to be cool in tight spots as a football star at Cornell.

Quickly Pool Resources

The British major thought that was fine and the two officers quickly pooled their resources. In ditches at each end of the field they placed machine guns and manned them. Then British engineers and American airfield service workers, teaming together, strung a series of barbed wire barriers across the field. It was neatly and quickly done, as if these boys, most of whom never had pulled a trigger in anger, had been in combat every day.

The time now had come to deploy the troops across the field. They were quiet and intense. There was no more horseplay and they were ready for business. Lining up his men Capt. Roy Pearce, company commander, of Columbia, S. C., told them:

"I know you men are not used to combat, but the time has come when everybody is a front-line soldier. I want you to show the Germans you are the best damned soldiers they ever came up against anywhere. Now get ready to give them hell."

A Sting In His Drawl

That slim young captain had all the born militancy of the South, the cradle of American arms. There was a sting in his drawl and the fervor in his voice straightened every figure listening to him like a statue in the moonlight.

"Lieutenant Brookes, take your men along that line," he said briskly. Lieut. William P. Brookes, of Oklahoma City, swiftly led a platoon into position and his men knelt in the moist black ditch with rifles and tommy-guns in their hands.

Lieutenant Volden, move your men over there and string them out," said Captain Pearce. Lieut. John E. Volden, of Morris, Minn., soon had his men in place, and so did Lieut. Woodrow W. Weems, of Wenonah, N. J., leader of a third platoon.

Either "Germans Or Cowards"

"Tell your men to feel free to fire at anything that comes across that field," the British major said. "Our men up ahead have been given orders to stand or die and the only ones who can come back across that field now are Germans or cowards."

For more than an hour the thin lines of men lay with eyes glued on the black earth ahead. Then a second messenger arrived from headquarters. The British major came across with welcome news.

"The situation has been rehabilitated," he said. "You can draw in your men."

They put away their guns then relieved and at the same time a bit disappointed.

2 U. S. Soldiers Hike 10 Miles in Nazi Territory

Mistaken for Italians, They Offer German Cigarette; He Lets Them Walk Away

Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 15 (Delayed).—Private Albert Campbell, of Maplewood, N. J., was back behind the American lines today after hiking ten miles through enemy tank and machine-gun positions and passing the time of day with a German machine-gunner on duty.

Badly shaken, Private Campbell wandered back into the Allied lines at 4 a. m. today with Private William McGovern, of New York.

Private Campbell told the story for the two:

"We were manning a road block, covering our battalion command post Monday, when a runner from the battalion dashed up and said: 'Boys, the Germans are at our command post. We need all of you back there.' We had started back when things began to happen.

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Sent Into Nazi Territory

"Mortar fire fell around us and we coul hear the German machine guns opening up. Then we got a confusing order which sent us into German territory while the rest of the battalion retired to the rear.

"We finally reached the Sele River and waded across. The German tanks were patrolling the area, so we hid out that night. A patrol we sent out came back and said we were surrounded, so we hid out all the next day. We lost all our rations crossing the river, so could only drink water from the river."

He said the platoon suffered mass jitters Tuesday night, after their area had been shelled most of that day by the Germans. They did not know whether the Germans would ever be pushed back, and were getting hungrier.

Private McGovern picked up the story: "Campbell and I figured we had a 1,000-to-1 chance of getting out of the trap and that night we took off about 9 o'clock."

They started cross-country in the direction of the American artillery fire, he said, and almost stepped into a machine-gun nest with five slumbering Germans.

Offer German Cigarettes

Said Private Campbell: "We didn't wake them, we just tiptoed away." Later, they said, they heard German voices in the darkness, saw tank tracks in the fields and followed a telephone wire until they almost stumbled back into the German command post.

"I froze in my tracks and the cold sweat started pouring out," said Private Campbell. "But we walked away without being seen."

Then a German four feet away lighted a cigarette but they held back an urge to flee. They reached some fox holes and started to pick up a ration can when a German rose from one of the holes and stretched.

They came across a German machine-gunner shortly after midnight, and feeling all was lost, Private McGovern told the Nazi: "We are Americans." The Nazi said nothing.

Private Campbell offered the German a package of cigarettes and said: "Let's be friendly."

"Italienisch?" the German asked.

"No, American," the New Yorker answered, and he and the New Jersey man began to walk across

place not

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an open field. No machine-gun fire followed them; the gunner only sat and scratched his head.

A few hundred yards away the two Americans ran into an American sentry.

Jersey Medico In Salerno Force

WITH ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS FORCES IN ITALY, Sept. 11 (Delayed) (AP).—When American troops landed north of the gulf of Salerno in the main landing of the Yankee invasion, Lt. H. Vinton Coes, Jr., of 18 Braemore rd., Upper Montlair, N. J., was flotilla medical officer among the amphibious command.

Included in the naval pharmacist mates who worked around the clock on casualties was Henry Waresk of 43 Long st., Jersey City, N. J.

TWO PATROLS TAKE ITALIAN HILL TOWN

By REYNOLDS PACKARD.

Representing the Combined American Press

Albanella, Italy, Sept. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This hilltop town of over 5,000 population which dominates the area for miles around was taken yesterday evening by two tough fighting patrols belonging to Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army.

The city fell after exactly two hours battling on the knobs and ridges around the city. The two heavy patrols which carried out the pincer movement were led by Capt. Charles W. Duncan of Chapel Hill, N. C., and First Lieut. Francis Gutterman of Elkhart, Ind. Capt. Duncan came in through the ridges and valleys to join Lieut. Gutterman who came over the main highway to Albanella itself.

Just before the junction was made two American soldiers from one patrol were surprised in the town by two German tanks and were whisked off as prisoners, according to the townspeople with whom I talked today.

The retreating Germans also were plastered from the air and by land artillery and suffered heavy casualties as they tried to slip away behind the mountains of the Altavilla area.

Despite the fact hat Albanella has been the scene of much heavy patrol fighting this town suffered little damage. Two houses were blown up by the Germans, just before they abandoned the town yesterday, in an effort to slow up Allied progress.

Nazis Blast Salerno Ships

Allied Sailors Call the Gulf 'Bombers Alley' as a Result of Repeated Attacks.

By DON WHITEHEAD.

Aboard a United States Warship in the Gulf of Salerno, Sept. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This bombers' alley is a red-hot spot on the world's battlefronts—a ship-filled, smoke-hazed stretch of water through which the Fifth Army is being funneled onto the mainland of Italy.

On the maps it's the Gulf of Salerno, but to American sailors it is Bombers' Alley, the lane down which the enemy roars through blistering anti-aircraft fire to hit at the ships pouring men, guns and tanks onto the invasion beaches.

Seven days after the first assault troops swarmed over the beaches to establish a bridgehead on Italian soil, the enemy is still blasting from the skies at our ships with hit and run attacks by small forces slipping through the Allied fighter protection.

Five and six times each day the ships' loudspeaker crackles with the general quarters alarm. Sailors boil up from the lower decks to their battle stations. Portholes and hatches are closed and the gunners point their weapons at the sky waiting for the attack.

Planes Dive Out of Sun.

Then the ship is tense with expectancy. Shipboard life freezes into hard resistance. Small boats scurry away from the large ships.

One moment there is the calm inaction of peace, the next the lid is blown off with a gush of anti-aircraft from hundreds of guns as enemy planes come within range, usually diving out of a bright sun.

That's when your stomach turns into a hard knot and you crouch involuntarily, watching to see if a bomb is dropping your way, while the smaller ack-ack guns hammer away and the larger guns cause the ship to shudder.

Our crew is supremely confident that we are riding a lucky ship.

"They cannot do anything to our ship," declared Harry Murphy, of 2533 Church avenue, Brooklyn. "She's got a charmed life."

At least a dozen bombs have dropped within 100 yards of the ship, and one came so close it lifted the stern out of the water, but no harm was done.

Nazis Dropped Green Flares.

With Allied Naval Forces in the Gulf of Salerno, Sept. 17 (Delayed). — (A. P.). — German flyers raiding Allied beaches and shipping in this area last night used bright green flares, something like the daylight lamps in a tailor shop, apparently designed to cut through fog and smoke.

The German bombs were ineffective, however, and five Focke-Wulfs were reported downed in the eerie scene punctuated by heavy anti-aircraft fire of red, white and green tracers.

Three Messerschmitts were shot down today and this cruiser was widely missed by a large bomb dropped by a Junkers 88.

5th and 8th Armies Joined by Undramatic Exchange of 'Hellos'

By JOHN O'REILLY,

Representing the Combined American Press. Distributed by the Associated Press.

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 17 (Delayed).—The first patrols of the British 8th Army advancing from the south and the Allied 5th Army met late yesterday on a stretch of mountain road in beautiful country somewhere between Paestum and Sapri.

The meeting was jovial but undramatic.

This correspondent accompanie a 5th Army patrol which set ou with orders to travel south unt they met patrols of the 8th.

Our patrol was led by Lt. R. Bales of Elk City, Okla.

The meeting was a sudden thing

Met While Rounding Bend.

The three jeeps of the America patrol were moving along a go dirt road. The soldiers sat wi machineguns, tommy guns a rifles ready.

The jeeps were rounding a be when sudednly two British armor cars came around the curve at fast pace.

The patrols had come upon ea other so suddenly that they pass each other before the drivers cou stoy the vehicles.

As the lead jeep passed the le armored car, Lt. Bales called out: "Hello."

A dusty head projecting from the turret of the armored car yelled back: "Hello."

The dusty head belonged to Sergt. Martin Butler of Naas, County Kildare, Eire.

Everybody jumped out, introduced themselves somewhat formally and shook hands.

In a thick Irish brogue, Sergt. Butler gave news of the 8th Army and Lt. Bales told him of the 5th Army's fighting.

"I think this calls for a little wine produced in this beautiful land," Sergt. Butler said.

Thereupon, he produced a bottle of red wine and the representatives of the two armies had a drink.

The ceremony was watched by two barefooted Italians who were driving a herd of goats and sheep along the road.

Before the American patrol started back, an old Italian who spoke English and who had worked in a copper smelter in Montana, had his family prepare us a meal of tomatoes, cheese, bread, grapes and watermelon.

Badoglio Reported Safe Behind Allied Lines

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 18 (AP)—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio was reported today to be safely behind Allied battle lines in Italy.

Clark Lee, war correspondent representing the combined American press, said in a dispatch from an advanced Allied command post that "Badoglio succeeded in fleeing through the German lines around Rome and now is said to be in Italy behind our lines."

Purported Mussolini Speech Calls Italians Back To Fight

Broadcast Tells Of "Rescue," Denounces King And Lists Aims Of New Fascist Party

[By the Associated Press]

SEP 19 1943

London, Sept. 18—A voice purporting to be that of Benito Mussolini, the fallen founder of Fascism, tonight heaped denunciation upon King Vittorio Emanuele, called for the "elimination of Fascist traitors," and bade Italians take up arms again by the side of Germany and Japan.

In a fifteen-minute radio speech from an undisclosed place the speaker, represented as the ex-Duce liberated by the Germans, told a story of that rescue which he said would "become legendary."

He also outlined this four-point program for "loyal" Italians:

1. Take up arms again by the side of Germany and Japan.

2. Reorganize at once the armed forces and militia.

3. Eliminate traitors, particularly those who went over to the enemy.

4. Make an end to plutocratic methods and establish social and Fascist order.

Most listeners here who had heard Mussolini speak before said they believed the voice was actually that of the fallen Italian Premier, whom the Germans have announced as the head of the Nazi-sponsored "Republican Fascist party."

"Knowing the armistice terms, I had not the least doubt as to Article 12 of these terms * * * I was a hostage. In the night preceding Sept. 12, I said the enemy would not get hold of me alive.

"The clear mountain air held a mood of expectation. It was about 2 P. M. when I saw the first parachutist coming down, who was followed by others resolved to break any resistance. My guards realized that and did not fire.

"Everything happened within five minutes. The liberation—the enterprise was an example of the organization and resolution of the Germans which will live in history—will in the future become legendary."

That, he said, ended "the chapter that might be called 'My Personal Drama.'"

Italy's "Terrible Tragedy"

But all this, he continued, was "nothing compared with the terrible tragedy which the democratic Government inflicted on the Italian nation on July 25. * * * The measures that were taken hinted at a program aimed at destroying the work of twenty years and at extinguishing twenty years of glory.

After castigating "those who today run down the party" as the "same idlers who at the beginning of our march tried to sabotage social progress," the speaker turned to the responsibility of the King.

"He feels himself detected," the broadcaster said, "but he did not resign as a majority of Italians had expected. He must be held directly responsible. It was his dynasty which, during all periods of the war that had been declared by him, was the center of defeatism and of anti-German propaganda. He adopted all the speculations of the enemy.

"I am convinced the House of Savoy prepared and carried out the coup d'état, together with Badoglio as an accomplice."

From this ruin of "Italy in chaos and despair * * * war developing on our own territory * * * our empire thrown away * * * the royal navy given to the British," he then sought to rally Italians.

He was sure, he said, that Italians would recognize his voice—"the voice that called often to you in difficult times and celebrated with you the most beautiful days of the fatherland." He hesitated for some time before appearing, he said, because "I needed some little time of retirement before again appearing in public."

Il Duce Completely Discredited And Very Sick, Italians Say

By CLARK LEE,

Representing the Combined American Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

AT AN ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, Sept. 18.—Benito Mussolini is a very sick man, completely discredited in the eyes of the Italians, it was stated today by Italians, who at the same time revealed the complete story of the former Italian dictator's overthrow and arrest.

"Mussolini is more of a liability than an asset. Even the Fascists renounced him," said Italians who have reached North Africa. "The Germans are welcome to him, but we doubt if he will be of much use to them."

Gestapo and German military and diplomatic officials have been led on a wild goose chase in their efforts to locate Mussolini since he was arrested in the streets of Rome on the evening of July 25 and forced, despite his protests, into an ambulance with frosted glass windows in which he was spirited to a safe hiding place.

Mussolini was made fairly comfortable in his place of captivity, but during the first few days his reactions were said to have been violent at times. Gradually, however, he began to adjust himself to the situation and his emotional outbursts became fewer, although his attitude never became one of philosophical resignation.

Wrote Defense of Fascism.

The former Duce asked for writing materials and spent most of his time writing a long defense of Fascism and his own actions.

Mussolini, suffering from stomach trouble, is very thin and drawn.

(The German radio in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press said Berlin newspapers today were publishing a photograph of Mussolini, described as showing him after his liberation by the Germans. The picture was said to show a smiling Duce surrounded by German SS men and parachute troops.

(The Nazi-controlled Rome radio said last night in a broadcast recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service that Mussolini, who has not made any public statements since his arrest and subsequent liberation, would "soon let his voice be heard.")

Some days after Mussolini's arrest his girl friend was taken into custody at the luxurious villa he had given her since he began keeping her about a year ago. She was released after a few hours following a search of the villa for documents and questioning.

As soon as the Germans recovered from the shock of Mussolini's disappearance, the Italian refugees said, the Nazis began a frantic hunt, using threats, wiles and bribery in an unsuccessful effort to find him. Hitler himself even took a hand in the chase.

Emissary Sent by Hitler.

The Fuehrer sent a high-ranking officer to Rome with a book and a message for Mussolini. The book was by Nietzsche and carried an inscription praising Mussolini for having followed Nietzche's philosophy to "live dangerously."

Hitler's emissary insisted to officials of the Badoglio government that he had to see Mussolini personally and that Hitler so demanded. The Italians temporized, apologized and said they were sorry, that it was impossible as they themselves did not know his whereabouts but if the Germans cared to leave the book and message they would try to make delivery.

At the time, the Germans were greatly confused by the developments in Italy. Their reinforcements had not yet been brought in and they hesitated to apply too much pressure. So Hitler's envoy departed without carrying out his mission.

The Germans were so worried they even distrusted their own diplomatic personnel in Rome and hurriedly replaced Embassy officers with others who had no contact with the Italians.

Costly Mistake by Nazis.

As it turned out this was a costly mistake since the new Germans were lacking pipe lines into Italian high quarters and on orders from Berlin were not fraternizing with the Italians and so failed to get information when armistice negotia-

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tions opened and were completely in the dark about the Badoglio government's plans.

As soon as feasible Badoglio's government opened armistice negotiations which were successfully concluded September 3 with the signing by Gen. Guiseppe Castellano whose interpreter, Franco Montanari, was a graduate of Harvard in 1927 and whose American mother lives with a brother and sister at Stowe, Vt. Montanari is former Italian Consul at Honolulu.

The situation in Italy today is that Italy is an occupied country, partly by the Germans and partly by the Allies. There is no civil government, as far as is known, behind the German lines. We recognize Marshal Badoglio as the head of the government fully competent to carry out negotiations which are now in progress for the economic, financial and political phases of the armistice.

Badoglio succeeded in fleeing through the German lines around Rome and now is said to be in Italy behind Allied lines.

Elba Captured From Italians, Nazis Claim

SEP 19 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—German headquarters asserted today that Nazi troops had occupied the island of Elba, Napoleon's place of exile, between Italy and Corsica.

Elba, about 120 miles northwest of Rome, is within eight miles of the jutting Italian coastline, and 32 miles east of Northern Corsica.

The Italian garrison of 7,000 men on Elba "capitulated unconditionally and was disarmed," said the German communique broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 18 (AP)—British headquarters in the Middle East called on Italians on the island of Rhodes today to "rise at once and overthrow the Germans by any and every means in your power."

The message on the Cairo radio warned the Italians that the Germans wanted to take them off the island—largest in the Dodecanese group in the Eastern Mediterranean—so they could be sent to Germany "to work like slaves" in the Reich war industries.

The Free French Radio at Brazzaville, equatorial Africa, said last night that British Commandos had landed on Rhodes and added that Italian troops there are aiding in the fight against the Nazis. This report has not been officially confirmed.

Mussolini Speech as Broadcast by Germans

SEP 19 1943

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP).—A partial text of what was described as a broadcast by Benito Mussolini, as rebroadcast in English tonight by D. N. B., the German official news agency, and recorded by The Associated Press, follows:

Black Shirts! Italians: After lengthy silence you hear my voice again. I am sure you will recognize it. The voice that called often to you in difficult times and which celebrated with you the most beautiful days of the fatherland.

I hesitated for some time before appearing before you. I needed some little time of retirement before again appearing in public. After my isolation it was necessary for me to again make contact with the world.

The radio does not permit long speeches. I will not deal with events, but will begin with happenings of July 25.

The most incredible of all the adventures in my very adventurous life happened. My conversation with the King lasted twenty minutes or even less. It was impossible to arrive at an understanding, since he had already taken his decision. The outbreak of the crisis was impending. It had happened before in war and in peace that a minister had to resign, that a general was killed. It had, however, never been learned that a man who had served his King absolutely loyally for more than twenty years was arrested on the steps of the King's private house, was forced to enter a Red Cross car—under the pretext of wanting to rescue him from a conspiracy—and was taken from one barracks to another at great speed.

Thought Protection Unsafe

I was under the impression that this protection was actually unsafe. This impression became stronger still when I was taken from Rome to Ponza, and my suspicion became a certainty when I was taken from Ponza to the Island of La Maddalena (off Sardinia), and from there to Gran Sasso, according to a plan which provided for my being handed over to the enemy.

Although cut off from the world, I had a sure feeling that the Fuehrer would look after my person as a brother more than as a comrade. Later on the Fuehrer sent me a wonderful edition of Nietzsche's work.

Knowing the armistice terms I had not the least doubt as to Article 12 of these terms. A high official had told me that I was a hostage. In the night preceding Sept. 12, I said the enemy would not get hold of me alive. The clear mountain air held a mood of expectation. It was about 2 p. m. when I saw the first parachutist coming down, followed by others, who were resolved to break any resistance. My guards realized that and did not fire.

Everything happened within five minutes. The liberation enterprise was an example of the organization and resolution of the Germans which will live in history. It will in the future become legendary.

End of "My Personal Drama"

This ends the chapter which might be called: My Personal Drama.

It is nothing compared with the terrible tragedy which the democratic (Badoglio) government inflicted on the Italian nation on July 25.

The measures, however, which were taken after July 25 hinted at a program which was aimed at destroying the work of twenty years and at extinguishing twenty years of glory in order to eliminate the recollection of the creation of an empire and of a rank such as the fatherland had never had before.

Today, in view of the ruins of the war which is continuing, one should like to search for the possibility of finding some form of compromise and justification for him who will be responsible for the continuing chain of errors.

Blames House of Savoy

Those who today run down the party are the same idlers who at the beginning of our march tried to sabotage social progress and to minimize the national and imperial success.

While we are accepting full responsibility, let us examine the others and begin with the responsibility of the King.

He feels himself detected, but he did not resign as a majority of Italians had expected. He must be held directly responsible. It was his dynasty which, during all periods of the war that had been declared by him, was the center of defeatism and of anti-German propaganda. He was careful and yet sometimes careless.

He adopted all the speculations of the enemy.

The heir to the throne (Crown Prince Humbert) took over command of the army in the south, but never put in an appearance on the battlefield.

I am convinced the House of Savoy prepared and carried out the coup d'etat, together with Marshal Pietro Badoglio as an accomplice and all of the cowardly generals and in connection with some treacherous members of the Fascist party. There can be no doubt that immediately after my arrest he (Badoglio) was authorized to negotiate an armistice and that the negotiations had been entered upon even previous to my arrest between the House of Savoy and Britain.

Therefore he shamefully betrayed Germany. Even after having signed the armistice, he denied that such negotiations were progressing.

Twenty years ago I prevented the breakdown of this dynasty, which now has established a new government in accordance with an old statute of 1848—at the point of the bayonet and under a state of siege.

As regards the terms of the armistice, which should have been generous, they were the hardest imaginable. The King did not object to these terms nor did he object to my being handed over to the enemy. Anxious about his crown, he brought chaos, shame and misery over Italy.

Tells of Humiliations

The misdeeds of the House of Savoy are known in all continents, from East Asia to America. Enemies even who have forced this shameful capitulation on us do not hide their contempt for us. Even Britain—which no one, not even the Fuehrer, thought of attacking—is at war in accordance with Churchill's promise given to Poland. For these reasons it may happen now that any Italian, even in his private affairs, will arouse the suspicion of others.

After having lost honor, we have lost also all of those countries which we secured during this war, possessions in the Adriatic, in the Ionian and Aegean Seas, in south France, and in the Balkans.

The army has been humbled and left in the lurch and disbanded. It was disarmed by its own ally. This humiliation had to be borne by soldiers who bravely fought on many battlefields on the side of their German allies.

Lists His Demands

The Royal Italian Navy which was created during those twenty years was handed over at Malta.

The air force only was able to preserve considerable parts of its material, but, practically speaking, it is no longer of use.

The unity of the Italian people, however, has not been lost. If the monarchy does not come up to its historic duties it loses justification for its existence. The basic tendencies in Italy always have been more republican than monarchist. Up to the period of the Italian union it was the republic which fought against Italian monarchies which generally were foreign monarchies.

The state which we wish to establish anew shall be national and social, in the best sense of the word—a Fascist state as it was at its beginning.

Expecting that our movement will be irresistible, we demand as follows:

First, take up arms again at the side of Germany, Japan and our other allies. Blood only can extinguish such a shameful page from the history of our fatherland.

Second, immediate reconstruction of the army, which will gather around the militia. He only can be victorious who carries arms and fights for his faith.

Third, elimination of the traitors, especially those who on July 25 at 9:30 o'clock went over to the new government and thereby to the enemy.

Calls Upon Blackshirts

Fourth, elimination of the plutocracy and establishment of a social basis on which the state may be erected, supported by the work of its citizens.

Blackshirts, and you loyal adherents in the whole of Italy, I call to you to work again and to take up arms!

If the enemy is pleased about the capitulation of Italy, it does not mean that he has secured victory. All the less because our allies, Germany and Japan, will fight up to final victory and never think of capitulation.

Black Shirts! Re-form your battalions which have performed such herioc deeds. Young Fascists! Join those divisions which heroicly fought at Bir el Gobi (Libya).

Airmen, you who impeded enemy attacks on our cities, take up your places again beside your German comrades to make the enemy action on our cities difficult and without effect.

You, Fascist women, assume again the moral and material support for our people.

Peasants, workmen and artisans, the future state will be your state. You must defend it. Our courage, our faith and our will shall give Italy a new future, a place near the sun. Long live Italy! Long live the new Fascist Republican party!

30.24-8563

2 YANKS SLIP INTO ROME TO SEE BADOGLIO

Gen. Taylor, Col. Gardiner Enter City In Uniform Under Nazis' Eyes

Get Vital Information For Eisenhower On Eve Of Salerno Landing

SEP 19 1943

By CLARK LEE

[American War Correspondent]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

With Gen. Dwight Eisenhower at an Advanced Allied Command Post, Sept. 17 (Delayed)—It was disclosed today that two high-ranking American officers made a daring visit to Rome under the eyes of the Germans only a few hours before our invasion of Salerno, and returned safely after conferring with Marshal Pietro Badoglio and Italian military commanders.

The two officers went into the Italian capital wearing American army uniforms, minus caps, and spent twenty hours in the most important military discussions. Most of the time they traveled in a car, frequently passing within a few feet of German soldiers.

The exact nature of their mission was not disclosed.

Obtained Vital Information

They obtained vital information which has affected the whole course of events since the Italian armistice announcement.

The officers, who voluntarily carried out their dangerous assignment in the full knowledge that discovery would have meant certain execution by the Germans were Brig. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, a 42-year-old West Point graduate, formerly of Kansas City, and Col. William Tudor Gardiner, 53, a former Governor of Maine.

They left Palermo, Sicily, in a British P-T boat and made rendezvous at sea with an Italian corvette, on which they were greeted by an Italian admiral who landed them one evening last week south of Rome.

[A dispatch from David Brown, representing the combined British press, gave the time of the meeting in Rome as concurrent with announcement September 8 of the Italian armistice.]

It was agreed that, to divert suspicion from onlookers, they would be treated as if they were American airmen picked up from a wrecked plane in the Mediterranean. On their arrival at Gaeta they hurried down the gangplank into a waiting Navy limousine while groups of Italian sailors at the docks watched interestedly.

Driving a few miles into the country, the car turned into a tree-lined lane and stopped sharply. A few feet ahead was another car with frosted glass windows. General Taylor, Colonel Gardiner and the escorting officer quickly climbed into the second car.

During the two-hour drive to Rome, General Taylor spotted only four German soldiers, but noted many signs pointing off the main roads to German establishments.

Just before nightfall, they reached Rome and were driven into the courtyard of a building where comfortable quarters had been prepared.

The Italians had planned a leisurely schedule for the Americans, but the latter insisted on seeing the Italian generals immediately. The Americans also insisted on seeing Marshal Badoglio at once. The Italians at first said that it would be impossible to disturb the Marshal after midnight, since he had already been asleep several hours, but they finally yielded to the Americans' insistence and telephoned Marshal Badoglio's aide, who made an appointment.

Cautiously, the Italian officers scouted outside the building and reported the coast clear. No German soldiers or automobiles were in sight. General Taylor and Colonel Gardiner ducked quickly into the limousine. They were wearing trench coats with fatigue caps stuck in their pockets.

With lights dimmed, the car crept through Rome's blacked out streets for a quarter-mile, when suddenly a sentry challenged. The car halted and the sentry walked over and flashed a light into the back seat of the car. The Italian general, feigning a casualness that certainly he did not feel, produced

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credentials that satisfied the sentry and he allowed them to proceed.

This was repeated seven or eight times en route to Marshal Badoglio's home. General Taylor and Colonel Gardiner were too concerned about reaching Marshal Badoglio to be worried over their personal safety. The Italians, however, were highly nervous, fearing that discovery would mean that they would be executed as well as the Americans, who had no illusions that their uniforms could save them from death if they fell into German hands.

Marshal Badoglio, in civilian clothes, received the Americans in the study of his ornate villa. The marshal, whose personal situation was highly dangerous because of the armistice plans, looked very tired and old.

A brief and pointed conversation followed. At the end, Marshal Badoglio took General Taylor's hand and, with tears in his eyes, said: "I swear on my honor and my fifty-five years as a soldier my loyalty to the Allied cause."

General Taylor and Colonel Gardiner were driven back to their quarters again, but were stopped frequently en route by Italian sentries. General Taylor then hurriedly wrote a message to send by previously arranged radio communications. He and Colonel Gardiner settled down to await further instructions from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Italians gave them filet mignon and the Americans spent a day dozing occasionally in their room, with drawn blinds, until 3 P. M., when they were told to hurry back to General Eisenhower's headquarters. Passage by plane had already been arranged.

Colonel Taylor suggested that an Italian general return with them. An interpreter accompanied him.

A car drove into the courtyard and General Taylor and Colonel Gardiner and the Italian general quickly stepped inside from the portico. The view through the windshield was limited, but the Americans were able to see the railroad tracks. They had been heavily damaged by bombs and the car was forced to take several detours.

Rome's streets appeared busy with what General Taylor described as "normal wartime traffic." Trolleys and buses were moving, as well as some private cars.

Just before they turned into the Centocello airport their car passed a squad of German infantry marching along the road—so close, General Taylor told me, "that I could have reached out the window and tapped them on the shoulder—needless to say I didn't."

Driving swiftly past the hangars, they proceeded to the middle of the field, where a tri-motored Savoia-Marchetti bomber was waiting, its motors already warmed up. At exactly 5 P. M. the plane taxied to the end of the runway and took off, heading out over the sea.

The plane flew high and only once en route was another aircraft spotted in the sky. It was an American fighter that zoomed close, looked over the Italian plane, but pulled away without firing a shot, the pilot obviously having been informed that the plane was on a special mission.

Anti-aircraft batteries had been similarly advised and the plane landed safely at a North African airfield after a two-hour trip from Rome.

Ex-Duce's Face Thin and Drawn, Italians Reveal

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP).—Benito Mussolini, brought back to the Axis radio tonight, was described in some dispatches from North Africa as thin-faced and haggard as a result of the physical and mental strain he underwent between his imprisonment by the Italians and his "liberation" by the Germans.

Fighting in Rhodes Continues.

Ankara, Sept. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Fighting between German and Italian troops for the possession of the island of Rhodes is still going on and German naval and marine forces are being moved into the eastern Mediterranean against Allied units which are reported to have occupied the islands of Kos, Samos and Leros.

There was no official confirmation of Allied landings on the three inner Dodecanese and Ægean islands and Allied military officials in Turkey are putting pressure on British and American correspondents to prevent publication of reports on any campaign while it is in progress.

An Allied attack on Leros and Samos, which would have to run the gantlet of the outer defenses of Crete and Rhodes, may mean that the defense circle is broken. If they are able to maintain their footholds they would be in a position to launch a two-sided attack against the outer crust of the island group.

Free Suspects In Darlan Slaying

Algiers, Sept. 18 (AP).—A brother of Gen. Emanuel Dastier de la Vigerie and a priest named Cordier have been released from a prison where they had been held since the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, it was reported reliably today. The two were seized a few hours after Darlan was shot last December and were accused of being implicated in the shooting. It was reported they were released after a military police inquiry under the direction of the French Committee of National Liberation.

Gen. Royce Names Aid

Cairo, Sept. 18 (Æ).—Brig. Gen. Gilbert Cheves has been appointed chief of staff to Major Gen. Ralph Royce, commander of U. S. Air Forces in the Middle East, it was announced today. Gen. Cheves, originally from Georgia, formerly was chief of staff to Brig. Gen. R. W. Crawford, chief of supply in the Middle East. He was promoted to brigadier general last May.

Germans Claim Captures

German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press said that German naval forces had occupied an "Italian Adriatic port of importance," seized seven steamers and numerous warships and freighters and disarmed 4,000 Italian troops, while other forces had occupied the island of Elba, Napoleon's first home in exile, thirty-two miles east of Corsica and eight miles from the Italian coast. Seven thousand Italian troops were said to have surrendered there.

Bulgaria Chiefs To Continue Tie With Germany

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP).—The German official news agency, D. N. B., reported from Sofia today that Premier Dobri Bojilov had announced the decision of the new Bulgarian cabinet to continue collaboration with Germany. The report, given in a Berlin broadcast, was heard by The Associated Press.

Dutch Raid Nazi Kal

London, Sept. 18 (AP)—The German-controlled Netherlands radio said tonight that three Netherlanders, pretending they were German police, raided the rationing office at Houten in Utrecht province Holland, and escaepd with 3,000 ration cards, after shooting their way through a road block. Aneta reported the broadcast.

Britain Opens To Public Recently Closed Coasts

London, *Sunday*, Sept. 19 (AP)—The War Office announced today the lifting of restrictions on public entry into south and southeast coastal areas which were closed August 17 for military reasons. The restrictions were imposed at a time when invasion talk was heard everywhere.

Italian Legation Tells Finns It Holds To King

London, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Finnish radio in a domestic radio broadcast tonight carried a statement from the Italian Legation at Helsinki announcing it recognized no Italian Government other "than the Royal Government appointed by the King."

ALLIED PLANES STRIKE EUROPE IN DAY ATTACKS

Mosquito Bombers Carry Out Third Straight Night Raid on Berlin.

SEP 19 1943

TARGETS IN FRANCE HIT HARD

Flyers Shuttle Over Channel in New Assaults on Foe's Continental Fortress.

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Mosquito bombers blasted Berlin for the third successive night last night and this morning great formations of Allied bombers droned across the southeast coast toward Dieppe to carry the new round-the-clock aerial offensive into its fourth day.

The daylight formations were preceded by thick formations of Allied fighters streaming out across the channel.

American Marauders and their Spitfire escorts, which returned across the channel just before noon, attacked a Nazi airfield at Beauvaistille in northern France, it was announced.

Last night's attack, which kept residents of the German capital crouching in air raid shelters for the third successive night, was referred to by the Berlin radio as a nuisance raid. The broadcast said the bombers struck in both northern and southern Germany.

Other Mosquitos, accompanied by Whirlwinds, kept up the concentrated Allied attack on German transport by shooting up locomotives in Brittany.

No Planes Lost in Night Raids.

The Air Ministry announced that no planes were missing from the night assaults.

The Berlin radio also issued a report, viewed here as extremely questionable, that American Flying Fortresses had destroyed the homes of 10,000 persons during Thursday's daylight raid on Nazi shipping in the French port of Nantes. It added that a part of the population of Modane, the southern French Alpine tunnel terminus bombed by the R. A. F. Thursday night, had been evacuated to nearby towns.

Nazi shipping was hard hit in the raid by American Flying Fortresses on Nantes and La Pallice, France, photographs taken during the latter part of the raid on Thursday disclosed last night.

A new German destroyer apparently just completed or nearly completed was sunk and possible hits were scored on three other large ships, the photos showed.

The American bombers concentrated on the harbor and submarine base installations, but the German-controlled Paris radio said the damage extended well into the city of Nantes itself and declared that the center of the city was "completely wiped out."

The broadcast said that in three-quarters of an hour 300 bombs transferred the city into a heap of ruins.

The German news agency DNB in a Berlin broadcast last night recorded by the Associated Press, spoke of "renewed terror raids" on Le Creusot, armament center in France, and at La Rochelle on the west coast, where the Nazis have a large airfield. The broadcast did not specify whether the raids took place last night or previously, and it was possible that it referred to the raids by American Fortresses on La Rochelle Thursday.

U. S. DEVELOPS NEW BOMBER

Short-Range Craft With Heavy Load Useful When Northern Italy Falls

SEP 19 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 18—The United States Army Air Force is developing new short-range bombers capable of carrying a great weight of explosives to hasten the defeat of Germany, it was learned here today.

Up to now bomber development has been centered on long-range giants. It has been disclosed that super-Flying Fortresses and super-Liberators capable of flying the Atlantic round-trip without refueling are in production, and these will be especially needed in the Pacific.

When Italy Is Conquered

But the expected conquest of northern Italy—just across the Alps from Germany—has put a premium on planes capable of carrying bigger loads of destruction for comparatively short distances. A large force of these planes is being prepared.

Details of the new bomb-carrier cannot be divulged, but it is sufficient to point out that many types of planes, even fighters, can be converted into short-range bombers by changing part of their load from gasoline to bombs.

The new development was underscored by President Roosevelt's statement yesterday that "our purpose is to establish bases within bombing range of southern and eastern Germany . . . with Italy in our hands the distances we have to travel will be far less and the risks proportionately reduced."

Will Halve Distances

The distance to many critical targets both in Germany and France will be cut as much as half, increasing the potential bomb load proportionately.

On September 6 British-based Fortresses had to fly some 500 miles to bomb Stuttgart. From northern Italy Stuttgart is only 250 miles. Munich, which the RAF hit the same night, is even a shorter haul.

Other industrial centers such as Strasbourg and Lyon will be brought equally closer. From northern Italy the former Austrian capital of Vienna is only 400 miles.

Shorter trips also will permit better fighter escort, which in turn means that speed, now resorted to for protection, may be sacrificed in favor of bigger bomb loads.

One possibility in this connection is that the Marauder two-engined bomber, whose bomb load has been limited to about one ton in its raids from Britain, could carry double that amount of explosives if it were able to sacrifice some of its speed.

The Marauders today gave the Germans' Beauvais-Lille airbase in France its fourth battering within a month to carry the newest aerial assault on the continent through its fourth straight day.

RAF Mosquitos last night bombed Berlin for the third successive night, and other Mosquitos and Whirlwinds swooped over Brittany to shoot up a number of trains—all without loss.

Mitchell medium bombers of the Royal Dutch naval air service struck at railroad yards in Rouen, between Paris and Le Havre. Allied Spitfires escorted the raiders and engaged in supporting sweeps, destroying one Nazi fighter. One Spitfire was missing but its pilot was reported safe.

Italian King's Son-In-Law Reported In Switzerland

London, Sept. 18 (AP)—Count Gregorio Calvi di Bergolo, son-in-law of King Vittorio Emanuele III, has arrived in Switzerland, the Swiss radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information.

(On September 11, the Germans, in claiming to have consolidated their positions in Rome and upper Italy, said that Count Calvi di Bergolo had been named Italian commander of Rome with a single division of Italian troops placed at his disposal to maintain order.)

Striking British Miners Returning To Coal Pits

Nottingham, Eng., Sept. 18 (AP)—Half of 15,000 coal miners, who struck in protest against the jailing of an 18-year-old boy who refused to work underground, were back at work today and the mines are expected to be operating normally by Monday.

The boy, after serving a week of a month's sentence, was released when he agreed to go into the coal pit if found physically fit.

DISORDER SAID TO BE RISING

1943

30.24 - 8565

IN NORTH ITALY

People Reported Fighting Back And Ripping Up Communications

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 18—Disorder and misery on a scale not seen since the fall of France were reported in Italy tonight as the Germans sought to kick their beaten allies back to an unwelcome partnership with them.

But the Italians were fighting back—in increasing numbers it appeared. They were reported ripping up German communications between northern and central Italy at a time when the German command most urgently needed them. At some points in the north they were said to be standing against the Nazis and shooting it out.

Variety Of Accounts

A variety of accounts from neutral and Allied sources pictured part of the chaos in Italy:

No food had been received for days in Rome, one report said. No normal activity was resumed in the city for more than a week after it had gone under Nazi "protection," the report said, adding that the Germans are being compelled to bring in still more troops.

The Vatican was declared ringed about and virtually cut off from the outer world by Nazi troops. Pope Pius XII was reported in Stockholm dispatches to have strongly protested his status as a virtual prisoner as well as the treatment of the people in general.

The same dispatches reported that the Holy Father had refused twice to see the German commander, Field Marshal General Albert von Kesselring, insisting that the Germans must first evacuate Rome and thus make good Hitler's promise that his soldiers would remain outside the city. The German news agency DNB claimed, however, that Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Secretary of State, had received the German Ambassador.

Tell Of Nazi-Italian Fighting

Savage fighting between German and Italian troops along the Brenner Pass railroad line, the means of entry and exit from it for the Nazis, and at Turin and other parts of the upper peninsula, including the Genoa region, was reported.

Turin-Milan industrial regions were said to be in semi-paralysis, with anti-Fascist workers refusing to go to their jobs.

All northern Italy was declared short of food, with the Germans confiscating what is at hand and making no effort to provide for civilians, a job which in any case would be difficult because of the increasing strain on German communications and their destruction by Italian patriots.

Leaflets Urge Sabotage

Leaflets are being distributed to the Italans urging them to sabotage and fight the Nazis.

Violent fighting between Italian and German troops was reported in the Cuneo area, where remnants of the Italian Fourth Army from France were said to have been reorganized under the command of an Italian captain. Nests of resistance were also reported in the Trentino and some localities of Alto Veneto.

A dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Libera Stampa*, of Lugano, said the German reign of terror was emphasized in north Italy partly because the Nazis were able to spare only a few soldiers for that area.

The dispatch added that Fascist militia had reappeared in Milan, firing on the population at the least provocation.

Serb Patriots Menace Fiume

Russian Guerrilla Leaders Reported to Have Arrived in Yugoslavia to Fight Nazis.

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—German forces in the western Balkans were reported taking strong measures today to smash Yugoslav partisan troops making a large-scale bid for liberation along the Adriatic from the seaport city of Split, now in patriot hands, to the Italian city of Fiume, 160 miles to the northwest.

Guerrillas were said to be concentrated in large numbers at Susak, just across the bridge from Fiume. Heavy fighting was reported in progress at Ogulin, north of Split, and at Knin, with the patriot forces struggling to expand their territory in Dalmatia.

Around Split the conflict had reached such proportions, the Yuogoslav Ministry of Information said, that the Nazis were using dive bombers in an attempt to dislodge the partisans from the seaport and the adjacent city of Solin.

[The Stockholm Aftontidningen said in an article reported to the Office of War Information that Russian guerrilla officers have arrived in Yugoslavia to assist in operations there and that they were accompanied by [illegible] officers who were to [illegible] ordination" with British [illegible] manders.

[The article added that the Allies have succeeded in uniting Gen. Draja Mikhailovich and Gen. Josip Tito, leaders of rival guerrilla forces, on tactical questions.

[A Berlin broadcast heard by the United States Foreign Broadcasting Intelligence Service admitted that the Albanians are anti-German, and said that Nazi troops had occupied "all strategically important installations and key points.]

In addition to the growing menace of the partisans, the Germans were taking no chances that soldiers of their former ally, Italy, might enter the liberation campaign on the side of the Yugoslavs. A German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said Nazi troops had disarmed 20,000 Italians in an unidentified Adriatic port.

A dispatch from Stockholm, meanwhile, gave some evidence that the Nazi troubles in the Adriatic area were not confined to clashes with partisans and the threat of sullen Italians. A Zurich report to the Aftontidningen said that German Major-Gen. Brauner, commander of the port city of Pola, had been cited for court-martial.

Iands, unoccupied by any but the natives, while Italian refugees continue to arrive in Turkey.

The Dodecanesean Central Committee in Alexandria is understood to have sent an urgent plea to the Greek Government in Exile for help.

"The need for entering of the Dodecanese is very urgent," declared the exile committee president, John Casulli, in a statement to the Associated Press.

"Extremely vital also is the immediate dispatch of foodstuffs, medical supplies, milk and clothing."

Casulli said requests already had been made to the American Red Cross in the Middle East [illegible] the British Red Cross for s[illegible]

Germans Reported Shifting Troops To Counter Invasion

Stockholm Tells Of Moves From Norway And Finland And Shortening Of Russian Front

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sept. 18—Germany is weakening her military position in Norway and Finland and retreating all along the line from the Smolensk area to the Sea of Azov to establish a shorter Russian front in a frantic shifting of troops to meet anticipated new Allied invasion blows, reports reaching Stockholm said today.

From 20,000 to 40,000 German troops have been removed from Norway in the last month, and thousands—one unconfirmed report said two divisions—have been withdrawn from Finland since September. 1.

Mountain Troops To Balkans

Most soldiers trained in mountain operations were said to have been transferred to the Balkans, where the Nazis' general staff faces a difficult task in replacing twenty-nine Italian garrison divisions.

Swedish correspondents reported from Berlin that elite German troops have been moved from the Russian front to reinforce troops under Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Italy.

German militarists have not acknowledged the withdrawals from Norway and Finland, although troop movements have been known to Scandinavian observers for weeks.

Quote Commentators

Berlin dispatches to the Swedish press said German commentators now admitted it was essential for Germany to save soldiers to fight on the Russian front as well as to be ready to meet offensives from other directions.

Where the main German defensive line would be was a military secret, but Swedish correspondents pointed out that if the Russians were able to continue their present drive they would have as much to say about it as the Nazis.

Russia Greater Threat

The *Stockholms-Tidningen* correspondent wrote:

"The tone of articles published in the last few days by German military writers clearly proves that developments on the Russian front are causing so much worry that it would be senseless and even dangerous to minimize their worth to the German public.

"Italian events are not nearly so threatening to Germany's safety—at least for some time."

The *Social Demokraten* quoted German military experts as saying that Russian capture of Novorossisk was designed to establish a naval operational base for invasion of the Crimea.

May Revive Plan

"The originial Russian plan of the first winter, which was to roll up the German front across the Perekop isthmus after landing troops in the Crimea, seems to have been revived," this newspaper reported.

There are no indications the Germans intend to evacuate either Norway or Finland. Rather the signs are that the 200,000 troops in Norway and 80,000 in Finland two months ago are only being "thinned" and the forces left would oppose any Allied thrust into the north.

While the extent of withdrawals from Finland still has not been determined definitely, Finnish military authorities remobilized hundreds of men who had been put on inactive service temporarily.

The Germans continued their efforts in Denmark to relieve themselves of a military dictatorship so they could free soldiers who now must be held in readiness for police duty.

BLOODY FIGHTING CONTINUES TO RAGE IN TURIN STREETS

Swedish Report Says Pope Has Twice Refused to See Kesselring.

Stockholm, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Bloody street fighting, in which a great number of Italians and Germans have been killed, continues in the streets of Turin, in northern Italy, Swiss dispatches to the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said today.

The fight against the Germans was being carried on by the inhabitants, who had organized a home guard, armed with weapons given them by the commander of the Italian garrison following Italy's capitulation, the dispatches said.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, commander in chief of German forces in Northern Italy, was reported to have established headquarters at the Hotel Diana in Milan, where German armored cars patrolled the streets to prevent the Italians from organizing resistance.

[Units of Adolf Hitler's personal S. S. Guard have arrived in Milan from France, the British radio said today, quoting the German news agency Transocean. "According to the Italian paper, Libera Stampa, which is published in Switzerland, the Italians are still fighting the Germans for the possession of Milan and Turin," added the broadcast recorded by CBS.]

The Stockholm newspaper Social Demokraten said that German treatment of the Italian people had brought a strong protest from the Pope, who it said was held a virtual prisoner in the Vatican. The newspaper said the Pope had twiced refused to see Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, whose Nazi troops forced Rome's capitulation, insisting that the Germans must evacuate the Italian capital before he holds any discussions with them.

French Sabotage Active.

Berne, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—French underground forces, increasing their attacks against railroads in southern France over which the Nazis are pouring supplies and reinforcements into Italy are causing grave delays in German troop movements, it was reported today.

A dispatch from France to the newspaper La Suisse at Geneva said that a derailment at Evires tied up railroad traffic for more than three months.

The rail line from Bellegarde to Bouveret, only recently re-established with the construction of the Longeray viaduct, has been dynamited again, the dispatch said.

Nightly attacks on railroads led to the distribution of leaflets at Saone-et-Loire and elsewhere advising the inhabitants to stay at home, as "you cannot risk journeying because of the strict orders given to French patriots to sabotage the railroads."

Italians Tear Up Track.

The dispatch said that Italian troops had also taken a hand in recent sabotage, tearing up almost 300 feet of tracks on the Mont Cenis line in Italy and obstructing the Mont Cenis tunnel by derailing freight cars in it. Nazi authorities are still trying to open the route, it added.

The Journal de Geneve said that hundreds of persons, including a station master, had been arrested by the Nazis in Haute-Savoie department in an attempt to check the attacks.

La Suisse said also that a sharp encounter between Italian troops and Germans resulted when the Nazis disarmed the Italians before the French population of Savoie. Words led to blows and shootings, the newspaper said, before the garrison of 650 troops was captured. Fifty Germans were wounded.

A dispatch from Chiasso, at the Swiss-Italian border, said that Count Calvi di Bergola, the eldest son of Gen. Calvi di Bergola, commander of the Rome garrison under Nazi occupation, had arrived in Switzerland. The General's wife, the Italian Princess Yolanda, and their children were already in Switzerland.

Hungary Faces Crisis as Nazis Demand Troops

More Arrests Reported as Peace Demands Grow; Cabinet Called Confused

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 18 (AP).—Hungary, caught between increased pressure from Germany for additional war man power and a desire for peace, was reported in the throes of an intense political and parliamentary crisis today.

The Budapest correspondent of the "Gazette de Lausanne" said that military decisions vital to Hungary had become a "burning actuality" and that secret moves, made in conjunction with Berlin, could cause important changes in the future of the nervous Axis satellite.

There has been a strong official attempt to curb a growing tendency for withdrawing from the war.

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Additional arrests of leaders of the Hungarian "Peace party" for their "pacifist attitude and for spreading alarming rumors" have been officially announced, according to the correspondent.

A Budapest dispatch to "La Suisse de Geneve" said: "The profound impression of public opinion by events in Italy is far from calming," and asserted that the Hungarian Cabinet "remains confused."

"La Suisse" said "important conversations" were in progress between Hungary and her allies on the question of fresh Hungarian divisions being sent to the battle front. Germany's energetic action in Italy has induced responsible Hungarians to proceed "more prudently," the newspaper added.

RED ARMY NEAR WHITE RUSSIA IN BRYANSK ZONE

Important Rail Network Is Cleared of Foe by Soviet Gains.

OREL PROVINCE ALL OCCUPIED

Nazis Retreat on Wide Front—Pile Up Defenses to Hold Key Bases on Dnieper.

Moscow, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Military dispatches reported today that the Red Army had reached the gates of White Russia after crossing the Desna and capturing the key central fortress of Bryansk.

One of Russia's most important networks of communications, including the central stretch of the Moscow-Kiev railroad and the junction leading to White Russia, was cleared by the Red Army advance.

[The German communique broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press said that strong rainfall "which lasted for days" impaired operations in the southern sector of the eastern front. It claimed that Red Army attempts to "thrust into movements of detaching carried out by our troops" were repulsed in bitter struggles. In the area west of Vyazma, the communique said, attempts of Soviet forces to break through failed, and seventy Russian tanks were disabled.]

A Pravda dispatch said reoccupation of Orel Province virtually was completed after the taking of Bryansk. White Russia borders this province on the west and includes the important strategic centers of Gomel, Mogilev and Vitebsk and the regional capital of Minsk. White Russia lies about seventy miles west of Bryansk at the nearest point.

Nazi Tank Corps Beaten.

A part of Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian's German second tank army was disclosed to have been beaten in the battle of Bryansk in some of the hardest fighting of the summer campaign. Pravda said the second squadron of this veteran armored force, now commanded by Marshal Walter von Modl, had its base at Bryansk.

Adolf Hitler's battered German legions, hurled back on every sector of the eastern front and smarting from loss of the key central fortress of Bryansk, were reported piling new defenses before their Dnieper River bases of Kiev and Smolensk.

Punch drunk from the incessant hammer blows of the hard-slugging Russians, the Nazi lines before the Dnieper barrier were said to be curling up everywhere.

From north of Bryansk down through the Central anl southern Ukraine to the shores of the sea of Azov and the Crimean gateway, the Germans were in retreat, leaving behind stores of war gear.

The Dnieper line was in immediate danger at two main points. Before Kiev, Red Army advance columns had driven a wedge to within fifty miles of the river, while far to the south another Soviet spearhead had captured the Azov port of Ossipenko and smashed to a point thirty-five miles from the lower reaches of the river, the daily Soviet communique reported.

[Russian troops, under the command of Gen. Rokossovsky, are now less than forty-five miles from Kiev, and have broadened the wedge driven into the German fortified zone protecting the Ukrainian capital, the British radio said today in a broadcast recorded by CBS.]

Reds Using Strong Forces.

The Russians admittedly were throwing prodigious strength against the war-weary enemy. For two months they have been blasting the Germans from key strongholds. Today they were racing ahead to beat the autumn rains which would turn the Ukrainian plains into a morass. That they were succeeding was evidenced by the jubilant tone of the communique, which declared:

"All attempts of the Hitlerites to hold on whatever lines they occupy are unsuccessful. Under the blows of our tankmen, infantry and artillery men, the enemy is forced to abandon one position after another and at the same time is sustaining heavy losses in man power and equipment."

REDS NEARER DNIEPER BEND

Take Poltava To Push Within 37 Miles Of Dnieperopetrovsk. Other Drives Gain

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, Sept. 19—Soviet columns have slashed to within thirty-seven miles of Dnieperopetrovsk, "Bouder Dam" of the Dnipere river bend, and to within forty-four miles of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, by capturing the railway junction of Pavlograd and the railroad town of Bobrovitsa, Moscow said today.

Smashing ahead on ten important sectors on a 600-mile front, the Russians won back a total of 733 villages, killed 8,700 Germans, wounded 2,000 more, and took 500 prisoners during yesterday, a communique said.

Closest At Bobrovista

The drive on Kiev from several directions reached closest to the middle Dnieper river bastion along the Kiev-Nezhin railway where a Red army column took Bobrovitsa.

Over 230 populated places were captured in this drive alone and more than 1,000 Germans fell to Russian fire, said the bulletin recorded to the Soviet Monitor.

Northeast of Kiev the important town of Chernigov came within Soviet artillery range as Vibli, six miles to the east, was captured and twenty-six other towns overrun.

Priluki, another bastion, seventy-eight miles east of Kiev, was gripped by a semi-circle of Russian forces the nearest of which was fifteen miles from Priluki.

Cut Kiev-Poltava Railway

Southeast of Kiev the Russian threat was more distant, but a surprise dash which swamped a Nazi rear-guard resulted in a twelve-mile Red army advance that cut the Kiev-Poltava railway at Mirgorod, fifty miles northwest of Poltava.

Another threat to the German lower Dnieper river line developed when the Russians seized the town and railway junction of Pavlograd on the road to Dnieperopetrovsk.

Soviet troops first cracked German defenses on the Samara and Volchya rivers, wedged themselves into enemy formations and then swept on to fierce street engagements inside Pavlograd. A regiment of German infantry was wiped out, the bulletin said.

Autumn rain was hindering both the attack and the defense in this key sector.

The capture of Poltava put the Russians nearest the Dnieper which bends far to the east in lower Russia. Already the Red army's guns were audible at Dnieperopetrovsk.

German Admissions

The communique told of these triumphs amid a chorus of pessimistic German admissions relayed from Stockholm, Madrid and even Berlin itself.

In Berlin, Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, German radio commentator, said frankly that the Germans were retreating in Russia to spare their forces and "it is not yet clear where and when" the retreat will halt.

Far to the south, in the offensive aimed at Zaporozhe and Melitopol, the Russians moved from six to nine miles along the railroads, taoking 110 towns including Pologi, fifty-four miles east of Zaporzhe and Chernigovka, forty-nine miles northeast of Melitopol.

Krasnograd Outflanked

Southwests of Kharkov Soviet armies outflanked Krasnograd with the capture of Kolomak, thirty-one miles to the northwest. Other forces took Sakhnevshchina, twenty-five miles southeast of the rail center. Over 250 occupied places were taken in this area.

Moscow dispatches said Bryansk was wrecked by the retreating Germans who demolished buildings, burned houses and carried off many residents to forced labor. Soviet mobile forces were reported dashing along forest paths and through ravines to outflank the retreating Germans.

In the Novgorod Severski area of the northern Ukraine the Russians widened one of three gaps across the Desna river in an advance of nine to twelve miles, capturing over fifty villages and hamlets in their smash toward White Russia.

Liquidating Nazi Bridgehead

The German Kuban bridgehead into the Caucasus — doomed by Soviet capture of Novorossisk and advances along the Sea of Azov on the north—was being liquidated. Six strong centers of Nazi resistance were captured, the bulletin said.

On the northern end of the active Russian line, where progress was slowest, the Russians reported they gained up to three miles and captured over fifty populated places in slugging their way toward Smolensk and Roslavl.

German broadcasts, recorded by the Associated Press, admitted a withdrawal on this central front for the second successive day, saying minor breaches had been made by extremely heavy Russian attacks against Smolensk defense lines.

In an order of the day, Premier Joseph Stalin made the Twentieth Cavalry Division a Guards division and honored its commander for breaching the Desna River southwest of Bryansk at Novgorod-Severski. Seven officers received awards for the combined operations that took Novorossiisk, seventeen generals and other officers were cited for Desna River operations and a rear admiral and six other officers won awards for the capture of Taganrog and Osipenko, on the Sea of Azov.

Report Nazis Plan To Quit Russian Front

Madrid, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Berlin correspondent of the Madrid newspaper Arriba said today that the Germans might "abandon the Russian campaign" and retire to a heavily fortified "eastern Siegfried Line" along the Polish frontier, 620 miles from the present front.

He reported that such a decision, widely discussed in Berlin, would mean a complete shift in German tactics, the strategy being to hold a powerful defense line from the Baltic to the Black Sea and to abandon Smolensk, Leningrad, the Crimea and the Ukraine. In this way, he said, the Germans could free more troops and material to face the Allies in Italy and western Europe.

Nazi Plan To Abandon Russ Campaign Hinted

Madrid, Sept. 18 (AP)—The newspaper *Arriba's* Berlin correspondent said today that the Germans might "abandon the Russian campaign," relinquish the Ukraine and their foothold in the Crimea, and drop back some 620 miles to a heavily fortified line along the Polish frontier.

[The correspondent's dispatch presumably was passed by German censors, perhaps for propaganda purposes.]

Such a decision, he said, would mean a complete change in German strategy to that of holding a powerful defense line from the Baltic to the Black Sea, withdrawing their forces from their threat to Leningrad in the north and evacuating such bastions as Smolensk.

Would Free Troops For West

The withdrawal would enable the Nazis to free more troops and material to oppose the Allied thrust through Italy and the expected invasion of western Europe, he said.

SOVIET CHURCHMEN EXPEL PRO-NAZIS

Moscow, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Russian Orthodox Church announced today the ex-communication of all priests and laymen who have co-operated with the enemy.

The order, decided upon at the September 8 Congress of Bishops and announced today through Izvestia, official organ of the Presidium of Supreme Council, technically would apply to any cases of treason in all Russian and Greek Orthodox churches throughout the world.

Persons profiting by enemy occupation, working for the enemy, or betraying partisans to the enemy were denounced by the order as guilty of "Judas treason."

"Every traitor of the church cause and every one who takes the side of the Fascists as the opponent of the creed of the Lord is to be excommunicated, and bishops and priests are to be deprived of their dignity," the announcement said.

Izvestia also published a message from Bishop Sergei, elected Russian patriarch at the Congress of Bishops, and three other bishops to Premier Josef Stalin pledging the support of the orthodox church to the Soviet war effort.

The message concluded:

"A long life for many years, dear beloved Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin."

CAMPAIGNING FOR '44 BRINGS PRAVDA GIBES

Communist Organ Says Election Interest Exceeds War Fervor

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Communist party newspaper Pravda commented caustically today on American politics and preparations for next year's Presidential election.

"Although the United States is at war, the electoral campaign is again starting early," it asserted. "The struggle of interests connected with the election is already obvious in Washington.

"Although America has been fighting for more than eighteen months, the realization of the fact that America must mobilize all its strength for the struggle against the mortal enemy has not penetrated to the same extent among various strata of the American people."

Pravda's review of the Presidential line-up placed Wendell Willkie as a "serious opponent of isolationism in the Republican party" and said "among Republicans Willkie enjoys the most popularity in the country, but he still has not obtained the support of the heads of the Republican party."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was named by the newspaper as a possible Republican candidate.

Among Democrats, Pravda said some Senators were speaking in favor of a fourth term for President Roosevelt, although some Southern Democrats opposed a fourth term.

Other potential Democratic candidates were listed as Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Vice President Henry A. Wallace and Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower chief.

Yank Raiders Bag 14 Jap Planes In China

Chungking, Sept. 18 (Delayed, A.P.)—The Fourteenth United States Air Force in a communique today said that on September 10 and September 11, American medium bombers and fighters shot down fourteen Japanese planes and probably destroyed six others in raids on Wuchang, Hankow, Canton and Suchow.

One American plane was lost, but the pilot was reported safe, the communique said.

Burma Targets Bombed.

New Delhi, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Railway buildings at Seywa and Tindeinyan in the Katha district were attacked yesterday by Beaufighters as the R. A. F. continued to hammer at Japanese communication centers in Western Burma, an Allied joint communique announced today.

The planes also struck at shipping along the upper Irrawaddy, damaging two river steamers and several barges and setting fire to an oil barge.

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Gestapo Scourge Visits Italy

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 18 (AP).—The German secret police went into full speed operation in Italy today with an order imposing death on all Italians caught hiding arms or molesting or stealing military equipment.

The death decree was published throughout occupied Italy—the best indication thus far of the underground resistance the Nazis expect to encounter there and the ruthlessness with which they are determined to fight it.

The Nazi pattern was the same as that first seen in Poland and later used with shocking precision in Norway, the Low Countries, France and Russia—conscription of labor, death to saboteurs and a command to the country's army to appear for surrender or induction.

In Italy, however, the Germans have stepped up the pattern, for here they are acting against a former ally, and the bitterness of the Nazi press has not been softened by the release of Benito Mussolini.

People Disillusioned.

There is yet no strong indication of sabotage within Italy. Probably neither the Allies nor the Germans can expect much help from the Italians in the battle of Italy. The people are disillusioned by the fact that Mussolini's overthrow failed to bring immediate peace, and are stunned by the rapid whirl of events.

Information trickling across the frontier indicates that civilian resistance to German occupation so far has been mostly passive, although there have been reports of skirmishes in several northern cities and there were some efforts to strike immediately after the armistice.

Underground Exists.

(Another AP dispatch, dated London, quoted seemingly later reports stating that Italians were fighting back in increasing numbers and ripping up German communications between northern and central Italy. The same dispatch related that disorder and misery were spreading in Italy on a scale not seen since the fall of France. The Pope, said this dispatch, has twice refused to see the German commander, and has demanded that the Germans first evacuate Rome. However the Papal Secretary of State was reported to have received the German ambassador.)

The anti-Fascists had their day —between Mussolini's fall and the armistice. The armistice, however, brought the Germans and the release of the Fascists Gen. Badoglio had arrested. It also brought the arrest of anti-Fascists.

Underground anti-Fascist parties do exist, including a Communist group, this writer is most reliably informed, but they were reluctant to distribute anti-Mussolini literature before the Sicilian campaign.

The Germans are taking over the railways of northern Italy with their own troops and crews, although the Italians still are manning trains reaching the Swiss frontier.

(The United Press said reports reaching Switzerland indicated that Badoglio had gone to North Africa at Allied request to form a new Italian army from hundreds of thousands of prisoners captured in the Africa fighting.)

The Italian army has been ordered to report in uniform for induction into the German forces. To what degree this has been obeyed is uncertain. Many soldiers in the north donned civilian clothes and fled.

ARGENTINE RUBBER SHORT

Nation Seeks Product From Brazil But Learns U. S. Takes Entire Export

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 18—Argentina's rubber shortage is growing more acute each month.

Cut off from pre-war sources in the Far East and able to import from South American sources only a fraction of her needs, the country is waging a delaying action for preservation of her slim rubber stockpile by increasingly severe restrictions.

The Government is making fresh efforts to get Brazilian rubber by offering foodstuffs in exchange, but Brazil's entire export supply is being shipped to the United States.

The Rubber Distribution Commission long since banned sale of tires for "unessential" cars, reduced the allotment of rubber for essential autos to fifteen per cent. of the 1941 output and for busses and trucks to fifty-four per cent.

New Tire Plans

New plans call for the manufacture of tires composed of five per cent. crude rubber and ninety-five per cent. reclaimed rubber. This, it is said, would permit the manufacture of ten tires with the amount of crude rubber formerly used in one. Such tires, however, are designed for use only on light vehicles operating at low speeds.

Synthetic rubber production and extraction of rubber from Guayule and similar plants have been considered, but only in terms of a long-range program.

Chiang Sees Foe Doomed by Loss Of Italian Fleet

Says More Warships Will Strike at Japan, Urges All-Front Offensive

CHUNKING, Sept. 18 (AP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, making his first public appearance as President of China, called today for the co-operation of his country and her allies in an "all-front" offensive, and declared that the surrender of the Italian Fleet "determines Japan's ultimate doom."

China's war against aggression was effectively linked to the European battle theater by the surrender of the Italian Navy," he said.

"The safety of sea-borne traffic through the Mediterranean has considerably shortened the Allies' route for the movement of troops and supplies," he declared. "Part of the Allied naval forces can now be shifted to the Far East. Broadly speaking, the capitulation of the Italian Navy determines Japan's ultimate doom."

The Generalissimo opened the fourth plenary session of the People's Political Council and pledged the Chinese to fight until Manchuria is recovered.

Reiterating a statement of 1941, Chiang said: "Our sacred resistance will not end until the lost territory of our northeast is fully recovered and the liberty of our fellow countrymen there regained.

"Through more than six years the resistance of China on her 4,000-kilometer front has immobilized more than thirty enemy divisions," he continued. "Now is the time for us to co-ordinate our efforts with those of our Allies in launching an all-front counter-offensive to bring our fight to a successful conclusion.

"But the closer we approach final victory the heavier will be our burden. It is hoped you will urge all the citizens of the country to do their part loyally and exert their utmost so that the ultimate triumph may be achieved."

Declaring that relations with Great Britain, the United States, Russia and others of the United Nations would be placed on a "closer and more solid basis," Chiang added:

"An ever-growing spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness is especially evident in the co-ordination of the war efforts. In this war we can surely win both a complete victory and a lasting peace. Of this there can be no doubt."

JAPS ABANDON WAR SUPPLIES IN LAE RETREAT

Aussies Find Ample Stores of Munitions and a Few Tired Soldiers.

DEFENSES POORLY ORGANIZED

Hundreds of Drums of Gasoline and Many 500-Pound Bombs Fall to Invaders.

With Australian Forces in Lae, New Guinea, Sept. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Australian Army moved into Lae today and found that the enemy had left ample stores of equipment and ammunition, much of it new, and a few Japanese soldiers, somewhat shopworn.

The brigadier who commanded the first Australian units to enter Lae was driving about in a jeep when he noticed a sedan parked in a small revetment. The brigadier suggested it would be a good idea for his driver to investigate.

Unarmed, the driver opened the car door and found two Japanese inside, one of them with a bayonet. He hauled out both by the scruff of their necks.

Three correspondents walked unsuspectingly along the shore within twenty yards of a pillbox. Few moments later they heard a burst of fire, turned and discovered a Japanese had been lurking there. He had opened fire on a group of Aussies but was eliminated quickly.

A number of enemy stragglers had been hunted down by the time the brigadier mounted to a terrace behind the small township area, then climbed a control tower and hoisted the Australian flag.

On the final three miles of a six-mile hike into Lae, correspondents saw sizable stores which will be invaluable when the Lae airfield is put to use by the Allies.

There were hundreds of drums of aviation gasoline marked Shell Company of Australia; other hundreds of drums of motor oil and ordinary gasoline, and a bomb dump containing at least fifty 500-pound bombs.

In Lae there were motorcycles which the Aussies promptly put to use, at least two three-ton trucks and anti-aircraft guns of several types.

Lae Defenses Poor.

The Lae defenses are poorly organized and of flimsy construction compared with those the Allies encountered in capturing Buna and Sanananda in Papua.

But gaping bomb craters are evidence that the Japanese were not given much time for extensive construction work.

[Among the Japanese dead at Lae can be seen many cases of suicide, where defeated enemy soldiers have blown themselves up by their own grenades, the British radio said today in a broadcast picked up in New York by CBS.]

The final push into Lae, which was virtually unopposed, fitted into a changed pattern of Japanese resistance in recent months. As at Kiska, Bairoko Harbor and Salamaua, the enemy withdrew part of his force instead of putting up a near fanatic resistance such as marked the Papuan fighting and the early campaign in the Solomons.

A few prisoners were taken. They generally appeared healthier than those seized in the Papuan fight.

"Compared to the Owen Stanley Mountains in the Papuan fighting, our supply position has been wonderful," one commander added. "In addition we had fine co-operation from the American air force and our own artillery.

"Artillery observers, often working under instruction from men within twenty yards of the Japanese, called for shells to be placed within twenty yards of themselves."

Aussie Casualties Light.

Between them Australians driving in from the east and the west accounted for many Japanese dead. Against this their own casualties were relatively light, in the words of one high officer.

In eliminating one pocket of enemy resistance after another down the Markham, the Aussies employed typical Japanese tactics. When held up by such a perimeter they would surround it with a sufficient force to handle the Japanese there contained, and then by-pass it with the main body and drive on down the track.

The final rush began with pressure on the Japanese in Edwards plantation at 6 A. M. today. Five hours later a patrol had pushed on some six miles to the waterfront. Less than an hour after that a strong force was in the Lae area mopping up.

The work of making Lae a solid Allied base began promptly. One of the key factors in the preparations is the restoration of the Lae airdrome.

RAID DESTROYS 20 JAP PLANES

Allies Bomb Bougainville Fields As Enemy Bolsters Air Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Sunday*, Sept. 19.—American war planes in a new Solomons raid have added twenty to the more than 2,000 enemy aircraft destroyed in the South Pacific since August, 1942, but Japan is rushing in reinforcements and risking big formations in the mounting sky battles.

Today's communique reported that bombers "of all categories"—meaning Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers, Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless divebombers—struck twice Wednesday under a screen of fighters at the Kahili and Ballale airdromes in the vicinity of southern Bougainville. Fifty enemy planes challenged them.

Tells Of Reinforcements

"The enemy is reinforcing his air forces in this area," today's communique said.

[Previously dispatches from the Solomons area said the Japanese may be ferrying planes from Japan down through Truk and Rabaul, New Britain, to Bougainville bases.]

Bougainville in the northern Solomons is the last air fortress barring American forces now entrenched on New Georgia and Vilfa Lavella from the naval and air base of Rabaul.

The American airfield at Munda, on New Georgia, now serving with Guadalcanal's Henderson Field as bases for American air raiders, has been raided three more times, headquarters said today. One Japanese plane was brought down by anti-aircraft fire. Yesterday's communique had told of an enemy formation of sixty striking at Munda.

Mopping Up Around Lae

In the New Guinea war theater, mopping up operations are in progress around newly captured Lae.

Off Kavieng, New Ireland, a 1,000-ton enemy freighter has been hit by aerial bombardment.

[Tying in with development of the aerial slugging matches in the Solomons were reports from the south Pacific by a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey that fifty-eight Japanese planes had been destroyed during the first fifteen days of September for an advantage over United States losses of four to one.]

In the Buin-Faisi raids a motor transport was destroyed and six parked planes were wrecked in addition to fourteen shot down. Three American fighters were lost.

American Mitchells struck again at the isolated Japanese garrison of Vila on southern Kolombangara.

Japs' Loss of Leaders In Raids Credited for Easy Victory at Lae

By WILLIAM F. BONI,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN LAE, New Guinea, Sept. 16 (Delayed).—The first Australian troops

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entered Lae proper at 11 a.m. today and at 2:30 p.m. the commander of the advance units hoisted the Australian flag over the Lae control tower.

It is possible to draw two conjectures for the collapse of Japanese resistance at the New Guinea point where the Allies expected it would be fiercest:

One is that the American bombing raids within the last two weeks smashed enemy headquarters buildings, accounting for almost the entire staff; the second is that there were indications throughout the astonishingly swift march by the Australians down the Markham Valley that all was not harmony in the enemy camp.

It is likely that morale in some enemy outfits was sagging badly because for one thing they had been pulled out of Salamaua only three days earlier. For another, they had been let down by the famed Japanese marines, who had been counted on to stick it out longer in the perimeter ahead of the infantry positions.

Japs Beaten at Own Game.

But in the final analysis there is no doubt that the Markham Valley Aussies won their fight because they beat the Japanese at his own game. Veterans of jungle fighting after the Kokoda Trail, Gona and Sanananda battles ending eight months ago, "they were on top of the Jap the moment they met him" in the words of a commander of the forward units.

The Australians who came down the Markham Valley raised the colors on a terrace overlooking the shattered township and the wreckage of about 60 Japanese aircraft along the airstrip.

Thus ended more than 18 months of Japanese control of this vital point in Southwest Pacific campaigning and completed, with the withdrawal from Salamaua, the first removal of the enemy from a major Southwest Pacific base.

Buna, Gona and Sanananda were taken at the cost of more lives, but these points were never bases in the true sense of the word. They were merely advance strong points.

Last Push Almost Unopposed.

In the race between Australian troops coming from the west down the Markham Valley and other Aussies driving westward 12 miles along the coast, the Markham Valley force was narrowly the winner.

The final push into Lae, which was virtually unopposed, fitted into a changed pattern of Japanese resistance in recent months. As at Kiska, Bairoko Harbor and Salamaua, the enemy withdrew part of his force instead of putting up a near fanatic resistance such as marked the Papuan fighting and the early campaign in the Solomons.

A few prisoners were taken. They generally appeared healthier than those seized in the Papuan fight.

The enemy had left ample stores of equipment and ammunition, much of it new.

On the final three miles of a six-mile hike into Lae, correspondents saw sizable stores which will be invaluable when the Lae airfield is put to use by the Allies.

Much Gasoline Seized.

There were hundreds of drums of aviation gasoline (marked "Shell Company of Australia"); other hundreds of drums of motor oil and ordinary gasoline; and a bomb dump containing at least 50 500-pound bombs.

In Lae there were motorcycles which the Aussies promptly put to use, at least two three-ton trucks and antiaircraft guns of several types.

"Compared to the Owen Stanley Mountains in the Papuan fighting, our supply position has been wonderful," one commander added. "In addition we had fine co-operation from the American Air Force and our own artillery.

"Artillery observers, often working under instruction from men within 20 yards of the Japanese, called for shells to be placed within 20 yards of themselves."

Casualties Relatively Light.

Between them Australians driving in from the east and the west accounted for many Japanese dead. Against this their own casualties "were relatively light," in the words of one high officer.

In eliminating one pocket of enemy resistance after another down the Markham, the Aussies employed typical Japanese tactics. When held up by such a perimeter they would surround it with a sufficient force to handle the Japanese there contained, and then bypass it with the main body and drive on down the track.

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The work of making Lae a solid Allied base began promptly. One of the key factors in the preparations is the restoration of the Lae airdrome.

STANDLEY SET TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON

Envoy's Move Viewed As Preliminary To U. S.-British-Russian Parley

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 18—In a step possibly preliminary to a three-power conference of high American, British and Soviet representatives, Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Moscow, is coming home to make a personal report to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

His imminent return was made known today by the State Department which said it was for consultation in connection with discussions being carried on with the British and Soviet Governments.

Spokesmen Noncommittal

Department spokesmen were noncommittal when asked whether Standley would go back to Moscow after his consultations here are completed. But in view of persistent reports that he might be replaced and the fact that he has been quoted more than once as wishing to avoid another winter in Russia, it was considered here that his return to Moscow is problematical at best.

His recall to Washington came as reports—nowhere officially confirmed—piled up in London that the three powers had definitely decided to hold a conference of foreign ministers at Moscow.

Meanwhile, the possibility of Secretary Hull's attending such a conference with Foreign Ministers Vyacheslav Molotov and Anthony Eden remained in doubt.

Created Furore

Standley, who went to Moscow as Ambassador in March, 1942, created something of a furore last winter when he declared that the Russian people were not being informed of the amount of lend-lease help America was sending their Government.

His return here will provide President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull with a first-hand personal report on the latest Russian attitude regarding the proposed three-power conference and the scope of its agenda.

London Speculates.

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—London diplomats speculated today on the possibility that the return to Washington from Moscow of United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley for consultations might open the way for William A. Harriman to go to Moscow and possibly participate in a three-Power conference.

Mr. Harriman, lend-lease administrator in London, has made several trips to Moscow and is reported to be highly regarded by the Russians.

Japs Send More Planes Into Solomons Area

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 18 (AP).—A steady flow of plane reinforcements has made the Japanese as strong or stronger in the Central and Northern Solomons than they were two weeks ago, despite their heavy losses during the Allied air campaign, a Navy spokesman said today.

He said the Japanese may be ferrying planes from Japan down to the big island naval base of Truk, thence to Rabaul, New Britain and on to the Bougainville Island air bases.

The airfields of Bougainville, at the northeastern end of the Solomons group, have not been made inoperative by American raids, although they have been hit regularly and heavily.

The enemy still manages to take off planes from the airdrome at Kahili, on the southern tip of the island, and at Ballale, and he is also using a new field at Kara, 7 miles northeast of Kahili.

Despite increased strength of the enemy, Americans still retain air superiority in the South Pacific area, the Navy spokesman said.

In the first 15 days of September, Admiral William F. Halsey's airmen destroyed 58 enemy planes on the ground or in the air for better than a four-to-one United States advantage. Many of our pilots were saved.

Since the beginning of the Solomons campaign in August, 1942, to September 15, the spokesman said, 2,136 Japanese planes have been destroyed on the ground and in the air.

U. S. COMMANDS AIR IN SOUTH PACIFIC

South Pacific Headquarters, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Americans still retain air superiority in the South Pacific area, a Navy spokesman said today.

In the first fifteen days of September Admiral William F. Halsey's airmen destroyed fifty-eight enemy planes on the ground or in the air for better than a four-to-one United States advantage. Many of our pilots were saved.

Since the beginning of the Solomons campaign in August, 1942, to September 15, the spokesman said, 2,136 Japanese planes have been destroyed on the ground and in the air.

Missionary Work Pays Dividends In Jungle

Munda, New Georgia, Sept. 13 (Delayed, A. P.)—Missionary work done in the Solomons in previous years paid dividends during the American advance on New Georgia.

A Methodist mission near Munda had taught many natives to speak English and several were employed by American forces to lead them through the jungles.

CURTIN THANKS M'ARTHUR

Australian Premier Praises Men Who Drove Japanese From Lae

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin sent his congratulations today to Gen. Douglas MacArthur upon his victory at Lae, New Guinea, and declared "this splendid feat of arms marks another notable stage in the Pacific war."

"I would convey to you, your commanders and all officers and men of the Australian and American naval, land and air forces the thanks and admiration of the Government and people of Australia on the superiority they have demonstrated over a tenacious foe," his message read.

"The achievements of the forces of our two countries and their invincible comradeship in arms are happy portents of greater things to come, culminating in final defeat of the enemy."

JAPS STYMIED, VINSON SAYS

Cannot Supply Garrisons Due To Might Of Allied Sea Power, He Declares

SEP 19 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 18—Representative Vinson (D., Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Committee, declared flatly today that Allied sea might is preventing the Japanese from supplying their "beleaguered garrisons" with food, ammunition and reinforcements "in sufficient quantity to permit long resistance."

In an outline of the situation in the Pacific based on information supplied by the Navy Department, he noted that 180 Japanese warships have been announced as sunk to date and "heavy losses" inflicted upon the enemy's supply and troop ships.

"The recent land and air successes on New Guinea, the capture of the Salamaua naval and air base and the adjoining base of Lae, and the tremendous air victory at Wewak demonstrate that the Southwest Pacific campaign has been one of marked coordination between Allied land, sea and air forces," he said.

One Way For Jap Army

"The task of Allied seapower has been to meet and defeat the Japanese Navy whenever the opportunity presented itself. The parallel objective of causing the Japanese Navy to give one-way passage to the Japanese Army has also been carried out."

Just a day after Secretary of the Navy Knox observed in London that our navy hasn't sighted a Japanese aircraft carrier in four months because "apparently they don't like to come out where it is wet," Mr. Vinson tallied the foe's losses.

"In sea areas exclusive of the Southwest Pacific," he said, "125 Japanese warships have been sent to the bottom. These include two battleships, six aircraft carriers, twenty-four cruisers, sixty-two destroyers and six submarines.

Others Damaged Badly

"Nine battleships, 7 carriers, 47 cruisers, 62 destroyers and 6 submarines were so badly damaged as to be forced out of action. Another 28 Japanese warships, including 1 carrier, 4 cruisers, 18 destroyers and 1 submarine, are listed as 'possibly sunk.'"

In the Southwest Pacific area, Mr. Vinson continued, "55 additional Japanese warships have been sent to the bottom and 73 damaged. These include 1 battleship, 14 cruisers, 21 destroyers, 3 seaplane tenders, 8 submarines and 1 submarine tender destroyed—and 1 battleship, 38 cruisers, 21 destroyers, 2 carriers and 3 seaplane tenders damaged."

Just as did President Roosevelt in his "Progress of the War" report to Congress, the naval committee chairman jubilantly stressed the effect upon the Pacific sea warfare resulting from the capitulation of Italy.

"Today," he said, "because of the surrender of the Italian fleet to the Allies, Japan can expect no naval aid from Germany. Today, because of the surrender of the Italian fleet, Allied naval units have been released for action in the Pacific.

"Today, Japan stands alone."

PREDICTS VICTORY ON PEACE PROPOSAL

Bipartisan House Group Says It Will Be Able to Win Vote for World Collaboration

AIMS AT TEST TOMORROW

And Democratic and Republican Chiefs Assert Plan for Cooperation Will Be Adopted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—A bipartisan House group declared today that it had sufficient strength to obtain on Monday the first official expression of opinion by a branch of Congress in favor of post-war collaboration among nations to maintain peace.

The vote will come on a resolution recording Congress as "favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

Despite the efforts of a group attempting to tack on amendments, the majority leader, Representative McCormack, and the minority leader, Representative Martin, expressed confidence that the resolution would be adopted in its present form.

So certain of approval is the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which gave unanimous support to the bill, that it risked bringing in the resolution under a procedure requiring a two-thirds vote of the members present, and barring amendments.

"The question is just this," said Representative Eaton, ranking minority member on the Foreign Affairs Committee, "do we want to substitute law for force in world affairs? If we do, then the United States must participate. And if the United States is to participate, then Congress must say so."

The chief week-end argument over the resolution centers around the amount of time to be allotted for debate. Those eager to offer amendments mapped their strategy on a plan to limit debate, believing that the resolution will be forced back to the Rules Committee unless ample time is allotted for discussion. If successful, they then could press the Rules Committee to return the resolution under procedure permitting amendments to be offered.

Mr. McCormack, however, has notice that he will force a vote on adoption of the resolution regardless of the amount of time granted for debate.

Chairman Bloom called a special session of the Foreign Affairs Committee today for 10 A. M. Mon-

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day to consider a Republican-sponsored amendment to the resolution designed to guarantee that constitutional processes be used in setting up any international machinery to maintain peace.

Mr. Bloom said that the additional language, which resulted from a meeting of the Republican Steering Committee, was acceptable to him, and that it would be offered as a committee amendment if accepted by the other members.

Message on War Called Political By Republicans

Roosevelt Is Said to 'Play Down' Home Difficulties; Democrats Deny Charge

SEP 19 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Republicans asserted and Democrats denied today that President Roosevelt's message yesterday on the progress of the war contained "campaign material" and constituted an effort to minimize controversial domestic issues.

Mr. Roosevelt said that while some complaints about domestic activities were justified, the people have reason to be proud of the successful conversion from a peace to war economy.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, told reporters he interpreted that and some other statements by the President as indicating that Mr. Roosevelt intends to "play down" home controversies and emphasize the foreign war effort if he seeks a fourth term—a view that was shared in part by Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire.

Called "Adroitly Written"

"It was an adroitly written message which attempted to center the people's minds exclusively on the efforts if our fighting forces so as to overcome their concern about domestic blunders," Senator Bridges declared.

In the same vein, Senator George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, said he regarded as "campaign material" the President's suggestions that Congress consider the greater economic protection for the returning men and women of the armed forces, study the broadcasting of social-security benefits, and give early attention to problems of demobilization.

"I can't understand the purpose of the message unless it was to provide campaign material for the next election," Senator Aiken declared. "He certainly had no specific recommendations for action by Congress."

Minority leader Charles C. McNary, of Oregon, said the message was "a comprehensive report on the war fronts but an incomplete report on the home front."

Most Democrats were quick to deny, however, that Mr. Roosevelt's message reflected political matters. Most of them called it a "factual report" on the progress of the war, and Senator Tom Stewart, Democrat, of Tennessee, said he thought that Mr. Roosevelt had guaged the temper of the public aright in contending that home-front mistakes are dwarfed by over-all accomplishments.

Observing that he saw nothing political in the message, Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, said he thought that Mr. Roosevelt had "cleared up a great many things."

Generally, Congress members reported today much satisfaction among the folks back home with the way this country is conducting its war on foreign battlefields, but widespread discontent with various phases of the war on the home front.

A cross-section of the views that constituents have conveyed to the legislators who went home on vacation in July and returned last Tuesday was obtained from sixty-nine Democrats and Republicans from forty-two states.

The majority said they found their people pleased with the war's progress but critical of domestic affairs, with most of the complaints mentioning restrictions and regulations.

The Office of Price Administration—responsible for price control and rationing—was the only government agency singled out by name for criticism. And only eleven Congressmen—most of them Democrats—mentioned it.

Most of the legislators reported they had received no complaints about the way man power has been handled and distributed, although at the moment man power is one of the nation's most critical problems, with the War Department urging a labor draft.

Only three—all Democrats—commented on the possibility of a draft of fathers at all, and they said their people hoped it would not be necessary but believed the military leaders "know best."

Little Interest in Planning

One Southern Democrat said his people "view with alarm the continued rapid growth of government agencies," and several were critical of the number of persons on Federal pay rolls.

Only a handful of the legislators—seven altogether and almost all of them from the East—reported their people had indicated marked interest in post-war planning for a lasting peace through international co-operation or any other means.

Time and again the Congressmen started off their statements by saying something like: "My people are mainly interested in the war right now," or "My people are mainly interested in getting this war over with and their boys back home."

One Representative said he had discovered that "the old American custom of criticising Congress has changed and the law-making body is held in high public esteem."

NAVY CASUALTY LIST INCLUDES 13 DEAD

99 New Names Brings Total in War to 29,589

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Navy announced today ninety-nine casualties, including thirteen dead, thirteen wounded and seventy-three missing. This brings to 29,589 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 10,219 dead, 5,213 wounded, 10,005 missing and 4,152 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today those of non-commissioned personel included:

New York

DOUGLAS, RICHARD E., missing; father, John R. Douglas, 926 Jay St., Ogdensburg.

DOWNES, JOHN D., missing; mother, Mrs. Susan G. Downes, 160-14 10th Ave., Beechhurst, Whitestone, Long Island.

GARHARTT, EARL F., missing; father, Earl D. Garhartt, Western Ave., Albany.

LEWY, DAVID J., Jr., dead; parents, Mr. and Mrs. David J. Lewy Sr., 530 W. 112th St., New York.

MANKOWSKI, EDWARD, missing; wife, Mrs. Ruth Mankowski, Carlson Ave., Kings Park, Long Island.

McLEAN, EMIL A., dead; wife, Mrs. Helen E. McLean, 24-23 80th St., Jackson Heights, L. I.

O'BRIEN, JOHN E., Jr., missing; father, John E. O'Brien Sr., 122 Sunset Rd., Mamaroneck.

PARKER, DONALD H., dead; mother, Mrs. Hattie B. Parker, 301 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.

PARTNOW, MORRIS J., dead; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Partnow, 1519 Charlotte St., Bronx.

PETRONE, ANTHONY F., missing; sister, Mrs. Marie Hruschka, Plainview Rd., Hicksville.

POULIN, WILFRED H., Jr., missing; father, Wilfred H. Poulin, 3026 Seventh Ave., Troy.

New Jersey

DOSTER, EDWARD J., missing; father, Ludwig C. Doster, 800 Washington St., Hoboken.

FARLEY, RUDOLPH J., missing; wife, Mrs. Florence S. Farley, 9 North Sumner Ave., Margate, Atlantic City.

HARTLEY, DONALD B., missing; father, Alonzo A. Hartley, 51 Mertz Ave., Belleville.

MASTRANGELLI, LOUIS J., missing; mother, Mrs. Ida Mastrangelli, 311 Lamberton St., Trenton.

NICKERSON, RALPH C., missing; father,

Shell Imbedded In His Hip Makes Sailor Human Bomb

8569 38.24 — 8569

SEP 19 1943

By TECHNICAL SERGT. JIM LUCAS
[Distributed by the Associated Press]
[Marine Combat Correspondent]

A South Pacific Marine Base (Delayed)—Twenty-three-year-old Allen L. Gordon, of Rock Island, Ill., knew he was a human bomb.

Standing at his post aboard an American warship in the South Pacific, he had been struck below the left chest by a 20-mm. anti-aircraft shell which pierced his abdomen and lodged in his left hip.

By freakish chance, the shell had not exploded.

Could Still Grin

When Gordon, a fire-control man, third class, was gingerly carried ashore at this island outpost on November 22, 1942, he could still grin at the corpsmen who served as his stretcher bearers.

Thus began one of the strangest stories of war surgery which culminated on December 2, when two navy doctors, working behind steel plate, operated on an American sailor who might explode at any moment.

They removed the shell in his hip and although infection later set in, Gordon was strong enough eventually to return to the United States, where treatment continues.

Hospital Being Built

Gordon's experience is not typical, yet it vividly underlines the safeguards thrown up to protect the lives of maroines and sailors in the war of the Pacific by the navy's mobile hospital units.

When Gordon was brought ashore, after an emergency operation aboard a battleship to sew up his intestinal tract, the navy's hospital at this island outpost was still under construction.

Japs Are Dangling Independence In Hope Of Winning Filipino Favor

Island Leaders Here Are Sure Their People, Many Still Fighting, Will Prefer Faith In U. S. Pledge

[By the Associated Press]

SEP 19 1943

Washington, Sept. 18 — Two plums—one poisoned—are offered to the people of the Philippines.

They are promises of their long yearned for independence.

Almost any moment now the Japanese, who have occupied the islands since early 1942, probably will announce that the right to rule themselves which they promised to the Filipinos has become a fact.

President Roosevelt has promised them total independence as soon as they are freed from the Japanese.

The islands' leaders—representatives of the only Government-in-exile with headquarters in Washington—highly skeptical of any Japanese promise, declare that the new constitution submitted to a meeting of the Kalibapi (Japanese puppet organization in the Philippines) on September 5 and 6 is "phony."

Constitution Not Published

The wording of the new constitution was not made public, but according to the Japanese-controlled radio broadcasting from the islands, it was "unanimously accepted" by the Kalibapi.

To every Philippine peasant, the word "independence" is magic. The Japanese know this and while they started off their regime in the islands with oppression, they are reported to have softened their tactics simultaneously with the promise of independence.

Leaders here say the reason the Filipinos fought the Jap invaders so bitterly in the first place was because of the United States pledge under the Tydings-McDuffie Philippine Independence Act to give them complete independence on July 4, 1946.

President's Promise

In a broadcast to the Philippines last month, on the forty-fifth anniversary of American occupation of Manila, President Roosevelt said:

"I give the Filipino people my word that the Republic of the Philippines will be established the moment the power of our Japanese enemies is destroyed."

Manuel L. Quezon, carrying on his functions as President of the Philippines after regaining his strength at Saranac Lake, N. Y., after a long illness, says the Japanese promise means "less than nothing."

"It would really mean," he says, "that the Philippines would be another Manchoukuo. . . . A government without rights, without powers, without authority, a government charged only with the duty to obey the dictates of the Japanese rulers."

Leaders of the Government in exile here say the Filipinos have confidence in the United States—a confidence strengthened by President Roosevelt's reassurances and the news of the war's progress, which reaches them on a three-and-a-half-hour daily broadcast on the Manila beam from San Francisco.

The leaders here are aware, however, of serious aspects of a Japanese proclamation of Filipino "independence."

They point out that the Japanese then would couple the granting of "independence" for the Philippines with their recognition of Burmese "independence" as propaganda throughout Asia.

Lesson Of Burma

They also point out that when the Japanese recognized the so-called independence of Burma, they forced the puppet government in Burma to declare war on the United States.

Obviously, they say, the Japanese will try the same thing in the Philippines . . . and, "if they can get one company of one hundred men to follow this line, the propaganda, interms of psychological warfare, will be tremendous."

Meanwhile President Quezon assures his countrymen that the Philippines are not being neglected.

"The President, the Congress, the American people," he says, "are doing and will do everything in their power to redeem you as soon as possible from the heel of the invader."

Make Up Of Cabinet

The Government in exile has set up a war cabinet in Washington. Its members consist of Quezon, Vice-President Sergio Osmena; Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine army and Secretary of National Defense; Jaime Hernandez, auditor general; Col. Andres Soriano, Secretary of Finance; J. M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, and the secretary of the President and of the cabinet, Dr. Arturo B. Rotor.

The Government here has the same status as the government of any other nation. It is one of the United Nations, a signer of the United Nations Declaration, and has participated in all the various international conferences, such as the Hot Springs (Va.) food parley.

Under the Philippine constitution, Mr. Quezon is due to retire from the Presidency at the end of December of this year, to be succeeded automatically by Vice-President Osmena. Whether this change in Government will take place in view of the war emergency, with the Government in exile, has not been officially announced.

Prepare For Return

Filipinos now residing in the United States are actively preparing for the day of return to their homeland. On the West Coast two Filipino infantry regiments of some 6,000 to 7,000 men are in training as a part of the United States Army.

A small Philippine merchant marine . . . three 10,000-ton vessels . . . is carrying supplies in the service of the United Nations, while the Philippine Government in exile made a gift to the United States of a sub-patrol Filipino-manned ship, now in active service.

About 75,000 Filipinos in the United States and Hawaii are working in essential war industries and in agriculture.

The Government has oversubscribed its war-bond quota, purchasing $2,700,000 worth on April 29.

Operates On Interest

Incidentally, the Philippines are the only belligerent nation able to operate on the interest of its deposits and one of the few able to return to its homeland with as much money as it had before the outbreak of the war.

Its leaders here say there was no fifth column in the Philippines. The bulk of General MacArthur's infantry in the battle of the Philippines was Filipino, numbering seven to every American. On Bataan alone the ratio of war casualties totaled 20,000 Filipinos to 3,000 Americans.

Throughout the 7,000 islands which make up the Philippine commonwealth, uncaptured soldiers still are actively resisting the Japanese. The Japanese-controlled radio has made more than 150 admissions of armed resistance since the invaders took over.

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European Post For Marshall Called Unlikely

'Army and Navy Journal' Doubts General Will Be Relieved as Chief of Staff

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—"The Army and Navy Journal" said editorially today that there appeared little foundation for current reports that General George C Marshall was to be relieved as Chief of Staff of the Army and sent to London as commander in chief of the European theater of war. Not only would the Army be "shocked" at such a change, but President Roosevelt would be "deprived of the valuable advice he had received from General Marshall on military activities everywhere," said "The Journal," which not infrequently reflects the official view without having official status.

Although the assignment could be "ballyhooed" as to appear a reward for exceptional service, the editorial pointed out, General Marshall's detail to command on the European front would "mean his confinement to a single theater of operations whereas he now is general in command of the armies of the United States throughout the world."

"The truth is," the editorial continued, "the global character of this conflict has given the Chief of Staff an importance not attained in any other war in which the United States has been engaged. Under the President this officer really performs notably the function of commanding general of the Army forces by administrative and planning duties as well."

It was pointed out further that a new chief of staff at this critical period in the war would be compelled to "earn the confidence of the Army, the Congress and the country, which General Marshall now enjoys to an extent without parallel in war."

"Thinking only of winning the war and of saving every American life possible in connection with the bloody operations which it calls for," concluded the editorial, "General Marshall, of course, has come into conflict with powerful interests which would like to eliminate him from the Washington picture. It is not believed, however, the President will be induced to transfer him."

SALERNO LANDING COST U. S. 2 SHIPS

Washington, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The landing of the Fifth Army at Salerno cost at least two United States warships.

The 1,500-ton destroyer Rowan went down as the result of an "underwater explosion" off the Italian coast Saturday, two days after the Salerno beachhead was established, a Navy communique disclosed last night.

Enemy action caused the sinking of the 1,450-ton tug Nauset in the Mediterranean Thursday, the day of the landing.

The communique also announced the loss of the U. S. S. Navajo, sister-ship of the Nauset, from an underwater explosion in the South Pacific Sunday.

The sinkings brought to 117 the number of United States fighting craft lost since the war started.

No casualty reports have been received as yet from either the Rowan, which had a normal complement of 172, or the Navajo, which carried about sixty men.

All three ships were comparatively new. The Rowan was commissioned in the fall of 1939, the Navajo in 1940, and the Nauset in March of this year.

Allied Ground Guns Bag 501 Planes In Africa

Washington, Sept. 18 (AP)—Gun crews of Allied anti-aircraft units knocked at least 501 enemy planes out of the North African skies during the campaign there and bagged sixteen more during the first week of business in Sicily.

The War Department, reporting this today, said the final score for the ground gunners probably will be higher because some of the crews hurriedly pulled up stakes when the North African campaign was over and moved to Sicily without getting a chance to tally their gains in the African war.

Nazis Report Clash in Barcelona

A German propaganda broadcast said yesterday that several persons were killed or injured in clashes in Barcelona, Spain, between French emigrants and Spanish Falangists. It alleged that the emigrants were "supported by the United States Consulate General" and that the disorders began when the French emigrants began singing the "Internationale" in the main street to annoy Spaniards. The broadcast was recorded by The Associated Press in New York.

Frenchmen Ordered To Resist Germans

New York, Sept. 18. (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation today broadcast a statement to France warning civil servants of the mainland that the committee is "the sole legitimate French authority" and ordered them to resist the Germans or be considered traitors.

The statement, broadcast in French by the British radio and recorded by CBS, said that until the French Republic is constituted on liberated French territory, the committee remains the sole authority.

Russia Reported Urging October Parley in Moscow

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP).—The New York Times said today in a London dispatch that Russia had proposed that the conference of foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and Russia be held in Moscow in October.

The dispatch said that although British and American officials had urged that Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov come to London, half way between Moscow and Washington, for the conference, Soviet Vice Commissar Ivan Maisky had presented Molotov's argument that he would be in a better position to take action on questions facing the conference if he were in Moscow, where he could confer constantly with Premier Stalin.

In arguing that London be made the conference site, the British and Americans were represented as saying that the air journey to Moscow would be difficult for Secretary of State Hull, and that his physicians were hesitant about giving their consent for so long a trip. It was conceded, however, the Times said, that this consideration would not be allowed to stand in the way of the conference.

Berlin Reports Attack On SS. Conte di Savoia

The Italian liner Conte di Savoia, unreported since the Germans occupied her home port of Genoa shortly after the Italian capitulation, was reported by the Berlin radio today to have been attacked by German planes on September 12 outside Venice.

"The ocean liner Conte di Savoia, which had prepared to leave its anchorage outside Venice and sail for an unknown destination on September 12, was prevented from doing so owing to bombs dropped from German planes," said the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

The broadcast did not disclose whether the vessel was sunk or only damaged.

The Conte di Savoia, launched in 1932 as a queen of ocean liners of that time, held the Atlantic crossing record in 1935.

Hero in Solomons Gets Two Medals

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18 (AP).—Major Gen. Oscar W. Griswold of Cranford, N. J., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit, the Army announced yesterday. Gen. Griswold, whose troops captured Munda and Bairoko harbor to end Japanese resistance on New Georgia Island in the Solomons, was awarded the SM for his success in the New Georgia operation and his previous services as commanding general on Guadalcanal.

Guerrillas Cut Vital Railway In Yugoslavia

Washington, Sept. 19 (AP)—Yugoslav guerrillas, harassing German communication lines in preparation for a possible Allied thrust in the Balkans, cut the Belgrade-Chachak railway at Latkovich on September 15, the Yugoslav Embassy here reported today.

In a swift attack, a guerrilla group destroyed several hundred yards of the closely guarded tracks, the Embassy said, adding that the raiders escaped without loss.

Admiral James Gets Legion Of Merit Award

Washington, Sept. 18 (AP)—The navy announced today award of the Legion of Merit to Rear Admiral Jules James for outstanding service as commandant of the naval operating base at Bermuda.

James, 58, Danville, Va., served at Bermuda from April 7, 1941, when work on the base started, to March 24, 1943, when he was transferred to duty as commandant of the Sixth Naval District, covering the Carolinas and Georgia.

2 Navy Aviators Cited For Attacks On Subs

Washington, Sept. 18 (AP)—The navy announced today award of the Air Medal to two naval aviators for attacks on enemy submarines during the invasion of French North Africa in November, 1942. They are:

Lieut. (j. g.) Ralph W. Burns, 25, Marlboro, Mass., listed as missing in action. His wife, Mrs. Helen Burns, lives at Malden, Mass.

Lieut. (j. g.) Paul E. Coughlin, 25, son of Mrs. Lilly Coughlin, Edina, Mo.

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30.24- 8571

GERMANY'S RETREAT

INEVITABLE IN ITALY

LONDON ANALYZES

ITALIAN LEG DRIVE

PERIL AWAITS NAZIS

IN BATTLES TO COME (800)

BY E.C.DANIEL

SEP 19 1943

LONDON, SEPT 18-(AP)-THERE WAS ONLY ONE MORNING OF VICTORY HANGOVERS IN LONDON AFTER ITALY'S CAPITULATION. PUBLIC JUBILATION WAS SOBERED BY THE COLD WATER SHOCK OF THE FIRST REVERSES AT NAPLES AND SALERNO. OPTIMISM WAVERED, BROKE AND FINALLY STEADIED ONLY TOWARDS THE END OF THE WEEK.

"THE FAMILIAR CORPS OF CRITICS" AS THE LONDON STAR SAID, BEGAN "BUSILY SHARPENING THEIR DARTS AND REPOINTING THEIR GOADS."

THERE WOULD BE HELL TO PAY WHEN PARLIAMENT RECONVENED, THE PAPERS SAID.

THE SAME THING HAD HAPPENED WITH TUNISIA AND IT HAD TAKEN WEEKS FOR THE PUBLILTO READJUST ITS PERSPECTIVE.

THIS TIME THE ADJUSTMENT CAME MORE QUICKLY. IT WAS TYPIFIED BY TWO COMMENTS FROM MILITARY MEN.

"WE CAME PERILOUSLY NEAR DISASTER AT SALERNO," A BRITON SAID.

"BUT FROM THE LONG-TERM POINT OF VIEW THE GERMANS' POSITION IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ITALY IS STRATEGICALLY IMPOSSIBLE," DECLARED AN AMERICAN, AND HERE'S WHY:

THE LANDING AT NAPLES AND SALERNO INVOLVED WHAT AT TIMES IS CALLED "GREAT RISKS RIGHTLY TAKEN." FOR THE FIRST WEEK AT LEAST NEARLY VERY ADVANTAGE WAS ARRAYED ON THE SIDE OF THE GERMANS:

TERRAIN--THE SALERNO BEACHES ARE IDEAL FOR LANDING BUT THE ALLIES WERE ABLE TO SEIZE ONLY A 35-MILE STRIP COMPARED WITH 100 MILES AVAILABLE IN SICILY. DETERMINED GERMAN TROOPS WERE ENSCONCED WITH ARTILLERY IN THE HILLS OVERLOOKING THE BEACHES. THE HIGH, RUGGED POSITION GAVE THEM THE ADVANTAGE IN SPOTTING THE ALLIES' MOVEMENTS AND RESISTING ATTACK BOTH FROM THE AIR AND THE GROUND.

AIR SUPPORT--THE ALLIES LONG AGO ESTABLISHED AIR DOMINATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BUT AS THE LONDON EVENING STANDARD REMARKS, "WHAT MATTERS IN BATTLE IS NOT GENERAL AIR DOMINATION BUT THE EXERCISE OF AIR POWER OVER A BATTLEFIELD." THE ALLIES' "AIR POWER OVER THE BATTLEFIELD" WAS IMPAIRED IN THE INITIAL STAGES BY THE LACK OF NEARBY AIRDROMES. THIS LIMITATION OF AIRPOWER WAS BEING OVERCOME AT THE END OF THE WEEK BY THE ENCOMPASSMENT OF AIRFIELDS IN THE ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

ARTILLERY--WHILE THE GERMANS WERE ABLE TO MASS ARTILLERY IN THE HILLS IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF THE DEFENDING TROOPS THE ALLIES HAD TO DEPEND LARGELY UPON THE LONG RANGE DISPERSED SUPPORT OF NAVAL VESSELS.

TACTICS--HAVING FAILED TO SURPRISE THE GERMANS THE WHOLE OF THE FIFTH ARMY CAME WITHIN THE RANGE OF MURDEROUS GERMAN FIRE WHILE TRYING--WITHOUT THE ADVANTAGE OF A MAJOR PORT--TO LAND HEAVY WEAPONS AND VEHICLES.

FOR DAYS THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS ONLY FOUR MILES DEEP AND IT NORMALLY TAKES FIVE MILES IN WHICH TO DISPOSE AND MANOEUVER A SINGLE DIVISION. IT MAY TAKE UP TO 25 MILES TO ACCOMODATE FRONTLINE TROOPS AND THE REARWARDLORGANIZATION OF AN ARMY SUCH AS THE FIFTH. BY

1943

FRIDAY, HOWEVER, THE FIFTH HAD PUSHED ITS BRIDGEHEAD AT LEAST 12 MILES INTO THE INTERIOR.

FORCES--FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE IDENTIFIED IN ACTION AT SALERNO. THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED SEVEN ALLIED DIVISIONS IN THE ATTACK BUT THIS IS PROBABLY EXAGGERATED. THE BEST GUESS IS THAT THE FORCES WERE ROUGHLY EQUAL IN STRENGTH BY MIDWEEK.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE LANDING OF REINFORCEMENTS REPORTED BY THE GERMANS FRIDAY PROBABLY GAVE THE ALLIES EARLY PREDOMINANCE.

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MORALE--THE TENACITY OF THE FIFTH ARMY IS ALREADY BECOMING A MILITARY BY-WORD DESPITE THE HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED.

"THEIR BRAVERY WILL BEAT THE GERMANS YET," SAID GENERAL SIR ROBERT GORDON-FINLAYSON, THE LONDON STAR'S MILITARY CORRESPONDENT, WHILE THE DAY WAS STILL DARK FOR CLARK'S COMMAND.

IT WAS IN FACT GERMAN WILL WHICH YIELDED FIRST AND THE DISADVANTAGES OF SALERNO ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE RECREATED SOON FOR THE ALLIES IN THEIR ADVANCE UP THE ITALIAN LEG.

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF WAR THE UNITED NATIONS' FORCES HAVE AT LAST SECURED A CONTINENTAL FOOTHOLD IN A FAIR FIGHT AGAINST HITLER'S FIRST TEAM. THERE IS NO THOUGHT IN LONDON THAT THIS BASE--WHICHEVER WAY ITS EFFORTS MAY BE DIRECTED--WILL BE LOST BY ANYTHING EXCEPT THE MOST UNIMAGINABLE BAD LUCK OR BLUNDERING.

WHATEVER FORCES FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING HAS LEFT IN SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY WILL BE INCREASINGLY IMPERILLED BY FOUR FACTORS WHICH APPEAR TO MAKE RETREAT INEVITABLE.

FIRST, THE ABILITY OF THE ALLIED FORCES AT ANY CHOSEN TIME TO OUTFLANK BY SEA WHATEVER LINE KESSELRING MAY CHOOSE.

SECOND, THE INABILITY OF THE GERMANS TO PROTECT LINES OF SUPPLY AND TROOPS FROM CONSTANT AIR ATTACK.

THIRD, THE THINNESS OF THE GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS LINE RUNNING THROUGH HOSTILE COUNTRY BY COMPARISON WITH THE SECURITY OF THE ALLIED LINES THROUGH SEAS COMPLETELY CLEARED OF THE ITALIAN NAVY.

FOURTH, THE OBVIOUS GERMAN RELUCTANCE TO WITHDRAW FORCES FROM OTHER FRONTS WHICH ARE ALREADY LIGHTLY MANNED UNTIL CERTAIN OF THE MAIN DIRECTION OF ALLIED STRATEGY.

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MOST COMMENTATORS IN LONDON ARE CONVINCED THAT THE GERMAN ARMY WILL REINFORCE THE ITALIAN GARRISON BEYOND THE 18 DIVISIONS BELIEVED THERE WHEN THE ALLIED FORCES LANDED. HOW MUCH BEYOND IS A QUESTION.

THE ITALIAN "INCIDENT" SAID THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION, "MAY EVEN ASSUME THE DIMENSIONS OF A SECOND FRONT."

SHIFTING TROOPS TO MEET NEW STRATEGIC SITUATIONS, THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED BY AN UNDERGROUND SOURCE TO HAVE WITHDRAWN THREE DIVISIONS FROM NORWAY, ONE FROM HOLLAND AND ORDERED SIX DIVISIONS FROM THE HOME RESERVE TO ITALY AND SIX TO THE BALKANS. THESE FIGURES WERE NOT CONFIRMED AUTHORITATIVELY.

SOBER OPINION IN LONDON IS THAT IT WOULD TAKE 35 TO 40 DIVISIONS TO HOLD THE ALLIES BELOW THE LINE FROM WHICH THEY COULD EASILY AND EFFECTIVELY BOMB SOUTHERN GERMANY--THAT IS THE LINE ACROSS THE CALF OF THE ITALIAN BOOT IN THE VICINITY OF FLORENCE. GERMANY IS NOT BELIEVED ABLE TO SPARE THAT MANY MEN.

EQUALLY SOBER OPINION, HOWEVER, IS THAT HITLER, DETERMINED TO KEEP THE WAR OFF GERMAN SOIL, WILL RISK UPWARDS OF 25 OR 30 DIVISIONS IN AN EFFORT TO HOLD THE PO RIVER LINE INDEFINITELY.

KA545PEW

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30.24 - 8573

LONDON, SEPT.18-(AP)-COVERING NEWS OF MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL OPERATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE BATTLE OF SALERNO HAS BEEN "A NIGHTMARE NOSTRUM" TO ALLIED WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

THAT QUIP BY JAMES COOPER OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS WAS QUOTED BY DESMOND TIGHE OF REUTERS WHO SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN THAT THE CORRESPONDENTS "HAD ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT ASSIGNMENTS OF THIS WAR ENDEAVORING TO GET THE FIRST NAVAL NEWS BACK FROM SALERNO."

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DESCRIBING HOW VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS SENT DISPATCHES, TIGHE SAID:

"PAUL KERN LEE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED IN MALTA AFTER 10 DAYS IN A BOMBARDING CRUISER, FIRED DISPATCHES BY SIGNAL LINE TO VARIOUS CRAFT WHICH DISAPPEARED IN EVERY DIRECTION.

"HE HAD ONE LUCKY BREAK WHEN HE THREW CABLES TO ONE VESSEL WHICH GOT HIT, WAS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED AND FORCED TO RETURN POST HASTE TO MALTA FOR REPAIRS. HE NOW FINDS THAT THE ONLY SUBSEQUENT DISPATCH WHICH ARRIVED WAS ONE BROUGHT BACK BY A COMPETING CORRESPONDENT."

COOPER TUCKED ONE DISPATCH UNDER THE ARMS OF A WOUNDED MAN BEING SLUNG OVERSIDE TO RETURN TO HIS BASE.

XM918PEW

BY E.C.DANIEL

LONDON, SEPT.18-(AP)-THE IMMINENT RECONVENING OF PARLIAMENT HAS OPENED THE FLOOD-GATES FOR A RUSH OF POLITICAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE UNFINISHED CONQUEST OF ITALY.

VARIOUS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT GAVE NOTICE THAT THEY WOULD ASK PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL THESE QUESTIONS:

WHY WAS NOT THE SURRENDER OF BENITO MUSSOLINI MADE A CONDITION OF THE ARMISTICE FOR ITALY?

HAS THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OF PIETRO BADOGLIO CONFIRMED THAT NO BRITISH PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO GERMANY AFTER MUSSOLINI'S FALL?

HAS AMG (THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT) RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO MAKE SURE THAT YOUNG ITALIANS NO LONGER ARE TAUGHT FASCISM?

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR BROADCASTING THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS BEFORE THEY WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS?

CHURCHILL IS EXPECTED TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE AT AN EARLY SESSION ON THE QUEBEC WAR CONFERENCE AND THE ITALIAN SURRENDER. THE PRECISE DATE OF PARLIAMENT'S REASSEMBLING AFTER THE SUMMER RECESS WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

RHYS DAVIS GAVE NOTICE HE WOULD ASK SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, WHY, AS HE SAID, THE BRITISH EMPIRE GAVE THE UNITED STATES A 90-YEAR LEASE ON ATLANTIC BASES IN EXCHANGE FOR A GROUP OF OVERAGE DESTROYERS, THE GOVERNMENT NOW WAS CALLED UPON TO PAY $5,600,000 IN THIS CONNECTION.

XM711PEW

london---second add night lead aerial x x x reported safe.

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typhoons attacked shipping off the netherlands coast this morning setting several small vessels afire and severely damaging others and other formations of the same type of plane bombed the airfield at st. omer in france, the air ministry announced. spitfire squadrons carried out sweeps over northern france this evening. the announcement said no british [redacted] planes are missing from these operations.

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LONDON, SEPT.18-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

THE SECOND GUARDS CAVALRY CORPS UNDER MAJ. GEN. KRYUKOV, IN FIGHTING TO FORCE THE RIVER DESNA SEPT.11-15, DISPLAYED EXAMPLES OF MILITARY SKILL, STEADFASTNESS AND ABILITY OF MANEUVER. UNITS OF THE CORPS, BREAKING THROUGH TO THE REAR OF THE ENEMY FORCED THE RIVER DESNA AND CAPTURED THE PLACE D'ARMES (FORTIFIED POINT) ON THE WEST BANK AND HELD IT FOR FOUR DAYS UNTIL THE ARRIVAL OF OUR INFANTRY REPULSING NUMEROUS COUNTERATTACKS LAUNCHED BY LARGE GERMAN FORCES SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND AIRCRAFT.

FOR GALLANT AND DETERMINED OPERATIONS IN FORCING THE RIVER DESNA THE SECOND GUARDS CAVALRY CORPS IS RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER.

THE 20TH CAVALRY DIVISION, BELONGING TO THE ABOVE NAMED CORPS, WHICH ALREADY HOLDS THE RED BANNER AS WELL AS THE ORDER OF LENIN, WILL BE MADE THE 17TH GUARDS CAVALRY DIVISION HOLDING THE RED BANNER AND ORDER OF LENIN.

THE COMMANDER OF THE DIVISION IS MAJ. GEN. P.T.KURSAKOV. THE NEW GUARDS DIVISION WILL BE PRESENTED WITH THE GUARDS BANNER. FOR THE SUCCESSFUL FORCING OF THE RIVER DESNA THE COMMANDER OF THE CORPS AS WELL AS THE COMMANDERS OF FORMATIONS AND UNITS WHICH HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES WILL BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE ORDER OF SUGOROV.

THE TITLE OF HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION IS CONFERRED ON SEVEN OFFICERS. THE ORDER OF SUVOROV FOR THE NOVOROSSISK OPERATIONS IS CONFERRED ON REAR ADMIRAL KHOLOSTYAKOV AND LT. GEN. LESELIDZEWELL AS WELL AS SEVEN OTHER OFFICERS OF THE RED ARMY.

FOR OPERATIONS IN FORCING THE RIVER DESNA THE ORDER OF SUVOROV IS CONFERRED ON LT. GENERALS FEDYUNINSKY AND BOLDIN.

FIFTEEN OTHER GENERALS AND OFFICERS RECEIVE THE ORDERS OF SUVOROV AND KUTUZOV OF FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS FOR THE SAME OPERATION.

FOR OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF TAGANROG AND OSSIPENKO (BERDYANSK) THE ORDER OF KUTUZOV FIRST CLASS IS CONFERRED ON REAR ADMIRAL GORSHKOV AND THE ORDERS OF SUVOROV OF THE SECOND AND THIRD CLASS ON SIX OTHER OFFICERS.

(END)

WM709PEW

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LONDON, SEPT.18-(AP)-THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION, FOREMOST BRITISH LIBERAL WEEKLY, REPORTED TODAY THAT "ONE OF THE QUEEREST THINGS IN LONDON NOW IS THE AMERICAN INVASION OF JEWELERS SHOPS."

"THEY STREAM THROUGH THEM," THE PUBLICATION SAID, "SEEKING NOT JEWELS APPARENTLY, BUT SILVER; TEA SETS, SPOONS, ESPECIALLY ANTIQUE ONES."

this information was represented as coming from reliable italians who had been in rome "within the past few days." they were quoted as saying that mussolini had attempted no violence

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during his confinement, but had spent most of the time writing what was believed to be a defense of his regime and his personal part in bringing italy into the alliance with germany.

a reuter dispatch also told of the arrest by italian authorities of the signorine pettacci - miria (correct) and clara - who were in the latest crop of mussolini's girl friends. the entire pettacci family, including the parents, brothers and sisters, were arrested on a charge that clara possessed valuable state docu,ents, but the arrests was only temporrary, according to the dispatch, and they afterward were released.

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the account added that following the arrests italian newspapers related such intimate details of mussolini's love life that the public found it in bad taste.

under a banner frontpage headline one london evening newspaper today published an associated press photograph which, the german caption said, showed the deposed duce leaving the gran sasso hotel, where he was supposed to have had been held prisoner. the photo showed the uniform-loving mussolini in civilian clothes, the first time he was pictured in mufti in years.

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surrounding him in the picture were some nazi parachtists credited with releasing him from his prison quarters in the hotel, situated in the abruzzi mountains north of rome. the exact location of the hotel was in dispute here, some describing it as an ita... luxury resort with 70 rooms and nine baths and others as a small mountain retreat.

aside from the fact that it showed mussolini walking unaided, the photo shed no light on the condition of his health. in the recent rash of contributions to the "mussolini saga" he had been described variously as having been injured in a melee when the germans burst into his room and the italian guards tried to shoot him; as suffering a gastric order for which he was going to berchtesgaden for treatment, and as suffering from cancer beyond the operating stage. none of these reports were confirmed.

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geb- 1900 through third - 340p

1943

BY HENRY C.JAMESON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND MERCHANT CIRCLES OVER THE FATE OF BRITISH OVERSEAS COTTONS, LTD., AFTER THE WAR HELD THE SPOTLIGHT IN THE COTTON SECTION OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY THIS WEEK.

SIGNIFICANT WAS THE ACTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION WHICH MET AT MANCHESTER AND VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO FAVOR CONTINUANCE OF BOC'S ACTIVITIES IN PEACETIME. THIS WAS VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED BY VARIOUS MERCHANTS' ORGANIZATIONS.

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BOC IS A SEMI-GOVERNMENT WARTIME AGENCY SET UP FOR THE PURPOSE OF HANDLING SALES OF COTTON OVERSEAS. THE RESOLUTION URGED THAT THE "ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AS ONE ESSENTIAL FEATURE OF POSTWAR REORGANIZATION" ON THE GROUND THAT IT PROVED TO BE OF GREAT VALUE IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MAY BE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE IN DIFFERENT FORMS AFTER THE WAR.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN COMMENTED THAT: "WARTIME CONDITIONS HAVE CHECKED PROGRESS IN MANY DIRECTIONS BUT HAVE ENCOURAGED INDUSTRIES TO TRY NEW FORMS OF ORGANIZATION.

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT BOC HAS DEVELOPED INTO A MOST USEFUL FORM OF COOPERATIVE MACHINERY FOR ARRANGING ECONOMICAL LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT WHEN DISTRIBUTION MUST IN MANY INSTANCES BE ON A SMALL SCALE."

-DASH-

CONTINUED BRISK DEMAND FOR SUPPLIES OF COTTON CLOTH FOR THE ARMED FORCES CAME MAINLY FROM THE AIR MINISTRY. SOME NEW ORDERS ALSO WERE PLACED IN TIRE YARNS.

EXPORT TRANSACTIONS WERE ON A VERY SMALL SCALE AND YARN BUSINESS WAS HAMPERED BY A DELIVERY PROBLEM WITH MOST NEW CONTRACTS FOR DELIVERY WELL INTO NEXT YEAR.

-DASH-

BULK OF FAIRLY ACTIVE WOOL BUSINESS WAS FOR UTILITY REQUIREMENTS DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE CURRENT PRODUCTION PERIOD.

MOST FIRMS COVERED THEIR NEEDS AT ABOUT THE LEVEL OF PRICES WHICH RECENTLY WERE ORDERED.

-DASH-

PRICE STABILITY CONTINUED A FEATURE OF THE RAYON INDUSTRY. IT HAS BEEN MORE THAN TWO YEARS SINCE THE LAST INCREASE FOR YARNS TOOK PLACE. THERE IS NO CHANGE FOR NOVEMBER DELIVERY. DEMAND IS PACED BY UTILITY FABRICS WHICH STILL ARE AHEAD OF PRODUCTION.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 20)

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GH1143AEW

BY RICE YAHNER

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT 18-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS HAVE PROMISED THE BOMBER BOYS TO KNOCK DOWN A CERTAIN "YELLOW DEVIL" OVER FRANCE.

SEVERAL VETERAN FLYING FORTRESS OFFICERS SWEAR COOLLY THAT THEY REPEATEDLY HAVE SEEN ONE PARTICULAR FOCKE-WULF 190 FOR MONTHS OVER FRANCE, AND THAT THE THUNDERBOLTS WOULD BE DOING EVERY B-17 CREWMAN A PERSONAL FAVOR IF THEY KNOCKED HIM DOWN.

"WHOEVER HE IS, THAT GUY SURE KNOWS HOW TO TAKE EVERY ADVANTAGE IN THAT GOLDEN YELLOW BUGGY PLANE SO DOLLED UP THAT IT SPARKLES LIKE A CIRCUS WAGON WHEN IT IS COMING IN FROM THE SUN," SAID LT. ROBERT E.GOODWIN, 700 QUACKENBUSH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., NAVIGATOR OF THE FORTRESS THUNDERMUG, WHO HAS 24 AIR BATTLES TO HIS CREDIT.

GOODWIN SAW THE "YELLOW DEVIL" OVER PARIS WEDNESDAY.

"I WOULD SWEAR HE IS THE SAME SMARTY WE FIRST RAN INTO OVER LORIENT MAY 17 AND RENNES MAY 29," HE SAID. "I GOT TIME TO LOOK

AROUND AND THE WAY HE FLIES YOU CAN'T MISTAKE HIM. OTHER GUYS SPOTTED HIM, TOO."

THE OTHER DAY THE FORTRESS MEN TOLD THE STORY OF THE "GOLDEN BUGGY" TO A BUNCH OF P-47 PILOTS.

"THOSE FIGHTER FELLOWS KEPT US EXPLAINING THE YELLOW DEVIL'S TACTICS FOR HALF AN HOUR," SAID CAPT. ROGER A.STEVENSON, 603 BELLEVILLE ST., LEBANON, ILL., PILOT OPERATIONS OFFICER WHO GOT A FOCKE-WULF 190 HIMSELF WHILE RIDING TO PARIS AS AN OBSERVER THE OTHER DAY.

"THEN THEY SAID, 'THAT'S ALL WE WANT TO KNOW. WE'LL GET HIM.' AND BOY, THEY MEANT IT. WHEN THE P-47S CATCH HIM SASHAYING AROUND, HE'S A DEAD PIGEON."

THE YELLOW DEVIL DOESN'T CARE HOW CLOSE HE COMES," GOODWIN SAID. "USUALLY HE WAITS UNTIL HE CAN FIRE IN YOUR FACE.

"HE MUST BE A HIGH MUCKETY-MUCK SQUADRON LEADER OR SOMETHING WHO JUST COMES UP TO TRY TO PUT SOME STEAM INTO THE YOUNGER BOYS. HE SENDS THEM OUT ON ONE SIDE TO DRAW THE FORTRESSES' FIRE AND THEN WHOOSH WHEN YOU AIN'T LOOKING HE'S PAST LIKE A BALL OF FIRE.

"HE HAS COME SO CLOSE TO US I'VE SEEN THE WHITE SCARF HE WEARS TUCKED UNDER HIS OXYGEN MASK.

"AND HE'S GOT ABOUT FOUR AMERICAN FLAGS ON HIS FUSELAGE. THAT'S WHAT MAKES US MAD."

"THE WAY THAT GUY HUNG AROUND OVER PARIS THE OTHER DAY, HE MUST OWN SOME OF THE PUBS IN THE TOWN, BECAUSE HE SURE PUT IN A DAY'S WORK," SAID FLIGHT OFFICER VASIL MARKOFF, 1236 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

"BUT I GUESS IT WON'T BE LONG TILL THE FIGHTER BOYS MAKE A CHRISTIAN OUT OF HIM."

KA242PEW

30.24-8577

MADRID add ex para

ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN RUMORS OF SIMILAR GERMAN PLANS, THE ARTICLE CREATED UNUSUAL INTEREST IN MADRID BECAUSE IT APPEARED UNDER A BERLIN DATELINE WITHOUT THE USUAL HINTS OF "DIPLOMATIC SURPRISES"--WHICH IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN INTERPRETED HERE TO REFER TO A POSSIBLE GERMAN-SOVIET AGREEMENT.

THE FACT THAT THE RUSSIANS, AFTER TWO MONTHS OF OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS, ARE STILL ABLE TO UNLEASH ATTACKS OF GREAT FURY AND POWER MIGHT JUSTIFY COMPLETELY THE BLACKEST PESSIMISM, THE ARTICLE SAID, AND ADDED:

"NEVERTHELESS, ABOVE ALL OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS--AND IN PASSING IT MIGHT BE SAID THAT ONE DOES NOT TALK ABOUT AN ELASTIC DEFENSE ANY MORE--ONE POSSIBILITY AND ONE DOUBT HAVE EMERGED.

"A YEAR AGO THE GREATEST PART OF GERMANY'S CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION AND ALL OF THE MOST FORMIDABLE CONSTRUCTION GROUP IN THE WORLD (THE TODT ORGANIZATION) WENT TO POLAND."

THAT WAS THE POSSIBILITY HE MENTIONED--THE CONSTRUCTION BY THE GERMANS OF A GREAT EASTERN DEFENSIVE WALL.

THE DOUBT, HE SAID, WAS THE EFFECT OF THE GERMAN RETREATS ON HOME MORALE. "THE CALM EVACUATION OF MARIUPOL AND TAGANROG" MIGHT BE EXPLAINED TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE, HE SAID, BUT ADMITTED IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO UNDERSTAND THE ENTIRE TWO MONTHS OF WITHDRAWALS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

HE SAID IT WAS TRUE THAT NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT HAD BEEN MADE OF A GERMAN PLAN TO GIVE UP MOST OF THE TERRITORY HER ARMIES NOW HOLD IN RUSSIA, "BUT NOBODY IN GERMANY CONSIDERS THAT THE PRESENT UNFAVORABLE MOVEMENTS ARE DUE TO THE WEAKNESS OF THE GERMAN ARMY OR THE WEARINESS OF ITS SOLDIERS." #

1943

BERN ADD XX ADDED

LA SUISSE SAID XHEREX "IMPORTANT CONVERSATIONS" WERE IN PROGRESS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND HER ALLIES ON THE QUESTION OF FRESH HUNGARIAN DIVISIONS BEING SENT TO THE BATTLEFRONT. GERMANY'S ENERGETIC ACTION IN ITALY HAS INDUCED RESPONSIBLE HUNGARIANS TO PROCEED "MORE PRUDENTLY", THE NEWSPAPER ADDED. MANY HUNGARIANS BELIEVE, HOWEVER, IT WAS POINTED OUT, THAT THE TRIPARTITE PACT, OF WHICH HUNGARY WAS A SIGNER, WAS VOIDED BROKEN WHEN ITALY XXXXXXXXXX CAPITULATED TO THE ALLIES. HENCE, IT WAS ARGUED, HUNGARY IS RELEASED FROM HER OBLIGATION UNDER THE AGREEMENT AND IS AT LIBERTY TO RESIGN.

FOLO LONDON AERIAL

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 18-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM CHAMBERY, FRANCE, TO THE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE SAID TODAY THAT THE RAF'S THURSDAY NIGHT BOMBING OF MODANE, RAILWAY JUNCTION ON THE ITALIAN-FRENCH BORDER, LEFT THE CITY'S RAILROAD YARDS A SHAMBLES.

THE BOMBING, COUPLED WITH SABOTAGE OF THE MONT CENIS RAILWAY TUNNEL BY ITALIAN TROOPS, WAS EXPECTED TO HALT TRAFFIC OVER THE IMPORTANT RAIL LINK WITH TURIN FOR SEVEN TO EIGHT MONTHS, THE DISPATCH SAID.

KA437PEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 18-(AP)-ADD TO THE LIST OF THE WAR'S UNSUNG HEROES THE FIFTH ARMY'S PUBLIC RATIONS OFFICE COURIER WHO GOT THROUGH TO SICILY WITH WAR CORRESPONDENTS' STORIES OF THE SALERNO BEACH LANDINGS.

COURIER CORP. FRANK GRAHAM, (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) TOLD THIS STORY:

GRAHAM AND PVT. ANTHONY VILLANO, OF 141 HOBSON ST., NEWARK, N.J., WENT ASHORE AT SALERNO WITH ONE OF THE AMERICAN DIVISIONS.

RWA1423 UNDER,ATTACK3-:H ETWIUK

BY 88 MM. GUNS. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WE FELT IT BEST TO REMAIN HIDDEN FOR A TIME.

"LATER, ALTHOUGH UNDER CONSTANT AIR ATTACK, WE WERE ABLE TO PROCEED INLAND ABOUT HALF A MILE TO THE DIVISION COMMAND POST."

THERE THEY FOUND TWO PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS, LT. JOHN SENSENEY, FORMER ST. LOUIS, MO., NEWSPAPERMAN, AND LT. JACK BEARWOOD, FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER ON THE WASHINGTON STAFF.

THE NEXT MORNING GRAHAM WAS CHOSEN TO CARRY BACK A POUCH OF STORIES AND PICTURES AND PERSUADED THE BEACH MASTER TO GIVE HIM TRANSPORTATION ON A TANK LANDING SHIP, ONLY TO LEARN THAT IT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO UNLOAD ITS CARGO OF AMMUNITION.

"I PROCEEDED TO FOUR OTHER SHIPS AND WAS TOLD THE SAME THING," GRAHAM SAID. "I THEREFORE RETURNED TO THE HEADQUARTERS SHIP AND SPENT THE NIGHT. WE WERE UNDER CONSTANT BOMBARDMENT THAT NIGHT. THE GERMANS DROPPED SO MANY FLARES YOU COULD GO OUT AND SHAVE BY THEIR LIGHT. FORTUNATELY, HOWEVER, WE WERE NOT HIT.

"THE FOLLOWING DAY, SATURDAY, WE WERE FINALLY PERMITTED TO MOVE UP THE BEACH AND UNLOAD THE AMMUNITION. THIS TOOK ALL DAY. I WANTED TO RETURN TO THE DIVISION COMMAND POST BUT DID NOT DO SO BECAUSE, FIRST, THE SHIP MIGHT GO OFF AND LEAVE ME, AND SECOND, I FIGURED THE CORRESPONDENTS MIGHT HANG ME IF THEY FOUND OUT THEIR STUFF HADN'T LEFT ITALY. THAT NIGHT THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO BOMB US."

THE SHIP FINALLY LEFT THE BEACH SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND REACHED A SICILIAN PORT AT NOON THE NEXT DAY. GRAHAM MANAGED TO GET ASHORE BEFORE DARK.

HE TRIED VAINLY TO GET A SPECIAL PLANE TO CARRY THE POUCH, AND THE REGULAR COURIER PLANE HAD BROKEN DOWN, BUT HE FINALLY MANAGED TO GET THE POUCH ON ANOTHER PLANE LATE MONDAY.

ED1153AEW

1943

BY PAUL KERN LEE

WITH ALLIED NAVAL FORCES IN THE GULF OF SALERNO, SEPT. 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMAN FLIERS RAIDING ALLIED BEACHES AND SHIPPING IN THIS AREA LAST NIGHT USED BRIGHT GREEN FLARES, SOMETHING LIKE "DAYLIGHT LAMPS" IN A TAILOR SHOP, APPARENTLY DESIGNED TO CUT THROUGH FOG AND SMOKE.

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THE GERMAN BOMBS WERE INEFFECTIVE, HOWEVER, AND FIVE FOCKE-WULFS WERE REPORTED DOWNED IN THE EERIE SCENE PUNCTUATED BY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OF RED, WHITE AND GREEN TRACERS.

THREE MESSERSCHMITTS WERE SHOT DOWN TODAY AND THIS CRUISER WAS WIDELY MISSED BY A LARGE BOMB DROPPED BY A JUNKERS 88.

MEANWHILE ALLIED AIR ATTACKS INLAND CONTINUE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION AND THE ALLIED POSITION GROWS STRONGER BY THE HOUR. NAVAL GUNS KEEP BLASTING AWAY AT ENEMY STRONG POINTS AHEAD OF OUR TROOPS.

THIS CRUISER WON HIGHEST PRAISE FROM THE ARMY FOR TWO BOMBARDMENTS. ONE WAS AGAINST ENEMY GUNS IN ACTION NORTH OF BATTIPAGLIA AND THE OTHER AGAINST THE ENEMY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING IN THE SAME AREA. AN ARMY OBSERVER QUICKLY SIGNALED THAT THE TEADQUARTERS TARGET WAS "ABSOLUTELY DESTROYED."

N1021AEW

I..LIAN AERIAL

BY HOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEP 18-(AP)-DEADLY EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS BLASTED SCORES OF GERMAN FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS INTO RUIN YESTERDAY WHEN U.S. HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS STRUCK IN SC BZSRP H

A

RUIN YESTERDAY WHEN U.S. HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS STRUCK IN SURPRISE ATTACKS ON THREE IMPORTANT AIRFIELDS NEAR ROME.

FLYING FORTRESSES POUNDED TWO AIRDROMES AT CIAMPINO, RAINING HUNDREDS

30-2t 8579

BOMBS ON A CONCENTRATION OF LONG-RANGE FOCKE-WULF 200'S CAUGHT AGROUND.

B-26 MARAUDERS AND B-25 MITCHELLS FOUND EVEN RICHER TARGETS AT PRACTICA DE MARE FIELD ALSO SOUTH OF ROME, AND WROUGHT HEAVY DESTRUCTION AMONG MORE THAN 100 GROUNDED PLANES, INCLUDING MORE THAN 20 DORNIER 217 BOMBERS.

AMERICAN LIBERATORS OF THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST MEANWHILE STRUCK BY DAYLIGHT AT THE RAILWAY JUNCTION AND FREIGHT YARDS AT PESCARA ON THE ITALIAN EAST COAST OPPOSITE ROME.

LIBERATOR PILOTS SAID THEY SAW TRAINS STANDING ON THE TRACKS, MAKING NO EFFORT TO ESCAPE--AN INDICATION ALLIED BOMBERS HAVE DONE THEIR JOB SO WELL THAT GERMAN TRANSPORT TO SOUTHERN ITALY IS BADLY TANGLED WHERE IT HAS NOT BEEN BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL.

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BOMBS AT PESCARA LIT A HUGE OIL FIRE IN THE CENTER OF THE FREIGHT YARDS AMID PUFFS OF OTHER EXPLOSIONS, AND SCORED DIRECT HITS ON A RAILWAY BRIDGE WHICH WAS BELIEVED DESTROYED, A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED. NEARBY BUILDINGS ALSO WERE HIT, AND ALL THE RAIDERS RETURNED SAFELY, MEETING NO ENEMY AIR OR GROUND DEFENSE.

THE SUDDEN, SAVAGE ONSLAUGHTS ON THE AIRFIELDS SOUTH OF ROME, WHERE THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD CONCENTRATED THE BULK OF THEIR REMAINING AIR FORCE IN ITALY TO MEET THE ONRUSHING ALLIED ARMIES, WERE CONTINUED DURING THE NIGHT BY RAF AND RCAF WELLINGTONS WHICH STARTED FIRES AMONG MIZJAIQ FSRSBIANES ON THE FIELDS AT CERVETERI AND FURBARA NORTH OF ROME.

ONE HANGAR WAS HIT DIRECTLY BY A TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTER.

ENEMY FIGHTERS STAYED AWAY AS THE BOMBERS STRUCK NEAR ROME AND OTHER PLANES COMBED THE AREAS NEAR SALERNO, SHOOTING UP ENEMY MOTOR

1943

CONVOYS AND OTHER TARGETS.

MEANWHILE IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY THAT U.S. P-40 WARHAWKS AND RAF SPITFIRES NOW ARE OPERATING FROM MAINLAND BASES CARVED OUT OF FIELDS SHORTLY AFTER THE FIFTH ARMY LANDED.

THROUGH THESE EMERGENCY FIELDS, OFFICIAL REPORTS SAID, "THE ENEMY'S SMALL-SCALE OFFENSIVE EFFORTS AGAINST SHIPPING WERE SHARPLY DIMINISHED. EVER SINCE THE BATTLE OF SALERNO BEGAN, THE ENEMY HAS CONSERVED HIS AIR RESOURCES BY USING THEM ONLY AGAINST LANDING CRAFT AND NAVAL VESSELS."

[illegible]E UNESCORTED FORTRESSES BLANKETED THE CIAMPINO AIRFIELDS AND NEARBY HOUSING AREAS WITH BOMBS, AND HIT A LARGE AMMUNITION WAREHOUSE. MANY FIRES WERE LEFT RAGING, SOME VISIBLE FOR 30 MILES.

AT LEAST 25 OF THE MANY PLANES PARKED ON THE FIELDS WERE FOUR-ENGINED FOCKE-WULF 200 KURIERS, RATED AMONG TH

ZDERMANS' MOST FORMIDABLE LONG-RANGE BOMBERS. MANY WERE HIT OR DESTROYED.

TAIL-GUNNER SGT. NICK KIZLER, MINERVA, OHIO, SAID "EVERY STRING OF BOMBS HIT PAY DIRT. I SAW ONE STRING HIT DIRECTLY AMONG A CLUSTER OF SIX ENEMY BOMBERS."

STAFF SERGT. WILLIAM SWEENEY, 28 NORTH ROCK ST., SHAMOKIN, PA., SAID THAT 20 MILES FROM THE TARGET "I COULD SEE THE WHOLE AIRDROME IN FLAMES AND SMOKE. WHILE OVER THE TARGET I COUNTED AT LEAST NINE FIRES COMING UP FROM AIRCRAFT PARKED ON THE GROUND."

AT PRACTICA DI MARE FIELD 15 MILES SOUTH OF ROME, CREWMEN OF THE MARAUDERS AND MITCHELLS SAID MANY JUNKERS 52S AS WELL AS GLIDERS OFFERED EASY TARGETS FROM ONE END OF THE AIRDROME TO THE OTHER. AT LEAST 15 PLANES PARKED IN PROTECTIVE PITS SUFFERED DIRECT HITS. STREAMS OF TRACER BULLETS WENT OFF IN ALL DIRECTIONS WHEN AN AMMUNITION DUMP WAS HIT.

GERMAN PILOTS TRIED FRANTICALLY TO GET SEVERAL PLANES INTO THE AIR, BUT ONLY ONE ESCAPED DESTRUCTION. THE OTHERS WERE KNOCKED OUT AS THEY WERE TAXIING ON THE RUNWAY.

IN ALL THE DAY'S ATTACKS HERE AND ELSEWHERE, THREE ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST. TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE LOST. TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE DOWNED IN THE AIR THURSDAY NIGHT.

BOMBING OF PRACTICA DI MARE AIRFIELD WAS DESCRIBED BY BOMBARDIER STAFF SGT.ORVILLE J.GARDNER OF CLIFTON, COLO., AS "ABSOLUTELY THE BEST I HAVE EVER SEEN," AND LT.WILLIAM W.JASPER, SANGER, CALIF., PILOT WHOSE PROMOTION TO CAPTAIN CAME WHILE HE WAS ON THE RAID, SAID "THE TARGET WAS A JUICY ONE."

COMMENTS OF OTHER MARAUDER AND MITCHELL CREWMEN:

FLIGHT OFFICER KARL M.STROUD, 206 EAST 15TH ST., AUSTIN, TEX.: "MY CLOTH HAT WAS SHOT ALL TO PIECES BY FLAK, BUT I AM A PRETTY LUCKY GUY. MY HAT WAS SITTING ON THE RADIO TABLE DURING THE RAID, WHILE MY HEAD WAS IN THE RIGHT PLACE UP IN THE CO-PILOT'S POSITION WITH ME."

SGT.CLARENCE M.NAND, 304 NORTH FOURTH ST., CLEAR LAKE, IOWA.: "WHEN WE WERE 15 MILES OFF THE COAST I COULD STILL SEE SMOKE RISING FROM [illegible]

THE MIDDLE EAST LIBERATORS NOW HAVE BEEN OUT EIGHT DAYS IN THE LAST 10, STRIKING EVIDENCE OF THE TEMPO OF THE ALLIED ATTACK.

ONE LIBERATOR, "ROWDY ANN," COMPLETED A RECORD TOTAL OF 1,000 HOURS OF COMBAT FLYING IN THE THURSDAY DAYLIGHT RAID ON POTENZA [illegible]

1943

ITALY. LIEUT. CHARLES D. HUCKLEBERRY, FORT SMITH, ARK., WHO PILOTED THE PLANE THURSDAY, SAID THE MISSION WAS SO SIMPLE HE SLEPT ALL THE WAY BACK. "ROWDY ANN" ALSO PARTICPATED IN THE RAIDS ON PLOESTI IN RUMANIA AND ON WIENER NEUSTADT IN SOUTH AUSTRIA.

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IN OTHER ACTIVITIES FRIDAY OF NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIRCRAFT, U.S. B-25'S ON PATROL NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE TIBER RIVER SCORED TWO HITS ON A SIEBEL FERRY AND TWO ON A BARGE.

MITCHELLS, WARHAWKS AND RAF KITTYHAWKS BOMBED THE ROADS FROM EBOLI TO AULETTA, AND TARGETS AT AVELLINO AND BENEVENTO.

RAF BOSTON PATHFINDERS AND U.S. MITCHELLS BOMBED CASERTA AND BENEVENTO BY NIGHT. RAF AND SOUTH AFRICAN BOSTONS STRAFED 80 ENEMY VEHICLES AND BLEW UP AN AMMUNITION DUMP IN THE BATTLE AREA. RAF MOSQUITOS BOMBED AIRFIELDS AT GROSSETTO AND VITERBO, AND ATTACKED TWO TRAINS.

ALB/ THUR 51010 NORGAARD AND SECOND1215 CAIRO HEINZERLING1025AI

30.29 - 8581

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN SICILY, SEPT.18-(AP)-AMERICAN ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTED A LANDING STRIP ON THE FIFTH ARMY BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF NAPLES IN LESS THAN 24 HOURS DESPITE CONTINUED STRAFING BY ENEMY PLANES.

TEN P-38 PILOTS, COMPLETING A PATROL MISSION IN THE AREA, RECEIVED RADIO INSTRUCTIONS TO LAND ON THE BEACH, REFUEL AND RESUME OPERATIONS. HASTENING TO OBEY THE ORDER, THEY WERE SURPRISED TO FIND THE LANDING STRIP WAITING FOR THEM.

BESIDES FILLING THEIR GAS TANKS, THE FLYERS ALSO PICKED UP DISPATCH BAGS CONTAINING THE FIRST NEWSREELS AND CORRESPONDENTS' EYEVITNESS ACCOUNTS OF THE GULF OF SALERNO LANDINGS. THEY BROUGHT THEM BACK TO SICILY AFTER FLYING ANOTHER PATROL.

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THE 10 PILOTS WERE:

2D LT.F.J.SMITH, 1844 SOUTHWEST 23D ST., MIAMI, FLA.; 2D LT. ALBERT G.SCHNEIDER, 1666 BIDEAWEE ROAD, COLUMBUS, OHIO; 2ND LT. GEORGE SUN, RAWLINS, WYO; 2D LT.OTIS B.THORNTON, UNION POINT, GA.; 2D LT.ROBERT B.WILLIAMS, HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF.; 2D LT.PAUL F. JORGENSEN 1442 NORTH LEAVITT ST., CHICAGO; 2D LT. EDWARD S.TINKER, PAWHUSKA, OKLA.; 2D LT.CHARLES W.NICKS, SPARTANBURG, S.C.; FLIGHT OFFICER JOSEPH L.SHANNON, FAIRFIELD, ALA.; 2D LT.ROBERT C.CONGDON, 135 MARTENSE ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

BY [illegible]N MORIN
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDE[illegible].PRESENTING THE
COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 18-(AP)-THE END OF THE TENTH FULL DAY SINCE THE ALLIED LANDING ON THE COAST OF THE GULF OF SALERNO FOUND THE U.S.FIFTH ARMY PREPARING AN OFFENSIVE TODAY AGAINST

1943

A STRONG, AGRESSIVE, AND EXCEEDINGLY WELL DIRECTED GERMAN ARMY.

THE GERMANS OBVIOUSLY ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT FOR EVERY INCH OF ITALY.

THE SALIENT FACT EMERGING FROM THESE 10 DAYS OF HEAVY FIGHTING IS THAT THE GERMANS WON'T PULL OUT WITHOUT A STRUGGLE. AS IN SICILY, THE MOUNTAIN TERRAIN HERE HEAVILY FAVORS THE DEFENSIVE AND THIS MAY COUNTER BALANCE THE ALLIED SUPERIORITY IN NUMBERS.

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THE AMERICAN HIGH COMMAND IS THOROUGHLY SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF THESE 10 DAYS. THE GULF OF SALERNO FROM AGROPOLI TO SALERNO HAS BEEN FIRMLY SECURED AND THE HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE PLAIN IS NOW LARGELY IN OUR HANDS.

THE JUNCTION OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WITH THE FIFTH BENT THE NARROW GERMAN LINE INTO A CRESCENT IN FRONT OF NAPLES. DIFFICULT MOUNTAINS THERE, AND THE SCARCITY OF REAL ROADS MAKES THAT A STRONG DEFENSIVE POSITION FOR THE ENEMY.

WHERE WE HAVE COMPLETE SUPERIORITY IS IN THE AIR AND ARTILLERY.

THE ONLY GERMAN PLANES WE EVER SEE ARE SMALL GROUPS OF SNEAK RAIDERS WHO RACE IN THREE OR FOUR TIMES DAILY BOMBING SHIPS AND OCCASIONALLY STRAFING GROUND POSITIONS. OTHERWISE THE ALLIES FULLY CONTROL THE SKIES AND ARE MAKING THE GREATEST USE OF THEIR SUPERIORITY MAINLY BY BOMBING GERMAN SUPPLY LINES AND STRONG POINTS IN THE HILLS.

THIS SEVERELY HAMPERS THE MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES BY THE GERMANS FROM THE NORTH, BUT HUGE STORES WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PILED IN THIS AREA BEFORE THE LANDING AND THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF SHORTAGES.

WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN MAKING A SPECTACULAR CONTRIBUTION TO ALLIED FIRE POWER HAMMERING ENEMY POSITIONS AS MUCH AS 15 MILES FROM THE COAST WITH INCREDIBLE ACCURACY. AT THE FRONT YOU CAN SEE BIG SHELLS PILING INTO PIN-POINT TARGETS AS THOUGH THEY WERE FIRED FROM JUST ACROSS THE VALLEY.

THE OVERALL PICTURE AS IT APPEARS AT THIS MOMENT: THE ALLIES FACE A LONG, TOUGH FIGHT SIMILAR TO THE LAST THIRD OF THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN LITERALLY BLASTING THE GERMANS FROM ONE ROCK AFTER ANOTHER.

KA319PEW

Add Boyles x x disappointed.

"YOU KNOW," SAID CAPT.PEARCE, "I ALMOST WISHED THOSE GERMANS HAD GOTTEN THROUGH. I THINK WE COULD HAVE GIVEN THEM SOMETHING TO REMEMBER."

"QUITE," SAID THE BRITISH MAJOR GRIMLY.

THAT WAS ALL THERE WAS TO IT UNTIL THIS MORNING AS THEY WHEELED OUT THEIR VEHICLES TO A NEW BIVOUWC AREA. GERMAN GUNNERS WHO HAD BEEN SEAR

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THEIR VEHICLES TO A NEW BIVOUAC AREA. GERMAN GUNNERS WHO HAD BEEN SEARCHING FOR THE BRITISH ARTILLERY POSITIONS ALL NIGHT LOBBED OVER A FEW SHELLS. ONE EXPLODED BY THE MOVING COLUMN, AND INJURED SIX MEN. IT WAS JUST A CHANCE HIT. BUT IT ANGERED THESE AIRFIELD SERVICE WORKERS MORE THAN IF THE NAZI TROOPS HAD STREAMED THROUGH IN FORCE.

"THE THOUGH THING IS THAT WE HAVE NO WAY OF GETTING BACK AT THEM," SAID CORP.LEONARD J.WINKLER OF EMMETT, NEB. "WE NEVER GET A CRACK AT THEM OURSELVES UNLESS THERE'S AN EMERGENCY."

HE LOOKED A LITTLE HOPEFUL.

"MAYBE," HE SAID, "THERE WILL BE ANOTHER EMERGENCY."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT. 19..SENT SEP 18.)

Add Whitehead x x late

AT LEAST A DOZEN BOMBS HAVE DROPPED WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THE SHIP, AND ONE CAME SO CLOSE IT LIFTED THE STERN OUT OF THE WATER, BUT NO HARM WAS DONE.

THE GERMANS DON'T ALWAYS MISS. HOWEVER, OUR SHIPS' LOSSES HAVE BEEN FAR BELOW EXPECTATIONS FOR OPERATIONS OF THIS MAGNITUDE,

I WAS TOLD BY A SHIP'S OFFICER.

IF FIRE BREAKS OUT ABOARD A SHIP AMONG THE FIRST TO REACH HER USUALLY ARE THE DAMAGE CONTROL OFFICER AND HIS FIRE AND RESCUE PARTY. THIS EFFICIENT OFFICER HAS A REPUTATION AMONG HIS SHIPMATES AS A MAN WITHOUT NERVES. HE TAKES HIS MEN IN TO FIGHT THE FIRES REGARDLESS OF DANGER, AND SOMETIMES WHEN OTHERS THINK THE SITUATION IS HOPELESS.

WHEN FIRE BROKE OUT ABOARD A BRITISH SHIP THE OTHER DAY THE FIRE AND RESCUE PARTY WENT TO THE SCENE. CLIFFORD B.BARNHILL, OF BREMERTON WASH. WAS HOISTED ON THE DECK OF THE ABANDONED VESSEL WITH A WATER HOSE AND HE BEGAN POURING WATER INTO A COMPARTMENT STORED WITH AMMUNITION AND POWDER BAGS.

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THE FIRE PARTY TOSSED SOME POWDER OVERBOARD AND WITHIN A SHORT TIME HAD THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL, SAVING THE VALUABLE CARGO.

THE MEN OF THE NAVY HAVE TO MOVE FAST WHEN THINGS GET TO POPPING ALONG BOMBERS' ALLEY. THERE'S NO TIME TO THINK.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FLEET DEFENSES LIES IN AIRPLANE RECOGNITION.

WHEN A PLANE COMES HURTLING ACROSS THE GULF, THE GUNNERS MUST BE ABLE TO TELL AT A GLANCE WHETHER ITS A MESSERSCHMITT, A FOCKE-WULF, A SPITFIRE OR A WARHAWK. CONSIDERING THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE PLANE MOVES THERE ARE FEW MISTAKES IN IDENTIFYING HOSTILE AND FRIENDLY PLANES.

BEFORE THE ITALIAN INVASION THE NAVY PUT 1,200 MEN THROUGH AIRPLANE CONSTRUCTION CLASSES TAUGHT BY LIEUT. (JG) WILLIAM EDWIN HOBSON, OF 219 MORGAN ST., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., AND ENSIGN THOMAS H. KELLY, OF DURYEA, PA.

MK630AEW

30.24-8583

albanella, italy--first add packard's syewitness xxx allied progress.

when i entered albanella i found the townspeople in a holiday mood because their town emerged from the war zone with so little damage. they gave watermelons to american soldiers.

stores were open and doing their best business in years as the doughboys bought souvenirs for their girls at home. one store, a small edition of a department store, was surprisingly well stocked. one offering which the americans snapped up were primer stoves, at 60 cents each. notebooks ranged in price from one to five cents, and were finding a ready market.

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oddly
~~odly~~ enough, there were plenty of italian razor blades for sale here although there is a general shortage over italy.

a store that had a fine collection of italian-made accordions was doing a good business also, and was accepting american cigarettes in payment as well as cash.

owi dcf lp

1943

BY MARK WATSON

BALTIMORE SUN WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, (NO DATE)---THE LONG-AWAITED JUNCTION OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS, SOLIDIFYING THE ALLIED FRONT IN SOUTHERN ITALY, CAME AT A MOMENT WHEN REINFORCEMENTS LATELY ADDED TO LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY HAD FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN SHOVING THE ENEMY OUT OF TWO HILL TOWNS ON OUR IMMEDIATE FRONT WHICH WE HAD PREVIOUSLY WON AND LOST.

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ALBANELLA AND ALTAVILLA ARE TINY HAMLETS VISIBLE ON FEW MAPS BUT INFURIATINGLY VISIBLE TO US SINCE WE LOST THEM, AND THUS IMPORTANT BOTH AS MILITARY POSITIONS AND TOKENS OF RE-CONQUEST.

SEVERAL OF US PUSHED INTO ALBANELLA YESTERDAY ON THE HEELS OF PATROLS, AND WENT FOR COVER FROM ENEMY ARTILLERY IN CONVENIENT FOXHOLES OF AN EXTREMELY USEFUL, ON THIS OCCASION, OLIVE GROVE FROM WHICH WE WERE WATCHING FURTHER PROGRESS ACROSS THE VALLEY.

TODAY THE TOWN IS MUCH QUIETER. ITS CITIZENS EMERGED FROM UNDER-GROUND LIKE SO MANY RABBITS TO TALK EXCITEDLY AND STARE SCORNFULLY AT THE GERMAN PRISONERS OUR MEN ARE HERDING BACK TO CAMP.

FD236PEW

BY STEPHEN BARBER

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN EARLY ALLIED RESPONSE TO AN APPEAL BY THE DODECANESE FOR SPEEDY DELIVERANCE FROM THE AXIS IS DEFINITELY EXPECTED HERE.

IT ALRADY IS KNOWN THAT MANY SMALLER ISLANDS OF THE ITALIAN GROUP IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN HAVE BECOME NO-MANS-LANDS, UNOCCUPIED BY ANY BUT THE NATIVES, WHILE ITALIAN REFUGEES CONTINUE TO ARRIVE IN TURKEY.

THE DODECANESEAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN ALEXANDRIA IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE SENT AN URGENT PLEA TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN EXILE FOR HELP.

"THE NEED FOR ENTERING OF THE DODECANESE IS VERY URGENT," DECLARED THE EXILE COMMITTEE PRESIDENT, JOHN CASULLI, IN A STATEMENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"EXTREMELY VITAL ALSO IS THE IMMEDIATE DISPATCH OF FOODSTUFFS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, MILK AND CLOTHING."

CASULLI SAID REQUESTS ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE BRITISH RED CROSS FOR SUPPLIES.

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N934AEW

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 18 (AP)—"THE HOPE OF EVERY GREEK IS THAT OUR COUNTRY SOON WILL BE LIBERATED," SAID MAJ. SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS, GREEK MINISTER MINISTER OF MARINE IN AN INTERVIEW HERE TODAY, ADDING "WE ALL EXPECT TO BE HOME FOR CHRISTMAS."

"WHAT IS REALLY HOPED BY THE GREEK PEOPLE IS THAT THE DODECANESE MAY BE THE FIRST SOIL LIBERATED—THEY HAVE WAITED LONGER FOR FREEDOM THAN ANY OF US. THEY'VE SUFFERED THE ITALIAN YOKE SINCE 1912," HE ADDED.

NEW DELHI, SEPT. 18-(AP)-AMERICAN-TRAINED CHINESE TROOPS CAREFULLY SELECTED FROM A STANDPOINT OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL ABILITY, HAVE UNDERGONE THEIR BAPTISM OF FIRE IN THIS THEATER OF OPERATIONS AND HAVE PASSED MUSTER, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THEM WERE TRANSPORTED TO INDIA FROM CHINA, THEN BRIGADED WITH CHINESE TROOPS WHO WERE EVACUATED FROM BURMA

1943

SOME 18 MONTHS AGO. UNDERGOING AN INTENSIVE, COMMANDO-LIKE TRAINING, THEY HAVE EMERGED AS A CLOSELY-KNIT, EXCELLENT FIGHTING FORCE, ACCORDING TO AMERICAN OFFICERS WHO SUPERVISED THE PROCESS.

MANY CAME FROM REMOTE COUNTRY DISTRICTS FAR IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA. VACCINATED AND INOCULATED AGAINST FEVERS AND PLAGUES THEY WERE BROUGHT TO INDIA AFTER A PRELIMINARY WEEDING OUT IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

SEP 19 1943

OFFICERS SAID ONE OF THE MOST TICKLISH OBSTACLES OVERCOME WAS THAT OF CONVINCING CHINESE OFFICERS, WHO ALSO UNDERWENT THE COURSE, THAT THEY HAD SOMETHING TO LEARN AFTER FOUR YEARS OF ACTUAL WARFARE.

THE NUMBER OF TRAINEES WAS NOT DISCLOSED FOR MILITARY REASONS BUT IT WILL BE SUFFICIENT, IT WAS LEARNED, TO MAKE ITS WEIGHT FELT WHEN THEY TAKE OVER A SECTOR OF THE ATTACK WHICH ULTIMATELY WILL BE LAUNCHED AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES IN BURMA.

THOSE WHO ALREADY HAVE BEEN IN ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY ACQUITTED THEMSELVES CREDITABLY, INFLICTING SUBSTANTIAL INJURIES ON A FORCE OF 200 JAPANESE IN NORTHERN BURMA, A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

FA750AEW

CAIRO-FIRST ADD GEN. CHEVES XXX LAST MAY.

THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND NOW INCLUDES THE AREAS FROM THE BORDERS OF INDIA TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, EXCLUDING ALGERIA, MOROCCO AND CERTAIN OTHER AREAS.

IT INCLUDES U.S. ARMY FORCES IN LIBERIA.

THE FORMER CENTRAL AFRICAN COMMAND HAS BEEN REPLACED BY THE NEW

chungking, sept. 18-(ap)-clashes in the hills of eastern kwangtung province, in southeastern china, in which the japanese were said to have been routed with "heavy casualties" were reported in a chinese high command communique today.

30.24-8585

HEADQUARTERS, 14TH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE, SEPT.18-(AP)-HEAVY AIR BLOWS DEALT TO JAPANESE GROUND AND AIR FORCES IN THE HANKOW AREA ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE THWARTED ANY FURTHER ATTEMPT BY THE ENEMY THIS YEAR TO LOOT CHINA'S RICHEST RICE BOWL, WHERE THE HARVEST IS UNDERWAY, MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY.

"I THINK WE'VE DEFINITELY BROKEN UP ANY JAP PLANS AGAIN TO INVADE THE TUNGTING LAKE REGION THIS YEAR," DECLARED THE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN CHINA.

IN ADDITION TO CONDUCTING DAMAGING RAIDS ALONG THE CENTRAL YANGTZE AND COASTWISE FROM SWATOW TO HAIPHONG, THE 14TH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE IN THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER DESTROYED 40 JAPANESE PLANES, PROBABLY DESTROYED 32 OTHERS AND DAMAGED FIVE, CHENNAULT DISCLOSED.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD, HE ADDED, THE AMERICANS CLAIMED 11,000 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING DEFINITELY DESTROYED AND 47,500 TONS DAMAGED.

[illegible]

SEP 19 1943

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN LAE, NEW GUINEA, SEPT 19 (SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE CAPTURE OF LAE, JUST FOUR DAYS AFTER THE OCCUPATION OF SALAMAUA, MARKED THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE ALLIES' FIRST FULLY COORDINATED LAND, SEA AND AIR OPERATION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

ALSO, IT ALMOST SURELY MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF THE JAPANESE GRIP ON ISLAND BASES IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF AUSTRALIA.

IN ADDITION, IT REMOVED A BIG OBSTACLE FROM THE ROAD LEADING BACK TO THE PHILIPPINES.

"WITH GOD'S HELP, WE ARE MAKING OUR WAY BACK," GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID IN ANNOUNCING THE VICTORY.

GEN.SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED LAND FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, COMMENTED ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO THAT IT WAS THE

1943

STRENGTHENING OF OUR NAVAL FORCE, BOTH IN WARSHIPS AND LANDING CRAFT, WHICH MADE THE ASSAULT ON THE JAPANESE BASE AT LAE POSSIBLE. IT ENABLED THE ALLIES TO DRIVE ON THE ENEMY STRONGHOLD FROM BOTH EAST AND WEST IN AN EXPERTLY CONCEIVED AND EXECUTED PINCER MOVEMENT.

WITH THE FORCES UNDER GENERAL MACARTUR'S COMMAND STEADILY BEING BUILT UP, SUCH AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS CAN BE EXPANDED.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF AERIAL STRIKES, THE LAE-SALAMAUA VICTORY TREMENDOUSLY IMPROVED THE ALLIED POSITION.

SEP 9 1943

ALREADY THERE IS A POTENTIAL FORWARD AIRBASE AT NADZAB, WHERE TRANSPORT PLANES LANDED TROOPS AND SUPPLIES FOR THE MARKHAM VALLEY PUSH OF 20 MILES TO LAE. THERE IS STRONG LIKELIHOOD THAT AIRDROMES AT LAE ITSELF SOON WILL BE ABLE TO ACCOMODATE ALLIED AIRCRAFT

FROM LAE, SOME OF THE MOST VITAL JAPANESE STRONGPOINTS REMAINING IN NEW GUINEA AND IN NEW BRITAIN ARE WITHIN EASY STRIKING RANGE. TO THE NORTHWEST, IT IS ONLY 130 MILES TO MADANG AND LESS THAN 300 MILES TO WEWAK. TO THE NORTHEAST, ON NEW BRITAIN, CAPE GLOUCESTER IS 120 MILES DISTANT, GASMATA 220 AND RABAUL ABOUT 400 MILES.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WERE IN ACTION FOR ONLY BRIEF PERIODS DURING THE LATEST OPERATIONS AND SUFFERED RELATIVELY LIGHT CASUALTIES. HENCE THEY SHOULD BE IN SHAPE FOR ANY NEW MOVE. IN ADDITION THERE IS A RESERVE OF AMERICAN TROOPS. SINCE COMPLETION OF THE PAPUAN CAMPAIGN LAST JANUARY NO AMERICAN UNITS HAVE SEEN COMBAT ACTION OUTSIDE OF THE 162ND INFANTRY OF THE 41ST DIVISION. THIS REGIMENT FOUGHT BESIDE THE AUSTRALIANS IN THE DRIVE ON SALAMAUA. U.S.PARATROOPERS SAW LIMITED ACTION AND HAD NO MORE THAN A SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY IN THE UNEXPECTEDLY BRIEF FIGHT FOR LAE.

FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF AUSTRALIAN VETERANS WHO SWEPT DOWN THE BROAD MARKHAM VALLEY, THE TOTAL LACK OF JAPANESE AERIAL INTERFERENCE WAS NOTABLE. AUSTRALIAN FORCES WHICH ADVANCED ALONG THE HUON GULF COAST AFTER AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING WERE HARASSED OCCASIONALLY BY DIVE BOMBERS AND STRAFING ZEROS, BUT TROOPS IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY PUSH WERE NOT SURE THEY SAW A SINGLE ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

IN CONTRAST, THE SKY WAS FILLED ALL DAY WITH OUR FIGHTERS, BOMBERS AND TRANSPORTS. NOT ONCE DID THE ENEMY ATTEMPT TO INTERCEPT FLIGHTS INTO NADZAB AIRDROME ALTHOUGH ON A SINGLE DAY THE C-47'S MADE MORE THAN 150 FLIGHTS ONTO THE STRIP.

ON OUR WAY TO THE LAE FRONT, WE STOPPED BRIEFLY AT DOBODURA, ABOVE BUNA, WHERE IN JANUARY THERE WERE ROUGH-HEWN LANDING STRIPS CUT OUT OF FIELDS HEAD HIGH WITH KUNAI GRASS. NOW THERE ARE A BEWILDERING SERIES OF LANDING STRIPS, TAXI RAMPS, DISPERSAL AREAS AND EVEN FROM THE AIR IT IS DIFFICULT TO MAKE OUT THE AIRDROME PATTERN.

AS ONE PILOT PUT IT AT ONE OF THE TRANSPORT LANDING STRIPS: "ALL WE NEED HERE IS A LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM CALLING 'FLIGHT FOUR NOW LEAVING FOR NADZAB FROM RAMP 10, ALL ABOARD,' TO MAKE THIS PLACE MORE IMPRESSIVE THAN LA GUARDIA FIELD."

SEP 19 1943

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AERIAL

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 19-(AP)-UNITS OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES ARE GIVING THE JAPANESE NO LET-UP IN THEIR LONG VIGIL AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING LANES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

LIBERATOR BOMBERS SPOTTED FOUR CARGO VESSELS IN WATERS OF THE NEW IRELAND AREA YESTERDAY, SINKING ONE AND DAMAGING THE OTHERS BY STRAFING OR BOMBING.

NORTHWEST OF MUSSAU ISLAND NEAR CAPE ST.GEORGE, A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY 1ST LT. HARRY YOUNG, CHICAGO, ILL., SIGHTED THREE SMALL CARGO VESSELS OF THE TYPE THE JAPANESE USE EXTENSIVELY ALONG COASTAL REGIONS FOR TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

YOUNG MADE TWO SKIP-BOMBING RUNS AND SANK ONE SHIP. HE CAME BACK LOW TO STRAFE THE OTHER TWO FROM LOW ALTITUDE. THE SECOND VESSEL WAS LEFT BURNING AND THE THIRD WAS BADLY DAMAGED. FLYING DEBRIS DAMAGED THE PLANE, BUT NONE OF THE CREW WAS INJURED AND THE BOMBER RETURNED SAFELY TO BASE.

CO-PILOT OF THE LIBERATOR WAS 2ND LT. JAMES MYER, STALGIERS,

1943

LA., AND THE BOMBARDIER, 2ND LT. PHILIP BARBER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

NORTH OF KAVIENG NEAR THE EQUATOR, ANOTHER B-24 ON RECONNAISSANCE BOMBED AND DAMAGED A JAPANESE FREIGHTER. 1ST LT. STANLEY ROBECK, 1708 38TH ST., SACRAMENTO, CALIF., THE PILOT, AND LT. JAMES LOVE, LOCKNEY, TEX., SAID THEY SAW THEIR BOMBS HIT VERY CLOSE TO THE SIDES OF THE SHIP. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS LIGHT.

SEP 19 1943

MEANWHILE, OVER HANSA BAY, NEW GUINEA, LIGHTNINGS SHOT DOWN A TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER ON RECONNAISSANCE. CREDIT FOR THE KILL WENT TO MAJOR THOMAS LYNCH, CATASAQUA, PA., ACE FIGHTER PILOT, TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO 17.

CREDITED WITH DESTROYING AN ENEMY PLANE IN THE BIG WEWAK RAID EARLIER IN THE WEEK, IN WHICH AT LEAST 58 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE KNOCKED OUT, IS LT. VINCENT ELLIOTT, PASADENA, CALIF.

WW7APW NM

add South Pacific--Lucas in construction

UNDER DIRECTION OF LT.COMDR.HAROLD W.JACOX, 4800 FRIENDSHIP AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA., FORMERLY ON THE STAFF OF THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL THERE, SEVERAL DAYS WERE SPENT LOCATING THE "DUD" BY X-RAY.

ONCE IT WAS LOCATED, THE OPERATION WAS PERFORMED IN A MATTER OF A FEW MINUTES BY LT.COMDR.JESSE B.GRIFFITH AND LT.WILLIAM C.WYCOFF, BOTH FROM THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL STAFF IN PITTSBURGH.

THE SHELL WAS TURNED OVER TO MARINE ORDNANCE, EXPLODED, AND THE SHELL CASING RETURNED TO GORDON AS A SOUVENIR.

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.18-(AP)-THE AIR BASE STRONGHOLD OF LAE, NEW GUINEA, IS IN ALLIED HANDS, WRESTED FROM THE JAPANESE BY SLEDGEHAMMER AIR BLOWS AND SWIFT-

30.24-8887

STRIKING JUNGLE TROOPS IN A MAJOR STEP BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TOWARD HIS AVOWED RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES.

"WITH GOD'S HELP, WE ARE MAKING OUR WAY BACK," THE RESOLUTE GENERAL SAID TODAY IN ANNOUNCING LAE'S CAPTURE.

ITS FALL THURSDAY, WITH THE FEW ENEMY SURVIVORS CHASED NORTH INTO A DEATH TRAP OF BLOCKADED JUNGLE TRAILS, OCCURRED WHILE THE LONG SMOULDERING SOLOMONS ARM OF THE PACIFIC OFFENSIVE WAS BEING RESET AFLAME BY MANY SCORES OF JAPANESE AND AMERICAN PLANES.

ALLIED AIR POWER, GROWING RAPIDLY AT BOTH ENDS OF THE 750-MILE BATTLE ARC, MADE POSSIBLE THE BRILLIANTLY EXECUTED 12-DAY PINCERS DRIVE WHICH SWALLOWED UP LAE. AFTER LIBERATORS AND MITCHELLS RAZED ITS LAST DEFENSES THURSDAY MORNING WITH 43 TONS OF BOMBS, THE AUSTRALIANS WHO MARCHED IN AND RAISED THEIR FLAG ON LAE'S CONTROL TOWER FOUND ONLY A FEW STRAGGLERS AMONG THE RUINS TO KILL.

SEP 19 1943

A SPOKESMAN FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID THAT 1,800 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON THE NOW CAPTURED AIR BASES OF LAE AND SALAMAUA--1,000 TONS IN AUGUST ALONE--DURING A CAMPAIGN AGAINST A JAPANESE ARMY ESTIMATED AT ONE TIME TO HAVE TOTALLED 20,000 MEN. HOW MANY OF THESE PERISHED REMAINS TO BE COMPUTED, THE LAST ESTIMATE BY AN ALLIED GENERAL OF 6,000 HAVING BEEN MADE MIDWAY IN THE OPERATIONS.

A FEW PRISONERS WERE TAKEN.

LAE HAS BEEN RAIDED ON 75 DAYS SINCE THE DRIVE OVER TORTUOUS JUNGLE AND RIDGE AGAINST NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA GOT UNDER WAY FROM THE ALLIED PAPUAN BASE OF BUNA LAST JAN. 28. SEA BARGES, THE ENEMY GARRISON'S PRINCIPAL MEANS OF SUPPLY,

1943

WERE SO CONTINUOUSLY ATTACKED THAT 500 WERE DESTROYED IN A MONTH.

IN THE CLOSING STAGES LAE WAS POUNDED INTO A SHAMBLES. CONSEQUENTLY, THE AUSTRALIANS WHO LANDED FROM THE SEA ABOVE IT SEPT. 4, GUARDED BY GUNS OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS, AND THE PARA-TROOPERS WHO LANDED FROM AN IMMENSE FORMATION OF PLANES IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY BEHIND IT SEPT. 5, WERE ABLE TO ROUT THE JAPANESE FROM BOMB-SHATTERED PILLBOXES WITHOUT EXTENDED EFFORT.

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FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY REMNANTS NORTH HAD BEEN FORESEEN. BLOCKADES, SOME MANNED BY AMERICAN PARATROOPS, HAD BEEN BUILT ACROSS TRAILS LEADING INTO MOUNTAINS WHICH RISE NEARLY 14,000 FEET.

"DESTRUCTION OF THESE REMNANTS IS CERTAIN," TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID.

LAE, WITH ITS TWO AIRFIELDS, HAS BEEN USED BY THE JAPANESE AS THEIR MAIN NEW GUINEA COASTAL BASE SINCE THEY OCCUPIED IT IN JANUARY, 1942.

IN A SPECIAL FIELD HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT, GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID, "THE LAE VICTORY, ACCOMPLISHED IN THE FACE OF SUPERIOR FORCES AVAILABLE TO THE ENEMY, REPRESENTS A SERIOUS BLOW TO HIM."

AGAINST THE BOUGAINVILLE AIR BASES OF THE JAPANESE IN THE SOLOMONS, ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY HAS FOLLOWED UP A RAID OF MORE THAN 200 AMERICAN PLANES ON TUESDAY BY SENDING ANOTHER BIG FORCE OF BOMBERS OF ALL CATEGORIES WEDNESDAY. AGAINST THESE, 100 JAPANESE FIGHTERS ROSE TO GIVE BATTLE. SIXTEEN WERE SHOT DOWN AGAINST THE LOSS OF THREE ESCORTING AMERICAN FIGHTERS.

THE BOMBERS DESTROYED TWO JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND, DAMAGED MANY OTHERS AND SPREAD RUINS AMONG REPAIR AND SUPPLY DEPOTS.

IN A GIVE-AND-TAKE BATTLE FOR MASTERY OF THE SOLOMON SKIES, THE JAPANESE ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 14 AND IN THE PRE-DAWN OF SEPT. 15 SENT 60 PLANES TO RAID THE AMERICAN AIRFIELD OF MUNDA, NEW GEORGIA, AND NEARBY BARAKOMA, CAUSING MINOR DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES.

SEP 19 1943

BM1140PPW NM

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AUSTRALIAN FORCES INLAE, NEW GUINEA, SEPT 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN PARATROOPS, ITCHING FOR A BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY SINCE THEY DROPPED FROM THE SKIES SEPT. 5 TO SEIZE NADZAB AIRFIELD, FINALLY MADE CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE YESTERDAY IN THE VALLEY OF THE BUMBU (BITIBUM) RIVER.

FIRST REPORTS SAID THE PARATROOPS ENCOUNTERED A STRONG ENEMY PATROL, KILLED 40 AND WOUNDED 18 AGAINST A HALF-DOZEN CASUALTIES FOR THEMSELVES. THE JAPANESE WERE SAID TO BE MARINES ACTING AS ADVANCE GUARDS FOR REMNANTS OF THE LAE GARRISON FRANTICALLY ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE TO THE HILLS.

THE BUMBU RIVER RUNS FROM THE NORTH TO REACH THE SEA JUST EAST OF LAE.

ALL DURING THE AUTRALIANS' MARCH DOWN THE MARKHAM RIVER VALLEY, THEY HAVE BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY AMERICAN 'CHUTISTS SINGLY OR IN TWOS AND THREES. THESE LADS ALL WERE DETERMINED TO SEE SOME FIGHTING. SINCE THEIR HELMETS ARE NOT UNLIKE THOSE OF THE JAPANESE, MANY BORROWED AUSTRALIAN "DIGGER" FELT HATS FOR THE OCCASION.

EW1117PCW NM

1943

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, SEPT.18-(AP)-AMERICANS STILL RETAIN AIR SUPERIORITY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA, A NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

IN THE FIRST 15 DAYS OF SEPTEMBER, ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S AIRMEN DESTROYED 58 ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND OR IN THE AIR FOR BETTER THAN A FOUR TO ONE UNITED STATES ADVANTAGE. MANY OF OUR PILOTS WERE SAVED.

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SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN IN AUGUST, 1942, TO SEPT.15, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, 2,136 JAPANESE PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT DAN CAMPBELL A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, AUGUST 15--(DELAYED)--OKLAHOMA'S FIGHTING EX-CONGRESSMAN ASKED FOR ACTION, GOT IT WITH BOTH BARRELS, AND NOW WANTS TO GO BACK FOR MORE.

AS SOON AS HIS WOUNDS ARE HEALED MAJOR PHILLIP C.FERGUSON, U.S.M.C., OF WOODWARD, OKLA., EXPECTS TO REJOIN WHAT HE CALLS "THE FIGHTIN'EST OUTFIT" IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC". HE IS A MARINE RAIDER.

FERGUSON, WHO SERVED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1935 TO 1941, IS RECOVERING AT AN ISLAND HOSPITAL FROM MACHINE-GUN BULLET WOUNDS IN THE WRIST AND HIP INCURRED WHEN MARINE AND ARMY UNITS WRESTED ENOGAI INLET FROM THE JAPS.

ASKING FOR ASSIGNMENT (IT'S A VOLUNTEER JOB) TO A MARINE CORPS RAIDER OUTFIT IS ASKING FOR EXTRA TROUBLE--BUT THE MAJOR WAS READY FOR IT. WIRY AND TOUGH AS A RAWHIDE QUIRT, WEATHERED AND TANNED AS A PIECE OF SADDLE-LEATHER, HE MARCHED IN THE VAN ON A SIX-DAY FORCED JUNGLE TREK ACROSS DRAGON PENINSULA ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND.

30.14-8589

WHILE TOUGH RAIDER YOUNGSTERS HALF HIS AGE WERE FINDING THE JUNGLE A MEAN OPPONENT, THE RANGY OKLAHOMA PLAINSMAN WAS TAKING IT IN HIS STRIDE--A LONG ONE. IT KEPT HIM AT THE HEAD OF THE RECONNAISSANCE COLUMN UNTIL JULY 8.

"WE WERE APPROACHING ENOGAI AND I WAS JUST GOING BACK TO REPORT THE DISPOSITION OF OUR TROOPS WHEN THE JAPS ATTACKED," HE SAID. "I GOT CAUGHT IN THE SPRAY OF A MACHINE GUN. I CRAWLED 50 YARDS AND TWO CORPSMEN (NAVY MEDICAL CORPSMEN) HELPED ME BACK TO THE COMMAND POST."

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FERGUSON JOINED THE MARINE CORPS IN 1938 BECAUSE HE BELIEVED "WAR WAS COMING."

HIS WIFE, MRS.MARTHA FERGUSON, AND TWO DAUGHTERS LIVE ON THEIR RANCH AT WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

HONOLULU, SEPT 18-(AP)-LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON WAS DESIGNATED COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA TODAY IN A MOVE VIEWED AS INDICATIVE OF HAWAII'S TRANSFORMATION FROM A DEFENSIVE BASTION TO AN IMPORTANT SPRINGBOARD FOR AN ACCELERATED OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN.

GENERAL RICHARDSON HAS BEEN COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPRTMENT, U.S. ARMY.

THE GEORGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF THE GENERAL'S EXPANDED JURISDICTION WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT ARMY SOURCES AGREED THE MOVE INDICATED A GROWING MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF THE HAWAIIAN ZONE IN OPERATIONS AGAINST NIPPON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID GENERAL RICHARDSON WAS NOTIFIED OF HIS NEW ASSIGNMENT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RECENT QUEBEC WAR CONFERENCE OF HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

1943

(NY) GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH PACIFIC AREA, SEPT. 9-(DELAYED) AP)-LT.GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER, IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, TO 1ST LT. HAROLD F.LAYNEE, OF DANNEMORA, N.Y., AND TECHNICAL SGT. LAWRENCE D.HOLMES, OF (-001 HENRY HUDSON PARKWAY) RIVERDALE, N.Y.

LAYNEE RECEIVED THE AWARD FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" OVER THE BILLI AREA, TIMOR, IN JANUARY, 1943. HE WAS CO-PILOT OF A PLANE WHICH COMPLETED A BOMBING FLIGHT ALONE AFTER THE TWO PLANES ACCOMPANYING IT WERA FORCED TO ABANDON THE MISSION. HIS PLANE SCORED DIRECT BOMBING HITS DESPITE STRONG DEFENSES, FOUGHT OFF THE ATTACKS OF EIGHT ENEMY AIRCRAFT, AND, DESPITE SEVERE DAMAGA TO THE PLANE, RETURNED HOME SAFELY.

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SGT. HOLMES RECEIVED THE AWARD FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE ENGINEER AND TURRET GUNNER OF A HEAVY BOMBER WHICH FOUGHT OFF 16 ZEROS OVER FINSCHAFEN, NEW GUINEA, IN MAY 1943, DESTROYED FIVE OF THE ZEROS, AND RETURNED SUCCESSFULLY TO AN EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SEPT.18-(AP)-OBSERVERS OF THE TROUBLED ARGENTINE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLITICAL SITUATION TONIGHT FOCUSED THEIR ATTENTION UPON THE SUDDEN RETURN TO BUENOS AIRES OF GEN. ARTURO RAWSON, CO-LEADER WITH PRESIDENT GENERAL PEDRO RAMIREZ OF THE JUNE 4 REVOLUTION WHICH OVERTHREW THE REGIME OF PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO.

RAWSON, WHO WAS RECENTLY NAMED ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL, WAS REPORTED SUMMONED TO THE CAPITAL BY RAMIREZ AS HE WAS MIDWAY THROUGH A TOUR OF ARGENTINA'S NORTHERN PROVINCES.

IT WAS BELIEVED RAMIREZ WISHED TO CONSULT HIM ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW FOREIGN MINISTER TO SUCCEED VICE ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI, WHO RESIGNED AFTER U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL REFUSED ARGENTINA'S REQUEST FOR LEASE-LEND AID. MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR GENERAL ALBERTO GILBERT, WHO HAS BEEN SERVING AS ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE ASKED TO BE RELIEVED OF THE FOREIGN PORTFOLIO.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT.18-(AP)-POLICE ARRESTED 12 PERSONS TAKING PART IN A PRO-DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION ON A CROWDED DOWNTOWN STREET TONIGHT.

THE DEMONSTRATORS SHOUTED "VIVA DEMOCRACY" AND "DOWN WITH FASCIS" AS PATROLMEN, SUPPLEMENTED BY FIVE MOUNTED

SEP 19 1943

FASCISM" AS PATROLMEN, SUPPLEMENTED BY FIVE MOUNTED POLICE, BROKE U THE CROWD.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THREE AMERICANS WERE LISTED AMONG RCAF CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PILOT OFFICER ROBERT EDWARD RITSCHER, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. PARKER BRYAN, LIVES AT 8957 BURTON AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO., WAS LISTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS.

PILOT OFFICEER STEVEN NOBLE WHOSE NEXT OF KIN IS HIS FATHER, C. E. NOBLE OF (509 ELMHURST AVE.) VALPARAISO, IND., IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS AFTER AIR OPERATIONS.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AND NOW REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY IS PILOT OFFICER ARLO HENRY WETTER WHOSE FATHER L.H. WETTER LIVES IN SEBEKA, MINN. WETTER'S WIFE IS OVERSEAS.

HJ609PEW

1943

NEW YORK, SEPT. 18 (AP)—THE SWISS NEWSPAPER GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION TONIGHT SAID THAT WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE BEING EVACUATED FROM BRATISLAVA, PUPPET CAPITAL OF THE PUPPET STATE OF SLOVAKIA AND THAT AIR RAID SHELTERS ARE BEING BUILT IN PUBLIC SQUARES AND GARDENS.

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OWI QUOTED THE ARTICLE AS SAYING THAT THE SLAV PORTION OF THE POPULATION, HOWEVER, BELIEVES THAT PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES, HEAD OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIA GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, WILL BE ABLE TO PREVENT ALLIED AIRMEN FROM DESTROYING THE CITY.

THE EVACUATION, THE REPORT OF THE ARTICLE SAID, WAS CAUSED PARTIALLY BY A NAZI PLAN TO MOVE SEVERAL MINISTERIAL OFFICES THERE FROM VIENNA, THUS MAKING IT AN ATTRACTION FOR ALLIED AIRMEN.

AT THE SAME TIME OBS REPORTED A BROADCAST FROM BUDAPEST SAID CHILDREN WERE BEING EVACUATED FROM THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL AND SURROUNDING TOWNS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 18 (AP)—THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE HAD THREE NEW TYPE PLANES THAT ALREADY HAD HAD THE ALLIES "SHIVER WITH FEAR."

9591 30.24-8591

THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS CARRIED TO THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, WAS HEARD HERE BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

THE TOKYO RADIO DESCRIBED THE PLANES—AN ARMY PATROL, A FIGHTER, AND A HEAVY BOMBER—HAD ALREADY ENGAGED IN "ANNIHILATION OPERATIONS."

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THE BROADCAST SAID THE PATROL PLANE WAS NAMED SHITEI (INDICATOR), THE FIGHTER PLANE SHOKI (A DEITY WHO PURIFIES THE SPIRIT), AND THE HEAVY BOMBER DONRYU (DRAGON EATER).

FOLO CLARK LEE'S YANK-[illegible]AN RENDEZVOUS

WASHINGTON, SEPT 18-(AP)-BRIG.GEN. MAXWELL TAYLOR, ONE OF THE TWO OFFICERS WHO MADE AN AUDACIOUS VISIT TO GERMAN-HELD ROME A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE SALERNO INVASION, SPANNED THE RANKS FROM CAPTAIN TO BRIGADIER GENERAL IN TWO YEARS.

THE HANDSOME, YOUTHFUL ARTILLERY OFFICER WAS A CAPTAIN IN 1940. THEN--AS WAR CLOUDS LOOMED--HE WAS NAMED A MAJOR AND, IN A QUICK SUCCESSION OF APPOINTMENTS, ROSE TO HIS TEMPORARY RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL IN 1942.

A NATIVE OF KEYTESVILLE, MO., TAYLOR ATTENDED KANSAS CITY JUNIOR COLLEGE AND WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1922 AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE ENGINEERS. HE TRANSFERRED TO THE FIELD ARTILLERY IN 1926.

HE HAS BEEN ON DUTY IN HAWAII, AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS, AND IN LATIN AMERICA; STUDIED IN JAPAN AND FRANCE, AND SERVED AS

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AN ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE IN PEKING, CHINA, AND AS AN INSTRUCTOR OF FRENCH AND SPANISH AT WEST POINT. HE IS A GRADUATE OF THE COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL IN FORT LEAVENWORTH AND THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE IN WASHINGTON.

HIS LAST RECORDED ASSIGNMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY BEFORE GOING OVERSEAS WERE IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF GENERAL STAFF IN WASHINGTON AND, IN 1942, AS ASSISTANT DIVISION ARTILLERY COMMANDER IN THE 82ND AIRBORNE ARTILLERY--A UNIT THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE INVASION OF SICILY.

UNDATED GERMAN-RUSSIAN

SEP 19 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MADRID DISPATCHES LAST (SAT) NIGHT SAID THAT THE GERMAN PRESS INCREASINGLY REFLECTS GERMAN PUBLIC WORRIES OVER AXIS REVERSES IN RUSSIA AND ITALY, AND ONE SPANISH CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN SAID THE GERMANS MIGHT ABANDON THEIR RUSSIAN TERRITORY, WON AT SUCH FRIGHTFUL COST IN MEN AND MATERIAL, AND FALL BACK TO THE POLISH BORDER.

BERLIN'S OWN ADMISSIONS, SUPPLEMENTED BY MADRID AND STOCKHOLM REPORTS, SUGGESTED THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT RETREAT BEYOND THE DNIEPER RIVER, AND LENT WEIGHT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S WORDS:

"THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN MOVES TOWARD THE ELIMINATION OF EVERY GERMAN FROM RUSSIAN SOIL--TOWARD THE INVASION OF GERMANY ITSELF."

THE BERLIN LOKAL ANZEIGER, A MADRID DISPATCH SAID, GAVE THE NAMES OF THREE MEN RECENTLY EXECUTED FOR "UNDERMINING MORALE BEHIND THE FRONT AND SAYING FAVORABLE THINGS ABOUT THE ENEMY." THEIR AGES RANGED FROM 27 TO 60.

SUCH EXECUTIONS USUALLY ARE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF PUBLICITY, BUT PUBLICATION IN THESE CASES APPARENTLY WAS PROMPTED BY AN EFFORT TO INSTILL FEAR AMONG OTHER GERMANS WHO HAVE NOT FALLEN FOR THE NAZI-DOCTORED PROPAGANDA LINE OF A GERMAN "ELASTIC DEFENSE" IN RUSSIA.

DESPITE THE RED ARMY'S RAPID ADVANCE IN RUSSIA'S FIRST SUMMER OFFENSIVE, IT STILL HAS HUNDREDS OF MILES TO GO BEFORE CLEARING THE INVADER FROM SOVIET TERRITORY, AND THE FALL RAINS, NOW BEGINNING, MAY CAUSE A POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRIVE UNTIL LATE NEXT MONTH.

THE IMMEDIATE RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE, THE DNIEPER RIVER, FORMS A NATURAL DEFENSE LINE, BUT IT IS STILL UNKNOWN WHETHER THE GERMANS WILL TRY TO STAND THERE. BEYOND THE DNIEPER ARE THE RUSSIAN BUG RIVER AND THE PINSK MARSHES, AND STILL FARTHER WEST ARE THE DNIESTER RIVER ON THE RUMANIAN BORDER AND THE POLISH BUG RIVER ON THE BORDERS OF OLD POLAND. ALL POSSIBLE DEFENSE LINES.

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THE MOST SIGNIFICANT COMMENT OF THE DAY CAME FROM BERLIN RADIO, BROADCASTING A COMMENTARY BY CAPT.LUDVIG SERTORIUS, TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT, WHO FRANKLY SAID THAT THE GERMANS WERE RETREATING IN RUSSIA TO SPARE THEIR FORCES AND "IT IS NOT YET CLEAR WHERE AND WHEN" THEY WOULD HALT. HE ADDED THAT WHEN THE RETREAT IS OVER "THE GERMAN ARMIES WILL HAVE A FRONT LINE WHICH IS MUCH SHORTENED AND MUCH BETTER SUITED FOR DEFENSE."

A MORE SENSATIONAL VERSION CAME FROM SPANISH CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN. THEY SENT REPORTS TO MADRID THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT ABANDON THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN, RELINQUISH THE UKRAINE AND THE CRIMEA, AND DROP BACK SOME 620 MILES TO THE POLISH FRONTIER WHERE A GREAT DEFENSE WALL HAS BEEN BUILT.

STOCKHOLM ALSO QUOTED BERLIN DISPATCHES TO SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS SAYING THAT GERMANY WAS SO ANXIOUS TO SAVE SOLDIERS FOR OTHER FRONTS THAT A WITHDRAWAL FROM RUSSIA WAS NECESSARY.

XN933PEW

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30.24-8593

NEW YORK, SEPT 18-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO APPARENTLY HAS WITHHELD FROM THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THE NEWS OF THE ALLIED CAPTURE OF LAE, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY, BUT IT RECORDED A BROADCAST WHICH APPARENTLY WAS DESIGNED TO PREPARE THE PEOPLE FOR THE SETBACK.

A BROADCAST REPORTED BY OWI QUOTED A JAPANESE NAVAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AS SAYING JAPANESE FORCES WERE "FIGHTING NIGHT AND DAY TO CRUSH THE ENEMY FORCES."

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"ENEMY AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN FORCES ATTACK OUR JUNGLE BASES, FIRST BY RAINING BOMBS ON US AND TEARING OPEN THE THICK JUNGLE," HE SAID. "THEN, MAKING USE OF AT LEAST 20 TIMES OUR MANPOWER, THE ENEMY APPROACHES IN VERY SYSTEMATIC ORDER."

XR104PEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

- - -

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REVIEW OF THE WAR LEFT ME WITH THE COMFORTABLE FEELING THAT THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HAD CALLED ME INTO HIS PRIVATE OFFICE AND IN HIS OWN COLORFUL WAY HAD LAID BEFORE ME ALL THE ESSENTIAL FACTS WHICH ANY CITIZEN OUTSIDE THE HIGH COMMAND COULD REASONABLY EXPECT TO KNOW.

F.D.R.'S COMMENTARY STRUCK ME AS CALCULATED TO INSPIRE COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN ALLIED PROGRESS, WHILE MAKING IT QUITE CLEAR THAT WE STILL HAVE A TOUGH JOB AHEAD OF US. ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING IMPRESSIONS IT CONVEYED WAS THAT THE PRESIDENT RECOGNIZES THE CITIZENRY CAN BE DEALT WITH ON A MAN-TO-MAN BASIS AND DOESN'T NEED TO BE BEATEN OVER THE HEAD WITH A PROPAGANDA CLUB IN ORDER TO KEEP IT IN LINE.

THE PRESIDENT HAD TO HOLD OUT ON US IN ONE IMPORTANT MATTER AND THAT'S WHEN WE ARE TO GET THE OTHER INVASIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PROMISED. HE SAID NEW OPERATIONS WERE COMING, BUT HE DIDN'T SAY WHEN. STILL, THAT'S THE CONCERN OF OUR MILITARY CHIEFS AND WE NEED KNOW ONLY THAT THESE DANGEROUS EXPEDITIONS WILL BE UNDERTAKEN AS SOON AS IT IS FEASIBLE.

ONE OF THE PLACES WHERE INVASION IS POSSIBLE, OF COURSE, IS THE BALKANS AND WHILE MR. ROOSEVELT DIDN'T INVITE ANTICIPATION OF IMMEDIATE ACTION THERE HE DID MAKE A BLUNT AND SUGGESTIVE BID FOR RUMANIA, HUNGARY, AND BULGARIA TO DESERT HITLER. WITH THEM HE COUPLED FINLAND, WHICH HAS BEEN FLIRTING ANXIOUSLY WITH THE IDEA FOR SOME TIME.

THE SEED OF REVOLT WAS THROWN ON FERTILE GROUND IN THE BALKANS AND IF I WERE HEAD OF ONE OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED I SHOULD BE INCLINED TO EXPECT INDIRECT AID OF SOME SORT FROM THE ALLIES IF MY COUNTRY THREW HITLER OVERBOARD. IT WOULD BE STRANGE IF A GENERAL UPHEAVAL IN THE PENINSULA DIDN'T BRING QUICK ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE EUROPEAN AIR FRONT MR. ROOSEVELT WAS MORE SPECIFIC. HE MADE THE QUIP THAT HITLER HAD FAILED TO ROOF THE EUROPEAN FORTRES WHICH THE NAZI CHIEF BOASTED WAS IMPREGNABLE. THE PRESIDENT THEN BLUNTLY ADVISED THE FUEHRER THAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA ARE GOING TO SET UP BOMBER BASES FROM WHICH SOUTHERN AND EASTERN GERMANY WILL BE DEVASTATED.

THE WAR INDUSTRIES OF THESE ISOLATED PARTS OF THE REICH HAVE BECOME ABSOLUTELY VITAL TO HITLER--ALMOST A LAST RESORT FOR SUPPLIES--BECAUSE OF THE TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY ANGLO-AMERICAN BOMBER FLEETS IN THE RUHR AND OTHER MAINSTAYS OF WESTERN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

F.D.R. CERTAINLY DREW BLOOD WITH THIS ANNOUNCEMENT BECAUSE ONLY SO LONG AGO AS SEPTEMBER 8 HITLER'S GUTTURAL TONES INFORMED HIS PEOPLE THAT "ONLY BY AIR CAN THE ENEMY TERRORIZE THE GERMAN HINTERLAND." HE SAID NAZIDOM WAS DEVISING MEANS TO COUNTER ALLIED AERIAL ATTACKS--BUT TALK NEVER WRECKED A BOMBER.

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ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE WAS FULL OF MEAT, BUT THIS COLUMN HAS SPACE FOR ONLY TWO MORE POINTS. IT WAS HEARTENING TO HAVE HIM GIVE US THE CATEGORICAL ASSURANCE THAT NOT ONLY HITLER AND THE NAZIS MUST GO, BUT THAT THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY CLIQUE MUST BE ROOTED OUT OF GERMANY, AND THE MILITARISTS OF JAPAN MUST FOLLOW, IF WE ARE TO HAVE PEACE. THERE THE PRESIDENT PUT HIS FINGER ON THE PERENNIAL ROOT OF GERMAN AND JAPANESE AGGRESSION--MILITARISM, WHICH LIVES ON WHEN INDIVIDUALS LIKE HITLER AND TOJO DIE.

IT WAS GOOD ALSO TO HAVE CONFIRMATION OF OUR HOPES THAT JAPAN WOULD BE DEPRIVED OF THE MANDATED ISLANDS WHICH THEY GOT THROUGH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AFTER THE LAST WAR AND FORTIFIED AGAINST US. IT WOULD BE A GREAT THING IF THE UNITED STATES COULD CONTROL THOSE ISLANDS IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE. WE NEED AIR BASES RIGHT ACROSS THE PACIFIC--AND ARE LIKELY TO HAVE THEM.

--DASH--

EDITOR'S NOTE

SEP 19 1943

IN HIS COLUMN OF SEPT. 14 DEWITT MACKENZIE SAID, REFERRING TO THE NECESSITY OF ROOTING OUT ADOLF HITLER AND ALL HIS LIEUTENANTS:

"BUT WE SHALL HAVE TO DIG MUCH DEEPER THAN THAT, BECAUSE THE REAL AND PERPETUAL MAINSPRING OF GERMAN AGGRESSION IS PRUSSIAN MILITARISM. WE MUST ELIMINATE THE PRUSSIAN WAR LORDS AS WELL--AND THEY WON'T BE HARD TO NAME.

"THERE'S A VERY SIMILAR SITUATION IN JAPAN, GENERAL TOJO. THERE MILITARISM RULES. YOU AND THE OTHER MILITARISTS ARE GUILTY OF MULTIPLE AGGRESSION AND UNTOLD ATROCITIES. WE'RE GOING TO GET YOU, TOJO, AND YOUR CO-MURDERERS."

FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT SAID ON SEPT. 17:

"THERE IS ONE THING I WANT TO MAKE PERFECTLY CLEAR: WHEN HITLER AND THE NAZIS GO OUT, THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY CLIQUE MUST GO WITH THEM. THE WAR-BREEDING GANGS OF MILITARISTS MUST BE ROOTED OUT OF GERMANY--AND OUT OF JAPAN--IF WE ARE TO HAVE ANY REAL ASSURANCE OF FUTURE PEACE."

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT. 19

- - -

IN PAN-AMERICA

- - -

ARGENTINA SEEKS

MORE INDUSTRIAL

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

SEP 19 1943

- - -

VENEZUELANS FEEL

U.S. IGNORANCE

OF NEIGHBORS (1,000)

- - -

BY STANLEY ROSS

(ADVANCE) BUENOS AIRES (AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAS EMBARKED ON A PROGRAM OF INDUSTRIAL STIMULATION TO BOLSTER NATIONAL DEFENSE, SERIOUSLY COMPROSED DURING THE PRESENT WAR BY THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF IMPORTING MATERIALS.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO CREATE A CREDIT SYSTEM DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRY IN GENERAL AND OF MILITARY FACTORIES IN PARTICULAR. ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT EXPECTED TO PRODUCE IMMEDIATE RESULTS, ARGENTINA WANTS TO DIMINISH ITS DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN WAR SUPPLIES IN THE FUTURE.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO IS SEEKING TO ENCOURAGE INDUSTRIES PRODUCING CIVILIAN NECESSITIES DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN ABROAD IN WARTIME, IN AN EFFORT TO RAISE THE COUNTRY'S STANDARD OF LIVING THROUGH A FAVORABLE PEACETIME TRADE BALANCE BOLSTERED BY EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES. NORMALLY AGRICULTURAL AND MEAT PRODUCTS ACCOUNT FOR NEARLY NINETY PER CENT OF THE VALUE OF ARGENTINE EXPORTS. HOWEVER, IN THE PAST TWO

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YEARS THE COUNTRY HAS INCREASED ITS EXPORTS OF TEXTILES, DRUGS, LEATHER GOODS AND OTHER MANUFACTURED ARTICLES TO LATIN AMERICA, THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AFRICA, AND THE GOVERNMENT HOPES TO RETAIN AND EXPAND THESE NEW MARKETS AFTER THE WAR AS WELL AS SUPPLY AN INCREASING NUMBER OF ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

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TO THESE ENDS THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALLOCATED 100,000,000 PESOS ($24,800,000) TO DISCOUNT INDUSTRIAL LOANS BY PRIVATE BANKS. THE GOVERNMENT FUND WILL PARTICIPATE IN THESE LOANS TO THE EXTENT OF THIRTY PER CENT BUT WILL ALSO DISCOUNT UP TO SIXTY PER CENT OF AN OPERATION.

UNDER THE PRESENT PLAN, THE GOVERNMENT FUND WILL FOREGO ITS CLAIM AS CREDITOR IN THE EVENT OF FAILURE, UNTIL THE BANKS' CLAIMS HAVE BEEN PAID.

ARGENTINE ARMY LEADERS HAVE BEEN INCREASINGLY PREOCCUPIED OVER THE STATIC CONDITION OF THE REPUBLIC'S MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT WHILE OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS, NOTABLY NEIGHBORING BRAZIL AND CHILE, HAVE BEEN RE-ARMING WITH U.S. LEND-LEASE AID.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA-(AP)-FOUR AMBASSADORS OF AMERICAN GOOD-WILL ARRIVED BACK IN THEIR NATIVE VENEZUELA LAST WEEK, ALL OF THEM EAGER TO TELL ABOUT THE "GREAT POWER OF THE NORTH" AND WITH DIVERSE OPINIONS AFTER A LIGHTNING TOUR WHICH CARRIED THEM FROM MIAMI TO SAN FRANCISCO TO QUEBEC AND BACK TO MIAMI IN SIX SHORT WEEKS.

AS THE GUESTS OF THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB OF WASHINGTON AND THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, THEY HAD GONE TO SEE THE UNITED STATES AT WAR. THEY DID--AND THEY WERE IMPRESSED. THEY WERE SO IMPRESSED THAT IT WOULD BE HARD TO FIND FOUR NATIVE-BORN NORTH AMERICANS ANY MORE CONVINCED OF AN ALLIED VICTORY THAN VENEZUELA'S RETURNING JOURNALISTS.

30.24-8598

IN INTERVIEWS, ARTICLES AND STATEMENTS TO THE PRESS SINCE THEY HAVE BEEN HOME, JOSE MIGUEL FERRER OF THE PRESS OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS; PASCUAL VENEGAS FILARDO OF EL UNIVERSAL; MANUEL B. POCATERRA OF EL HERALDO, AND LUIS ESTEBAN REY OF AHORA HAVE BEEN BUSY SPREADING GOOD WILL.

THEY AGREE THAT:

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(1) THE MAJORITY OF NORTH AMERICANS ARE TOTALLY IGNORANT OF LATIN AMERICA BUT ARE EXTREMELY FRIENDLY AND ANXIOUS TO LEARN.

(2) THE UNITED STATES WAR EFFORT IS SO TREMENDOUS AN ALLIED VICTORY IS INEVITABLE.

(3) THE RACIAL PREJUDICE IN THE UNITED STATES, AS THE GREATEST DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD, IS AN INCOMPREHENSIBLE PARADOX.

(4) PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS A GREAT, GREAT MAN. THEY FAIL TO UNDERSTAND THE STATE DEPARTMENT ATTITUDE TOWARD ARGENTINA AND FASCIST SPAIN, BUT CONSIDER THE PRESIDENT BEYOND REPROACH.

TO VENEZUELANS, (AND TO MOST LATIN AMERICANS FOR THAT MATTER) ACCUSTOMED TO COMPLETE RACIAL AND COLOR EQUALITY WITH INTERMARRIAGE COMMON, THE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE UNITED STATES IS HARD TO STOMACH. IT BOTHERED THE VENEZUELANS, BUT THEIR REMARKS CONCERNING IT ARE DISCREET IN THE EXTREME. IT IS ABOUT THE ONLY THING REGARDING THE UNITED STATES THEY DON'T LIKE--BUT THEY SAY THE PROBLEM CAN AND WILL BE SOLVED.

BUT WHAT REALLY SURPRISED THE VENEZUELANS, ASIDE FROM THE MIRACLE OF PRODUCTION OF GUNS, PLANES AND TANKS; THE MIRACLE OF HUGE CITIES, TREMENDOUS NEWSPAPERS AND THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS; THE BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AND THE CAPABILITY OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN IN WARTIME JOBS--ASIDE FROM THESE, WHAT SURPRISED THEM WAS THE AMERICAN

IGNORANCE OF LATIN AMERICA.

ESTEBAN REY SAYS THEY FOUND "SOME KNOWLEDGE OF MEXICO, DUE TO THAT COUNTRY'S SMART ADVERTISING AND PROPAGANDA AIMED AT THE TOURIST TRADE."

THEY ALSO FOUND "PEOPLE KNEW MORE OR LESS THAT THERE WAS AN ARGENTINA AND A HUGE COUNTRY CALLED BRAZIL WITH A VERY BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL." THAT, AND THE FACT THERE WAS A CANAL IN PANAMA, WAS ABOUT ALL.

AS REY PUT IT, THE QUESTION HE HEARD MOST OFTEN IN THE UNITED STATES WAS "WHERE IS VENEZUELA, ANYWAY?"

IT WAS VENEGAS FILARDO WHO HAD THEMOST FUN OVER IT.

"A HIGH-RANKING ARMY OFFICER WITH WHOM WE LUNCHED ASKED IF VENEZUELA WERE NOT SOMEWHERE IN PUERTO RICO," HE SAYS WITH A LAUGH. "ANOTHER PERSON, HOLDING A HIGH OFFICE, ASSURED ME HE KNEW ALL ABOUT VENEZUELA BECAUSE HE HAD ONCE BEEN TO BARRANQUILLA!"

(BARRANQUILLA IS THE CARIBBEAN PORT OF THE NEIGHBORING REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA--ABOUT AS CLOSE TO CARACAS AS DETROIT IS TO NEW YORK).

BUT EL UNIVERSAL'S EDITOR CAUGHT ON QUICKLY AND SOON WAS GIVING AS GOOD AS HE GOT. CHATTING WITH A YOUNG LADY IN A DINING CAR HE ADMITS THAT "SHE SEEMED QUITE PLEASED AND SATISFIED WHEN I ANSWERED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE TO HER QUESTION IF VENEZUELA WERE NOT SOMEWHERE NEAR ALASKA."

THE NEWSMEN WERE BESIEGED WITH QUESTIONS BY INTERESTED AMERICANS EAGER TO FURTHER LATIN AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING. THEY WERE TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSED BY COURSES IN INTER-AMERICAN STUDIES SUCH AS THOSE AT MILLS COLLEGE IN OAKLAND,CALIF. THEY WERE ENCHANTED TO FIND A CIT LIKE SAN ANTONIO,TEX., WHERE "TODO EL MUNDO HABLA EL ESPANOL."

AMERICAN JOURNALISM LEFT THEM ASTOUNDED--NOT ONLY THE MANNER IN WHICH PAPERS GATHER AND DISSEMINATE NEWS AND THE WAY THE HUGE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS FUNCTION, BUT THE WAY THE PEOPLE CONTROL THE PRESS.

"IN THE UNITED STATES," SAYS FERRER, "THE EDITORS GIVE THE PEOPLE WHAT THEY WANT TO READ--WHAT THEY DEMAND HE GIVE THEM. HERE IN LATIN AMERICA IT IS THE PAPER WHICH RULES. HERE THE EDITOR GIVES THE READERS WHAT HE THINKS THEY SHOULD HAVE, THE VERSION THEY SHOULD HAVE AND THE OPINION ON IT THEY SHOULD HAVE."

THEIR IDEA OF A GREAT STEP TOWARD DEVELOPING INTER-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING WOULD BE TO ESTABLISH IN THE UNITED STATES A SPANISH-ENGLISH NEWSPAPER WITH NATIONWIDE CIRCULATION, STRESSING JUST LATIN AMERICAN NEWS.

ESTEBAN REY AND FERRER BOTH ADMIT IT IS JUST A DREAM. BUT THEY AND THE COLOMBIANS AND ECUADOREANS DISCUSSED IT. THEY WOULD LIKE MIGHTILY TO SEE IT COME TRUE.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT. 19. SENT SEPT. 15).

EJ/N848AEW

SEP 19 1943

1943

3024-8597

30.24-8597

Italians Seize Sardinia for Allies, Fight in Corsica; 5th Army Captures 2 Key Towns; Badoglio Safe; Reds Smash Smolensk Gateway, Race for Kiev

FOE'S EVACUATION ALMOST COMPLETE, ALLIES REVEAL

Two Italian Divisions, Supported by Planes Smash Resistance.

FIFTH ARMY ADVANCES

Battipaglia, Former Axis Airbase, Seized in Steady Expansion.

ROME AIRFIELDS RAIDED

Eighth Army Sweeps Forward at Rapid Pace in Mountains.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 19—(AP) German troops were fleeing from the Mediterranean island of Sardinia today under attack by two Italian divisions, and an Allied communique said their evacuation to Corsica was "almost completed."

(The British radio said French patriots and Italian troops, combining in action against the Germans, also had seized control of Ajaccio, capital city of Corsica, but that German troops, reinforced by the Sardinia evacuation, had occupied Bastia, small Corsican seaport and railway terminal on the northeast coast).

The American Fifth army continued its steady expansion of the Salerno bridgehead in the heightening battle for Italy, capturing the mountain village of Altavilla, 10 miles inland, and seizing the nearby town of Battipaglia, once an important Axis air base.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces made other penetrations into enemy positions at unspecified points and patrols pushed out further beyond the zone where German lines had been reported earlier to be thinning out.

The German high command communique announced that Nazi troops in southern Italy "have detached themselves from the enemy in accordance with plan and have taken up a shorter line of resistance—in other words, retreated.

Badoglio Safe

An official Allied announcement disclosed for the first time that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who took over the government of Italy when Benito Mussolini was ousted, is now in Allied-held Italian territory.

The new premier has been on the Allied side of the battle lines since the Germans occupied strategic points in and around Rome the day after his armistice proclamation, the announcement said. It was presumed that he and members of his government would work closely with the Allies on Italian soil.

(The Berlin radio declared earlier in the day that Badoglio was in north Africa to prepare for the enrollment of Italian prisoners in the Allied armies. This, the broadcast asserted, would be in violation of international law).

Bombers and fighters of the Allies' northwest African air forces, operating in skies swept clear of enemy opposition, lashed out once more at German air bases in the vicinity of Rome in a continuation of aerial attacks similar to those on the Naples-Salerno area before Allied assault troops landed there.

British Surge Ahead

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth army advanced at a rapid pace. His column pushing up the coastal highway already had joined with the Fifth army at the southern edge of the Salerno bridgehead near Agropoli and official reports did not say how far the swift thrust had carried into the mountainous interior where enemy troops and motor convoys were fleeing toward the north.

The daily communique from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters also failed to indicate whether any Allied troops had landed yet on the island of Sardinia, which was surrendered officially to the Allies along with the Italian mainland Sept. 8.

The German garrison on the island was believed to have been too small to offer any substantial resistance to the attacks from two divisions of the Italian army and from Allied aircraft which swept Sardinia constantly in recent weeks without encountering more than an occasional enemy plane.

At any rate, the German flight across the seven and a half mile wide strait of Bonifacio to Corsica paved the way for easy Allied occupation of Sardinia, which long has been a cherished goal.

Corsica Next

It appeared unlikely that the Germans could expect any more cordial treatment in Corsica, former French island which Italian forces occupied after the fall of France, than they received at the hands of the embattled Italian troops in Sardinia.

The residents of Corsica, whether of French or Italian blood, displayed an active dislike for German domination long before the Allied landings in North Africa brought the first promise of deliverance. Disorders are reported to have increased greatly since Italy's surrender.

Sardinia possesses 10 airfields which the Axis used for military purposes, three of which are in the north end of the island at Olbia, Chilivani and Attana.

Although hardly as well situated for basing heavy strategic bombers as the recently captured airdromes in southern Italy, they would be valuable bases for operations against northern Italy.

The Axis once based considerable numbers of bombers, fighters and torpedo planes in Sardinia for use against Allied shipping in the Mediterranean and big North African ports. Recent reconnaissance, however, showed less than 100 aircraft on the island's ten landing fields, of which hardly half were bombers.

Sardinia's loss pushes the enemy air force from the last bases which could easily command the vital shipping lanes.

Sardinia, 166 miles long and 89 miles wide, is interlaced with many good roads and, as in Sicily and Italy, the Allies expect a cordial welcome from the population of approximately 864,000 as well as from the two divisions of Italian troops.

These soldiers went beyond Badoglio's proclamation ordering Italian forces to resist any attack from sources other than American and British armies and drove out the hated German garrison.

An Allied conquest of Sardinia, if attempted in the face of determined German resistance, would have been a long, difficult matter because the island is mountainous and offers excellent defensive advantages.

As enemy resistance continued to weaken in the Salerno area, American and British troops poured ashore in ever increasing numbers to strengthen the already powerful army under Gen. Clark's command.

Near the southern edge of the bridgehead German opposition was reported particularly weak and there was no indication the Nazis would attempt a further major stand in that area.

The German communique listed losses inflicted on the Allies forces at Salerno as 10,000 killed and wounded and 4,429 prisoners. Between Sept. 8 and 17, the Nazi war bulletin declared, German air and naval units sank three Allied cruisers, two destroyers, one torpedo boat, 15 landing boats and nine transports of 58 000 tons. To these unconfirmed damages to Allied naval forces the Germans added a British destroyer of the Jervis class which they claimed was sunk yesterday.

Nazi Airfields Blasted

The German withdrawal from Sardinia and Salerno was accompanied by a continued retreat of Nazi air power under fresh pounding of its southernmost Italian mainland bases by powerful formations from Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' northwest African air forces.

Not a single enemy plane was seen over the Salerno battle area yesterday and the enemy avoided combat when American bombers again blasted air fields in the Rome area on which huge numbers of parked aircraft were sighted.

American fighters destroyed several dozen enemy planes in a swift raid on the big Foggia air base near the Adriatic and there also enemy fighters failed to challenge the Allied air domination.

Rome Airfields Pounded

Flying Fortresses blanketed the Viterbo air field, 50 miles northwest of Rome, with bombs, scoring direct hits among 50 planes parked on the ground. Medium bombers returned to Pratica di Mare, 15 miles south of Rome, and scored hits among between 100 and 150 grounded planes, leaving smoke spiralling as high as 5,000 feet from burning Junkers-88 transports. Another medium formation attacked the Ciampino airdrome south of Rome.

American Liberators from the Middle East struck again at rail yards at Pescara, on the Adriatic coast across from Rome, and blanketed tracks, engine sheds and buildings with more than 150,000 pounds of bombs.

Four-engined R.A.F. raiders also struck at Maritza in Rhodes, in the Dodecanese islands again.

Sardinia Opens Door to North Italy, France

Fall of Mussolini's No. 2 Island Bastion Gives Allies Vital Naval Bases

An island of many and closely-guarded military secrets, Sardinia is the No. 2 outpost upon which Benito Mussolini, the former Fascist Premier, depended for defense of the Italian homeland, The Associated Press notes.

It became his fortress guarding the Tyrrhenian Sea on the west. Sicily, the conquest of which was completed by the Allies on Aug. 17, was the foremost island outpost, and its loss opened the sea approaches for invasion of southern Italy.

The driving of German garrisons from Sardinia should permit its use soon as a base for a thrust into Corsica, northern Italy or the southern shores of France.

The Axis had made Sardinia a formidable sea-and-air bastion to lash at Mediterranean shipping. Craggy and mountainous along its coasts, Sardinia has plains within its uplands, with enough good roads and railroads to permit fairly rapid movement of troops.

Large areas of the island, which is 160 miles long by sixty-eight miles wide, long have been reserved for military activities, and the Axis at one time poured thousands of dollars and trops and hundreds of planes into the island. However, in recent operations American Warhawk pilots have swept over the island virtually without opposition.

Its principal naval bases are Cagliari in the south and La Maddalena in the north, the latter "worth a hundred Maltas in position," in the words of Lord Nelson 140 years ago. La Maddalena is ringed with airfields, bif guns command its harbor, and ammunition and fuel dumps are yrotected by underground storage. Sardinia has several other excellent harbors, especially Porto Torres and Terranova on the northwest and northeast coasts, respectively. It has numerous airdromes spotted over the island.

For months all these strategic centers have beeen under aerial attack by the Allies in softening-up blows, with Cagliari pounded particularly heavily. Attacks have been so severe that many civilians were evacuated to the mainland.

Aside from its strategic position, the island's main contribution to the Italian war effort has been the products of its mines, including copper, zinc, lead and antimony.

This land of warm temperatures was a breadbasket for ancient Rome. It has been ruled by the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Saracens, the Spaniards and, for a brief time, by the British.

Its king, Victor Emmanuel II, became king of united Italy in 1861, and the royal tie between Sardinia and Rome has remained strong. Sardinians, like Sicilians, however, are fiercely individualistic and never have taken kindly to Fascism.

BADOGLIO'S SAFETY ADDS TO NAZI WOES

1943

London Expects Premier To Declare Italy At War With Germany

RUSSELL LAMBSTROM

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 19—The announcement that Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglia was safe behind Allied lines raised fresh obstacles tonight to the embattled Germans on the Italian peninsula.

Fighting between Italians and the Nazis continued in the Milan and Turin areas, it was reported, despite Benito Mussolini's Saturday radio appeal to renew the fight against the Allies.

Apparently worried over Badoglio's plans, the Berlin radio increased its fulminations against Mussolini's successor within a few hours after Allied headquarters made known that he was in Italian territory. The radio asserted that he had gone to North Africa to enroll Italian prisoners into the Allied ranks and declared that such recruitment violated international law.

"Liberation" Played Up

While the reappearance of Badoglio strengthened a London impression that his Government might declare war on Germany, the Nazis continued to play up their "liberation" of Mussolini, declaring that immediately after he was freed he paid Hitler a visit lasting several days.

The Berlin radio said a Republican Fascist party group in Milan held its first meeting, "which culminated in a demonstration of loyalty toward the Duce and the Fuehrer."

But Mussolini's Saturday radio appeal to Italians to return to the Axis fold, described in the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger* today as "the Duce's fighting speech after his liberation," appeared to have had little effect on the Italian population.

Resistance Continues

Reports of continued Italian resistance to the Nazis came from Swiss and Spanish sources and it appeared that the Germans had been forced to seize practically all Italian railroads and to stop all freedom of movement in the occupied zones.

The Berlin radio itself acknowledged that the Germans had occupied the Swiss-Italian border crossing of Ponte Chiasso this morning and were controlling all important ways across the frontier.

Without giving a reason for the action, the Germans said all traffic had been stopped between Italy and Switzerland.

The union of anti-Fascist parties in Milan was said to be inciting Italians to even bolder resistance against the Nazis, and Swiss reports also said that Italian patriots led by army officers had organized a large-scale sabotage campaign against German works in the Rome region.

Menaced In Balkans

The harassed Germans were reported to be menaced from other directions.

[The British radio quoted advices from Bern that Yugoslav patriots had penetrated into Italian territory and were fighting in the port of Fiume. The broadcast, recorded by the CBS listening station, said the "entire Dalmatian coast, with the ports of Susak, Ragusa and Spalato (Split), is now dominated by the Yugoslav patriots."]

The Berlin radio, meanwhile, announced that Hitler had received the Serb puppet Premier, Milan Nedic, at his headquarters yesterday and that Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, also had a prolonged talk with the Serb Premier on the "future state of affairs in Serbia."

A German broadcast quoted the Bulgarian telegraph agency as denying that Bulgarian troops had extended their zone of occupation to Albania.

AMG STARTS WORK IN CENTRAL ITALY

Military Government Office Set Up in Captured Salerno, Stripped of Foods

COURTS GO INTO OPERATION

Civilian Offenders Are Tried —Vital Services and Shops Restored by the Allies

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY, Sept. 17 (Delayed)—Throughout central and southern Italy millions of Italians, hungry and forlorn, have thrown themselves on the mercy of the Allied invaders.

They say that they hate the Fascists for leading Italy to ruin and loathe the Germans for mistreating them. They would like to join with the Allies in chasing the Germans from the country, but there is little fighting spirit left in them.

Their main interest is in getting enough to eat and getting back to the homes from which they fled. Their main hope is that something will be saved in Italy to enable them to earn a living in the future.

Hordes of soldiers disarmed by the Germans wander about, trying to reach their villages. They willingly help the Allies and along the coast they are digging up mines laid by the Germans.

The Allied Military Government has swiftly taken charge of occupied areas and set up military governments.

Salerno is badly battered but not razed. The heaviest damage was done in a Flying Fortress raid in June. The civil population abandoned Salerno after that. Though the city is still under German shellfire, which has destroyed many more buildings, about 5,000 of the city's 50,000 population have returned from the hills.

A queue of these, chattering excitedly as shells burst along the waterfront a quarter of a mile away, lined up for food and ration tickets outside the AMG offices. The Germans had taken all the food that they could. An AMG wheat ship docked yesterday and its cargo was trucked rapidly to a mill, which is now grinding flour for the hungry population.

Yesterday was the AMG's first real day of operation at Salerno and a great deal was done. A court was set up to try several hundred persons on black-market and looting charges.

A group that started counterfeiting Allied occupation money as soon as the bills appeared here also was rounded up and tried. This area, in the bygone years, produced the world's most skillful counterfeiters, and the rapidity with which the group went to work indicated that the war had not impaired their talent.

Italian-speaking American lieutenants, mostly of Italian origin and many of them lawyers, administer the courts. The lieutenant colonel who heads the AMG here said that Italians generally were eager to cooperate. "The police are also willing to cooperate, but we found a good deal of corruption among them," he added. "We found several Carabinieri with ten and fifteen ration cards in their pockets."

The first shop that the AMG got opened was a barber shop. AMG officers then induced a pharmacist to return from the hills and open his store. A single-sheet newspaper started publication in both English and Italian under the direction of the occupying authorities.

On leaving Salerno the Germans had kidnaped the whole fire department with the apparatus and put it in a cave in the mountains with machine-guns trained on it. This was done so that the work of the German bombers that dropped incendiaries on the city would not easily be handicapped.

A lieutenant colonel, who won the British Distinguished Service Order in the First World War, said that "in two days here the AMG has done more to get things running than was done in a month at St. Quentin after its recapture in the last war."

Water For Two Hours Daily

The Germans still hold the city's main water reservoir, but the emergency reservoir is in Allied hands and the water is turned on two hours daily.

The AMG officers laughingly call themselves "ancient military gentlemen on tour," but AMG's work includes such operations as the one the night before last when AMG soldiers captured seven patrols which the Germans sent into the city from a fortress above it which they hold.

100 Get In But Only 30 Get Out In Yank Fight For Italian Town

SEP 20 1943

Surrounded And Short Of Ammunition, Americans "Shoot" At Nazis With Rocks And Cans

By RELMAN MORIN
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the American Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 16 (Delayed)—The Americans have just finished the defense of one of the most important Italian towns on this front.

Few defenders got out.

[This dispatch did not name the town, which might have been either Altavilla or Battipaglia, both of which now have been recaptured by the Fifth Army.]

Threw All They Had

They left the citadel only under orders and only when all their ammunition was exhausted except what they needed to fight their way through the German lines which had closed around them.

In repelling the last German assault they threw rocks, empty ammunition clips and even cans of rations as well as all the lead they could spare.

The story begins two days after the American landing on the Gulf of Salerno. This battalion was assigned to penetrate swiftly to high ground some ten miles from the beachhead and seize the town. It did.

The Germans immediately organized a counter-attack with a strong infantry force backed up by tanks and covered by a powerful bombardment from their 88-millimeter guns.

Trapped For 2 Days

Support for the Americans had not had time to reach them. For two days they were pinned down in the town, fighting from houses, buildings, behind fences and any sort of cover available.

Corporal David J. Davis, of Cleveland, Texas, found a nice soft spot in a hogpen.

"It wasn't exactly the spot I would have picked if I had had any choice," he said, "but I have to admit it was easy to dig a foxhole in."

Gradually the men all gravitated into a thick-walled, stone building, probably a former Fascist headquarters, which commanded a number of the German lines of entry into the town.

Some Were Wounded

There were about one hundred of them some of whom were wounded on the afternoon they received the orders to withdraw from the town. The main American forces still were nearly five miles back of them, and they knew they were encircled because they heard their own artillery shell the ground between them and the American lines.

But it was sheer suicide to attempt to get back to safety in broad daylight. Their ammunition was running low, but, nevertheless, they had no choice but to stay in the building. They were sure they could halt the Germans until darkness. The enemy again had drawn close to their miniature fortress, with tanks in the streets and artillery beginning the usual late afternoon bombardment.

Had One Prisoner

They had one German prisoner with them. He told them he was a wholly unenthusiastic Nazi and had been imprisoend before the war for writing a letter to a German newspaper suggesting that the Government build more houses and fewer tanks. He tuned their radio into the German broadcasting frequency and interpreted orders to the artillery and tanks from the German commanders so that they knew pretty well what to expect.

"The last attack was really something," said Lieut. Louis N. Quast, of St. Paul, Minn. "They got two machine guns into positions flanking the building and then the infantry came at us time after time."

There were only thirty men still able to fight back and they fought with everything they could pick up and throw in order to conserve their ammuniation for the moment when they could attempt to break out of the town.

Under the cover of darkness, when it finally came, the remaining thirty soldiers slipped out the building and reached a narrow ravine from which they were able to make good their escape. They sighted German armored vehicles several times but wormed their way past them through the woods.

What bothers them most is that they had to leave the wounded behind.

SHARP FIGHTING WAGED NEAR ALPS

Swiss Report Violent Combat in Northwestern Italy.

CHIASSO, ON THE ITALIAN-SWISS FRONTIER, Sept. 19—(AP) Italian Alpine troops in the upper Dora Baltea river basin in the extreme northwestern portion of Italy are engaged in violent fighting with the Germans, reports reaching here today said.

Fighting between Germans and Italians also was reported in central Italy, especially in the province of Marche—the calf of the Italian boot on the Adriatic sea.

Frontier reports said that earlier rumors hat the Brenner pass, connecting link between Germany and Italy, had been sabotaged by Italians are not true. These reports added that the pass still is open.

Milan workers failing to appear at war industry jobs are being arrested, the Swiss newspaper Die Tat said. It added that a majority of the workers in Turin, which, like Milan, is a major northern Italian industrial city, have stayed at home. Some demonstrations in the workers districts have resulted in action by the German army.

Real Rebellion Organized

The newspaper declared that a "real rebellion was organized near Cuneo," an Italian city 43 miles west of the French border and 50 miles north of the seacoast. There, the account continued, an Italian army force arrived from France led by a captain.

Many Italians who listened to the radio speech yesterday by a voice purported to be that of Benito Mussolini are convinced that it actually was his voice they heard, the Swiss telegraphic agency reported. The speaker bade the Italians take

Badoglio Safe With Allies

SEP 20 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 19—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio is on the Allied side of the battlelines in Italy, Allied headquarters announced today.

He gave the orders to oust the Germans from Sardinia after reaching Allied-held soil and the garrison obeyed, it was disclosed.

In agreement with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, he also used units of the Italian fleet to help in the operation.

[This dispatch did not mention King Vittorio Emanuele, but there have been indications that he also escaped.]

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up arms again by the side of Germany and Japan and attacked the Italian Royal House of Savoy.

The Germans have announced, the agency said, that food trains have been given priority after the military and have assured the Italians that coal would be received from Germany.

Nazis Take Over British War Prisoners In Italy

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—The German propaganda agency Transocean said today that British prisoners in war camps in central and northern Italy had been taken over by the Germans and that most of them had been sent to Germany.

The broadcast, heard by the Associated Press, said that in a number of cases Italians had opened the gates to prisoners of war, but the most of those who gained their liberty had been rounded up.

[illegible]ajor Surrenders Because "I'm Fed Up"

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—There have been a number of desertions from German positions in the Salerno area in recent days and nights, mostly Austrians, conscripted Czechs and Poles, William Munday, representing the combined Australian press, reported in a dispatch from the Fifth Army today.

One German major came out onto a mountain track, however, and told a surprised Cockney patrol, "I'm fed up. I've had enough of this blankety-blank war."

Nazis Quitting Salerno Leave Dead Unburied

Withdraw Hastily Toward North in Effort to Break Contact With 5th Army

By Reynolds Packard

For the combined American press
Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 19.—Part of the German forces in the Salerno area were believed to be withdrawing toward the north as the 5th Army generally speeded up its advances today all along the front.

Following the taking of one town by the British yesterday, the German supply difficulties should increase and they must pull out from southwest of Salerno or live on the country.

In an effort to break contact with the 5th Army, the Germans pulled out of some sectors of the Salerno front so fast that for the first time since the Allied landings here they left their dead unburied on the battlefields. American burial patrols, supervised by a chaplain and composed of service troops, penetrated into no-man's-land this morning to give the German dead a Christian burial and erected crosses over the graves.

Earlier, the 5th Army took three more strategically important towns, two of which were captured by the Americans and the third by the British.

In each case the Germans, after several days of fierce resistance, suddenly pulled out as the Allies occupied commanding points near by. One of these towns is important as a roadway hub, the second because it stands on a high point dominating the countryside, while the third place represents an extension of the Salerno beachhead in a northerly direction.

I was on a knob which enabled me to see the occupation of one of the towns and I could see at first hand the enemy tactics. They fought day and night with machine guns, mortars, rifles and 88-mm. guns, sent out patrols and utilized sneak air raids up to the last minute. Then firing ceased suddenly and the enemy had withdrawn.

I saw a number of prisoners taken yesterday and they were the most dilapidated soldiers I have seen in a long time. The uniforms of the prisoners—most of them wore khaki shorts and green-visored caps—were badly patched and torn. The captives seemed short of food, mainly because the Allied air forces had prevented them from getting anything from the north.

The German air force has shown a slackening of power in the last several days. In one area, where during the first six days the average was thirty-six sneak raids a day, the number of raids had fallen by yesterday to an average of seventeen.

Captain George Horner, of Latrobe, Pa., one of the combat engineer officers in charge of a section of the beach, said: "The enemy used to come over the beaches like clockwork in sneak raids at dawn, breakfast and suppertime and again at bedtime and 3 o'clock in the morning, but already he has been compelled to reduce his attacks considerably."

Naples Is Under Curfew As Italians Resist Nazis

Refugees Tell of Underground Fight, Reprisals Threat

By Reynolds Packard

For the combined American press
Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 19.—Italian refugees from Naples who have succeeded in filtering into territory held by the 5th Army report that Italians in Naples are waging underground resistance to such an extent that the Germans have clamped down a curfew from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m.

Copies of a proclamation announcing the curfew have been brought here by Italian refugees. The proclamation also states that reprisals will be taken against citizens of Naples because a number of German soldiers have been slain or wounded by Italians.

The proclamation declares that a state of emergency exists throughout the Naples area under command of a German military governor whose name is given as Colonel School.

The proclamation stated: "Anyone who acts against the German Army will be executed and the places where such acts are committed will be destroyed and reduced to ruins. Every German soldier wounded or killed will be revenged 100 times."

SELASSIE HAILS ITALY'S COLLAPSE

Surrender Termed Bright Signal of Impending Doom of Axis.

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 19 — (AP) Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia, today hailed the collapse of Italy as a bright signal that the overthrow of the other enemies of civilization was very near.

In a special statement for the Associated Press, the Emperor whose country once was thrown to its knees by Italian conquerers, said there never could have been peace or justice in the world so long as Fascism endured.

The text of his statement:

"Two years after the defeat of the Italian armies in East Africa and five months after the end of the North African campaign Fascism has completely collapsed.

"Here in Ethiopia there is special satisfaction that the whole fabric of Mussolini's regime has crumbled.

"There could never have been peace or justice in the world so long as that regime of force and brutality existed. That is why the defeat of Mussolini's government demands also the overthrow of justice in the world so long as that regime of force and brutality existed. That is why the defeat of Mussolini's government demands also the overthrow of Hitler's regime and Japan's tyranny.

"What has happened in Italy is an assurance that the overthrow of the other enemies of civilization is very near.

"Signed, Haile Selassie, Emperor."

U. S. Guns Break Nazi Nerves

By RELMAN MORIN

With the American Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 18 (Delayed)—German prisoners who have fought on both fronts told questioners today that American artillery fire was tougher than anything they ever encountered in Russia.

"For days we have been living like moles," said one young Nazi officer.

He declared—and similar statements have been taken from other prisoners—that the sustained American artillery bombardment makes enemy troops vomit from sheer nerves. Even the most phlegmatic among them get jittery, sometimes panicky, under such fire.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM LAST MAJOR BASES NEAR KIEV

Strongly-Fortified Nazi Line Smashed on Central Front, Says Stalin.

RETREAT NEARS ROUT

Stockholm Dispatch Says Flight is of 'Frightful Dimensions'.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 20—(AP) A powerful Red army offensive has cracked the gateway to Smolensk on the Napoleon road of retreat, smashing more than 30,000 Germans manning six lines of fortifications 30 miles northeast of that German central stronghold, Moscow announced early today.

Sweeping westward along a 700-mile front with gathering momentum the Red army also captured more than 1,100 towns, among them Krasnograd, Lubny, Piryatin and Priluki—the last major Axis bastions short of the Ukraine capital of Kiev.

A spearhead was driven within 24 miles of the lower Dnieper river, the bulletin said, as the Red army rolled on at a pace making it doubtful whether the German flight would halt at the Dnieper river.

A savage four-day fight that crushed "several German divisions" and resulted in the capture of 600 Germans and enormous stocks of enemy equipment toppled Dukhovchina and Yartsevo, on the approaches to Smolensk.

Two Special Orders

Marshal Joseph Stalin last night issued two orders of the day which announced the great central front and Ukraine victories. He ordered the usual salvoes from Moscow's victory cannon to celebrate them.

The Russians were "giving the enemy no respite and are pursuing and smashing enemy units," said the midnight supplement to the daily communiqué. It disclosed that more than 6,000 Germans had been cut down in their westward flight during the day.

Scores of tanks and ammunition dumps and hundreds of guns and mortars were seized in the breakthrough on the central front, the bulletin said.

Surging back over battlefields hallowed by the brilliant 1941 Soviet defense that saved Moscow from the invaders, the Russians stormed and captured Yartsevo and Dukhovschina, 30 miles northeast of Smolensk. Both of these points had been fortified by the Germans over a two year period.

"Thus the strongly-fortified German defense line which has been in existence for a long time and which closed the so-called Smolensk gates has been broken," Stalin's triumphant announcement read.

Victory Cannon Boom

Moscow's victory cannon boomed their salutes to the victory on the approaches to Smolensk, 230 miles west of the Soviet capital.

The two orders of the day and a communique recorded by the Soviet monitor disclosed that a bleeding German army was reeling back toward the Dnieper river, no longer "the invincibles" of 1941. Berlin admitted a "hot pursuit" by the Russians in this new phraseology of retreat:

"The movement of German troops in a westerly direction was accomplished with astonishing exactitude, covered by a strong rear guard."

A Stockholm dispatch quoted the Helsinki newspaper Helsingin Sanomat as saying that the German retreat "is of frightful dimensions, worse than the Finns expected." The Finns, the dispatch added, were increasingly worried by their status as a co-belligerent of a losing Germany.

Amazing Comeback

The Russians swept through 1,107 towns and villages during the day in one of the most amazing military comebacks in history. Moscow dispatches said the coming week should see the Red army hauling up to the banks of the Dnieper river at most points along a two-mile front where the Soviet forces are fighting in ten major sectors.

One Russian unit is within 42 miles of Kiev, the Ukraine capital and German citadel, ripping to shreds the German rearguards opposing it. When Kiev is reached, probably within a few days, the Russians will have accomplished a 670-mile march from Stalingrad in less than a year.

The Russians also were advancing in the northwest Caucasus and in the southern Ukraine had reached a point only 24 miles from the Dnieper.

To Generals Andrei Yeremonko and Vassilly Sokolovsky went the honor of leading the Russians back into gutted Yartsevo and Dukhovshchina on the Slomensk front.

Both Celebrated Heroes

Yeremenko is one of the great heroes of Stalingrad, and Sokolovsky a hero of the first Soviet defense at Smolensk in July, 1941. Sokolovsky lost the battle of Smolensk after one of history's most bloody battles, but he helped save Moscow by disrupting the German timetable for taking the capital before winter descended on the lightly-clad Nazi troops.

The Germans first announced the capture of Smolensk July 16, 1941, but the Russians did not concede its fall until Aug. 13 of that year. In that heroic stand, General Sokolovsky said at the time that "blitzkrieg has failed," and said that the battle of Smolensk was 10 to 100 times as destructive as the first World war fight at Verdun.

Smolensk once was a stately city of 160,000 persons. It lies on the banks of the upper Dnieper river. The first fight for the railway center which is the gateway to upper White Russia and Poland reduced it to ashes, but it has remained a great strategic prize because of the railways radiating into Poland and the Baltic states. The Polish border is only 175 miles to the west.

The situation in the other key sectors of the collapsing German eastern wall as announced by Moscow:

Roslavl—This railway junction 67 miles below Smolensk is expected to fall soon. The Russians during the day crossed the Desna river to capture Dubrovka, only 32 miles southeast of Roslavl. Bryansk to the southeast already had fallen. More than 100 villages were captured in a nine-mile advance.

Drive Well Beyond Bryansk

Bryansk—A Red army that toppled this hinge of the German southern and central fronts streamed on west and southwest of Bryansk, overrunning 300 towns in gains up to 12 miles. One seized was Trubchevsk, 52 miles southwest of Bryansk.

Chernigov—The fall of this important city on the edge of lower White Russia between Kiev and Gomel is expected shortly. The Red army captured more than 100 villages in an 18-mile advance, including Beresna, only 22 miles northwest fo Chernigov. But another Russian column has seized Anisovo, less than four miles southeast of Chernigov.

Kiev—Priluki, 80 miles east of the Ukraine capital fell, but another Russian column striking down the railway from Nezhin to the northeast was only 42 miles from this great prize, Piryatin, Lubny, Mirgorod, Krasnograd, and other points along the Kiev-Lozovaya railway, were captured. These points parallel the Dnieper river

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where it turns southeast from Kiev. Only Poltava remains in the hands of the Germans in this area, and its capture is imminent.

180 Villages Taken

More than 180 villages were seized in this sweep which was hurling back the Germans on the north side of the Dnieper bend, and Moscow dispatches said the Russians now were gathering up the more important communities of the western Ukraine "bread basket."

Poltava—The Russians captured 150 towns and advanced from six to nine miles in a frontal assault on this key city on the approaches to the Dnieper. Poltava stands isolated with the fall of Krasnograd to the southeast and Lubny, Mirgorod and other points on the northwest. The Germans are expected to fall back to the Dnieper along the railway leading to Kremenchug.

Dnieperopetrovsk—One Russian column is believed to be only 25 miles from this city, whose $110,000,000 dam and hydroelectric works were destroyed by the Soviets in their 1941 "scorched earth" retreat. After seizing one point only 37 miles from Dnieperopetrovsk the Russians today swept on for gains of over 11 miles and swept up more than 80 towns and villages.

Nazi Escape Menaced

Zaporozhe—This Dnieper bend city south of Dnieperpetrovsk was menaced by a Soviet column driving up from the southeast along a railway. This column was only 27 miles from Zaporozhe and only 22 miles from the Dnieper river west of the railway. Cutting of the Kharkov-Crimea railway at Zaporozhe would menace the escape of thousands of Germans in the Crimea and the Caucasus. Another Soviet objective in this area is Melitopol, 70 miles below Zaporozhe.

Northwestern Caucasus — After taking the Black sea port of Novorossisk the Russians during the day pushed northward to capture the "Volchyi Vorota," a 12-mile long mountain pass leading to Anapa, a small port 25 miles northwest of Novorossisk. A German abandonment of the narrow Caucasian foothold in a flight across the Kerch strait to the Crimea is expected soon.

During Saturday's fighting on all fronts the Russians said their troops had knocked out 33 German tanks and shot down 36 planes. The smallness of these figures as compared with previous Russian announcements also provided evidence of a German retreat which at times has reached the proportions of a rout.

Red Fleet Aids Melitopol Drive

Moscow dispatches said the Germans were using primarily motorcyclists and bicyclists carrying automatic rifles for rearguard action—a complete reversal for this type of troops, which once led the victorious German entry into France in 1940.

Russian ships of the Sea of Azov flotilla were aiding the Russian land sweep along the shores toward Melitopol by shelling the retreating Germans and landing marines in the rear of the enemy.

Red Army General Kolpakchi, who liberated Rzhev, on the central front, was disclosed to be in charge of the Russian armies that broke the Desna River line southwest of Bryansk two days ago in a sweep toward lower White Russia. The commanders and officers of his army received the Order of Suvoroff decoration.

The Russian units liberating Priluki, Lubny, Krasnograd, Pavlograd and other cities along the Dnieper River approaches henceforth will have the names of those cities attached to their regular designations.

RUSSIANS STRESS ROOSEVELT DENIAL

Moscow Magazine Says Reply to Charge of Unfriendliness Is Significant

SEES STRONG TIES TO U. S.

Union Organ Renews Attacks on Allied Military Regime in Occupied Areas

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Soviet trade union magazine War and the Working Class said today that President Roosevelt's and Secretary of State Cordell Hull's denials of charges that the State Department was unfriendly to the Soviet Union were of "great significance."

"They demonstrated the fact that American public opinion reacts quickly to anything connected with American-Soviet relations," the magazine said.

"Readers recall, of course, that several months ago the same quick, definite disavowal followed the statement by United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, who unexpectedly made to American correspondents in Moscow a declaration alleging that the Russian people had not received proper information as to American help to Russia, although this did not correspond to the truth."

The magazine said there "exists in American circles a great desire for friendship with the U.S.S.R. and further improvement in Soviet-American relations; this is also the aim with which the people of the U.S.S.R. are imbued."

AMG Is Again Criticized

At the same time the magazine renewed criticism of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories, asserting that the AMG was opposed to the principles of democracy. It recognized the necessity for the Allied High Command to establish control over territory taken from the enemy, but that "for the consolidation of victory it is necessary to attract quickly local forces capable of assisting the Allies in their struggle against the enemy."

"It is necessary to establish local organs of power on a democratic basis," it declared.

The magazine also protested the existence in New York of the White Russian newspaper, Russia, which it called the "legal conductor of false German information in the United States."

"Some innocent persons feign to regard this as freedom of the press," the magazine said. "But when, where and in what democratic country have spies enjoyed legal freedom of the press and assembly? Would a newspaper that made a profession of insulting the American Allies be possible in England or any other Allied country? But such a newspaper exists in the United States."

In another article the magazine also renewed objections to the Polish plan for a confederation of eastern European States and denounced a proposal for a "central union" of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Referring to the book "Central Union" by George Harrison and Peter Gordon, published in London, which advances an eastern European plan, the magazine declared that "discovery of fantastic countries and travel are traditionally beloved topics of English literature."

"It is true that this is a funny book, but it was not written for laughs, but to be taken seriously," it said.

The magazine said the authors wanted Britain and the United States "to force the countries of the Baltic and the Balkans to submit to Poland and prepare the arena for which the Polish plan could attack the Soviet Union."

YORK ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

Anglican Archbishop To Confer With Russian Church Hierarchy

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 19 — The Archbishop of York, wearing a purple cassock and four-peaked mitre, arrived at a Moscow airport today as the representative of the Church of England to visit the hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church.

A delegation of the Orthodox church, including the long-bearded Metropolitan Nikolai of Kiev and the Archbishop Sergei of Gorky, met him at the plane in the name of the Metropitan Sergei of Moscow, the newly elected Patriarch of All Russia.

Invited By Patriarch

The archbishop came at the invitation of the patriarch, with whom a series of conferences was planned.

Emerging from the passenger plane in flowing robes at the central airport, the English prelate embraced the representatives of the Orthodox church and heard an address of welcome by the Metropolitan Kikolai. The archbishop replied:

"I bring you and your nation the greetings of our church. I rejoice in the election of your patriarch. I look forward to meeting him in the coming days and having many conversations with him."

Two Chaplains With Him

John Balfour, British Minister to the Soviet Union, also met the archbishop. The visitor was accompanied by two chaplains, the Rev. Francis House and the Rev. Herbert Waddom.

On the way to Moscow from Teheran via Astrakhan, where he stopped last night, the archbishop circled the ruins of Stalingrad. He said they were "an awe-inspiring spectacle."

The visit was the latest in a series of indications of revival of the Orthodox church, including the restoration of the synod election of a patriarch with the sanction of the Soviet Government.

The archbishop arrived on the eve of a great Russian religious holiday, the Nativity of the Madonna, which will be observed Monday.

A London announcement that he already had arrived in Moscow was premature owing to a misunderstanding about the schedule of his trip.

U.S. Ambassador Standley Heads Home from Moscow

Return May Clear Way for Three-Power Parley, London Hints.

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 — (AP) U. S. Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley left Moscow by plane for Washington today for what have been described officially as consultations.

It is considered unlikely here, however, that the American representative will return to the Soviet Union. Admiral Standley is 71 and had not planned to spend another winter in Russia unless his presence was considered absolutely necessary.

(Admiral Standley's departure less than 24 hours after the Washington announcement yesterday that he had been called home for conferences, raised speculation in London that his return might open the way for W. Averell Harriman, London Lend-Lease administrator, to participate in a three-power conference in Moscow.)

Admiral Standley's sudden departure was made without previous announcement in Moscow. He was host to the diplomatic corps, foreign military missions and correspondents at a motion picture showing at his residence yesterday but made no reference to his departure.

He rose at dawn this morning and left from the central airport, where he was seen off by the embassy's full staff.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, former chief of the Far Eastern department of the State department who came to Moscow in July as embassy counselor, remained as American charge d'affaires.

Nazi Retreat In Russia Causes Worry To Finns

Stockholm, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Germans' retreat in Russia is causing growing worry in Finland, a cobelligerent with Germany against the Soviet Union.

"The retreat is of frightful dimentions, worse than the Finns expected," said an editorial in the Helsinki newspaper *Helsingin Sanomat* received here.

The paper said the Eastern Front was moving "an enormous step toward the frontiers of Europe."

RUSSIAN ENVOY TO SWEDEN ADVANCED

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19 — (AP) A Tass dispatch announced today that Mme. Alexandra Kollantay, Soviet envoy to Sweden, had been elevated to the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Her promotion led the newspaper Aftonbladet to speculate that Stockholm might become the stage for an important political conference involving Russia, perhaps to discuss post-war European political plans.

Aftonbladet said various peace rumors had developed around Stockholm and "it is not impossible that a German-Russian meeting is in preparation." The newspaper expressed doubt, however, that a peace conference involving Finland was in prospect here.

CHURCHILL RETURNS HOME

Expected To Open Debate On Reconvening Of Parliament

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 19—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, bearing the secrets of the Quebec and Washington war councils, returned home tonight and plunged into preparation of a report to the nation on his talks with President Roosevelt covering the whole of the global situation, both military and diplomatic.

Mrs. Churchill, Subaltern Mary Churchill, his daughter, and Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, came with him.

The Prime Minister will open a two-day debate at a forthcoming reconvening of Parliament, and although much of what happened on the other side of the Atlantic following his arrival in Canada on August 10 must remain untold, he will give a general account for which the ears of the world will be attuned.

Provides Victory Theme

The Italian surrender, which came during Churchill's absence of six weeks, will provide the victory theme for his speech. At the same time, his appearance in Commons after his longest wartime absence from the country yet, will give him an opportunity to answer critics who have been sharpshooting at Allied strategy in Italy.

In the diplomatic field it is expected he will shed more light on British-American-Russian relations and the projected three-power conference for which the groundwork is reported to have been laid.

With the battle for Europe just beginning to unfold on the Italian peninsula, Britons expected little information from the Prime Minister on future Allied intentions against the Continent from other directions.

Three Likely Subjects

They looked forward, however, to learning more details of the armistice with Premier Marshal Badoglio and the events leading up to it.

It was considered likely he would reply to those who have (Continued on Page 3, Column 5) been asking questions about the lull between the time of the overthrow of Benito Mussolini and the invasion of the mainland; why the attack was not made farther up the peninsula and why Hitler could come to the rescue of Mussolini before the Allies had laid hands on the former Italian dictator.

In the words of one commentator, Churchill had a ready-made answer to at least some of these questions.

"None could be more effective than to say that Generals Eisenhower, Alexander and Montgomery, acting in conjunction with their chiefs of staff, were the best judges of what could be done, just as they must be left to decide the venue, scale and form of the next offensive which will be directed at the heart of Germany," said the News of the World commentator.

No Precedent For Speed

"He (Churchill) will contend that history contains no precedent—not even in German *Blitzkrieg*—for such speed in successive operations as North Africa, Tunisia,

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Sicily and Italy.

"Such enterprises, he will stress, cannot be undertaken without colossal organization. They are not carried through, as some critics seem to think, by means of a magic wand."

The same line of a reasoning was followed by other commentators who pointed out that as it was the Salerno landing entailed great risks.

Plans Virtually Complete

Arrangements, meanwhile, were reported virtually complete for a British-United States-Russian political conference with Anthony Eden, Foreign Minister, for Britain; W. Averell Harrison for the United States, and Vyacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar, for Russia at the table.

Churchill, looking exceptionally fit for the tasks ahead of him, reached an undisclosed point in England after an Atlantic plane crossing and completed the trip to London by special train.

Upon entering No. 10 Downing street he found his official residence gleaming with a fresh coat of paint and brand-new curtains.

FRENCH TARGETS ARE POUNDED BY ALLIED AIR FLEETS

Planes Thunder Across English Channel Throughout Day.

DUTCH AIRFIELDS HIT

Six Nazi Fighters Are Downed; Three Allied Planes Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 19—(AP) Great formations of Allied planes plied back and forth across the English channel all day today, and early tonight strongly-escorted bombers thundered eastward to carry the new round-the-clock offensive into its fifth day and night.

American and British daylight raiders bombed targets in France and Holland. U. S. Marauders showered explosives on the important Nazi fighter base at Lille while R.A.F. Typhoon bombers struck at airfields at Merville, in northern France, and Woensdrecht, in Holland. Later, R.A.F. Mitchells atacked industrial targets near Bethune, France.

R.A.F. Dominion and Allied fighters provided escort and carried out offensive sweeps, shooting down six Nazi fighters. Three Allied fighters were reported missing.

Berlin had its first respite in four nights last night as R.A.F. Mosquito bombers, which had attacked the German capital for three straight nights, turned to the industrial Rhineland and bombed unspecified targets there. Other R.A.F. planes laid mines in Nazi sea shipping lanes to round out the overnight assaults without loss to the British.

Formidable Sight

A south coast town observer who witnessed the formations of Allied planes criss-crossing the channel today said:

"They made a formidable and impressive sight to people here who remember when it was Nazi bombers coming in from the airfields of northern France that they saw."

There was no official explanation of the recent inactivity of American and R.A.F. heavy bombers, which had left the burden of the day and night assaults on Germany and Nazi-occupied territory to lighter bombers and fighters for the past two days.

American Flying Fortresses launched the new non-stop assault on Sept. 15 by bombing Nazi aircraft factories and other war plants at Paris while other Fortresses, Liberators and Marauders struck at French airfields.

The R.A.F. swung into the attack that night, bombing a rubber factory at Montlucon, France.

Heavy bombers returned to the assault again the next day and night, when Fortresses made a 1,600-mile round-trip attack over France and R.A.F. Lancasters thrust to the Italian border to bomb the Mondane railway junction.

9 SQUARE MILES OF HAMBURG GONE, PICTURES REVEAL

77 Pct. of Germany's Second Largest City Lies in Ruins.

By HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 20. — (AP) Seventy-seven per cent of sprawling Hamburg, formerly Germany's second largest city and chief port, lies in ruins as a grim and smouldering example of what is in store for Berlin and other cities when Allied air power cuts loose in its full and awful fury.

The full story of the unprecedented devastation produced in the one-time industrial center by four R.A.F. and two American Flying Fortress raids between July 24 and Aug. 2 at a cost of 87 bombers was disclosed by an R.A.F. commentator today after weeks of study of photographs and intelligence reports.

They show the once-flourishing city of 1,800,000 population has, for the time being at least, almost ceased to exist.

Nine Square Miles Blasted

Altogether, between 5,000 and 6,000 acres—about nine square miles—were devastated.

That is nearly 100 times Coventry's similarly damaged area, and nearly 60 times greater than the principal area of devastation in London (105 acres) at the peak of the German aerial attack to knock Britain from the war in 1940.

The "built up" area of Hamburg which was destroyed includes the city proper and its suburbs.

The R.A.F. dropped approximately 7,000 long tons (7,840 U. S. tons) of bombs on Hamburg but the additional tonnage dumped by the Fortresses has not been revealed.

In their biggest raid on Coventry 400 German planes dropped 450 tons in nine hours—a rate of almost a ton per minute.

In the last big raid on Hamburg, the R.A.F. dropped 2,350 long tons in 45 minutes—a rate of more than 50 tons per minute, or more than 50 times the intensity of the largest Coventry raid.

Most Streets Fire-Swept

The Hamburg photographs reveal an almost uniform expanse of gutted buildings. Fire swept through street after street for miles, particularly in commercial and port areas, destroying everything.

Light patches measuring up to 150 yards across dot the city where big blockbusters leveled even big steel and concrete buildings.

The official damage list, which scrupulously includes hospitals, churches and other institutions which could not escape the holocaust, includes as "almost entirely destroyed" eight shipbuilding yards, three oil works, six nonferrous metal works, 20 armament and steel works, 11 chemical works, eight textile plants, 21 foodstuff plants, 21 miscellaneous factories, 16 gas and electric plants, 14 administrative buildings of a large army camp, 419 warehouses, the city's main railroad station and five suburban stations.

Destruction of essentials like transportation, communication, stores and police stations so thoroughly disrupted the urban life that it practically stopped, the ministry of Economic Warfare added to the R.A.F.'s report.

The flight of the terrified population intensified the production paralysis and caused a great administrative tangle.

Non-essential people attempting to return to the city after the raids were threatened with food card invalidation while essential residents were exhorted to return, the report continued.

Shipping Dealt Severe Blow

Shipping in the harbor—one of Germany's war production lifelines—plummeted from a normal rate of 200,000 tons to 15,000.

Equally impressive were the raids' repercussions throughout Germany's war economy.

The Hamburg raids precipitated the general cancellation of clothing ration cards, ended the 10-hour work day, caused stock market drops and spurred inflation which the Nazis have vainly attempted to keep under control, the report said.

Circulation of bank notes climbed from 8,000,000,000 marks in 1939 to 28,000,000,000 by last August, and jumped 1,700,000,000 between July 23, 1943 and Aug. 23.

This year's Victory gardens are expected to produce 10 1-2 billion pounds of food, compared with 7 1-2 billion pounds that came from such gardens in 1942.

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—While his troops battled guerrilla and Partisan forces in Yugoslavia, Adolf Hitler today was playing a political game to quell unrest in the Balkans, offering "protection from Bolshevization" in return for cooperation.

The Nazi-controlled Paris radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said that Milan Nedic, Quisling Serbian Premier, had conferred with Hitler yesterday and later talked with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

The Transocean propaganda agency called Nedic's visit "a sign that Serbian statesmen realize that interests of the Serbian people demand cooperation with the Reich," and says such cooperation "will doubtless be duly rewarded."

Tug Built In U. S. Tows Ship 1,650 Miles To England

London, *Monday*, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Royal Navy announced today that an American-built tug HMS Destiny, had towed a ship 1,650 miles through fog and heavy seas all the way from Gibraltar to the United Kingdom without charts and with only a pocket atlas as a guide.

The Destiny was commissioned in Michigan in July, 1941, and has since sailed the Caribbean and Mediterranean seas and the Atlantic Ocean.

BOMBER, GLIDER DOWNED

LONDON, Sept. 19 — (AP) The Germans said in their communique today that a four-engined bomber and a big glider in tow had been shot down over the Atlantic yesterday by long-range German fighters.

RED CROSS ASSISTANT KILLED IN LONDON FALL

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 20 — (AP) Miss Dorothya Stretch, 34, American Red Cross staff assistant, died Saturday in the United States Army hospital of injuries suffered when she fell from a London office building, it was announced today.

Authorities have begun an investigation.

Miss Stretch was the daughter of Elwood T. Stretch of Highland park, Detroit, Mich.

Knox Warns Of New Drive By Axis Subs

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Sept. 19 — (AP) U. S. Navy Secretary Frank Knox, addressing the personnel of the American naval base here, warned today that although the German U-boat menace had been checked the Germans were believed to be preparing new onslaughts upon Allied Atlantic convoy routes.

Secretary Knox, on an inspection tour of the U. S. installations in the European theater, was accompanied by Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of U. S. Naval operations in this theater, Capt. Leland P. Lovett, director of naval public relations, and Capt. L. S. Perry.

Praising the part this base played in upsetting Hitler's U-boat warfare, Mr. Knox told the personnel:

"If we hadn't had bases in Ulster we might have had a harder time, but we would have fought the battle of the Atlantic just the same."

He spoke during a ceremony at which the Secretary of the Navy's flag was presented the Londonderry base in recognition of the participation by more than 90 per cent of the base's personnel in the war bond drive.

Mr. Knox then made a tour that left Irish reporters gasping and prompted one to comment:

"Not even Mrs. Roosevelt went so fast when she was here."

PORTUGAL TO DRAFT HORSES AND DONKEYS

Animals Are Needed by Army —Train Travel Curbed

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 19 (AP)—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's War Ministry issued an order today for the mobilization of all horses, mules and donkeys for urgent and extraordinary army service.

The mobilization will take place next Sunday.

This latest step in Portugal's military preparation followed an announcement in yesterday's evening papers urging vacationists to return immediately to their homes "in view of the requirements of transportation that will be necessary next month."

It was announced previously that large-scale military exercises, probably involving the mobilization of all available railroad and highway communications, would take place in October.

Premier Salazar said Sept. 2 that the country's stepped-up military preparations were defensive, but "in the unfortunate times in which we are living, may have to be used against foreign enemies as much as against internal elements of national disintegration."

He declared in a communiqué that it might be necessary to reinforce the colonial garrisons "according to the evolution of events concerning them."

[The London *Evening Standard* at that time interpreted the mobilization as a possible indication that Portugal was ready to declare war on Japan in protest against Japanese actions at Macao and Timor, Portuguese possessions in the Far East.]

THREE CONVOYS NOTED

LA LINEA, Spain, Sept. 18—(Delayed) — (AP) Three huge Allied convoys totaling more than 100 freighters and tankers passed Gibraltar into the Mediterranean today. Twelve other merchantmen were waiting in the bay for repairs.

BIG ALLIED FLEET NEAR AEGEAN ISLE

Refugees Reaching Turkey Predict Move on Castelrosso.

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BODRUM, Turkey, Sept. 18. — (Delayed)—(AP) Italian military and civilian refugees arriving at this Aegean port from the Dodecanese island of Castelross said a large Allied fleet was hovering near the island.

Castelrosso is the most southerly of the Dodecanese islands and is only a short distance from the Turkish coast.

The refugees said a previous report by a foreign naval source of the Allied seizure of the islands of Lero and Cos was true.

(There was no mention of the island of Samos in the dispatch. A previous Turkish report quoted a naval source as saying Samos was also occupied by Allied forces.)

The Germans were reported in complete control of Rhodes after Italians surrendered to end a 14-hour battle which opened soon after radios announced the fall of Italy.

It was estimated that 25,000

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Italians on Rhodes were outmaneuvered and crushed by 5,000 Germans, including some armored units supported by waves of dive-bombers from Crete.

A Reuters dispatch to London from Istanbul said British forces landed Saturday on the Greek island of Samos, north of the Dodecanese chain. This followed up a report by a foreign naval source in Ankara last Wednesday that the Allies had landed on Samos, as well as on Lero and Cos.

Six Italian Naval Craft Surrendered At Haifa

Haifa, Palestine, Sept. 19 (AP)—An Italian gunboat, a mine sweeper and four other small naval craft steamed into Haifa harbor today flying their red, white and green flags to surrender to the Allies.

Two British motor launches escorted the tiny fleet which moved under the command of its own officers.

Allies Pound Barracks And Railroads in Burma

Start Landslides in Gorge, Attack Mandalay Area

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 19 (AP).—American and British bombers and fighter planes, stabbing through breaks in the waning monsoon, concentrated their attacks on Japanese barracks and transport lines in occupied Burma during the week, it was announced in communiques today.

American B-25 Mitchell bombers loosed their loads on the Bongyuang Gorge last Wednesday, causing landslides which covered a great section of the railway line extending along the bottom of the cut. Other railway targets were attacked at Naba junction the same day.

Targets east and west of Mandalay were attacked Thursday, as were Japanese barracks at Maymo. Other attacks were made on rail lines and rolling stock at Ywataung and Sagaing to round out a week without losses to the Americans.

Royal Air Force Beaufighters shot up enemy barracks, locomotives, trucks and twenty sampans and attacked a Japanese troop concentration in the Prome area yesterday, a British announcement said.

14 JAP PLANES BAGGED IN RAID

Americans Battle Sixty Interceptors While Bombing Bougainville Base

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Monday*, Sept. 20—Intensive air action in the South Pacific continues at a mounting cost to the enemy's air forces, war-front reports made clear today.

In the latest combat over the northern Solomon Islands, fourteen additional Japanese fighter planes were destroyed, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters has been advised.

These were from a force of sixty interceptors which challenged a raid by fighter-escorted American torpedo and dive bombers on the enemy's Ballale airdrome at the southern tip of Bougainville Island. Their loss lifted to close to one hundred the number of Japanese aircraft destroyed in this sector within the last three weeks.

At Cost Of 6 Planes

The new American success, which was enhanced by further damage to the already largely unusable airfield, was achieved at a cost of two bombers and four fighters, today's communique disclosed. Two of the pilots were saved.

The daylight attack was preceded by three night attacks on Ballale and its neighboring airdrome of Kahili, in which fires were started. Two bombers failed to return from the mission.

Although the number of U. S. planes participating in these most recently reported attacks on the enemy's key Bougainville holdings was not disclosed, they followed close upon a series of raids within the past few days in which as many as 200 aircraft were thrown against the Japanese.

The enemy, in turn, has responded by sending up fleets of interceptors ranging from 50 to 100 planes.

There still was no detailed official summary here on the capture of Lae, New Guinea, by Allied forces Sept. 16, but a spokesman for General MacArthur said preliminary reports indicated considerable enemy artillery, both Army and Navy types, has been seized along with other booty.

The spokesman said also that the Lae airdrome was found to be in good shape and should be useable as an Allied base within a short time. Beyond that, he added, there is a strong possibility that the Malahang landing strip, three miles east of Lae, also may be ready soon as an auxiliary field.

Foretaste Given Japs

A foretaste of what this will mean to the enemy was given in the extensive activity of Allied airpower over the general area even when it is operating from its present, more remote bases.

Bombers of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's Fifth Air Force dumped sixteen tons of explosives on Finschhafen, one of Japan's last remaining bases on the Huon Gulf.

In an air patrol off the coast of New Britain, two Japanese barges laden with troops were destroyed.

Darwin Raid Does No Damage

The Allied base at Darwin, Australia, was raided by the enemy, but the communique said no damage resulted.

A small enemy cargo ship was bombed and set afire by an Allied reconnaissance plane east of Kavieng, New Ireland, and other heavy bombers damaged a 2,000-ton Japanese merchantmen off Cape St. George in the same general sector.

At Hansa bay on the north coast of New Guinea between Wewak and Madang, a third enemy cargo vessel, of 1,200 tons, fell victim to a night attack by a single medium bomber. The ship was destroyed, the communique said.

MACARTHUR HAILS LAE CONQUERORS

Conduct of Ground Troops Termed Splendid; Navy Wins Praise.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, Sept. 20 — (AP) General Douglas MacArthur, Allied commander-in-chief in the Southwest Pacific, paid tribute today to the commanders, troops and naval units which took part in the successful campaign against Lae, New Guinea.

"The conduct of the ground troops was splendid beyond words," he said in a statement.

"The Australian contingent included two of the Australian imperial forces' most famous divisions who added new lustre to their colors. These are magnificent troops, unsurpassed in the world. The newer Australian units also covered themselves with distinction.

"The American contingent of ground troops was much smaller than their Australian comrades, but performed equally well. The paratroop unit was especially notable.

Naval Units Lauded

"The naval units performed their difficult and dangerous task most admirably. No amphibious force could have excelled them. The superb work of American and Australian airmen have already been noted by me.

"The skill of all commanders was of high order. Outstanding were Generals Blamey, Herring, Vasey, Wootten, Savige, Milford, Moten and Eather; Admirals Carpender and Barbey; Air Generals Kenney, Whitehead, Wurtsmith and Ramey.

"The staffs functioned smoothly and efficiently, as did the services of supply and medical installations. All services and ranks warrant high praise."

The capture of Lae, key Japanese base on the northeast coast of New Guinea, was achieved 12 days after the final offensive was undertaken.

Chandler Favors M'Arthur As Supreme Asia Commander

Kentucky Senator Wants Unified Control In Pacific, India, Burma And China

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[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the South Pacific, Sept. 18 (Delayed)—Senator Albert B. Chandler (D., Ky.) today urged appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific and Asia. Chandler, on a tour of the war zones with a group of other Senators, said he would return to the United States with a message to the Senate and American people that the war effort against Japan must be increased.

A unified command for the Pacific and Asia, including Burma, India and China, was advocated by the Senator, who said his personal choice was General MacArthur, with whom he conferred recently. Senator Chandler said he had heard criticisms of MacArthur in recent days, but refused to give details.

More Aid For China, He Urges

He praised MacArthur as a great military leader and said:

"I'm sold on his ability as a fighter and as a leader he represents our best chance of winning the war against Japan.

"Unless we soon get more men, guns and planes out here, China is in danger of being forced out of the war. That's the risk we are running. If China is knocked out, the war against Japan will be prolonged."

The Senator said what he had seen on his tour only deepens his conviction that Japan is our primary enemy and added: "We're not doing enough out here."

Thinks Area Has Been Neglected

Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.), the only other Senator in the traveling group to come here with Chandler, agreed that this area has suffered by the policy of "clipping" Germany first, but said he believed an increasing stream of supplies would be coming to the Pacific war zone.

Both Senators said this area has been getting more emphasis since the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences at Quebec.

Chandler reiterated throughout his interview that the Japanese are our strongest enemy, having the balance of power on land, on the sea and in the air as well as a great store of resources.

Would Retain Bases After War

He said America should not continue a policy of "take and abandon," meaning building foreign bases, leaving them and then having to fight to get them back again. He asserted we ought to keep control of our bases after the war. Asked if he meant we should keep planes and garrisons based in Australia, Chandler said:

"We need anchors out here, but we wouldn't want to do it unless the Australians wanted us to."

Again referring to the China situation, Chandler said Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, commander of the American Air Force there, desperately needs support and "we are taking a chance of losing our Kunming base."

Must Regain Burma

Chandler said the United Nations must run the Japanese out of Burma in order to keep China in the fight.

"Somebody's troops will have to help China," he said.

Chandler declared General Chennault told him he could drive the Japanese out of China with planes alone.

While Chandler and Russell visited headquarters here, other members of the party, Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R., Mass.), James M. Mead (D., N. Y.), and Ralph O. Brewster (R., Maine), were inspecting Guadalcanal in the Solomons. The five will join at another base en route home.

Two Pacific Islands Raided By Strong U. S. Navy Force

Nimitz Reveals Attack on Jap Bases at Tarawa, Nauru Islands.

PEARL HARBOR, Sept. 19—(AP) The Japanese airbase on Tarawa island in the northern Gilbert group and Nauru island, west of the Gilberts, were attacked by strong American naval forces last night and today (east Longitude time)), Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

The form of assault on the enemy's island bases was not specified in the admiral's communique, but they probably were heavily bombed by carrier-based torpedo planes and dive bombers.

Follows Marcus Raid

The attack on the islands, which form the eastern spearhead of Japan's Pacific defense perimeter, came less than three weeks after the Sept. 1 bombing of Marcus island, 1,200 miles from Tokyo.

(In the Marcus island raid American planes blasted the base for nine hours, smashing 80 per cent of the Japanese installations there, Admiral Nimitz reported later).

Admiral Nimitz' communique today:

"Strong Pacific ocean area forces today conducted a heavy raid on the Japanese bases on Tarawa island in the northern Gilbert group and on Nauru island to the west of the Gilbert group.

"These operations were carried out according to plan during the night preceding and for a good portion of the day of Sept. 19, east Longitude time.

Details Not Disclosed

"Details of the operation are not immediately available."

Today's raids were not the first on those Japanese bases. Both have been bombed previously by land-based heavy bombers, presumably operating from American airfield in the Solomons or central Pacific area.

The raids, if made from carriers, were among the most daring attempted by a United States task force since the objectives were bases at which the enemy could employ long-range, land bombers to attack the carriers and their supporting warships.

Task Force Attacks Indicated

PEARL HARBOR, Sept. 19 (AP)—If the attacks on Tarawa and Nauru were made by carrier task forces, they followed in less than three weeks the Sept. 1 bombing of Marcus Island, in which carrier bombers blasted that base steadily for nine hours.

The communiqué's report that "heavy raids" extended for several hours last night and today is strong indication that the attack was carried out by a carrier task force, similar to the Marcus Island assault which resulted in destruction of 80 per cent of the Japanese installations there.

Previous raids on Tarawa and Nauru were made by bombers presumably operating from American airfields in the Solomons theater or Central Pacific area.

If the week-end raids on the two islands were made by carrier planes the operations would be among the most daring attempted by United States task forces against bases from which the enemy could use long-range land bombers to attack the carriers and their escorting warships.

Enemy Apparently Surprised

The tone of the Nimitz communiqué suggests the enemy was surprised as he was at Marcus, when the first bombers struck in the darkness of early morning. If the carriers were able to continue their attacks several hours, the first bombing runs must have knocked out whatever air power the enemy had available for interception or for bombing the task force ships.

The enemy's air strength at both Tarawa and Nauru in all probability was light, since the Japanese have been pressed by heavy plane

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losses in the New Guinea and Solomons areas.

The main use made of Tarawa and Nauru by the enemy has been for plane reconnaissance and bombing raids on American outposts at Canton and Funafuti Islands.

This raid following so closely behind the Marcus raid indicates the American Navy has mustered aircraft carrier replacements for losses suffered in the early months of the war and that Navy task forces may keep hitting the enemy in this sector repeatedly.

Japs Report Munda Raid

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said in a broadcast tonight that Japanese navy planes had heavily attacked United States positions near Munda, New Georgia, and caused severe destruction without loss of a plane. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

ChangeRichardson'sCommand

HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 19 (AP).—Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson was designated commander of United States Army forces in the central Pacific area today in a move viewed as indicative of Hawaii's transformation from a defensive bastion to an important springboard for an accelerated offensive against Japan. General Richardson has been commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, United States Army.

SHORT WORK STOPPAGES BARRED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19—(AP) Temporary work stoppages, frequently resorted to by Mexican labor in recent months to enforce demands, were outlawed tonight by a decree of President Manuel Avila Camacho.

Only duly declared strikes that have gone through prescribed arbitration processes will be recognized as legal, the president said.

In the case of illegal "collective suspensions of work," employes will be subject to fines deductible from their salaries.

The president said that the increasing number of work stoppages, usually for a few hours at a time, were impeding production.

ventory Discloses; Production Soaring.

By HAMILTON W. FARON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — (AP) A giant fleet, "mightiest in world history," carries the United States flag today on all oceans and seas.

And, in the skies, is "the most powerful naval air force in the world."

The Navy proudly gave the descriptions today in an inventory disclosing gigantic production of ships, planes, ammunition — production that still is adding swiftly to the "greatest sea-air power on earth."

On the seas, the Navy observed, the fleet is composed of 14,072 vessels including 613 warships. Three years ago there were only 1,076 vessels, numbering but 383 fighting ships.

18,000 Navy Planes

The Navy air forces have more than 18,000 planes—dive bombers, torpedo bombers, fighters, patrol ships, planes of all types. Three years ago there were 1,744 naval planes of all types.

Speed of the production that has built up the fleet and air arm is portrayed in these comparative figures:

"In July, 1940, the Navy received five newly completed vessels; in July, 1943, almost 1,200.

"In July, 1940, the Navy received 25 new airplanes; in June, 1943, almost 2,000."

Emphasis in the swift job of building the world's mightiest fleet has been laid on hard-hitting warships, combatant vessels that can battle it out with any enemy craft.

In that fighting category 333 new ships have been completed since July, 1940, at a cost of $3,000,000,000. But the other types have not been neglected. Mine craft and patrol boats built in the last three years total 1,274 and cost $820,000,000; auxiliaries number 151, and district craft 654.

Thousands of Landing Craft

Landing craft, the boats that carry troops, tanks and other fighting equipment ashore on strange beaches to wrest them from enemy control, make up the largest total—12,964 new boats costing $1,000,000,000.

"No naval construction program of comparable size and speed," the Navy says, "has ever been accomplished by any other nation. Ability to build this huge new naval force—and to continue to build at the present rate—is one of the foundation stones of our military strategy.

"It underlies our amphibious attacks in the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. It protects our long, exterior supply routes running across thousands of miles of ocean.

"Most important, it makes feasible a strategy of attack, with all the risks it implies. Ability to build—or, if necessary, to rebuild—on this scale is one of the basic advantages which the American Navy holds over fleets of all other nations."

The production step-up in combatant ships— battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, destroyer escorts and submarines — has been especially sharp, the Navy reports, and tonnage of fighting ships produced in the first six months of 1943 exceeds by twenty times the tonnage completed in the first six months of the "defense program."

Emphasis Shifted

Emphasis throughout the three-year period—in which 58 warships were lost and 129 transferred to Allied nations or converted to non-combat use—was shifted from one type to another as urgency dictated. For example, immediately after Pearl Harbor, new battleships were held to be of greatest urgency. Their production was rushed and new capital ships played a big part in the decisive battles off Guadalcanal Nov. 15 and 16, 1942.

As the battleship program moved into the clear and giant battles were being fought between aircraft carriers in the Coral sea, at Midway and in Southwest Pacific waters, the need was for more aircraft carriers. They were produced.

Meantime, a huge landing craft program was pushed forward with 10,000 tons produced in the first six months of 1942; 218,000 tons the next six months; 375,000 tons in the first half of 1943.

Destroyer escort construction also moved ahead rapidly to provide an answer to the German U-boat menace along merchant shipping lanes.

Speeds heretofore believed impossible also have been achieved in production of all types of fighting craft.

Production of naval aircraft has been even swifter on a comparative basis.

500 Pct, Air Increase

"The Navy air arm of mid-1940 has been erased more than five times over," the Navy says, "but, the United States now has the most powerful naval air force in the world. Where there were 1,744 naval planes three years ago, on July 31, 1943, there were 18,269, a ten-fold net increase."

Fire power of planes and ships alike has been increased says the Navy.

"New Navy fighter planes fire in one minute five times the weight of projectiles that their 1940 predecessors fired. A modern battleship's anti-aircraft firepower is 100 times what it was three years ago."

And, with all the new production, there's more to come. The Navy says that ships on the ways in July, 1942, had a value of $1,800,000,000. On that same date this year the value of "construction in place" was $3,200,000,000.

"Despite its tremendous size, the naval shipbuilding program still moves upward," concludes the Navy's production review.

Navy Airforce Is Mightiest In World, Report Reveals

Fleet Also Unparalleled, In-

WOULD LIMIT PEACE MOVES

Republicans Want Reservation To Assure United States Sovereignty

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 19—A Republican demand for reservations may force some revision of the Fulbright "lasting peace" resolution when it comes up for a House vote tomorrow in the first Congressional test of foreign policy sentiment.

With minority party Representatives urging the insertion of language guaranteeing that Constitutional processes be observed in setting up any international machinery to preserve peace, Chairman Bloom (D., N. Y.) called the House Foreign Affairs Committee into special session tomorrow morning.

Bloom said the language is acceptable to him and that if his fellow-members agree it will be offered as a committee amendment to a proposal by Representative Fulbright (D., Ark.), already approved by the group. Leaders previously had said they hoped to pass the bill without change.

Aim Of Resolution

The Fulbright resolution proposes to put Congress on record as favoring American participation in the creation of "appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world."

The House will take it up under procedure which would require a two-thirds vote for its passage and would ban any but committee amendments.

Some Republicans previously had sought to open the bill to changes on the floor and Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who headed the Republican Advisory Council committee which drafted a foreign policy statement at Mackinac Island (Mich.), said he did not believe the Fulbright proposal would be satisfactory to the Senate in its present form.

Wants A Few Assurances

"It could be made entirely satisfactory by the simple addition of a few assurances that America is to remain a sovereign nation and that her international commitments are to be made by Constitutional process," he said. The House Republicans proposed to add the words "without impairment of its Constitutional processes."

These points were covered in the Republican declaration which urged "responsible participation" by the United States in a cooperative organization of sovereign nations to prevent future aggression.

"Unless somebody wants to deny these limitations," Vandenberg said, "I do not understand why a Congressional expression on foreign policy should not contain them.

Urges Substantial Unity

"The only Congressional expression on foreign policy of value will be one of substantial unity. Men of good faith should be allowed to seek this common ground."

There were indications, meanwhile, that the Senate leadership—after hesitating for months—is about ready to come to grips with the foreign policy question.

Chairman Connelly (D., Texas) has called a Foreign Relations subcommittee together to consider a dozen or more proposals Wednesday and Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) is said to be anxious to bring a resolution to a vote in the Senate shortly. Republican Leader McNary (Ore.) also is reported to favor early action.

In General Agreement

Connally and Barkley recently talked over the question informally with Secretary Hull and the three were said to be in general agreement on procedure.

In his message to Congress Friday, President Roosevelt said that as the war progresses this country seeks "a national cooperation with other nations toward the end that world aggression be ended and that fair international relationships be established on a permanent basis." He suggested that the good-neighbor policy be extended to the whole world.

Most legislators interpreted this as inviting action by Congress on a general resolution pledging post-war collaboration with other nations to preserve the peace.

WAR LOAN DRIVE HITS 10 BILLIONS, SAYS MORGENTHAU

Last Third of Objective Will Be Hardest, He Warns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — (AP) The Third War Loan passed the two-thirds mark today with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau calling on all sales forces to think of the five billon dollars still to go rather than the ten million already in the till.

'I can assure you that the last five billion will be the hardest," the Treasury head said in announcing that sales through Saturday totaled $10,239,000,000 of the $15,000,000,000 goal.

"The 'big' money — money from corporations and insurance companies — is already in," he said. "The job of supplying the remainder rests squarely on the shoulder of the American people."

Mr. Morgenthau paid tribute to the individuals and groups who have joined to promote the campaign, asserting that "raising this amount of money, in so short a time, would have seemed utterly impossible only a few months ago."

"The fact that we have been able to do it," he said, "is eloquent testimony to the patriotic, untiring efforts of the hundreds of thousands of volunteers working with our war finance committees throughout the country, and to the cooperation of the nation's newspapers, businesses, radio networks, industries, organized labor, and all the rest. I think it is safe to say that never before have all these elements of our national life teamed up so closely and effectively to do a job.

"But simply because we are on the home stretch in so short a time, we have no right yet to throw our hats in the air and consider the job done."

He expressed confidence in the success of the drive, "not only because the American people are taking the war more seriously than ever before, but because they know a good thing when they see it." He said the bonds represent the "best interest and the safest investment they can find anywhere."

Americans Told to Ignore Enemy News of Prisoners

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—The American Red Cross says that short-wave broadcasts from enemy nations purporting to give information about American prisoners of war should be ignored.

Announcing that "hundreds of service men's families" had received false casualty reports, the Red Cross quoted the Federal Bureau of Investigation today as stating that the spreading of such reports indicated a substantial force of enemy representatives strategically placed throughout the country, working under enemy orders to undermine American morale.

LONE JAP PLANE RAIDS GUADALCANAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — (AP) The Navy reported today that a lone Japanese plane visited American-held Guadalcanal island on the night of Sept. 15 and dropped bombs which caused only minor damage and injury to one man.

This followed by one night a raid by Japanese planes on the Lunga point area on Guadalcanal which, the Navy said in a communique at that time, resulted in "some minor damage."

O.W.I. OVERSEAS BRANCH IN EUROPE REORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — (AP) The Office of War Information has reorganized its Overseas division anew, and simultaneously has laid plans to ask Congress for several million dollars of additional funds to keep the propaganda war in step with the march of military events.

The change affected mainly the

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European and African theater. It makes James P. Warburg, deputy director in charge of psychological warfare policy since last February, responsible for U. S. propaganda aimed at enemy and occupied nations, and puts Ferdinand Kuhn in charge of informational programs among the neutral and Allied countries.

In effect, OWI has divided the European countries along political lines, instead of the geographical groupings which have been in effect since last February.

Robert Sherwood, director of OWI's Overseas branch, said that military developments in the last seven months necessitated the separation of informational activity from propaganda warfare.

QUICK END TO WAR IS LEGION'S THEME

Waring Announces Topic For Convention Opening In Omaha Tomorrow

[By the Associated Press]

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19—Key theme of the twenty-fifth annual American Legion convention which will open here Tuesday for three days is "doing our part to speed conclusion of the war," National Commander Roane Waring, of Memphis, Tenn., declared on his arrival to day.

Of post-war policy Waring added:

"The Legion is committed, and properly so, to future cooperation with other peace-loving countries in preventing another world-wide catastrophe. The Legion believes that America, big and strong and powerful as it is, must take a definite stand and do its part in the preservation of the future peace.

Want Strength Maintained

"To do this America must at all times maintain its armed strength, so as to be effective. And whatever it does it must do as a sovereign nation in cooperation with other sovereign nations."

Warren Atherton, of Stockton, Cal., regarded by pre-convention delegates to have the best chance of succeeding Waring as commander, said he believed the Legion's main responsibility is helping the nation in making the necessary adjustments to get the maximum efficiency out of man power, thus bolstering the war effort.

Atherton, 51-year-old attorney and national defense chairman of the Legion since 1939, said that in his opinion a universal service act—sought by the Legion for many years—would be the best means of achieving maximum manpower efficiency.

Imperialistic Plans Laid, Hillman Says

Minneapolis, Sept. 19 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, national chairman of the CIO political action committee, in an address today to a regional trade union representatives' conference in Minneapolis on labor's part in the world-peace plans, charged that "there are forces in this country who today are laying grandiose plans for a new American imperialism," opposed to any constructive domestic post-war program.

Hillman is here to aid in the formation of labor political leagues for Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota which he said will work to defeat Congressmen who voted for the Connally-Smith labor bill.

Flying Tigers' Recruiter Dies At Kelly Field

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 19 (AP). Col. Richard Aldworth, 46, recruiter of the Flying Tigers and a pioneer in the Air Corps, died at Kelly Field Hospital late last night one day after he was awarded the Legion of Merit Medal.

Maj. Gen. Gerald C. Brant, of the Central Flying Training Command at Randolph Field, presented the Legion of Merit Medal as a representative of Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Air Corps.

Colonel Aldworth, a native of San Antonio, was largely responsible for recruiting the famed American Volunteer Group, which blazed a remarkable record in China skies.

Col. [illegible]es Roosevelt Heads for White House

Los Angeles, Sept. 19 (AP)—Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt boarded a plane today for Washington to visit his father for the first time in eighteen months.

The eldest son of the President returned recently from the Aleutians battle zone.

U. S. IS URGED TO SHARE FOOD

But No American Will Be Deprived Of Sufficient Supplies, Roosevelt Says

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 19—President Roosevelt said tonight the United States must be prepared to share its food "with those who—without our help—might be faced with want."

In a letter to food dealers attending the seventh annual conference of the Super Market Institute, the President asserted, however, that "the Government does not intend to deprive any American citizen of sufficient food to maintain health and energy."

Text Of Message

The text of his message:

"The food problem of the United States has become an increasing part of our military effort. There is no indication that our responsibilities in this direction will diminish soon—in fact, they are likely to be increased as additional territory is occupied by our fighting forces.

"It is therefore essential that there be complete cooperation between the producers and distributors of food in this country and those governmental agencies charged with the duty of supplying food to our soldiers and civilian population.

"Ready To Share"

"The Government does not intend to deprive any American citizen of sufficient food to maintain health and energy. At the same time, we must be prepared to share with those who—without our help—might be faced with want.

"Everything that we in the United States can do to increase production and make distribution more efficient will further this objective. Retail distributors have an especial duty, which I feel they will be glad to assume patriotically."

SABOTAGE FOUND IN 1,105 INSTANCES

FBI Official Says There Is No Evidence of Foreign Direction.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—(AP) The Federal Bureau of Investigation, up to Aug. 31, 1943, investigated 11,534 cases of suspected sabotage, found evidence of sabotage activity in 1,105 cases, but "as yet there has been no evidence of accomplished sabotage having been directed by a foreign government," Lee R. Pennington, assistant to FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, said today.

Addressing the 22nd annual convention of the Disabled American Veterans, Mr. Pennington disclosed that 485 persons had been convicted in sabotage cases, with other cases pending, but he added that most cases in industrial plants involved persons "who have personal axes to grind." The nearest approach to accomplished sabotage directed by an enemy government, he said, was the case of the eight would-be saboteurs landed at Long Island, six of whom later were executed.

Mr. Pennington said that up to Sept. 7, 1943, 14,73 enemy aliens had been taken into custody by the FBI, some of whom were released after hearings. Included were 5,-91 Germans, 5,924 Japanese, 3,503 Italians, 11 Rumanians, 11 Hungarians and one Bulgarian.

Since the enactment of Selective Service, he told the veterans, the FBI disposed of more than 285,000 cases of alleged violations, with only 5,764 resulting in conviction. Principal reason for violations, he said, was ignorance or carelessness.

Hitler Gives Iron Cross To Transport Officials

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Berlin radio, indirectly acknowledging the war stress on German transport, said today that Adolf Hitler had bestowed honors "shared by millions of indefatigable railwaymen," on two Reich transport officials for "meritorious war service."

The broadcast said the Knights' Cross of the Iron Cross had been awarded to Dr. Julius Dorpmueller, Minister of Transportation, and Dr. Ganzenmueller, state secretary in the Ministry of Transportation.

Nazis Nab Ex-French Officers

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—The French radio at Dakar said today in a broadcast recorded by CBS that former French army officers were being arrested by the Germans in provinces bordering on Italy on suspicion of having joined the underground resistance movement.

Allied Nationals Board Ship For Exchange Port

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said Sunday that American and Allied nationals had boarded the liner Teia Maru in the Yangtze river off Shanghai and would sail Monday morning to be exchanged for Japanese nationals.

The Allied repatriates will be exchanged at Mormugao, Portuguese India, for an approximately equal number of Japanese nationals from the United States, Canada and South America.

NINE SHIPS ADDED TO FAST GROWING U. S. SEA MIGHT

Troopship, Escorts, Liberty Ships, One Sub Are Launched in Day.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Ship yards on both coasts yesterday added nine naval and merchant ships to America's growing sea might.

One of the busiest launching schedules was at Henry J. Kaiser's Permanente Metals corporation yards in Richmond, Calif., where two Liberty ships, the George Sterling and the James J. O'Kelly, as well as a 19,000-ton troopship, the General Hugh L. Scott, took to the water.

The Scott was named for the Kentuckian who was Army chief of staff from 1914 to 1917.

The Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company's yards at Newark and Kearny, N. J., launched the troopship Henry W. Butner and and Straub.

Honoring the former commanding general of the Panama Canal department, who was a native of Pinnacle, N. C., the Butner was the fourth transport of its type turned out at Kearny since March 21.

War Victims Honored

The escorts, launched at Newark, were named for Lieut. (j.g.) George Nelson Trumpeter of Rennerdale, Pa., and Lieut. (j.g.) Walter Morris Straub of Baltimore, both of whom died in action in the present war.

At the Groton, Conn., yards of the Electric Boat company the submarine Gabilan slid down the ways, the 16th underseas craft to be launched there in 30 weeks.

A 10,500-ton Liberty ship named for the late Edward H. Sothern, the Shakespearean actor, was christened at the California Shipbuilding corporation ways, Wilmington, Calif.

The New England Shipbuilding corporation yard at South Portland, Me., produced its 109 vessel under the war program, the Liberty ship William H. Todd, honoring the founder of the Todd Shipyard corpration, an affiliate firm.

U-BOAT LOSSES HIT NEW ATLANTIC LOW

Only One Allied Vessel Listed as Sunk in 28 Days; Insurance Rates Cut.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A new record low of destruction by Axis U-boats operating in the Western Atlantic has been established in the last 28 days with only one Allied or neutral merchant ship sinking announced.

Since Pearl Harbor, U-boats have destroyed 687 neutral and Allied cargo ships in the western Atlantic.

Last week as in two of the three previous weeks, no new sinkings were announced, bearing out Navy Secretary Frank Knox's recent comment that the Allies have given German U-boats "a good shellacking."

Lower Insurance Rates

Marine underwriters took notice of the improved shipping situation by announcing reduction of war risk insurance rates on shipments between New York and the United Kingdom, Eire and northern Ireland to four per cent, lowest quoted rate since 1940.

A year ago the rates on similar shipments was 10 per cent.

In the first 20 days of September this year the Navy announced only one Western Atlantic cargo ship loss. During September, 1942, thirty non-Axis merchant ships were reported sunk in these waters.

Typhus Reported In Rumania

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Office of War Information reported today that a Bucharest dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Gazette de Lausanne* stated a typhus epidemic had broken out in the Rumanian capital and was "making rapid progress."

CLOSE ALLIANCE URGED BY REP. WILL ROGERS

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 — (AP) Rep. Will Rogers, Jr., (D-Calif.) said tonight America must "enter into a close and lasting alliance with England, Russia and China" as the sole alternative to a third world war.

Rep. Rogers, son of the late Will Rogers, made the statement upon his arrival at La Guardia airport aboard a Pan American Airways Clipper which brought him from England, where for seven weeks he had toured U. S. fighter and bomber stations and conferred with British officials. He also briefly visited Ireland.

What's Behind The War News

By ELTON C. FAY

(Associated Press War Analyst)

The Allies in the Asiatic war are not forgetting the Japanese now lurking virtually undisturbed in their Malaya and East Indies strongholds.

The impending Burma campaign, although in a theater far removed, may have a direct influence in the vast area stretching west from the New Guinea-Solomons front to the Indian ocean.

President Roosevelt says "we are determined to take the offensive" in Burma. He put that declaration into the same message in which he noted there had been "one serious gap in the lines of our globe-encircling sea-power, the 3,000-mile interval between Ceylon, in the Indian ocean, and northwest Australia. That gap, he said, now can be closed because naval strength once needed in the Mediterranean can be diverted.

Sumatra and Java flank that gap in Allied sea strength and north of them are Singapore and Borneo. But because they do flank the gap

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which is now to be closed does not necessarily mean that the islands themselves can be retaken by amphibious operations carried over and launched from the sea route. The enemy has been there, presumably is well entrenched and operation from the sea against his guns and shore-based aviation could be difficult and costly. It would even be unsuccessful.

But Burma is athwart the Japanese overland route to Malaya and the Indies. It is within reach of seaborne invasion forces from Ceylon and India and, from the north, is threatened by land armies growing in strength at the India border.

With Burma and Indo-China, or an east-west cross section of the two countries, in Allied control the enemy's land route to his positions and the Indies would be cut. And what is more, his sea route would be brought within easy bomber range. Allied forces would be in position for a war of attrition or for a full-scale flanking move to the south.

To the east, the jaws of the pincer close steadily. General MacArthur's air, sea and land forces progress along the enemy's southwest Pacific flank, advancing west and north.

Pathway to China

With Burma in Allied hands, China would receive the huge stocks of war goods for which she now starves. The rate of progress in the whole Pacific war would be accelerated.

Allied four-engine bombers now stand on Chinese air fields, many of them grounded because the flood of gasoline they should have is presently only a trickle. The material for full-scale mechanized warfare awaits the reopening of a land route to the Chinese front.

"Even with such air strength as is now available in the China-Burma skies, Allied forces are wearing down Japan's aviation and, says the President, "that process will continue until we are ready to strike right at the heart of Japan

The plans for war in the Orient —specific and precise plans—were part of the discussions at the Quebec conference last month. The week-end announcement that Prime Minister Churchill has arrived back in England after six weeks of conversations with President Roosevelt emphasized that the pattern for war is cut and ready.

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WITH CHURCHILL

BY JUDSON O'QUINN

LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-AMID SUCH HUBBUB AS IS SELDOM SEEN AT A LONDON RAILROAD STATION IN WARTIME, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RETURNED HOME TONIGHT TO BE WELCOMED ENTHUSIASTICALLY BY HIGH-PLACED COLLEAGUES AND HORDES OF ADMIRERS.

SHARING THE OVATION WERE MRS.CHURCHILL, HER DAUGHTER MARY, SUBALTERN IN THE ATS, AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION BRENDAN BRACKEN.

BEFORE THEY HAD TIME TO LEAVE THE TRAIN OTHER CHURCHILL DAUGHTERS, MRS.VIC OLIVER AND MRS.DUNCAN SANDYS, JUMPED ABOARD AND EMBRACED THEIR PARENTS AND SISTER.

AS SOON AS HE LEFT THE TRAIN, CHURCHILL WAS CHEERED BY A WAITING CROWD WHICH SOMEHOW HAD LEARNED WHEN HE WOULD ARRIVE.

FOR JUST A FEW MINUTES IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO GREET FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN; LORD HALIFAX, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES; SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER; CLEMENT ATTLEE, DOMINIONS SECRETARY; U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN WINANT; A.V. ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY; VISCOUNT SIMON, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR; AND SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, LORD PRIVY SEAL.

THEN THE CROWD CLAIMED HIM FOR ITS OWN. HE WAS GIVEN A RECEPTION SELDOM MATCHED IN FOUR YEARS OF STRIFE.

THE PRIME MINISTER PAUSED FOR A MOMENT ON THE WAY TO HIS CAR AND HELD UP HIS FINGERS IN THE VICTORY SIGN.

HE DID NOT SPEAK NOR DID HE MAKE A STATEMENT TO NEWSMEN. HE HALTED BRIEFLY IN THE GLARING LIGHTS OF NEWSREEL CAMERAS, THEN PASSED ON TO BE DRIVEN AWAY IN HIS BLACK MOTOR CAR.

WHEN THE TWO CARS TRANSPORTING THE CHURCHILL ENTOURAGE ARRIVED AT

10 DOWNING STREET ONLY TWO POLICEMEN AND TWO REPORTERS WERE ON HAND.

HEADLIGHTS WERE EXTINGUISHED BEFORE THE PASSENGERS ALIGHTED.

THUS ENDED THE HISTORIC RETURN JOURNEY FROM QUEBEC AND WASHINGTON.

TA959PEW

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BY ROBERT N.STURDEVANT

LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-BAILING OUT OF HIS THUNDERBOLT FROM WHICH THE MOTOR DROPPED AFTER AN ATTACK BY FOUR FOCKE WULF 190S, LIEUT.VERNON A.BOEHLE, FORMER EAGLE SQUADRON PILOT NOW WITH THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE, FELL INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND RODE A RUBBER DINGHY TWO DAYS BEFORE HE WAS RESCUED BY A BRITISH MOTOR-TORPEDO BOAT.

BOEHLE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ARTHUR BOEHLE, LIVES AT ROUTE ONE, BOX 659, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., RETURNED TO HIS FIGHTER STATION A FEW DAYS AGO A LITTLE WEAK FROM THE ORDEAL BUT UNHURT.

THE PILOT WAS SEPARATED FROM HIS FORMATION AFTER AN AIR BATTLE

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WHILE ON AN ESCORT MISSION OVER FRANCE, THEN STARTED BACK ALONE. THE MOTOR FELL OFF AFTER HE PASSED THE FRENCH COAST AND THEN:

"I GET READY TO BAIL OUT AND CLIMBED OUT OF THE COCKPIT BUT JUST FLOPPED AROUND ON THE WING," HE SAID. "I THOUGHT I WOULD BOUNCE OFF BUT THE CENTRIFUGAL FORCE KEPT ME GLUED TO THE WING. I HAD TO SHOVE MYSELF OFF WITH MY FEET."

ONE BOAT PASSED HIM UP IN THE NIGHT WHEN HE SIGNALLED WITH A FLASHLIGHT. HE LEARNED LATER THE BRITISH BELIEVED THE LIGHT WAS FROM A GERMAN E-BOAT. BOEHLE, A FORMER SHEET METAL WORKER AND ELEVATOR MECHANIC, HAS WON THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS SINCE HE TRANSFERRED TO THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE.

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 20)

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND MERCHANT CIRCLES OVER THE FATE OF BRITISH OVERSEAS COTTONS, LTD., AFTER THE WAR HELD THE SPOTLIGHT IN THE COTTON SECTION OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY THIS WEEK.

SIGNIFICANT WAS THE ACTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION WHICH MET AT MANCHESTER AND VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO FAVOR CONTINUANCE OF BOC'S ACTIVITIES IN PEACETIME. THIS WAS VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED BY VARIOUS MERCHANTS' ORGANIZATIONS.

BOC IS A SEMI-GOVERNMENT WARTIME AGENCY SET UP FOR THE PURPOSE OF HANDLING SALES OF COTTON OVERSEAS. THE RESOLUTION URGED THAT THE "ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AS ONE ESSENTIAL FEATURE OF POSTWAR REORGANIZATION" ON THE GROUND THAT IT PROVED TO BE OF GREAT VALUE IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MAY BE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE IN DIFFERENT FORMS AFTER THE WAR.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN COMMENTED THAT: "WARTIME CONDITIONS HAVE CHECKED PROGRESS IN MANY DIRECTIONS BUT HAVE ENCOURAGED INDUSTRIES TO TRY NEW FORMS OF ORGANIZATION.

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT BOC HAS DEVELOPED INTO A MOST USEFUL FORM OF COOPERATIVE MACHINERY FOR ARRANGING ECONOMICAL LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT WHEN DISTRIBUTION MUST IN MANY INSTANCES BE ON A SMALL SCALE."

-DASH-

CONTINUED BRISK DEMAND FOR SUPPLIES OF COTTON CLOTH FOR THE ARMED FORCES CAME MAINLY FROM THE AIR MINISTRY. SOME NEW ORDERS ALSO WERE PLACED IN TIRE YARNS.

EXPORT TRANSACTIONS WERE ON A VERY SMALL SCALE AND YARN BUSINESS WAS HAMPERED BY A DELIVERY PROBLEM WITH MOST NEW CONTRACTS FOR DELIVERY WELL INTO NEXT YEAR.

-DASH-

BULK OF FAIRLY ACTIVE WOOL BUSINESS WAS FOR UTILITY REQUIREMENTS DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE CURRENT PRODUCTION PERIOD.

MOST FIRMS COVERED THEIR NEEDS AT ABOUT THE LEVEL OF PRICES WHICH RECENTLY WERE ORDERED.

-DASH-

PRICE STABILITY CONTINUED A FEATURE OF THE RAYON INDUSTRY. IT HAS BEEN MORE THAN TWO YEARS SINCE THE LAST INCREASE FOR YARNS TOOK PLACE. THERE IS NO CHANGE FOR NOVEMBER DELIVERY. DEMAND IS PACED BY UTILITY FABRICS WHICH STILL ARE AHEAD OF PRODUCTION.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 20)

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LONDONDERRY FIRST ADD KNOX X X X HERE.

AS A RESULT OF THE UPSET IN SCHEDULE THERE WAS A LOT OF LAST-MINUTE SCURRYING AROUND AND AS THE GROUP SWUNG INTO THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, BLUEJACKETS COULD BE SEEN LUSTILY SWINGING BROOMS ON THE SIDEWALKS.

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A WARNING TELEPHONE CALL THAT KNOX WAS AHEAD OF TIME GOT LT.-COMMANDER O.K.WAHRENBROCK OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., OUT OF HIS SHOWER.

HE WAS SEEN BY THE AMUSED SECRETARY AND ADMIRAL ASTRIDE A BICYCLE PEDDLING FURIOUSLY FOR THE MACHINE SHOPS.

KNOX WAS ATTRACTED BY THE MARINES' BAGPIPE BAND LED BY PVT. HAROLD R.BURNELL, OF MIAMI, FLA.

"THEY LOOK LIKE A LOT OF IRISHMEN," THE SECRETARY LAUGHED.

ALSO ON THE FIELD WAS A NAVAL BAND DIRECTED BY BANDMASTER T.O. COURTNEY, OF BREMERTON, WASH.

THE VISITORS STOPPED FOR A QUICK LOOK AT THE CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS' CLUB WHICH WAS FIXED UP LIKE A MODERN NIGHT CLUB.

"WOW!" EXCLAIMED KNOX AS HE STEPPED INSIDE AND WAS GREETED BY CHIEF PETTY OFFICER ARTHUR L.SAINTPETER, OF BLUE EARTH, MINN., WHOM

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A FELLOW SAILOR DESCRIBED AS "DOGGED UP TO HIS FULL WIDTH"--WHICH IS CONSIDERABLE. HE IS FIVE FEET, FOUR INCHES TALL AND WEIGHS 240 POUNDS.

IN A MACHINE SHOP, KNOX FOUND A SHIPFITTER FROM NEAR HIS HOMETOWN OF CHICAGO, MELVIN MAILFOLD, OF DEERFIELD, ILL.

SK&MJ941PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD BRITISH PRISONERS X X X ROUNDED UP.

(THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB SAID IN A BROADCAST THAT 25,000 BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM CENTRAL AND NORTH ITALY INTO GERMANY. THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE).

TA743PEW

EDITORS

LONDON--ITALIAN BUDGET (BY LANDSTROM) INSERT AFTER NIGHT GRAF BEGINNING X X X "WITHOUT GIVING" AND ENDING X X X AND SWITZERLAND.

(THE GERMAN ORDER TO ITALIAN SOLDIES TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT THE NEAREST GERMAN MILITARY POST CAUSED THOUSANDS OF ITALIANS TO FLEE INTO THE MOUNTAINS NEAR COMO, LECCO AND VALTELLINA, WHERE THEY FORMED A NUMBER OF REGIMENTS, THE BRITISH RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS.)

THE UNION OF ANTI-FASCIST X X X 10TH GRAF.

TA740PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 19-(AP)-USUALLY THE "SPARES" ON FIGHTER FLIGHTS GET NOTHING FOR THEIR PAINS, BUT LT. MALCOLM HORMATZ OF TROY, N.Y., A FORMER ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PILOT NOW WITH THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE, BAGGED HIS SECOND PLANE.

SPARES GO OUT WITH THE FIGHTER FLIGHT ON THE INITIAL PART OF THE JOURNEY IN CASE ONE OF THE REGULAR FLIGHT DEVELOPES MOTOR TROUBLE AND HAS TO COME BACK. THIS TIME NONE DID, AND HORMATZ HAD TO COME BACK.

BUT ON THE RETURN TRIP HE SIGHTED A LONE TWIN-ENGINED PLANE.

"IT THOUGHT IT WAS AN AMERICAN BOSTON," HE SAID, "BUT FIGURED I WOULD JUST GET CLOSER AND MAKE SURE. PRETTY SOON I IDENTIFIED IT AS A JUNKERS-88. I DON'T KNOW WHO WAS MORE SURPRISED, THE GERMAN PILOT OR MYSELF."

HORMATZ CLOSED IN AND SHOT THE JUNKERS DOWN IN FLAMES.

CH604PEW

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH A U.S. NAVY INVASION TASK FORCE IN SALERNO BAY, SEPT.13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A DARK AND MOONLESS NIGHT IS A FAVORITE HUNTING TIME FOR THE RED FALCON'S CREW OF 12 ADVENTUROUS YOUNG AMERICANS WHO HAVE BEEN HARASSING THE ENEMY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN LIKE A BAND OF SKYLARKING PIRATES.

THEY LIVE A DANGEROUS, EXCITING LIFE, PROWLING THE BLUE WATER OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND SLIPPING ALONG THE ENEMY-HELD COASTLINE TO ATTACK SHIPPING, GUARD THE INVASION FLEET AND SPY ON ENEMY MOVE-

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MENTS.

THE RED FALCON IS A PATROL TORPEDO BOAT, ONE OF THE FLEET OF FAST LITTLE BOATS WHICH WHIP IMPERTINENTLY ABOUT THE BIG SHIPS DAY AND NIGHT, CARRYING OUT MISSIONS SUITED TO THEIR SPEED AND FIREPOWER.

THEY ARE EQUIPPED WITH TWO ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND MACHINEGUNS. BUT THEIR BIG WALLOP IS IN THE TORPEDOES.

THESE PHANTOM RAIDERS WHICH DART IN TO STRIKE AT THE ENEMY AND THEN SLIP OUT AGAIN WITH A BURST OF SPEED WERE PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE ITALIANS BEFORE THEY SURRENDERED.

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THE RED FALCON, COMMANDED BY LT. (JG) NORMAN DEVOL OF OROVILLE, CALIF., AND TWO OTHER PT BOATS BRAZENLY ENTERED THE HARBOR IN THE ISLANDS OF LIPARI AND STROMBOLI AFTER THE CONQUEST OF SICILY AND DEMANDED THEIR SURRENDER. THEY GOT IT.

"STROMBOLI?" GRINNED DEVOL. "THERE WAS NOTHING TO IT. WE JUST TOOK THE PLACE OVER IN 30 MINUTES' TIME AND WENT BACK TO SEA AGAIN."

LIPARI WAS A BIT MORE FUN FOR THE CREW FOR THE INHABITANTS SWARMED DOWN TO GIVE THEM A BOISTEROUS GREETING.

"IT WAS THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION I EVER GOT MYSELF INTO," SAID THE RED FALCON'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER, FRED CULBERT OF WESTCHESTER, N.Y. "WE WENT OVER FROM PALERMO WITH A SQUADRON OF THREE PT BOATS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.ED DUBOSE OF TEXAS.

"WE WENT INTO THE HARBOR THINKING THE SHORE GUNS WERE GOING TO OPEN UP ON US AT ANYLTIME. IF THEY HAD WE WOULD HAVE GOTTEN OUT OF THERE FAST. I THINK EVERY KIND IN TOWN WAS DOWN TO HELP GIVE US A WELCOME AND ALL THE PEOPLE WERE FRIENDLY."

THE BOYS CAME OVER INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN IN MAY AFTER THEIR BOAT HAD BEEN GIVEN A TEST RUN.

WHILE THE BOAT IS IDEAL IN A CALM SEA AND WARM WEATHER, IT BECOMES A HELLISH JUMPING-JACK IN ROUGH WATER AND ONLY A STOUT-HEARTED MAN CAN RIDE ITS WINDSWEPT DECKS.

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"WE BROUGHT A COOK ABOARD," SAID JOE MAIZE OF MATHER, PA. "WE WERE RUNNING THROUGH A ROUGH SEA AND HE WAS BELOW AND COULDN'T GET OUT. THE BOAT THREW HIM AROUND SO MUCH HE HAD A CONCUSSION, A BROKEN COLLARBONE AND A BROKEN ARM. DAMNDEST THING YOU EVER SAW."

AS HARDY A LOT AS THEY ARE, EVEN THE CREW OF THE RED FALCON GETS SEASICK AT TIMES IN ROUGH WEATHER SUCH AS THAT WHEN THE ALLIES BEGAN THE INVASION OF SICILY.

"WHEN THIS THING GETS TO PITCHING," SAID FRANCIS GLENN OF BISMO BEACH, CALIF., "THE SKIPPER HAS TO STOP BEFORE WE CAN GET OUT OF OUR BUNS("WE'D BE THROWN ALL OVER THE PLACE IF HE DIDN'T."

BEFORE THE INVASION, DEVOL AND HIS CREW OFTEN SCOUTED THE COAST OF SICILY, POKING ABOUT IN THE BAYS THROUGH MINED WATERS AND FIGHTING ENEMY E-BOATS.

"SEVERAL TIMES WE'D COME SO CLOSE TO THE DOCKS AT PALERMO WE COULD SEE STREET CARS RUNNING PEOPLE WALKING ALONG THE STREETS," SAID EDWARD OSTRANDER OF WEBSTER CITY, IA.

BUT PERHAPS THE MOST EXCITING WERE THE VENTURES INTO NAPLES BAY. THE RED FALCON, WITH MOTORS TURNING SLOWLY, WOULD CREEP ALONG THE DARKENED SHORES UNDER THE VERY NOSE OF THE ENEMY. WHEN THEY SAW A SHIP COMING OUT OF THE HARBOR THEY'D INTERCEPT IT AND SEND A TORPEDO PLUNGING TOWARD IT. THEN THEY'D SLOWLY LEAVE THE SCENE WHILE THE

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ENEMY WONDERED FROM WHAT DIRECTION THEY ATTACKED.

"WE MADE A LOT OF RUNS THROUGH THE STRAIT OF MESSINA AND IN WATERS NORTH OF SICILY," SAID BENJAMIN SCHNETZER OF ROXBURY, MASS., WHO FORMERLY WORKED WITH THE LINOTYPE METAL POTS AT THE BOSTON GLOBE.

"OFTEN WE'D PASS GERMAN AND ITALIAN HOSPITAL SHIPS GOING TO AND FROM SICILY. I TRIED TO CHECK UP TO SEE IF THEY WERE CARRYING TROOPS. I HAD A HUNCHTHEY WERE BUT I NEVER WAS SURE."

SINCE THEY ARE MORE OR LESS LONE WOLVES, THE BOYS ENJOY FREEDOM FROM ORDINARY ROUTINE, ALTHOUGH THEY WORK HARD, LONG HOURS WITH MOST OF THEIR CRUISING AT NIGHT WHEN THEY OFTEN ENGAGE E-BOATS.

THE BOYS HAVE TO BE CAREFUL WHEN APPROACHING ANY OF THEIR OWN WARSHIPS FOR THE GUNNERS ARE LEERY OF A STRANGE CRAFT APPROACHING.

L.HOROWITZ OF 1025 SIMPSON ST., THE BRONX, NEW YORK, WAS A GREAT TIME.

"HOROWITZ GETS TO POPPING AWAY ON THAT MACHINEGUN," SAID MAIZE, "AND WE HAVE TO GRAB HIM BY THE SEAT OF THE PANTS AND PULL HIM AWAY TO MAKE HIM QUIT SHOOTING."

SK955PEW

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THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF ALTAVILLA AND BATTIPAGLIA WAS THE SECOND OF THE SALERNO CAMPAIGN. BOTH POINTS WERE ENTERED BY LIGHT ALLIED UNITS SOON AFTER THE INITIAL LANDINGS ON THE BEACHES SOUTH OF SALERNO BUT HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS SUPPORT BY TANKS DROVE THEM BACK.

DURING THE BRIEF FIRST PERIOD IN WHICH BATTIPAGLIA WAS IN ALLIED HANDS THE AIR FIELD THERE REMAINED UNDER ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE AND COULD NOT BE USED BY ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES WHICH, HOWEVER, ALREADY WERE BEING REFUELED ON A HURRIEDLY BUILT LANDING STRIP NEAR THE BEACHES.

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THE DAY BROUGHT NOTHING FRESH FROM THE BRITISH FIFTH CORPS TROOPS WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD ENCOUNTERED OUTPOSTS OF A GERMAN PARACHUTE DIVISION AT GOIA, ABOUT 30 MILES NORTH OF TARANTO. IT HAD BEEN ASSUMED THAT THE LIGHT ENEMY SCREENING FORCE THERE WOULD WITHDRAW, POSSIBLY BEHIND THE USUAL SERIES OF ROAD DEMOLITIONS, TO AVOID ENCIRCLEMENT AS BRITISH PATROLS MOVED NORTHWARD.

(BBC, QUOTING ITS NORTH AFRICA CORRESPONDENT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS, SAID THE BRITISH FIFTH CORPS WAS ADVANCING IN TWO DIRECTIONS, UP THE ROAD FROM BARI ON THE ADRIATIC AND WESTWARD TOWARD THE HILLY CENTER OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND.)

DESCRIBING THE ATTACK ON PRACTICA DI MARE BY B-26 MARAUDERS, SGT. ALFRED R.GILBERT OF DRY MILL ROAD, ROCHESTER, N.H., SAID:

"WE DESTROYED A LOT OF PLANES TODAY BUT THE RAID REALLY HIT AN OIL DUMP. A PUFF OF WHITE SMOKE ROSE ABOVE THE BLACK SMOKE OF BURNING AIRCRAFT AND WENT 5,000 FEET INTO THE AIR. FOR SEVERAL MINUTES WE COULD SEE A SOLID SHEET OF FLAME BLAZING ACROSS THE SPOT AS WE TURNED OUT TO SEA AND HEADED HOME."

LT.LEONARD M.FISHER OF 1335 WASHINGTON AVE., MIAMI FLA., A BOMBARDIER, DECLARED: "THE WEST SIDE OF THE AIRDROME TOOK THE SAME TREATMENT THE EAST SIDE GOT YESTERDAY. THE PLANES WERE CONCENTRATED ON WHAT THE GERMANS THOUGHT WAS A GOOD SIDE RUNWAY AFTER YESTERDAY'S

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ATTACK."

SGT. CECIL BECKSTEAD OF 7045 PACIFIC AVE., TACOMA, WASH., A GUNNER, SAID "AT LEAST 10 MORE PLANES WERE BURNING FIERCELY AS WE BROKE AWAY AND MANY MORE MUST HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR DAMAGED."

"THOSE GUYS MUST HAVE BEEN PLENTY MAD AT US," SAID CAPT. HAROLD E.HEINRETH OF 508 S. 24TH ST., TERRE HAUTE, IND., A PILOT. "THEY KEPT FIRING AFTER WE WERE 10 MILES OUT TO SEA. WHEN I SAW SOME RED FLAK COMING UP I THOUGHT MY TIME HAD COME. FORTUNATELY IT WAS JUST UNCOMFORTABLY CLOSE."

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SGT. GORDON H.BENNETT OF 2109 FRANCIS ST., JACKSON, MICH., SAID: "AS WE WENT OVER THE TARGET THE FLAK WAS VERY INTENSE AND ACCURATE. THE FIELD WAS COVERED WITH ENEMY PLANES. OUR BOMBS FELL ACROSS SOME OF THEM, SETTING THREE ON FIRE. IN ONE PLACE I SAW EIGHT PLANES BURNING AND WE COULD STILL SEE SMOKE RISING FROM THE TARGET WHEN WE WERE 15 MILES AWAY."

SGT. ALBERT H.TRENDERGAST (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE), A WAIST GUNNER, SAID: "THERE WERE AT LEAST 200 AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND. I WAS OVER THE SAME TARGET YESTERDAY AND TODAY WE GOT AN EXCELLENT BOMB PATTERN AND A LOT MORE COVERAGE."

"WE TOOK CARE OF WHAT OUR FELLOWS MISSED YESTERDAY," SAID LT. ROBERT W.BROWN OF BAKER, LA., A BOMBARDIER. "AT LEAST 15 PLANES WERE BURNING AS WE LEFT AND MANY MORE WERE PUT OUT OF COMMISSION."

MITCHELLS ATTACKED ROAD JUNCTIONS AT POMPEII AND TORRE ANNUNZIATA.

SGT. F.ZONZIA OF 2235 W. 20TH ST., CLEVELAND, O., RADIO OPERATOR, PAID TRIBUTE TO RAF BOSTONS IN DESCRIBING THE POMPEII RAID. "THE WAY THE BOSTONS LIT UP THE TARGET FOR OUR BOMBING WAS SWELL," HE SAID. "IT WAS LIKE LAYING EGGS. OUR STICKS RAN RIGHT ACROSS THE ROAD JUNCTION ON THE RAILWAY TRACK."

WHILE ATTACKING TORRE ANNUNZIATA, ALSO AT NIGHT, A MITCHELL WAS JUMPED BY A NAZI NIGHT FIGHTER. "I THOUGHT IT WAS A HECK OF A TIME TO BE JUMPED BY A NIGHT FIGHTER," SAID LT.E.P.SLAFTAUCHLEN OF LOUISVILLE, KY. "I WAS ON MY 56TH AND FINAL MISSION. I WONDERED IF I HAD GONE ONE TOO MANY, BUT WE FOUGHT HIM OFF WITHOUT DAMAGE."

MOSQUITO AND OTHER RAF NIGHT RAIDERS PROWLED AS FAR NORTH AS ROME.

SK936PEW

SEP 20 1943

BY WILL LANG

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT. 17-(DELAYED)--AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY OBSERVER PERCHED IN A TREE ABOVE INFANTRY DUG INTO FOXHOLES GOGGLED THROUGH HIS BINOCULARS.

THERE IN THE DISTANCE SOME 40 GERMANS CALMLY MARCHED ALONG A RAILROAD EMBANKMENT TOWARD THE FRONT LINES. THEIR OFFICER WALKED IN FRONT WITH A LARGE MAP UNFOLDED AS IF HE WERE GUIDING TOURISTS.

THE OBSERVER, LT. JEOL CRAIN OF TULSA, OKLA., EXCITEDLY BARKED THE GERMANS' LOCATION INTO THE TELEPHONE LEADING BACK TO HIS BATTERIES. BUT THE FIRST AMERICAN SHELLS MUSHROOMED FAR TO HTE RIGHT AND THE GERMANS FLUNG THEMSELVES OUT OF SIGHT BY THE EMBANKMENT.

CRAIN YELLED INTO THE TELEPHONE, "YOU ARE 200 YARDS TO THE RIGHT.

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LISTEN TO ME!"

THEY LISTENED. AND ON THE NEXT SALVO AN ENTIRE BATTALION OF ARTILLERY SMOTHERED WITH SMOKE THE AREA WHERE THE GERMANS WERE LAST SEEN. THOSE GERMANS WERE WIPED OUT. THERE IS NO DENYING THAT FOR AN AMERICAN PATROL LATER FOUND MANY SHATTERED BODIES NEAR THE EMBANKMENT, EVIDENCE THAT OTHERS NEARLY WHOLE HAD ALREADY BEEN REMOVED BY GERMAN BURIAL PARTIES.

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THAT IS ONE EXAMPLE OF THE WORK DONE THIS PAST WEEK BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY IN PROTECTING THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD.

"CRAIN HAS KILLED MORE GERMANS ON THIS FRONT THAN ALL THE INFANTRY TOGETHER," SAYS HIS SUPERIOR OFFICER, CAPT. PHILIP FOSTER OF STATE COLLEGE, PA.

"YEAH," COMPLAINS INFANTRY LT.JIM "CACTUS" PARRISH, "THAT GUY DOESN'T LEAVE THE GERMANS COME CLOSE ENOUGH FOR US TO HIT THEM!"

ON ANOTHER OCCASION CRAIN AND A MORTAR OBSERVER, LT.DAVID GOODELL OF VERMONT, WERE PERCHED AT AN OBSERVATION POST TOGETHER WHEN THEY SAW OVER THREE DOZEN GERMANS WALKING BEHIND A HILL TOWARD A DRAW. THE ANGLE WAS SUCH THAT THE ARTILLERY COULDN'T DROP SHELLS ON THE GROUP SO CRAIN AND GOODELL HUDDLED, THEN BEGAN TELEPHONING THEIR INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ARTILLERY AND THE MORTAR PLATOONS.

THEIR PLAN BLOSSOMED WITH THE FIRST ARTILLERY BURST WHICH SENT THE GERMANS SCURRYING DOWN INTO THE DRAW. THE MORTARS THEN OPENED UP WITH THEIR HIGH TRAJECTORY MISSILES AND LOBBED SHELLS UP AND DOWN THE LENGTH OF THE DRAW.

AGAIN AN EVENING PATROL FOUND MANY DEAD AND HEEL SCRAPINGS SHOWING OTHER BODIES HAD BEEN DRAGGED AWAY.

THERE ARE OTHER OBSERVERS LIKE CRAIN AND GOODELL IN FAR FORWARD POSITIONS ALONG THIS SHORT FRONT WHO ARE CALLING THEIR SHOTS AND DROPPING THE BALLS IN THE CORNER POCKETS.

CRAIN IS A NATIONAL GUARD MEMBER AND ORMERLY WAS A COMMERCIAL ARTIST IN TULSA, OKLA.

TA1147AEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD.
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT. 17-(DELAYED)-A BURDEN HAS BEEN LIFTED FROM THE STUDY SHOULDERS OF LT.BERNIE BYRNE OF 800 SOUTH PRICE ROAD CLAYTON, MO.,

THIS BLOND, 23-YEAR-OLD FIGHTER PILOT FIRST BECOME KNOWN ONLY AS THE SON OF BOBBY BYRNE, GREAT PITTSBURGH PIRATES THIRD BASEMAN IN HONUS WAGNER'S DAYS. THEN, WHEN HE WAS COMING ALONG AS A FIGHTER PILOT, HE BECAME KNOWN AS THE LITTLE BROTHER OF CAPT. ROBERT BYRNE, 26, OF THE DESERT AIR FORCE. BUT THAT OLD BURDEN WAS BOOTED OUT OF THE PICTURE SEPT. 15 WHEN THE LITTLE BROTHER, KNOWN TO HIS SQUADRON MATES AS "HOT SHOT", BROUGHT DOWN HIS FIRST GERMAN PLANE, A FOCKE WULF.

LT.BYRNE SAT IN THE SHADE OF HIS AIRCRAFT WING TODAY AND TALKED ABOUT IT. AND HOW HE TALKED. "IT WAS JUST LIKE HITTING MY FIRST HOME RUN," SAID THIS SCRAPPY KID WHO PLAYED PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL FIRST AT ASHLAND, KY., IN THE MOUNTAIN STATE LEAGUE AND LATER AT APPLETON, WIS., IN THE WISCONSIN STATE LEAGUE.

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BERNIE BYRNE, TALKING IT UP LIKE ANY SHORTSTOP, SAID:

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"IT WAS THE FIRST GOOD SHOT I HAD. I DIVED DOWN ON THAT BOY FROM ABOUT 8,000 FEET AND CAUGHT HIM RIGHT OFF BASE. I POURED IN ABOUT 380 ROUNDS. HE SLIPPED OFF SMOKING AND WENT DOWN, EXPLODING WHEN HE HIT THE GROUND. THEN I LOOKED BACK AND THERE WAS A BIG RADIAL ENGINE LOOKING AT ME RIGHT IN THE FACE. A FOCKE WULF HAD SLIPPED ONTO MY TAIL, BUT LT. R.A. WILLIAMS, FROM BOGOTA, N.J., DIVED IN AND DROVE HIM OFF.

"WHEN I LANDED THERE WAS A LETTER FROM DAD. HE SAID HE SUPPOSED THE TELEPHONE WOULD RING SOME DAY AND THE LOCAL PAPER WOULD BE TELLING HIM THAT I HAD BAGGED A HEINIE.

LT.BYRNE GOT HIS FIRST VICTORY DURING HIS 24TH COMBAT MISSION.

TA951PEW

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BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH AN AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCE IN THE SALERNO SECTOR, SEPT. 19--TWO AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WHO HELPED TAKE AN ENEMY HILL BY A BAYONET CHARGE AND THEN WERE CUT OFF BY A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK CLIMBED OUT OF AN ITALIAN HOG PEN TODAY AS THE FIFTH ARMY'S ADVANCE SWEPT PAST THEM.

THEY HAD BEEN HIDING FROM GERMAN PATROLS FOR SIX DAYS -- SLEEPING AND EATING ALONGSIDE THE HOGS WHILE BEING LOOKED AFTER BY A FRIENDLY ITALIAN FARMER NAMED ANGELO WHO HAS A SISTER SOMEWHERE IN ASSACHUSETTS AND A COUSIN IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE SOLDIERS ARE PVT. DON J.PATTARA, 25, OF 9611 SO. PEORIA ST., CHICAGO, ILL., AND PVT. ZARAGOZO SALINAS, 23, OF SKIDMORE, TEX.

I WAS WITH AN AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCE WHICH PUSHED FORWARD IN THE SALERNO SECTOR, ENABLING PATTARA AND SALINAS TO CLIMB OUT OF THE HOG PEN. THEIR UNIFORMS WERE TORN AND THEIR HAIR TOUSLED AND MATTED, BUT THEY LOOKED WELL FED.

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"THAT ITALIAN FARMER WAS PRETTY GOOD TO US," PATTARA TOLD ME. "HE TOLD THE GERMANS WE WEREN'T ABOUT WHEN THEY CAME AND HE FED US SOME PRETTY GOOD MEALS. LAST NIGHT, FOR EXAMPLE, HE BROUGHT US STRIN(BEANS WITH TOMATO SAUCE, SOME GRAYISH SPAGHETTI AND BROWN BREAD. SOME TIMES HE BROUGHT US WATERMELONS. THE HOGS ATE OUR SCRAPS."

SALINAS SAID A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK DURING A BAYONET CHARGE HAD ISOLATED HIMSELF AND SOME OTHERS.

"ONE OF THE BOYS WAS HIT BAD IN THE STOMACH AND DIED LATER," HE SAID. "THE FARMER LOOKED AFTER BURYING HIM."

PATTARA SHOWED ME A BULKY WALLET WHEREIN HE KEEPS PRECIOUS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING A PICTURE OF HIS GIRL FRIEND, FERN SWANSON OF 10619 SOUTH OGLESBY AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL. A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL HAD PIERCED THE PHOTOGRAPH AND OTHER PARTS, LIKE LETTERS FROM CHICAGO, PREVENTED THE BALL FROM ENTERING HIS HEART AS HE WAS CARRYING THE WALLET IN HIS LEFT SHIRT POCKET.

"IT DIDN'T EVEN MARK MY SKIN," HE SAID. "THAT'S HOW LUCKY I WAS."

TA1009PEW

Story and PACKARD'S by time.

THE PROCLAMATION IS DATED SEPT. 12, NAPLES. HERE IS THE TEXT:

"1. I ASSUME FROM TODAY ABSOLUTE COMMAND OF THE CITY OF NAPLES AND ENVIRONS. CIVIL AND MILITARY ITALIAN AUTHORITIES ARE UNDER MY ORDERS.

"2. EVERY SINGLE CITIZEN WHO BEHAVES CALMLY AND WITH DISCIPLINE

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WILL HAVE MY PROTECTION. ANYONE WHO ACTS AGAINST THE GERMAN ARMY WILL BE EXECUTED AND THE PLACES WHERE SUCH ACTS ARE COMMITTED WILL BE DESTROYED AND REDUCED TO RUINS. EVERY GERMAN SOLDIER WOUNDED OR KILLED WILL BE REVENGED 100 TIMES.

"3. I ORDER A CURFEW FROM 8 P.M. TO 6 A.M. EXCEPT IN CASE OF AN AIR RAID ALARM, WHEN CITIZENS MAY USE THE STREETS TO GO TO NEARBY SHELTERS.

"4. A STATE OF EMERGENCY EXISTS.

"5. IN THE NEXT 24 HOURS ALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION OF EVERY KIND INCLUDING HUNTING GUNS AND GRENADES MUST BE HANDED OVER. ANYONE AFTER THESE 24 HOURS WHO IS FOUND IN POSSESSION OF ARMS WILL BE IMMEDIATELY EXECUTED. THE DELIVERY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION WILL BE MADE AT THE PIAZZA PLEBISCITO, THE PIAZZA GARIBALDI, THE CASERNA CAVELLERIA CONDE DI TORINO AND ALBERGO BELLAVISTA.

"6. CITIZENS WILL KEEP QUIET AND BE REASONABLE. MEASURES AND REPRISALS TAKEN UP TO DATE HAVE BEEN NECESSARY BECAUSE A CERTAIN NUMBER OF GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN VILELY ASSASSINATED OR BADLY WOUNDED WHILE THEY WERE CARRYING OUT THEIR DUTY AND IN SOME CASES THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN MISTREATED BY THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN THE MOST SHAMEFUL MANNER.

ME-TAGGART

LONDON, SEPT 19-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A SPECIAL RUSSIAN ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN AS BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

ORDER OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF, MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION STALIN TO ARMY GENERAL YEREMENKO AND ARMY GENERAL SOKOLOVSKY:

OUR TROOPS ON THE KALININ FRONT, AS A RESULT OF FOUR DAYS OF FIERCE FIGHTING, BROKE THROUGH THE STRONGLY-FORTIFIED ENEMY DEFENSE LINES AND

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SHATTERED A STRONGPOINT WHICH HE HAD HELD FOR CONSIDERABLE TIME, AND TOOK BY STORM A VITAL STRONG POINT OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE WAY TO SMOLENSK, THE TOWN OF DUKHOVSHCHINA.

OUR TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AFTER STUBBORN FIGHTING, BROKE THE ENEMY'S RESISTANCE AND CAPTURED AN IMPORTANT STRONGPOINT OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES, THE TOWN AND RAILWAY STATION OF YARTSEVO AT THE APPROACHES TO SMOLENSK.

THUS THE STRONGLY-FORTIFIED GERMAN DEFENSE LINE WHICH HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR A LONG TIME AND WHICH CLOSED THE SO-CALLED SMOLENSK GATES HAS BEEN BROKEN.

IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWNS OF DUKHOVSHCHINA AND YARTSEVO, TROOPS COMMANDED BY LT.-GEN.BERZARIN, LT.-GEN.GLUSOVSKY, LT.-GEN.GLUBEV AND TANKMEN UNDER COL.GRENOV AND AIRMEN COMMANDED BY LT.-GEN.OF AVIATION GROMOV AND MAJ.-GEN. OF AVIATION POPILIN DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.

A NUMBER OF OTHER FORMATIONS ALSO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES TO MARK THE VICTORY. TROOPS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN BREAKING THROUGH THE STRONGLY-FORTIFIED GERMAN DEFENSE LINES AND IN LIBERATING THE TOWNS OF DUKHOVSHCHINA AND YARTSEVO HENCEFORTH WILL BEAR THE NAME OF DUKHOVSHCHINA AND YARTSEVO TROOPS.

TODAY, SEPT. 19, AT 9 O'CLOCK MOSCOW TIME, THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND MOSCOW, WILL SALUTE THE TROOPS WHO BROKE THROUGH THE GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE WAY TO SMOLENSK AND CAPTURED THE TOWNS OF DUKHOVSHCHINA AND YARTSEVO WITH 12 ARTILLERY SALVOS FROM 124 GUNS FOR THEIR EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATION.

I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS COMMANDED BY YOU WHICH TOOK PART

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IN THE FIGHTING FOR DUKHOVSHCHINA AND YARTSEVO.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN FIGHTING FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND. DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

SIGNED, SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF, MARSH OF THE SOVIET UNION STALIN.

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RN417PEW

LONDON, SEPT 19-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A SECOND RUSSIAN ORDER OF THE DAY BY JOSEPH STALIN AS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

AN ORDER OF THE DAY FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

AS THE RESULT OF THE VIOLENT OFFENSIVE IN THE UKRAINE DURING SEPT. 15 AND 19 OUR TROOPS LIBERATED FROM THE GERMAN INVADERS THE TOWNS OF PRILUKI, ROMNY, PERYAKI, LUBNY, ROMODAN, MIRGOROD, KRASNOGRAD AND PAVLOGRAD.

A NUMBER OF DIVISIONS AND REGIMENTS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES WILL BE NAMED AFTER THE TOWNS THEY HAVE LIBERATED.

THE 167THKUHY INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH FOR THE SECOND TIME HAS DISTINGUISHED ITSELF FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS IS TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER.

THE SECOND TANK CORPS WILL BE REORGANIZED AS THE EIGHTH GUARDS TANK CORPS. THE COMMANDER OF THE CORPS IS LT.-GEN. OF TANK FORCES A.POPOV. THE NEW GUARDS CORPS WILL BE PRESENTED WITH GUARDS BANNER.

(END)

RN443PEW

LONDON, SEPT 19-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A THIRD RUSSIAN ORDER OF THE DAY FROM PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN AS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

TO GENERAL KOLPACHI:

ON SEPT.17 OUR TROOPS SOUTH OF BRYANSK FORCED THE RIVER DESNA ON A WIDE FRONT AND CAPTURED THE TOWN OF TRUBCHEVSK. THEY ARE NOW SUCCESSFULLY CONTINUING THEIR OFFENSIVE WESTWARD.

FOR THIS BOLD OPERATION AND THE CROSSING OF THE DESNA THE COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS SHALL RECEIVE THE ORDER OF SUVOROV.

(END)

SEP 20 1943

RN445PEW

BODRUM--FIRST ADD REFUGEES X X X FROM CRETE. XX COS

THE WORST FIGHTING CENTERED AROUND THE TOWN OF RHODES WHERE ITALIAN ARTILLERY ENGAGED MOBILE GERMAN UNITS IN A NIGHT-LONG DUEL, A REFUGEE SAID.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN RHODES BEGAN A SURRENDER PARADE THROUGH THE MAIN STREETS OF RHODES WITH TWO ITALIAN AIDES AT 10 A.M., THE FOLLOWING DAY. A REFUGEE SAID THE EARLY SURRENDER WAS PARTLY DUE TO THE GOVERNOR, INIGO VANTI, WHO WAS WON OVER DURING THE NIGHT BY THE GERMANS WHO TOLD HIM BENITO MUSSOLINI WAS RELEASED AND THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT RESTORED TO ITALY.

FROM SEVERAL POINTS ON THE TURKISH SHORE WHAT APPEARED TO BE BOMB FLASHES AND ANSWERING ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WERE STILL SEEN TNONIGHT IN THE DIRECTION OF SEVERAL DODECANESE ISLANDS.

OF 13 ITALIAN MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS AMONG THE 17 ITALIAN SHIPS

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3024-8615

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WHICH ENTERED MARMARIS, 11 LEFT WITHIN 24 HOURS, PRESUMABLY FOR ALLIED PORTS.

THUS FAR 700 REFUGEES, MOSTLY CIVILIANS, HAVE REACHED TURKEY FROM THE DODECANESE.

SEP 20 1943

TA725PEW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 20)

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE HOISTING OF THE AUSTRALIAN FLAG OVER LAE, NEW GUINEA, LAST THURSDAY JUST FOUR DAYS AFTER THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF SALAMAUA, TO THE SOUTH, MARKED THE COMPLETION OF THE PREPARATORY PHASE OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S STRATEGY OF RECONQUEST.

IT ALSO PRESAGED THE BEGINNING OF THE FAR MORE FORMIDABLE TASK OF ROLLING UP THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE POWERFULLY FORTIFIED BARRIER BUTTRESSING THE APPROACHES TO THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND SOUTHEAST ASIA.

THE VICTORY ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA, GAINED BY THE AUSTRALIANS WITH CONTINUOUS HARD-HITTING SUPPORT BY AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN AIRMEN AND, AT DECISIVE JUNCTURES, BY AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS FORCES, ALSO MARKED THE FIRST JAPANESE FAILURE TO DEFEND TO THE LAST MAN THE ENEMY'S LONG-HELD POSITION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

ALTHOUGH THE VICTORY ACHIEVED BY MACARTHUR'S FORCES IN THE CAMPAIGN ON THE NEW GUINEA'S PAPUAN PENINSULA, LAST JANUARY PAVED THE WAY FOR THE TRANSITION FROM DEFENSIVE TO OFFENSIVE FIGHTIN IN THIS ZONE OF WAR, IT RESULTED PRIMARILY IN DESTROYING THE SPEARHEAD WHICH THE JAPANESE LAST YEAR DROVE DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO ALLIED BASES IN SOUTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA.

THE VICTORY AT LAE GIVES THE ALLIES POSSESSION OF THE ADJACENT MALAHANG AIRDROME. THIS COMPLETES AN ARC OF AIR BASES RUNNING THROUGH KIRIWINA AND WOODLARK ISLANDS, OFF THE SOUTHEAST NEW GUINEA COAST, EASTWARD TO MUNDA IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS. FROM ONE OR ANOTHER OF THEM ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES CAN REACH EVERY MAJOR JAPANESE BASE FROM WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, TO RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, AS WELL AS IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS.

THIS MEANS THAT WHENEVER ALLIED COMMANDERS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC DECIDE TO STRIKE AT THE EASTERN END OF THE ENEMY'S 2,000-MILE LONG SUB-EQUATORIAL DEFENSE LINE THEIR ATTACKING FORCES--LAND, SEA AND AIR--WILL BE COVERED BY THE ALLIES' STILL-GROWING FIGHTER PLANE FORCE.

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IN HIS SPECIAL MESSAGE ANNOUNCING THE VICTORY AT LAE, MACARTHUR SAID IT WAS "ACCOMPLISHED IN THE FACE OF SUPERIOR FORCES AVAILABLE TO THE ENEMY." THE KEY TO THAT STATEMENT IS THE WORD "AVAILABLE." FOR VICTORY IN THE FINAL, FAST MOVING PHASE OF THE LAE-SALAMAUA CAMPAIGN WAS ACHIEVED BY A TACTICAL CONCENTRATION WHICH GAVE THE ALLIES LOCAL THOUGH NOT AREA-WIDE SUPERIORITY.

THE STRATAGEM WHICH ENABLED NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR AIR AND SEA-BORNE AUSTRALIANS TO ENVELOPE AND REDUCE THE LAE STRONGHOLD IN 12 DAYS WAS ACTUALLY THE DECISIVE FRUITION OF AN ALLIED PLAN WHICH IN SEVEN MONTHS DREW BATTALION AFTER BATTALION FROM THE ENEMY'S LAE GARRISON TO BE SUCCESSIVELY CUT OFF AND DESTROYED SOUTH OF SALAMAUA.

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TIME AND AGAIN DURING THE SEVEN-MONTH PERIOD THE ALLIED COMMAND NOTED THAT THE JAPANESE STEADILY WERE STRENGTHENING AND REINFORCING THEIR REAR BASES IN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN, FROM WHICH SUPPORT MIGHT BE SENT LAE.

THE ENEMY'S LAST MAJOR ATTEMPT TO RUN SEA-BORNE ASSISTANCE TO LAE MET DISASTER IN THE BISMARCK SEA AND HUON GULF LAST MARCH, WHEN EVERY VESSEL IN A 22-SHIP CONVOY WAS SUNK BY ALLIED PLANES. THE ENEMY'S SUBSEQUENT EFFORTS TO SEND HELP TO NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA BY BARGES WAS FOILED BY ALLIED AIRMEN WHO DESTROYED HUNDREDS OF THESE SMALL CRAFT IN NIGHT AND DAY SWEEPS ALONG THE COASTS.

ISOLATED FROM SUPPORTING BASES BY THE ALLIED SEA AND AIR BLOCKADE AND HEMMED IN BY AUSTRALIANS CONVERGING ON THEM FROM THE SOUTH, WEST AND NORTHEAST, THE REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON OFFERED NO RESISTANCE TO THE FINAL ASSAULT AT SALAMAUA AND THEIR GUNS HURLED ONLY BRIEF AND INEFFECTIVE DEFIANCE TO AUSTRALIANS MOVING ON LAE.

MACARTHUR RECENTLY ESTIMATED THE JAPANESE OVER-ALL STRENGTH IN THE LAE-SALAMAUA AREA AT 20,000 MEN, COMPRISING ELEMENTS OF FOUR DIVISIONS. FOLLOWING THE VICTORY GENERAL SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED LAND FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, ASSERTED THAT THE JAPANESE LOST NINE BATTALIONS IN SEVEN MONTHS SOLELY IN THE ATTEMPT TO HOLD THE APPROACHES TO THESE OUTPOSTS. THIS WOULD TOTAL APPROXIMATELY 6,000 MEN, ON THE BASIS OF THE ACCEPTED WAR-TIME STRENGTH OF JAPANESE FIELD UNITS.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS FROM AUSTRALIAN UNITS WHICH OCCUPIED SALAMAUA AND LAE ACCOUNTED FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED MORE ENEMY CASUALTIES.

HOW MANY JAPANESE MAY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN ESCAPING FROM THE TWO STRONGHOLDS BY BARGES AND HOW MANY WERE FLEEING TO DESTRUCTION IN THE MORE THAN TWO-MILE HIGH MOUNTAIN MASSES NORTHWEST OF LAE WAS NOT YET KNOWN.

DRIVING THE JAPANESE FROM SALAMAUA AND LAE WAS NECESSARY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A LARGER SCALE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE PRINCIPAL CENTERS OF THE ENEMY'S STRENGTH ALONG THE SUB-EQUATORIAL DEFENSE BARRIER, FOR WHICH LAE AND SALAMAUA SERVED AS OUTPOSTS.

MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY ACKNOWLEDGED THE ENEMY'S REALIZATION OF THE ALLIED THREAT TO THE RABAUL ANCHOR OF HIS SOUTH PACIFIC DEFENSE CHAIN BY TAKING NOTE THAT THE JAPANESE ARE REINFORCING THEIR ALREADY FORMIDABLE AIR STRENGTH IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS.

HOW LONG AND HOW COSTLY WILL BE THE TASK OF ROLLING UP THE ENEMY'S EASTERN FLANK JUST SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR WILL DEPEND UPON HOW SOON AND HOW EFFECTIVELY THE ALLIED AIR POWER OPERATING FROM THE NEWLY ADVANCED BASES CAN GAIN THE DEGREE OF AERIAL DOMINATION WHICH PAVED THE WAY FOR THE LAE VICTORY.

IT ALSO WILL DEPEND UPON HOW DARINGLY THE STILL-FORMIDABLE JAPANESE NAVY WILL ATTEMPT TO CHALLENGE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE PACIFIC, ESPECIALLY IF THE ALLIES RECEIVE THE PROMISED REINFORCEMENTS WHICH WERE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE SURRENDER OF THE ITALIAN NAVY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 20)

1943

3024-8617

3024-8617

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS--FIRST ADD HIPPLE'S BOUGAINVIL. RAIDS X X X LATER INFORMATION.)

NEARLY ALL OF THE BOMBS DROPPED AT BALLALE LANDED IN THE TARGET AREA, STARTING FIRES AND CAUSING EXPLOSIONS WHICH DESTROYED SEVEN PARKED PLANES AND A NUMBER OF TRUCKS.

ABOUT 50 ZEROS ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT AND DIVIDE THE AMERICAN FORMATIONS, RESULTING IN SIX DOG FIGHTS AT HIGH ALTITUDE. U.S. FLIERS SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 12 ENEMY PLANES AND LOST THREE FIGHTERS, BUT ONE AMERICAN PILOT WAS SAVED. ANOTHER WHO PARACHUTED WAS SEEN BEING STRAFED BY THE JAPANESE.

BEFORE DAWN WEDNESDAY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS SWEPT LOW OVER THE TREES ONTO KARA, THE NEW JAPANESE AIR FIELD NEAR KANILI AND DROPPED MANY LIGHT BOMBS, STARTING FIRES. THEY THEN STRAFED AND SHOT OUT ONE SEARCHLIGHT.

AT THE SAME TIME MORE MITCHELLS ATTACKED KANILI, WREAKING HAVOC WITH THEIR FIRE BOMBS AND EXPLOSIVES. BOTH RAIDS WERE MET WITH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT ALL THE PLANES PARTICIPATING IN THESE ATTACKS RETURNED TO THEIR BASES.

KANILI WAS ALSO HIT AT NOON BY MORE THAN 40 LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS, AND WARHAWK AND CORSAIR FIGHTER PLANES, WHICH DUMPED SEVERAL HUNDRED FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON THE AIRSTRIP. (ALTHOUGH THE DISPATCH DOES NOT STATE, IT WAS PRESUMABLY IN THIS RAID THAT THE OTHER THREE U.S. FIGHTERS WERE LOST.)

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE KANILI AIRDROME WAS STILL CAPABLE OF OPERATION BECAUSE A NUMBER OF ZEROS TOOK OFF DURING THE RAID. CURIOUSLY, THEY DID NOT ATTEMPT TO INTERCEPT THE AMERICANS.

JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS ON BUKA ISLAND, NORTHWEST OF BOUGAINVILLE, WERE BLASTED BY SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS DROPPED BY ANOTHER FORCE OF LIBERATORS.

DURING A SEARCHING MISSION U.S. FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO IN THE SHORTLAND ISLAND AREA, JUST SOUTH OF BOUGAINVILLE.

ON VELLA LAVELLA ISLANDS, THE SPOKESMAN DISCLOSED, THE AMERICANS HAVE DISCOVERED ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES LEFT BY THE JAPANESE, CHIEFLY MEDICAL MATERIALS INCLUDING A QUANTITY OF GERMAN ATABRINE. THE FORCES THERE ARE CONTINUING TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITIONS.

BM1126PPW NM

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, MONDAY, SEPT.20-(AP)-AMERICAN WARPLANES HAVE DESTROYED 14 MORE ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN RENEWED RAIDS ON JAPANESE BASES IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMON ISLANDS, GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ATTACK WAS CENTERED ON AIRDROMES IN THE BUIN AREA AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, THE WRECKED ENEMY PLANES WERE IDENTIFIED AS FIGHTERS.

THIS NEW SUCCESS WAS SCORED IN THE COURSE OF A TRIPLE BLASTING BY BOMBERS OF THE JAPANESE-HELD KANILI AND BALLALE AIRFIELDS.

BOTH HAVE BEEN REPEATED TARGETS FOR AMERICAN BOMBERS OF ALL CATEGORIES, AND BALLALE HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS HAVING BEEN RENDERED TEMPORARILY UNUSUABLE.

SIXTY INTERCEPTORS FROM THE ENEMY'S GROWING FIGHTER FLEET IN THE NORTH SOLOMONS AREA ROSE TO CHALLENGE THE BOMBERS IN THEIR THREE

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PLY ATTACK, A HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID. IT WAS FROM AMONG THESE THAT THE BOMBERS AND THEIR FIGHTER ESCORT BAGGED TODAY'S SCORE OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

ALLIED AIRPOWER ALSO WAS FELT IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA TO THE WEST. BOMBERS OF LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY'S FIFTH AIRFORCE DUMPED 16 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON FINSCHHAFEN, ONE OF JAPAN'S LAST REMAINING BASES ON THE HUON GULF.

IN AN AIR PATROL OFF THE COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, TWO JAPANESE BARGES LADEN WITH TROOPS WERE DESTROYED.

THE ALLIED BASE AT DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, WAS RAIDED BY THE ENEMY, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID NO DAMAGE RESULTED.

A SMALL ENEMY CARGO SHIP WAS BOMBED AND SET AFIRE BY AN ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE PLANE EAST OF KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, AND OTHER HEAVY BOMBERS DAMAGED A 2,000-TON JAPANESE MERCHANTMAN OFF CAPE ST. GEORGE IN THE SAME GENERAL SECTOR.

AT HANSA BAY ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA BETWEEN WEWAK AND MADANG, A THIRD ENEMY CARGO VESSEL, OF 1,200 TONS, FELL VICTIM TO A NIGHT ATTACK BY A SINGLE MEDIUM BOMBER. THE SHIP WAS DESTROYED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS AND ATTACK PLANES JOINED IN THE ASSAULT ON THE FINSCHHAFEN TARGETS, BOMBING INSTALLATIONS AND TROOP CENTERS AT GELDSBACH, XINSCH HARBOR AND THE TAMI ISLANDS, AND FOLLOWING UP WITH NUMEROUS MACHINEGUN ATTACKS FROM LOW ALTITUDE.

ANOTHER NEW GUINEA OBJECTIVE WAS THE ENEMY-HELD VILLAGE OF KAIPAIT, WHERE BIVOUACS WERE STRAFED BY ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES AND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF HUTS WERE DESTROYED.

SMALL SHIPPING AND SHORE STRUCTURES ON KIMBA BAY, NEW BRITAIN, AND ON ROOKE AND RITTER ISLANDS IN VITIAZ STRAIT NORTHWEST OF FINSCHHAFEN CAME UNDER THE GUNS OF ALLIED LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS.

DILI, ON ENEMY-HELD PORTUGUESE TIMOR, WAS SUBJECTED TO A NIGHT ATTACK BY AUSTRALIAN-BASED BOMBERS.

BESIDES THE RAID ON THE DARWIN AREA, IN WHICH NINE JAPANESE PLANES PARTICIPATED, THE ENEMY MADE A WEAK AND INEFFACTIVE AERIAL STAB AT HOPOI, AN AIRFIELD AND VILLAGE RECENTLY FALLEN INTO ALLIED HANDS 20 MILES EAST OF LAE, NEW GUINEA.

SEP 20 1943

HW522PPW NM

SW PAC Gnd ex indentaken

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ESCORTED BY AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS WERE LANDED ON THE NEW GUINEA COAST EAST OF LAE SEPT. 4. THE FOLLOWING DAY AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN PARATROOPS CAPTURED AN UNUSED AIR FIELD 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE ENEMY BASE, AND WITHIN HARDLY MORE THAN A FEW HOURS ALLIED TRANSPORT PLANES BEGAN BRINGING IN UNIT AFTER UNIT OF AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS.

THE TWO FORCES THEN BEGAN CLOSING ON LAE IN A PINCERS FROM OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS, WHILE 20 MILES TO THE SOUTH OTHER ALLIED UNITS OVERRAN THE SECONDARY ENEMY POSITION AT SALAMAUA, TAKING THE AIRDROME THERE SEPT. 11 AND THE TOWN ITSELF SEPT. 12.

SQUEEZED THUS FROM THREE SIDES AND WITH ONLY THE JUNGLE AND MOUNTAINS AT ITS BACK, THE JAPANESE GARRISON ABANDONED LAE. THE BASE WAS OCCUPIED ALMOST WITHOUT OPPOSITION ON SEPT. 16.

ZA622PPW NM

1943

3024-8619

3024-8619

WITH GILBERT ISLAND RAIDS

BY LEIF ERICKSON

PEARL HARBOR, T.H., SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE HEAVY RAID ON THE JAPANESE ISLAND BASES OF TARAWA AND NAURU IN THE GILBERT GROUP FRIDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY, FOLLOWING UP THE DESTRUCTIVE BOMBING OF MARCUS ISLAND BY A CARRIER TASK FORCE SEPT. 1, SHOWS CLEARLY THE NEW CENTRAL PACIFIC OFFENSIVE BEING DEVELOPED BY ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ.

BEFORE THE MARCUS OPERATION, THE CENTRAL PACIFIC THEATER HAD BEEN MORE OR LESS DORMANT SINCE MARCH, 1942, WHILE THE PACIFIC FLEET'S STEADILY GROWING POWER WAS CONCENTRATED ON CLEANING OUT THE JAPANESE FROM THE ALEUTIANS AND PUSHING BACK THE ENEMY IN THE SOLOMONS.

THE LANGUAGE OF ADMIRAL NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE, REPORTING THAT THE TARAWA-NAURU ATTACK EXTENDED OVER MANY HOURS, INDICATES THE RAID ON THOSE BASES ALMOST CERTAINLY WAS A CARRIER PLANE BOMBING STRIKE LIKE THAT ON MARCUS.

THE CARRIER FORCE IN THIS OPERATION POSSIBLY WAS SUPPORTED BY LAND-BASED ARMY LIBERATORS. NAURU IS 800 STATUTE MILES FROM GUADALCANAL, AND TARAWA ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE FROM FUNAFUIT IN THE AMERICAN-OCCUPIED ELLICE ISLANDS.

THE TWO TASK FORCE RAIDS IN LESS THAN A MONTH SHOW THE OUTLINE OF A LOGICAL OFFENSIVE PLAN TO EMPLOY THE NAVY'S INCREASING AIRCRAFT CARRIER STRENGTH IN THE PACIFIC TO BATTER THE ENEMY'S ISLAND OUTPOSTS UNDER BOMBING BY AVENGER TORPEDO PLANES AND DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS.

THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE IN SOFTENING THE JAPANESE OUTPOST HOLDINGS FROM THE AIR OF COURSE WOULD BE TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR INVASION LANDINGS BY GROUND TROOPS.

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SUCH INVASION OPERATIONS MAY BE WEEKS OR MONTHS AWAY. BUT THE OFFICIAL ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW COMMAND DESIGNATION FOR LT.GEN. ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., HINTS THAT THE ARMY'S PLANS FOR THE MID-PACIFIC NOW ARE DEFINITELY OFFENSIVE RATHER THAN DEFENSIVE. BEFORE SATURDAY RICHARDSON WAS COMMANDER OF THE ARMY'S HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT. NOW HE IS COMMANDING GENERAL OF UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA.

IF IT WAS A CARRIER FORCE WHICH RAIDED TARAWA AND NAURU, THE FULL DETAILS OF THE ATTACK PROBABLY WILL NOT BE DISCLOSED UNTIL THE SHIPS RETURN TO PORT.

SF854PPW NM

ADMIRAL NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE HINTS THE JAPANESE WERE SURPRISED AS THEY WERE AT MARCUS WHEN THE BOMBERS STRUCK IN THE DARKNESS OF EARLY MORNING. IF THE BOMBERS WERE ABLE TO PRESS HOME THEIR ATTACKS FOR SEVERAL HOURS, THEIR FIRST ASSAULTS PROBABLY KNOCKED OUT WHATEVER AIR POWER THE ENEMY HAD AVAILABLE FOR INTERCEPTION OR FOR BOMBING THE TASK FORCE SHIPS.

IN ALL PROBABILITY THE JAPANESE AIR STRENGTH AT BOTH BASES WAS LIGHT SINCE THE ENEMY HAS HAD HEAVY PLANE LOSSES IN THE NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMONS CAMPAIGNS.

FOLLOWING SO CLOSELY BEHIND THE MARCUS RAID, THIS ATTACK INDICATES THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS MUSTERED AIRCRAFT CARRIER REPLACEMENTS FOR LOSSES SUFFERED IN THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE WAR AND IT FORECASTS INCREASING

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THRUSTS DEEPER INTO ENEMY TERRITORY.

THE MAIN USE OF TARAWA AND NAURU TO THE ENEMY HAS BEEN FOR PLANE RECONNAISSANCE AND BOMBING RAIDS ON AMERICAN OUTPOSTS AT CANTON AND FUNA FUTI ISLANDS. NAURU ALSO IS A MAJOR SOURCE OF PHOSPHATE FOR THE JAPANESE.

SEP 20 1943

WW929APW

WASHINGTON,SEPT 18-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE SAID THAT RALPH W.GALLAGHER, PRESIDENT OF THE STANDARD OIL CO. (NJ), HAD INFORMED HIM AT A CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE COMPANY OPPOSES THE CREATION OF INTERNATIONAL CARTELS WHICH MIGHT HOLD PRICES ABOVE COMPETITIVE LEVELS.

WALLACE'S STATEMENT WAS ISSUED AFTER HE HAD MET WITH GALLAGHER AND WENDELL BERGE, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, IN A CONFERENCE THE VICE PRESIDENT SAID WAS SUGGESTED BY GALLAGHER.

PREVIOUSLY THE VICE PRESIDENT HAD ACCUSED THE COMPANY OF "DELIBERATELY STALLING" SOME RUBBER AND CHEMICAL COMPANIES TO KEEP THEM FROM DEVELOPING SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND, WITHOUT SPECIFICALLY NAMING THE FIRM, HAD CRITICIZED IN A CHICAGO SPEECH ITS PRE-WAR AGREEMENTS WITH I.G.FARBENINDUSTRIES OF GERMANY.

WALLACE SAID GALLAGHER TOLD HIM AT TODAY'S MEETING:

"(1) THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO HOLD PRICES ABOVE SOUND COMPETITIVE LEVELS, AND THAT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF A SECRET NATURE SHOULD BE PROHIBITED UNLESS MAJOR CONDITIONS SUCH AS WAR REQUIRE SECRECY; BUT THAT, EVEN THEN, ALL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS MADE BY PRIVATE PARTIES SHOULD BE FILED WITH THE APPROPRIATE DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

"(2) THAT AS FAR AS THEIR OWN COMPANY WAS CONCERNED, THEY WOULD FAVOR AN INDUSTRY POLICY OF UNRESTRICTED LICENSING OF PATENTS AT REASONABLE ROYALTIES.

"(3) THAT CARTELS WHICH LIMIT PRODUCTION, FIX PRICES, DIVIDE TERRITORY, AND LIMIT TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT ARE AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY AND ARE INCONSISTENT WITH OUR PRINCIPLES OF FREE ENTERPRISE.

"(4) THAT WITH REGARD TO THEIR OWN PATENTS ON BUTYL RUBBER THEY REITERATED THEIR STAND THAT BOTH NOW AND AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE WAR, SUCH PATENTS WOULD BE OPEN TO ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED, ROYALTY-FREE UNTIL AFTER THE WAR AND AT REASONABLE ROYALTY THEREAFTER.

"(5) THAT PRODUCTION SHOULD BE INCREASED RATHER THAN RESTRICTED, EXCEPT WHEN GOVERNMENT CONTROL IS NECESSARY TO MEET AN EMERGENCY CONDITION OR TO AVOID THE WASTE OF A NATURAL RESOURCE. A GREAT RESURGENCE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE SHOULD BE MADE POSSIBLE IN THE POSTWAR YEARS BY CONSTRUCTIVE GOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS AMONG NATIONS WHICH WILL INCREASE, PLAN, AND FOSTER THE EXCHANGE OF PRODUCTS WITHOUT WASTE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL PEOPLES."

HY248PEW NM

BY MARK WATSON

SEP 20 1943

BALTIMORE SUN CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT. 19-----ALTHOUGH NO PRECISE REPORT OF OUR CASUALTIES IS YET PUBLISHABLE, IT CAN BE SAID THAT IN PROPORTION TO THE TASK THUS FAR PERFORMED BY THE FIFTH ARMY IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN LOSSES SUSTAINED HAVE BEEN EXPREMELY LIGHT.

THIS APPLIES TO BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMPONENTS OF LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK'S COMMAND AND ONE SURMISES THAT IT APPLIES TO THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS COULD HARDLY HAVE MADE SUCH REMARKABLE SPEED IN THEIR NORTHWARD DASH EXCEPT AGAINST SCATTERED,AND RELATIVELY WEAK OPPOSITION WHICH AUTOMATICALLY SUGGESTS LIGHT LOSSES.

OWI 21-WATSON JRT 1035PEW

3024-8621

BY JOHN O'REILLY

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING

THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT. 19---THE BATTLE FOR THE ALLIED BEACH HEAD IN ITALY HAS BEEN WON AT 3:30 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

AMERICAN TROOPS STARTED ADVANCING INLAND PUSHING THE GERMANS BEFORE THEM. THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL STARTED AFTER DAYS OF TERRIFIC ALLIED BOMBARDMENT BY MASSED GROUND ARTILLERY, WARSHIPS OFF SHORE AND FROM THE AIR. THE GERMAN RETREAT BEGAN AFTER THE AMERICANS HAD FOUGHT DESPERATELY TO PRESERVE THEIR NARROW TOE-HOLD ON THE CONTINENT.

OW128/1145P/TUO/1155P

Corsicans Seize Capital In Fight To Expel Nazis

GALLAGHER

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 20—French Commandos, taking their first active part in the war since Tunisia, have stormed into Corsica to battle side by side with French patriots in an effort to grab the key Mediterranean island less than fifty miles from the northern shores of the Nazi-held Italian mainland, it was announced tonight.

One of the first acts of the Corsicans was to gain control of Ajaccio, their capital, and hold it.

"Immediately after news of the Italian armistice became known, French Corsican patriots took up the fight against the Germans," the French high command said in a communique.

"French Commandos were immediately landed to back up the patriots.

"Events have taken a favorable turn."

Giraud Signs Communique

The communique was signed by Gen. Henri Giraud, commander in chief of French forces.

Corsicans have long engaged in guerrilla activities against Axis forces on the island. They seized upon the capitulation of Italy to carry their warfare into the open.

[This dispatch did not bring out the point from which the Commandos struck. They may have embarked from either North Africa or Sicily.]

Warning To Germans

A few minutes before the communique was issued, the French-controlled radio at Algiers broadcast a warning to Germans that Corsican guerrillas wearing skull-and-crossbones insignia on their sleeves must be considered regular soldiers and treated as prisoners of war in event of capture.

Naval vessels participated in the action, which included swift dashes into German-patrolled waters.

[Don Hollenbeck, NBC reporter, in a broadcast from Allied headquarters, said that two Italian divisions which drove the Nazis off Sardinia were slated to cross to Corsica to help the French drive. He said the Germans were "trying to get to the port of Bastia for quick evacuation to the port of Leghorn on the mainland."]

Operations All French

Thus far, the entire Corsican operation has been French.

Control of the island would give the Allies one of the greatest air prizes in the Mediterranean theater, for from Corsica, long-range fighter planes could sweep the Nazi-held Po valley weeks and perhaps months before Allied ground forces could battle their way up the Italian boot.

The operation is of tremendous importance to French morale. The French had felt they were left out of the Italian fighting while they wanted to do something on their own.

It was understood that in the first engagement, the French had ambushed a German column in the island's mountains and wiped out some 300 Nazis.

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all the commanding heights of Sorrento Peninsula, Allied headquarters announced today.

Already padlocked on the seaward side by the occupation of the islands of Capri, Ischia and Procida on either side of the bay, Italy's second largest port thereby came under the gaze of Allied soldiers across twelve miles of water and within range of "Long Tom" artillery.

Easily within artillery range also were the Italian naval base of Castellammare, recently bombarded by the British Navy, and the key railway town of Torre Annunziata, both in the lower elbow of the bay. Smoking Vesuvius rose but ten miles from the Salerno beachhead in the Montecorvino and Battipaglia sectors where the Germans apparently were making a full-scale retreat under a merciless air lashing reminiscent of the days when the British were trying to get out of Greece under the blows of the Nazi air force.

The British Fifth Corps, closing in from the Italian heel, captured Gioja, twenty-eight miles from Taranto on the road to Allied-held Bari, and a headquarters spokesman said the Germans had completed the evacuation of Sardinia, the huge island and air base which Mussolini had regarded as the No. 2 defense outpost of Italy. The German High Command admitted that Sardinia had

Allied mountain positions.

Beachhead Deepens.

While troops occupied the peninsula stretching twenty-two miles west of Salerno, other parts of the Fifth Army slashed eastward and northward from their

French Commandos Land on Corsica; Allies Take Hills 15 Miles From Naples; Reds Flank Smolensk, Cut Crimea Line

Germans Driven Out of Sardinia—Flee to Corsica—Also Withdraw From Salerno Area as Allies Gain Speed.

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The American Fifth Army has seized control of the south side of the Bay of Naples by capturing

1943

been given up.]

10 Airfields on Sardinia.

With the capture of Sardinia by Italian troops acting under orders of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the position of the Germans in Corsica, only seven miles to the north, apparently became untenable, and the Allies gained the potential use of ten airfields from which to press attacks on northern Italy and southern France. It was not likely that much use was being made of Sardinia by Allied forces as yet, however, because of the floodtide of operations on the mainland now beating against Naples.

[A Morocco radio broadcast said the German commander had ordered a state of siege in the Naples area.]

The Fifth Army advances were reported made "against decreasing enemy resistance." Further reinforcements continued to arrive on the Salerno beaches to swell the ranks of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British forces which yesterday were reported to have captured Battipaglia and Altavilla.

Sardinia Cleared of Nazis.

A military spokesman announced that all of Sardinia had now been cleared of German forces by two Italian divisions which ousted the Nazis on orders direct from Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who now is somewhere in Allied-held territory.

There were indications the Germans were making a full retreat from the Salerno bridgehead, the spokesman said, adding that considerable columns of enemy vehicles were observed withdrawing. The air force reported that American A-36 Invaders attacked a column of 1,800 German vehicles traveling northward from Contursi, ten miles east of Eboli facing the bridgehead, and destroyed or damaged 246 of them.

There was little news from the British Eighth Army, which now has advanced some 250 miles from the southernmost toe, but it was considered probable that the German withdrawal reported by the invaders near Contursi might have been caused by the Eighth Army cutting due north past the Salerno bridgehead.

In sweeping out on the Sorrento Peninsula, the Allied forces mounted a direct threat to the port of Naples from yet another side. Amphibious forces have taken over all islands immediately off the port.

"As we control all the heights of the Sorrento Peninsula we undoubtedly control all of the peninsula since it is unlikely the Germans would stay in the lower parts just to be destroyed," the spokesman declared. Amafi and other towns on the south side of the peninsula were declared in Allied hands.

Reports are reaching headquarters from the Salerno area on casualties. The full count will be taken when the divisions have time to sort themselves out as the battle becomes less confused.

Reports from the Salerno area indicated, however, that battle casualties were not so high as had been feared at first.

Removal of the Germans from Sardinia gives the Allies several potential air bases from which to reach northern Italy and southern France.

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Germans Weak on Island.

Yesterday's headquarters bulletin reported that the German garrison on Sardinia, under attack by the two Italian divisions, had almost completed evacuation to Corsica, Italian-held former French island directly to the north. German troops persumably were too small to present substantial resistance to the Italians.

The island's removal from enemy hands gives the Allies fighter plane access to German concentrations above Rome and southern France, although it undoubtedly would be some time before the ten oft-bombed Sardinian air ports, three of which are at the northern end of the island, could be put into usable condition.

The German Air Force itself is keeping aground except for minor excursions. Not a single enemy plane was sighted over the Salerno battle area Saturday, and the Germans avoided combat when American bombers blasted air fields in the Rome area.

Allies Capture Sorrento; Guns Command Naples

GALLAGHER

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 20—Naples was within sight and within twelve-mile artillery range tonight of the American Fifth Army, which captured the Sorrento peninsula in a fifteen-mile advance west of Salerno through weakening German resistance.

All Sardinia was in the hands of two Italian divisions, which had acted on orders of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, and chased German elements onto the French island of Corsica, seven miles north.

[A United Nations radio broadcast from Algiers said the Allied penetration of the Salerno area now extended inland nineteen miles. The British Eighth Army is joined "in full strength" with the Fifth, said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press.]

British Capture Gioja

While the British Eighth Army consolidated its junction with Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army on the beaches of Salerno, the British Fifth Corps in the south occupied Gioja, twenty-eight miles inland and northwest of Taranto, extending the Allied hold on southern Italy.

The British encountered no Germans at Gioja, but had to clear extensive mine fields. Their position on the Adriatic beyond Bari had not been reported in almost a week.

Allied air power, particularly American invader dive bombers, ripped and tore with high explosives at German motor convoys, totaling as high as 1,800 vehicles, which were retreating north of Contursi from the center of the Salerno front under the pressure of the Fifth and Eighth armies. The Allies destroyed 109 of the enemy's trucks and damaged 137 others.

Bay Of Naples Flanked

Seizure of the Sorrento peninsula flanked the south side of the Bay of Naples. Sea approaches to Italy's second largest port in the shadow of Mount Vesuvius already were firmly commanded by the Allies, who seized the guardian islands of Capri, Ischia and Procida on either side of the bay last week.

American 155-mm. "Long Toms" of African and Sicilian fame could now lob shells into bomb-torn Naples at will from the peninsula or the islands. The peninsula lies twelve miles across the bay from Naples and its 866,000 people. General Clark has said Naples is his first objective.

In Easy Artillery Range

The Italian naval base of Castellammare at the northeast corner of the peninsula, and the important railway city of Torre Annunziata, eleven miles north of Castellammare, both came within easy artillery range of Allied batteries. Amalfi and other towns on the south side of the peninsula were taken.

Among the towns on the peninsula supposedly captured were Sorrento, Piano, Positano, Equense and Massalubrense.

The capture of the Sorrento peninsula was the largest announced gain in the Salerno campaign. There were no reports of any large engagements on any sector of the front.

Nazis In Full Retreat

The Germans appeared to be in full retreat from the Salerno area.

"Considerable columns of enemy vehicles were observed withdrawing," an Allied spokesman said. "The Fifth Army has advanced north of Battipaglia (six miles inland and fifteen southeast of Salerno) in the face of stubborn opposition. Small gains also were made in the vicinity of Montecorvino."

"The Fifth Army continues to extend its bridgehead against decreasing enemy resistance," the Allied communique said. "Reinforcements continue to arrive. The Eighth Army continues to advance from the north."

Allied Casualties Light

Casualties of the Fifth Army in the violent beach battle below Salerno were smaller than at first feared, headquarters indicated. Losses were reported light compared with those inflicted.

[The Berlin radio said Allied forces in the Salerno area had been reinforced by three additional divisions, including two American, the Eighty-second Airborne Division and the Third Infantry Division. The First Canadian Division also has been placed under General Clark's command, it said.

[British forces attempting to thrust northward from Salerno to Naples were repulsed twice yesterday, the German broadcast said, and added that American attempts to outflank the new German positions "were frustrated."]

Allies Still Rule Air

Meanwhile, the German air force remained the weakest arm of the enemy war machine. Allied aircraft virtually were unopposed on all sectors.

The Allied strategic air force took yesterday off, but the tactical air force hammered German columns wherever found.

Considerable snarled traffic was chopped to pieces at a junction of four roads twelve miles northeast of Eboli. A concentrated attack was made on Pescopagano and its roads. Heavy RAF night raiders hammered a highway bridge at Benevento, which is the lone crossing of the Calore river. The rail junction of Capua and freight yards in the Naples suburbs were other targets. Two Nazi planes were destroyed and three Allied craft were lost.

The railway junction of Capua and the freight yards on the outskirts of Naples.

A total of two enemy aircraft out of a very small number sighted were shot down during the twenty-four hour period against an Allied loss of three planes.

Allies Lash Nazi Road Convoys Fleeing North

MORGANTHAU

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 20—Long lines of German motor convoys retreating northward from the Salerno bridgehead battle area were heavily bombed and strafed yesterday by United States A-36 invaders, which left the smoking wreckage of at least 109 trucks littering the mountainous defiles north of Contursi.

The Nazi ground forces were retreating to the north in larger numbers than have been previously seen on the roads and were given an unmerciful battering by the planes, which roamed unmolested by enemy fighters.

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Roads Cluttered

The pilots estimated that at least 1,800 trucks cluttered the roads as the Germans pulled back from the Contursi area, ten miles east of Eboli.

In addition to the trucks destroyed at least 137 others were badly damaged, official reports showed.

The versatile A-36's were joined in the sweeps by American Warhawks and RAF Kitty bombers. Pilots found considerable traffic congestion at the junction of four roads twelve miles northeast of Eboli and they made a concentrated attack on Pescopagano, as well as on the arterial roads entering it.

Bridge Area Attacked

RAF and RCAF Wellingtons of the Strategic Air Force made a heavy attack last night on the approaches to the key highway bridge at Benevento.

The Wellingtons dropped many strings of bombs across the entrance to the bridge and 3,000-pound bombs started a large fire among the adjacent buildings. The bridge affords the only crossing of the Calore river for a considerable distance and provides one of the main routes for the withdrawal of the German forces.

Rail Junction Hit

During the preceding night RAF and South African Bostons and Baltimores bombed small groups of enemy transport and also attacked

TRAP THREAT FACES NAZIS IN DNIEPER BEND

LONG

1,130 Villages Overrun In Drives Which Also Cut Chernigov-Kiev Road

Red Airmen Report Signs Germans Are Quitting Caucasus

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, Sept. 21—The Red army overran more than 1,130 villages yesterday, flanking the German central anchor at Smolensk and cutting the Kiev-Chernigov highway and the railway into the Crimea amid signs that the enemy was abandoning the Caucasus.

A Moscow communique also disclosed early today a vast Red army wheeling movement aimed at Cherkasy, on the middle Dnieper southeast of Kiev, in an effort to trap hundreds of thousands of enemy troops in the river bend. One Red army unit was within forty miles of the Cherkasy area, key to the extensive rail network in the bend.

Only 15 Miles From Dnieper

East of the bend the Red army reached a point only eight miles from Melitopol after snapping the Crimean escape railway between Zaporozhe and Dnepropetrovsk and capturing a town only fifteen miles from the Dnieper, said the broadcast communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Red airmen of the Black Sea fleet, the bulletin said, sank a German minesweeper and three troop barges along the south side of the Paman peninsula above recaptured Novorossisk, indicating an enemy withdrawal from the narrow Caucasian foothold.

Nearly 10,000 Germans were declared killed by the pursuing Russians along a 750-mile front in an accelerated drive that has swept up more than 3,000 villages and towns in three days.

Velizh Falls In Smolensk Push

Velizh, sixty-five miles northwest of Smolensk, fell as the Russians also drove to within thirty miles on the northeast. Front reports relayed from Moscow said the Red army imperiling that German bastion was moving steadily through swamps and mine-filled forests, sometimes pulling artillery by hand as infantrymen and mortarmen demolished blockhouses and pillboxes in the path.

Beyond Bryansk the Russians overran Kletnya, forty-five miles to the west, in a race for White Russia as other units farther south crossed the Snov river, forty miles from Novozybkov, a junction on the Bryansk-Gomel railway.

Free 16,000 From Labor Draft

"German troops were routed and dispersed," the communique said of the westward sweep beyond Bryansk. "They are being wiped out at present by our troops."

The Soviet troops' advance was so swift that at one point near Poltava, the communique said, 16,000 Soviet civilians being herded westward for forced labor were freed.

Whole strings of freight cars loaded with ammunition and grain were captured intact by the Russians.

The German radio said the Smolensk battle was rising to a climax, and that Russian parachute troops were being dropped behind their lines above the northern arm of the Dnieper river bend.

Kozelets, forty miles north of Kiev on the highway to Chernigov and Gomel, in lower White Russia, fell to the Russians, who also were only about three miles from Chernigov, rich farming community.

Major Threat Develops

Southeast of Kiev, however, a major threat was developing to all the Germans in the Crimea and the Dnieper river bend. Turning south from Piryatin the Russians moved

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along the railway leading toward Odessa in an apparent effort to plunge across the Dnieper and cut off the Germans below the river and east of the bend. This column captured Grebenka, a junction point only forty-five miles north of the river.

Farther east, another Russian column was swinging down the Romny-Kremenchug Railway, and also was approaching the river.

The situation at Smolensk undoubtedly was precarious for the Germans. The Soviet communique announced the capture of more than 400 villages in a direct drive on that bastion, once reported to be Adolf Hitler's eastern headquarters, and in the swing to the northwest.

Advances Up To 11 Miles

Head-on smashes toward Smolensk and Roslavl to the south netted the Russians up to eleven miles, an advance made through forests snarled with barbed wire, pocked with tank traps, and bristling with armored pillboxes.

Moscow dispatches said there was no German flight in this sector. The Germans were fighting until they were cut down by the Russians who had strong air and artillery support.

The fall of Velizh to the northwest not only flanked Smolensk but placed the Red army within ten miles of the upper White Russian border and only forty-five miles northeast of Vitebsk on the railway from Smolensk to Latvia.

In the drive on Poltava, last major Axis bastion above the Dnieper bend, the Russians said their troops had taken sixty towns, including Kochubeevka, only fifteen miles to the northeast, and Karlovka, twenty-seven miles to the southeast.

Although the Russians were only forty miles north of Kiev and within forty-two miles of that Ukraine capital on the northeast, the major Russian blows appeared to be directed at Dnieper River points above and below the city. More than two hundred villages fell to the Russians in the wheeling movement toward the river southeast of Kiev.

Advancing on Dniepropetrovsk the Red Army gained from four to eleven miles, capturing Zachenilovka, fifty miles from the city, and fifty other localities.

Farther south in the thrust toward Zaporozhe the Russians captured Bolshaya-Tokmak, only eighteen miles east of the Zaporozhe-Melitopol railway at a point midway between those two cities. Aside from the capture of the village only eight miles southeast of Melitopol, the communique said another Russian unit had seized Novovasilevka, eighteen miles due east of Melitopol.

Reds Bear Down On Smolensk And Kiev

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 20—Red army troops under Gen. Andrei Yeremanko cracked through the gateway to Smolensk on the central Russian front over the week end as the Soviet advance shifted into high gear, a Russian communique announced last night.

Victory guns bombed out in Moscow again as Russian troops drew nearer to Smolensk and Kiev.

In the north the Red army moved to within thirty miles of Smolensk, capturing Dukhovschina, while another Soviet column was only forty-two miles from Kiev.

Huge Supplies Captured

The Russian war bulletin indicated that the Red army was sweeping westward rapidly, meeting only lightly-armed Nazi rearguards.

Huge stocks of food and munitions were falling into Russian hands, but there was little mention of the heavy armored equipment which the Germans expended so prodigiously previously.

The Smolensk area was apparently a focal point of the present drive, with General Yeremenko bearing down from the northeast, while another column under Gen. Vassilly Sokolovsky pushed into Yartsevo on the left flank.

Roslavl Also Menaced

Roslavl, south of Smolensk, was also menaced by the Red army, which, the Soviet communique said, stormed across the Desna river to capture Dubroska.

Other army units advancing westward from Bryansk took 300 towns, including Trubchevsk, in a drive of twelve miles, the bulletin added.

On the lower central front the Russians were arrayed in a rough arc, with the columns aimed in the general direction of Kiev. Chernigov, at the northern end of the arc, was reported menaced by an eighteen-mile advance.

In the drive on Kiev the cities of Priluki, eighty miles east; Lubny, Piryatin, Mirgorod and Krasnograd all fell, bringing the Red army line parallel to the Dnieper river along a one hundred-mile front about eighty miles to the northeast.

The Russian lines were nearest to the Dnieper in the vicinity of Dniepropetrovsk, at the river's eastern most bend, where the Red army was closing in on Zaporozhe.

Reds Push Closer to Smolensk

Velizh Is Captured as Advance Rolls to Within Ten Miles of White Russia.

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London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The Russians have captured Velizh, sixty-five miles northwest of Smolensk, in a push that carried them to a point only ten miles from the White Russian border, while in the south a town only eight miles from Melitopol was taken, Moscow announced tonight.

Bolshaya-Tokmak, 20 miles east of Zaporozhe on the Dnieper Bend, also fell as the Russians closed in fast in an effort to cut the railway entering the Crimea. Hundreds of villages were seized as the offensive, now broadened to a 750-mile front, rolled on westward, according to the communique, which was broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

In the drive on Smolensk and Roslavl, where the Russian Army is within thirty miles of those Axis central front bastions, the Russians said their troops advanced by from six to eleven miles and captured more than 850 villages, including a railway station. Fifty more localities fell in the wheeling movement to the northwest that toppled Velizh.

In the Ukraine the Russian Army reached a point twenty-one miles northeast of the big Axis base at Poltava. Further west one Russian column swinging south toward the Dnieper River below Kiev occupied Grebenka, nine miles southwest of Piryatin and forty-five miles short of the river.

CHURCHILL HAS SESSION WITH CABINET

London, Sept. 20 — Winston Churchill presided at a Cabinet meeting tonight, and it was understood that the British Prime Minister had made a full report of the Quebec-Washington war conferences and possibly discussed his coming appearance before Parliament.

The general expectation is that Churchill will take the floor almost as soon as Parliament reconvenes and will describe the progress of the war and the forthcoming tripartite conference as well as answer questions widely raised in the British press on the lapse of time between the capture of Sicily and the invasion of the mainland.

The return of Churchill will probably act to speed a British-Soviet-American conference. Although a formal announcement has been withheld, speculation has grown here that the meeting will take place next month, possibly in Moscow. W. Averell Harriman, lend-lease supervisor in Britain, has been widely mentioned as a possible American representative to the conference.

Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, who took part in the Quebec conference, will wind up a two-day war debate and answer any criticism raised by the members.

Canadian censors yesterday permitted disclosure that Churchill arrived at Halifax on a giant British transport early in August and left from the same port last week on the battleship Renown.

Prime Minister Believed To Have Reported On Conferences

[By the Associated Press]

Churchill Drafts War Review

Prime Minister, Back in London From U. S., Faces Queries on Italy and Il Duce.

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London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, back in Britain after a momentous six-week visit to Canada and the United States, today began preparation of a war review to be presented shortly to the House of Commons.

The review, which will be Mr Churchill's first since his brief statement to Commons July 27 and which is expected to be one of his longest, will open a two-day war debate when Parliament reconvenes after a brief summer recess.

It is anticipated that during the debate the Government will be asked, among other things, to explain why Italy was given a "breathing space" after Benito Mussolini's fall and why the Allies failed to demand from the Badoglio government the immediate surrender of the former Duce.

The first Commons debate in eight weeks also is expected to demand additional details on the Italian surrender, more definite news of proposed conferences between Britain, the United States and Russia, and information on the operations of AMG—the Allied Military Government in Occupied Territory.

Parliament Nears Record.

When Parliament reconvenes, it will have become the longest-lived Parliament for more than 250 years. Today it exactly equaled the life span of the Parliament elected in December, 1910 and assembled January 31, 1911, which was prolonged until November 25, 1918 because of the world war. The present Parliament first met November 26, 1935. Only three Parliaments in Britain have had a longer history—the Elizabethan Parliament of 1572-83; the long Parliament, 1640-53, and the Cavalier Parliament, 1661-79.

Mr. Churchill, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and their daughter, Mary, a subaltern in the A. T. S., returned to London by The Prime Minister returned to England aboard the battleship Renown and landed at a northwest port, the authoritative British Press Association reported today. The 32,000-ton battleship has taken part in this war in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

The Prime Minister was looking exceptionally fit on his arrival.

Big Fleet Reported in Aegean

ALNEW

Powerful Blow at Balkans Believed at Hand as Allied Warships Steam North.

London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—An Allied war fleet was reported steaming up the Ægean Sea off the west coast of Turkey today, stirring new talk of an imminent lunge into the Balkans.

Italians fleeing into Turkey reported its presence describing it as a large concentration of war ships, and London newspapers quoted them as saying also that Allied forces had occupied the Island of Castel Rosso, the most southerly of the Dodecanese, four miles from the Turkish coast and ninety miles east of Rhodes.

These refugee reports were linked in London with similar accounts four days ago of Allied occupation of the Islands of Samos, Lero, and Cos (Coo), all in the Dodecanese north of Rhodes, and with the reported departure of Britain's Ninth Army from its base in the Middle East.

Rhodes itself, the largest of the Dodecanese, was last week reported to be under German control, after the Nazis had overcome the Italian garrison in several days of bloody fighting. Refugees estimated that 25,000 Italians on Rhodes were out maneuvered and crushed by 5,000 Germans supported by dive-bombers operating from German-held Crete.

An early cleanup of all German forces in the Dodecanese was looked for in London. The Allies hold the superiority in the air and the surrender of the Italian fleet removed most of the danger from the sea and virtually wiped out the possibility of enemy reinforcement.

The Germans, apparently anticipating a thrust into the Balkans, were reported by the London newspapers as still rushing troops into southeastern Europe. These reports said that troops were being shipped into Salonika for the eventual reinforcement of the garrisons on the Aegean island defense ring, and that all Greek vessels, even light fishing craft, had been commandeered for the transportation of supplies to these islands.

In the Balkans proper, the Germans are now confronted by ever-growing forces led by Gen. Draja Mihailovich, an Istanbul dispatch said. Hundreds of Italians were also reported to have joined the guerrilla bands, with all now receiving ammunition, food and clothing regularly and in some cases fighting with the support of Allied air power.

Meanwhile, the London Daily Sketch reported that high Rumanian officials had gone to Ankara with the hope of establishing touch with Allied diplomats and sounding them out on Rumanian's future if she should break with Germany and get out of the war.

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Hoare Warns Europe Its Peril Lies In Russian Isolation

British Envoy To Spain Denies Soviet Influence Is The Great Post-War Danger

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 20—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, asserted today that the great danger to Europe after the war was not Russian influence but Russian isolation.

In an address to Chelsea war workers, Sir Samuel, home for consultatons after a recent meeting with Generalissimo Fancisco Franco, said:

"In any stable Europe the greatest of the Slav peoples, whose territories possess vast resources and whose achievements have amazed the world, must take its rightful place.

"Communism, for all the claims of some of its propagandists, is a national and not an international product.

"It is brought about by internal conditions. If you fear it, you should so set your house in order that your social and political conditions will silence any demand for its introduction."

Declaring that the two great dangers to a better Europe were famine and anarchy, Sir Samuel said that "unless these specters can be driven away there is little hope for the political recovery of Europe." He said the third great need was liberty, and he added that European civilization could not live without it.

The British Ambassador made no reference to Spain by name in his speech.

He said there had been periods in history when European liberty was temporarily stifled and declared that the tyranny produced by Naziism and Fascism was the blackest of these chapters.

"Sooner or later the breath of liberty always dissipates the encircling obscurity and revivifies the life of Europe," he declared.

What particular course that spirit will take in Italy, Germany or any other country on the Continent, Sir Samuel said he could not say, for "political constitutions, social conditions and economic needs will vary between one European people and another."

"If we are wise," he said, "we shall accept these differences and make no attempt to impose uniformity upon a Europe that will never accept it. What matters to us are not details of constitutions or differences of habits and methods, but rather the broad principles without which civilized life is impossible."

Hits "Police State"

Sir Samuel declared that these broad principles should be focused upon the "revival and maintenance of the dignity of human nature" in which the "police state," built up around state idolatry and racial bigotry has no place.

"Just as I do not believe that any human being, however excellent he may be, can be safely entrusted with absolute power," Sir Samuel said, "so I am convinced that no state, however intelligent and well meaning may be its officials, can safely be allowed a monopoly of power. I share, therefore, the view of many of my continental friends who wish to see a renaissance of non-state activities in Europe."

BIG GERMAN FORCE TO GUARD BALKANS

24 Divisions Reported to Be on Way to Meet the Expected Landing by Allies

YUGOSLAVS LIST VICTORIES

Hungarians Fear Hitler Will Force Them to Take Large Part in Defense

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Germans were reported tonight to be rushing thirty divisions, aggregating more than 250,000 men, to Italy and the Balkans to protect themselves from the growing Allied menace to their southern flank. Twenty-four of the divisions were said to have been sent to the Balkans and the others to Italy.

An informant who is in clandestine communication with sources inside Germany said twelve of the divisions were drawn from the reserve behind the Russian front, while three were taken from Norway and one from the Netherlands. The others were said to be of substandard quality, made up of youngsters, convalescents and middle-aged men drawn from the interior of Germany.

This would bring the German strength in Italy to about twenty-four divisions. The forces sent to the Balkans would replace the twenty-seven Italian garrison divisions lost on Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's surrender.

NAZI SHIPPING HARRIED BY AIR

U. S. Heavy Bombers Help RAF Sow Mines And Strafe Coastal Craft

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 20—A quietly mounting "invisible" Allied air campaign against enemy shipping has been making increasing inroads in Germany's war production, it was disclosed tonight. This campaign is waged with mines sown from the air.

While large-scale air attacks have been holding the limelight in recent weeks, the unseen campaign has proceeded methodically by day and night from British bases with both British and American planes participating.

Dozen Sunk In Past Week

Nazi vessels are being torpedoed, bombed, strafed, and sunk by mines sown from the air. The forays have been intensified until some dozen craft were sunk and no fewer than sixty set afire or damaged during the last week.

The attacks are largely along coastal routes, in the Baltic Sea, and among the Scandinavian straits —routes as important to the Nazis now as trans-ocean shipping is to the Allies.

With her highly self-contained continental production system, Germany can exist on small imports from overseas, but continental materials must be moved from mines and other sources to her factories.

A large portion of the burden of her overstrained railroads, bombed, shot up and sabotaged by her enemies, has fallen on coastal traffic.

U. S. Heavy Bombers Help

All main branches of the RAF had been participating in the campaign against this traffic for some time, and recently American heavy bombers have been helping along the campaign during their operational flights.

Two weeks ago the Eighth Air Force made its first concentrated attack on shipping with a Liberator raid on a Nazi convoy off the Dutch coast.

Flying Fortresses followed up a few days later by attacking Nantes and La Pallice, sinking an enemy destroyer and hitting several ships.

On nights when RAF heavy bombers can't fly, anti-shipping activities flourish because clouds give just the cover planes need for unobserved mine laying.

Says Boris Was Slain At Order of Hitler

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Daily Telegraph, quoting reliable sources, said today that King Boris fo Bulgaria was assassinated on orders of Adolf Hitler because he was trying to free Bulgaria of German control and had asked Russia for aid.

According to this account, Boris's request to Russia was discovered by Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey.

Nazis Report Channel Clash

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London, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said today that Nazi coastal patrol boats and British speedboats met in an engagement off the coast of Ijmuiden, Holland, last night.

Fires were observed in two British boats, the Germans said.

King Petar Leaving London

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—King Petar of Yugoslavia, whose Government is being transferred to Cairo, is leaving London for an undisclosed destination in the Mediterranean. The date of his departure and the nature of the trip are being withheld momentarily by security rules.

Shostakovich Completes His Eighth Symphony

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—Dmitri Shostakovich, the composer, whose Seventh Symphony was written during the siege of Leningrad, has completed his eighth, the Moscow radio announced today.

The new work was described as reflecting his emotions over the joy of the Russian people from Red army victories, and as attempting to look into the post-war era.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 21 (AP). Formations of high-flying RAF bombers crossed the southeast English coast late last night and headed for the Continent.

British Fighter Command aircraft made offensive patrols over France yesterday and attacked and damaged an enemy airfield at Morlaix, two mine sweepers off Brest and several locomotives.

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—The *Daily Sketch* today reported that high Rumanian officials had gone to Ankara with the hope of contacting Allied diplomats and sounding them out on Rumania's future if she should break with Germany and get out of the war.

London, Sept. 20—The Tokyo radio quoted a Japanese communique today as saying that 200 Allied planes had raided Tarawa and Makin Islands in the Gilberts over the week end.

Twenty of the raiders were shot down, said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press.

HO HUM! THINK WHAT WE MISSED

London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—A German propaganda broadcast asserted today that Nazi troops in the Salerno region had captured on September 13 an Allied invasion time - table calling for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's entry into Rome by September 16.

"It is easy to imagine how much the Anglo - American propaganda looked forward to this date," the broadcast said, declaring Benito Mussolini was to have been delivered to President Roosevelt in Washington also on September 16.

SPAIN QUOTES ALLIES FIRST

London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The Spanish Government's radio network read Allied communiques first on a news program today. Up to now the official radio always has led off with Axis war bulletins.

Turn Of Salerno Tide Laid To Mass Bombing

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—Concentrated bombing turned the tide of the battle of Salerno and eased a serious situation, enabling British and American troops to resume the offensive, the British Air Ministry news service said in a summary tonight.

For seventy-two hours the whole might of both the northwest African strategic and tactical air forces was hurled at Nazi troops and gun positions which commanded the Salerno beaches, it said. Under this pounding and the stiff defense aground, the Germans yielded.

"Allied ground and air forces are now so coordinated in this theater they are used by the supreme commander as though they were his right and left fist," the news service stated.

Allies Counting Casualties

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 20 (AP).—Reports are reaching headquarters from the Salerno area on casualties. The full count will be taken when the divisions have time to sort themselves out as the battle relaxes. Reports from the Salerno area indicate, however, that battle casualties were not so high as had been feared at first.

Admiral Pound Enters Hospital

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, First British Sea Lord, who returned from the United States yesterday with Prime Minister Churchill, entered a hospital today. The Admiralty announcement said only that he was not well.

NEW TYPE BRITISH SHIPS

Admiralty Reports Switch to Fast 12,000-Ton Cargo Craft

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Admiralty today announced the putting into service of the first of a new type of fast, 12,000-ton cargo ships, revealing a production shift similar to that made in the United States from the eleven-knot Liberty ships to the seventeen and a half knot Victory ships.

The new British ship is described as of a high utility type. The number planned to be built and their exact speed was not disclosed.

The large clear decks and many large hatchways permit the carriage of bulky as well as heavy items. Three large derricks provide facilities for cargo handling while older type ships in the past generally had one. Mechanical equipment is condensed to provide more space. The first of these vessels was steam-powered. The later ones, with Diesel power, each are designed to accommodate twenty-four passengers.

No Sabotage in Sikorski Crash

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—A court of inquiry, investigating the crash of a Liberator bomber at Gibraltar July 4 in which General Wladyslaw Sikorski, former Premier of the Polish government-in-exile, was killed, found today that it was caused by a jamming of the elevator controls shortly after the take-off, making the aircraft uncontrollable. How the jamming occurred was impossible to determine, the inquiry report said, but it was established that no sabotage was involved.

Ex-Paris Communist Is Slain

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Marcel Varoteaux, former Communist member of the Paris Municipal Council who later became secretary of the Paris branch of the Workers and Peasants party, was shot and killed today by two unidentified men, a Berlin broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, said tonight.

TANK MINE SLAYS INVALID

British Soldier Is Accused of Killing His Father

SOUTHEND, England, Sept. 20 (Canadian Press)—Eric James Brown, 19-year-old private in the Suffolk Regiment, appeared in court today on a charge of murdering his invalid father, Archibald Brown, 47, by blowing him up with an anti-tank mine.

The prosecution said the mine was placed under the cushion of a bath chair used by the elder Brown. A nurse who was wheeling the chair was injured. She said that after the explosion her patient and the bath chair disappeared.

Envoy Pledges Aid to Italy King

DUBLIN, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Italian Minister to Eire pledged his allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel III in a statement today.

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Danish Parties Reject Nazi Puppet-State Plan

Refuse to Call Parliament to 'Legalize' New Regime

STOCKHOLM, Sept 20 (AP).—A dispatch from Denmark said today that a cmomittee representing the "big five" Danish political parties had unanimously rejected a German proposal which would reduce the kingdom to the status of a puppet and disband its parliament.

Details of the German plan to replace the military control, with Nazi Minister Werner Best assuming power as Reich's protector, were presented to the Danish Cabinet Sept. 13, the Danish press service said. Under the proposal, non-politicians would administer and issue laws, with Germany reserving control of the press and radio and retaining all legal power acquired under the present state of emergency.

The Germans demanded that Parliament be summoned to empower the new government to issue laws and then be dismissed permanently, 'he new service said. They demanded also the abolition of the War Ministry because of the de facto demobilization of Danish defense forces.

The Parliament leadership, on the same day the demands were rejected, decided to take no action toward convening Parliament because both King Christian X and the government chiefs, who alone have such power, have been "suspended" by the Nazis.

Meanwhile, sabotage against German production and transport, which resulted in the Nazi occupation, were reported to be continuing at an undiminished pace, with five new bombings reported today.

Stockholm, Sept. 20 (AP) — Two regiments of Poles conscripted for Nazi military service have fled into the extensive forests near Augustow, 135 miles northeast of Warsaw, with artillery, mortars and other equipment and brigaded to harass the Germans, the secret Polish radio station SWIT said today. Young Poles were reported streaming into the forests to join them.

Italian Escape Path Blocked

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier,

Sept. 20 (AP)—The Ponte Chiasso customs station on the Italian side of the Swiss-Italian frontier, where hundreds of Italian troops and civilians have been massing in an effort to flee the country, was closed today by German troops.

Passports, frontier cards and visas were invalidated and some 600 persons, who until now had crossed the border daily to work, were detained on whichever side of the border they were caught by the action.

Nazi occupation authorities have suspended passenger traffic from Como, Italy, into Switzerland. A few freight trains were permitted to go through.

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Italians in Corsica Battle

MADRID, Sept. 20 (AP).—A French report received here tonight said that the forces of Italian Premier Badoglio already are in possession of the railroad in Corsica running northeast from the Ajaccio naval base across the mountains to Bastia.

There were reports also of a clash between Italian soldiers and sailors and Germans in Ajaccio after the Germans tried to sail several merchant ships out of the harbor, presumably to some French port.

Bastia and the island's eastern airports, however, apparently form the main German-held area on Corsica. It is believed the Germans are not likely to give up the island without a struggle, since it is close to the Nazi-occupied island of Elba, to the east, and commands the Gulf of Genoa supply route between France and Italy.

Portuguese Intern U. S. Crew

LISBON, Sept. 20 (AP).—An American bomber made a forced landing in the Cape Sagres region of southwestern Portugal today. The five-man crew, none of whom suffered any injuries, surrendered to Portuguese authorities for internment.

Gen. Clark Visits Front.

By REYNOLDS PACKARD.

Representing the Combined American Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 19 (Delayed).—Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark visited the central part of the Salerno sector today, riding in a jeep through a minefield strewn with dead animals and the bodies of Germans.

Gen. Clark, who already is becoming known to his men as "the frontline general," not only inspected outposts but also went into two cities which had been taken and examined the damage they had suffered.

He discussed problems with various commanding officers in the field, including the heads of a number of patrols which he met while they were attempting to contact the Germans.

Gen. Clark inspected another sector of the front yesterday where the men were considerably encouraged by seeing the General in their midst, close to the firing line and at several points actually under mortar and artillery fire.

The General's face was like a white mask from the powdery dust of the country roads pulverized by thousands of war vehicles. Wherever he stopped, he was surrounded by men who crowded around to hear his remarks of encouragement.

Several places where the fight had been extremely hard the General got out of his jeep and congratulated not only the officers but also the men on the fine showing they had made.

He was informally garbed, wearing a combat uniform of woolen shirt and trousers tucked into his hunting shoes. He wore a trench cap most of the time but when he came under fire he donned a helmet. He wore no tie and no coat, and his collar was open.

him again into destruction and defeat on this European front.

Salerno Saucer Shudders

Even as the Allied chiefs pore over maps and charts and plan the oint blows of tomorrow, the Salerno "saucer" shudders from the battle blows of today.

Hundreds of our artillery batteries and scores of big naval guns in the bay behind pound enemy hills to the north, the east and southeast hour after hour, while countless machine guns guarding our front line rake the uphill slopes near by.

Achievements Weighed

On the positive side of the battle balance stands a brilliant achievement — the Salerno beachhead taken in the face of a waiting foe and held by modern Minute Men against half a hundred vicious attacks by the best forces Hitler could muster in his determination to make it a second Dunkirk. On the positive side, too, is the Eighth Army's occupation of the end of the Italian peninsula.

But on the negative side stands the bold fact that we still have to get to grips with the Nazi forces and eliminate them.

Both the troops and their commanders, however, are overwhelmingly confident they'll get "elusive Jerry yet, for he can't run away forever." Both are not disturbed by the losses we suffered, for they were light in comparison with the casualties we inflicted, nor by the fight ahead but both are outsp

Military Commanders Plan Next Blow In Italy

By Michael Chinigo

[Representing the combined American press]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

With the Fifth Army in the Salerno Area, Sept. 19 (Delayed). General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men, pouring in by the thousands from the south and pulling up abreast of Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's stalwart defenders of the Salerno beach head, have closed the first phase of Italian operations.

Army and field commanders of both British and American forces are huddled in conferences from which will emerge the strategy by which the Fifth and Eighth armies and the other land, sea and air forces will hit the enemy and hit

outspokenly chagrined over the Monday morning quarterbacks who from their easy chairs spoke of Salerno as another Gallipoli.

It is true that last Monday afternoon German tanks and panzer grenadiers bent our lines and drove into a pocket between the Sele and Calore rivers. It is true also that at the extremity of this pocket our artillery had no infantry front cover, but it is equally a fact that artillerymen under the command of Lieut. Col. Hal Muldrow, of Norman, Okla., reducing their gun crews to the bare operational minimum, took up rifles and machine guns, improvised their own infantry tactics and held the enemy at bay.

Story Of The Battle

Now that that particular battle is over and won this story can be told. The fight had been raging for three hours and as dusk fell the infantry fell back to defensive positions on the west bank of the Sele river.

The artillery batteries were likewise ordered to move back, but before they could get started Colonel Muldrow and Major Otwa Autry, Enid, Okla., saw a column of enemy tanks moving down in between the rivers. Darkness and the smoke of battle made it impossible to say whether they were friend or enemy until one opened fire. Muldrow and Autry dove into a slit trench and ordered their men to fire artillery at point-blank range with minimum crews while the remainder took front-line infantry covering positions.

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Charge Broken

Battery commanders promptly executed the orders. Then, while Lieut. Stanley Torgerson, Minneapolis, distinguished himself, braving death by standing on a fuse and ammunition box to direct the fire, Sergt. Lester Snow, Tonkama, Okla., operated a 50-caliber machine gun which sent the Jerries "scrambling to cover" and broke the charge.

That's the story and it's at request of these and other brave men who have fought beyond the point of endurance the past week that I pass on their request:

"Ask the people at home to have more faith in us—we shall never run back."

Fight Germans, Italians Told By Badoglio

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 20—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio told Italians in a broadcast today that it was their "absolute duty to fight on the side of the British and Americans against the Germans and against the few senseless Italians—no longer of such name—who put themselves at their command."

The text of Badoglio's plea, which was made from the new "Radio Italiana" on September 16, was released for publication after it had been flown here from the Italian mainland.

"Official Radio"

(The speech thus ranged Badoglio's leadership squarely against that of the former dictator, Benito Mussolini, who on Saturday was quoted by the German radio as having made a broadcast urging Italians to take up arms again at the side of Germany and Japan.)

Radio Italiana was described as the "new official radio of the Italian Government" in the text released through official Allied military channels.

The marshal, who formed his government on July 25, immediately after Mussolini was thrown out of office, told his people, "Do not forget that all talk about unconditional surrender is out of date and irrelevant to the changed conditions of today. We have intervened decisively against Germany following on the aggressive attitude of the Germans. We are cooperating side by side with the Anglo-Americans who are now accepting our assistance in the task of driving the Germans from the country."

Seen As Allies

These and other sections of his speech were the first public avowals from any source indicating that the Italians probably will be accepted as full-fledged allies of the United Nations in the campaign to drive the Germans out of Italy.

"Moreover, the British and Americans, our erstwhile comrades of the Piave (in the first World War) and Vittorio Veneto did not hesitate to state that their ultimate aim is the rebirth of a strong and united Italy," Badoglio continued, "and that they will not withdraw their help from us when the time comes to repair the havoc of war and to reconstruct our future."

Tells Of German Attacks

The marshal conceded that when the armistice was concluded "it was our intention to lay down our arms and abstain entirely from acts of hostility against anybody."

"Even after the Germans began to attack us we were patient and did not fight back, hoping these attacks were only isolated incidents and not the result of a premeditated plan of aggression against us," he added. "Soon, however, we realized that whole German divisions were attacking our troops in Italy and outside Italy, were forcibly occupying our cities, harbors and airdromes, were pillaging our stores and the possessions of our citizens, while the German air force was bombing our ships."

He urged Italians where outnumbered to use "the terrible weapon of guerrilla warfare" and gave them instructions "to escape the country, cut communications, blow up bridges and dumps, attack isolated men and equipment. And, above all, do not give up; do not lose heart—persist."

Plea Includes Civilians

Badoglio's declaration was both the first urging Italian soldiers and civilians to attack Germans wherever they find them, and the first urging his followers to make war upon whatever Italian troops align themselves with the Nazis.

His original proclamation of September 8 announcing the armistice called upon Italians merely to yield to invasion by the Americans and British and only to fight against attack from any other quarter.

The question of whether Italian troops who yielded to American and British forces would be rearmed in order to participate in th

wheth[illegible] could disarm such Italian troops as those who drove the Germans from Sardinia, were not answered in Badoglio's utterances, however.

Escaped From Rome

Badoglio escaped from Rome a few hours before the Germans took over the city and made his way to Allied territory by automobile and by ship, an American official who talked with the Italian chieftain disclosed today.

The American said Badoglio gave this version of the escape:

After announcing the armistice terms to the Italian people on September 8, Badoglio realized that the German troops around the capital planned to take it over and to take himself and King Vittorio Emanuele into custody.

Unlike Nazi Story

Badoglio and his military advisers took a large number of Government automobiles and made up a caravan in the early hours before dawn on September 9. The caravan left Rome at 5 A. M. and sped to a port on the Italian coast.

There the entire party boarded an Italian ship and in broad day-

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light sailed down the Italian coast and into Allied occupied territory. The Germans apparently at no time were close to the party.

The true story of the escape differed completely from the version given out by the Germans, who apparently thought Badcglio had fled toward Florence. The German radio said the Badoglio party had made its way to a town a short distance from Florence and there had been surrounded by German troops, but a small group had succeeded in escaping by plane from an Italian-held airport.

OUST-GERMANS CALL ISSUED BY BADOGLIO

NORGARD

Italian Premier Appeals To His People To Fight Beside Allies

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 20—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio called upon the people of Italy to take up arms against their former German allies in active cooperation with the United Nations in a proclamation published here today.

The Premier's appeal, in effect a declaration of hostilities, was the first official indication from any source that the Italians might be accepted as full-fledged allies of America and Britain in the campaign to drive the Germans from Italy.

Badoglio declared that "all talk about unconditional surrender (to the Allies) is out of date and irrelevant to the changed conditions of today," adding that "we have intervened decisively against Germany following on the aggressive attitude of the Germans."

Call Was Issued Sept. 16

It was announced that the Premier, now officialy disclosed to be in Allied-held Italian territory, made his call to arms from a new Italian Government station, Radio Italiana, on the mainland September 16, two days before the voice attributed to Benito Mussolini was broadcast over the German radio in an appeal to Italians to disregard the armistice with the Allies and fight at Germany's side.

Says Mussolini Planned Shift

[Clark Lee, representing the combined American press, said in a dispatch from General Eisenhower's advanced command post that Badoglio disclosed that Mussolini himself was considering a plan to "cut adrift from the Germans by September 15 because Hitler had betrayed him" and revealed that Mussolini had thanked Badoglio for saving him from injury after the Fascist party had ousted him.]

The marshal told his countrymen it was their "absolute duty to fight on the side of the British and Americans against the Germans and against the few senseless Italians—no longer of such name—who put themselves at their command."

"We are cooperating side by side with the Anglo-Americans who are now accepting our assistance in the task of driving the Germans from the country," he continued.

Guerrilla Warfare Urged

Italians were advised to use "the terrible weapon of guerrilla warfare" when outnumbered, and "to escape the country, cut communications, blow up bridges and dumps, attack isolated men and equipment, and, above all, do not give up, do not lose heart—persist."

The marshal said that when the armistice of September 3 was concluded "it was our intention to lay down our arms and abstain entirely from acts of hostility against anybody.

"Even after the Germans began to attack us, we were patient and did not fight back, hoping these attacks were only isolated incidents and not the result of a premeditated plan of aggression against us. Soon, however, we realized that whole German divisions were attacking our troops in Italy and outside Italy, were forcibly occupying our cities, harbors and airdromes, were pillaging our stores and the possessions of our citizens, while the German air force was bombing our ships."

"Out With Germans," He Asks

"Out with the Germans!" Badoglio exclaimed after declaring Germany had had "the impudence to set up a puppet government which purports to represent the soul and honor of Italy, whereas it only represents a slight minority enslaved to Germany."

"We cannot countenance that Germany should look upon Italy as conquered territory, that Germans should destroy our towns to spare their own, that they should send our youth to Germany on forced labor service, that they should plunder, kill our soldiers and our workmen, insult our women," he said.

"After shedding so much blood in a war wanted by them and which was fought solely in their own interests, we cannot tolerate to be looked upon and treated as a nation of slaves. . . . How can they speak of honor—they who never had any? Not the Germans who abandoned our soldiers on the Don, in Libya, in Tunisia and in Calabria, nor the Fascists who filled their pockets with gold which should have been used in preparing for the war into which they incautiously threw the country."

Badoglio referred to partnership of the Americans, British and Italians in the last World War and declared the Allies "did not hesitate to state that their ultimate aim is the rebirth of a strong and united Italy" and asserted "they will not withdraw their help from us when the time comes to repair the havoc of war."

More Italian Flyers Escape to Allies

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Italian warplanes are continuing to escape from German - held portions of Italy and a considerable number of them have now safely reached Allied fields, Northwest African Air Force officials said today.

Officers at mess near one beach were surprised to see two Savoia Marchetti bombers flying in low over the water preparatory to landing and later others arrived escorted by an American B-25 Mitchell.

Nazi Airman's Nose In Air

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 20 (AP)—Here's a story of how well German and Italian airmen got along together even before Marshal Pietro Badoglio's armistice proclamation, as related by the Italian air officer who surrendered the Crotone airdrome to the RAF:

"The Germans used three strips for landing their aircraft here. They refused to use the same strips as our machines. Their officers and men lived in two buildings. They cooked their own food and kept strictly to themselves. They did not appear to want to have anything to do with our men."

By contrast the Italian airmen helped the RAF repair the bomb-pitted runways, uncovered hidden stocks of bombs and fuel and helped mount guard over the field. Crotone was used primarily for refueling Axis planes operating over North Africa and Sicily.

Commodore Perry Kin Bags Germans

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 20 (AP)—The great-great-grandson of Commodore Perry, Capt. Donald Perry, of Hawthorne, N. Y., was credited today with knocking out two German trucks in a reconnaissance air sweep over Italy. Perry said he broke family tradition by joining the Army Air Force instead of the navy "because the army has better planes."

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THEY BEAT JINX ON 13TH MISSION

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Flying an American B-26 Marauder bomber on only one engine is a feat in itself, but Lieut. William G. Williams of Maplewood, N. J., fought off the jinx of his thirteenth combat mission to make his run over a Nazi airdrome through heavy flak with only one engine. The tricky run was made during a raid on Pratica Di Mare airdrome south of Rome on September 18.

"Flak piled into my open bomb bay doors and tore at my right and left engines," Lieut. Williams related. "That's a nasty sound. We bombed from a medium altitude and were still up in the air, but when you hear the only thing in the world that's keeping you there take punishment it doesn't do anybody in the crew any good. I held her steady as long as possible, long enough to hear the 'bombs away.'

"Then Staff Sergt. La Plant, the bombardier, from Littleton, N. H., rushed up to say that our left engine was pouring smoke. I noticed oil spouting on the cowling. Then the engine caught fire. So I left the formation.

"First we headed for Sicily, trying to hold our altitude but losing it all the time. Co-pilot Sergt. Daniel H. Calahan of Pawling, N. Y., said 'Where's Sicily? I can't swim a stroke.' We checked the gas and found we could reach Africa, so I nursed it along and after two hours and twenty - five minutes on a single engine we landed at our home base."

Gen. Beynet Named Attache in Washington

Algiers, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Gen. Etienne Beynet, former military commander of the Algiers region, was appointed military attache in Washington today by the French committee of national liberation to succeed Col. Pierre de Chevigne, who will be given a field command.

Gen. Beynet was recalled by the Vichy Government from the Algiers area in 1942 at the demand of the Germans. He later escaped from France, arriving in London early this year to join the movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Italian Submarine Surrenders

Durban, Natal, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Italian submarine Ammiraglio Cagni hoisted a flag of surrender off South Africa today and was escorted into Durban.

RUSSIAN, BRITISH PRELATES MEET

CASSIDY

Archbishop Of York Pays Visit To Patriarch Of Church In Moscow

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 20 (AP) — The Archbishop of York today paid his first formal visit to the Patriarch of all Russia, the Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow, and handed him a letter from the Church of England assuring "the Russian church and the Russian nation of our unity of heart with them."

The letter was signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who invited the Orthodox church to send a delegation to London. The Archbishop of York arrived in Russia by plane yesterday for talks with the hierarchy of the rejuvenated Russian Orthodox church.

Sympathy For Sufferings

The letter said "we have watched with deep sympathy the sufferings of the peoples of the Soviet Union these last two years and have been inspired by the patriotism and constancy of the Russian church in faithfulness to the one Lord, our Savior, Jesus Christ."

"We share with all our countrymen," the letter continued, "the admiration aroused by the heroic resistance of the Russian people and the Red army to attacks and treacherous aggression. And we look forward to the time when the evil forces of Fascism will be destroyed and true peace may be established. . . ."

Plans Week's Parleys

The prelates met at the Patriarchate Mansion on Christy street.

The archbishop has planned a week-long series of conferences with the Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow and other leading Russian churchmen. He said the conferences were designed to "promote and strengthen relations between the two churches."

GERMAN GENERALS UNITE IN MOSCOW

Moscow, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—A "Union of German Officers" was formed here on September 12 by more than 100 Generals and other officers from five Russian prison camps, it was announced today, for the purpose of bringing about the downfall of the Hitler regime and the establishment of a "free, peaceful and independent" Germany.

Calling themselves the "Generals and Officers of the Sixth German Stalingrad Army," they told their countrymen that Germany faces a worse isolation than in 1918, and added: "Continuation of the senseless, futile war might any day cause a national catastrophe."

The Communist party newspaper Pravda, devoted a full page to the announcement of the organization, reprinted from the newspaper, Free Germany, organ of the "National Committee of Free Germany." Artillery Gen. Walter von Seidlitz, who commanded the Fifty-first German Army Corps at Stalingrad, was listed as chairman of the Officers' Union and vice-chairman of the National Committee.

The union will be part of the previously formed National Committee, it was announced.

Finland, Hungary and Rumania, they declared, are certain to fall out of the war soon, proving that Germany has lost the war, and only Hitler and his regime are to blame.

"It is now necessary to save all Germany," they said. "We suffered the pangs of hell. In Germany, we were given up for dead, but we have been born again for a new life. We cannot keep silent any longer."

The appeal was drawn up at a meeting in Moscow attended by Gen. von Seidlitz, Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Elder von Daniels, Gen. Otto Korfes and Gen. Martin Latman, in addition to 100 other officers, including Walter Meyer, leader of an SS Death's Head Division.

CAPTIVE NAZI OFFICERS SAID TO URGE PEACE

Group Taken At Stalingrad Reported In Anti-Hitler Plea To Reich

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 20—The Communist party newspaper *Pravda* said today that more than a hundred German generals and other officers who lost the battle of Stalingrad have formed a "Union of German Officers" and called upon their countrymen to overthrow Hitler and establish a "Government having the confidence of the people" and strong enough to bring about peace.

The announcement, reprinted in *Pravda* from the newspaper, *Free Germany*, organ of the "National Committee of Free Germany," said the officers, who [illegible] to Moscow

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September 11 from five Russian prisoner-of-war camps to set up the union, would form part of the national committee.

Von Seidlitz At Head

Artillery General Walter von Seidlitz, who commanded the Fifty-first German Army Corps at Stalingrad, the announcement said, was elected chairman of the officer group and vice-chairman of the national committee.

Calling themselves the "generals and officers of the Sixth German Stalingrad Army," which was annihilated by the Soviet counter-offensive last winter, they appealed to the German people and army for an end to "the senseless, futile war" which "might any day cause a national catastrophe."

In a long chain of political setbacks, they continued, Finland, Hungary and Rumania might drop out of the struggle shortly, causing Germany to lose a war for which only Hitler and his regime are to blame.

"Worse Than In 1918"

Germany, today, the appeal stated, faced a worse isolation than in 1918. "It is now necessary to save all Germany."

Among the more than a hundred signers of the appeal in addition to von Seidlitz were Lieut. Gen. Alexander Edler von Daniels, Gens. Otto Korfes and Martin Latman and Walter Meyer, leader of an SS Death's Head division.

"We suffered the pangs of hell," they said. "In Germany, we were given up for dead, but we have been born again for a new life. We cannot keep silent any longer."

U. S. RAIDS BURMA

New Delhi, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—American Medium bombers made a concentrated attack yesterday on Monywa, capital of the Chindwin district in Burma, and halted rail traffic from the east by smashing the Mu River bridge, headquarters of the United States Army Tenth Air Force said today. The bulletin declared extensive damage was done to the dock area and fires left burning all along the east bank of the Chindwin River. Direct hits were observed on a power station and other buildings. All planes were reported to have returned.

R. A. F. Beaufighters shot up wide sweeps over Jap installa- enemy barracks near Henzado and at points along the railway between Prome and Letpadan in wide sweeps over Jap installations and communications in Burma yesterday, a communique said today.

Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 20 (AP). Colombo experienced its first night alert when a hostil plane, apparently on reconnaissance, approached the city early today. No bombs were dropped. (Colombo is the site of a naval base on the British island of Ceylon off the lower tip of India.)

UNCOVER JAP PLOT TO KILL U.S. AIRMEN

Chungking, Sept. 20 (A. P.)—A Japanese Secret Service plot to assassinate members of the Fourteenth United States Air Force in China was disclosed with the announcement that a 21-year-old Chinese was executed by a firing squad today.

The youth was hired on July 15 at Pengpu, Anhwei Province, by the Japanese secret service chief there, the Chinese Central News Agency reported, and was promised 100,000 Chinese dollars if he carried out an elaborate plan designed to create an incident between the American and Chinese air forces. The plan called for the killing of American flyers and the subsequent distribution of provocatory leaflets declaring that the killing was the work of Chinese airmen in protest against "unequal treatment."

The agent was supposed to return to Pengpu to receive the award. The news agency said he received 10,000 Chinese dollars and 16,000 puppet Chinese dollars for expenses, and left Pengpu on July 17. He arrived in Chungking on Aug. 19 and was arrested a week later.

American airmen, in a running battle with Japanese planes during a Liberator raid on Haipong on September 15, shot down ten Zeros and probably eighteen more, it was announced at Gen. Stillwell's headquarters today. The communique also said that Liberators, escorted by Warhawks, blew up the ammunition dumps at Tayeh, midway between Henkow and Kiukiang, on September 16, and also destroyed warehouses and barracks. Three American planes failed to return form these missions.

Headquarters of the Fourteenth United States Air Force, Sept. 19 (Delayed) (A. P.). — Mitchell bombers raided the Japanese iron smelting plant and foundry at Shihweyao, southwest of Hankow, on Saturday. Direct hits were registered in three smelting furnaces and on warehouses. Crane installations and ore cars also were severely damaged. All American planes returned safely.

Allied Bombers Drop 94 Tons On Japs' Base

Fortresses And Liberators Raid Cape Gloucester, Leave Fires Visible For 70 Miles

CLEMENTS — SEP 21 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Tuesday*, Sept. 21—New Guinea and New Britain bases of the Japanese most immediately menaced by Allied capture of airdromes at Lae and Salamaua have begun to rock under an increased weight of bombs.

Today's communique told of a ninety-four ton raid Sunday by Flying Fortresses and Liberators on the enemy airdrome of Cape Gloucester, which is on the westernmost tip of New Britain, only about 120 miles northeast of Lae.

All Get Home Safely

These raiders, protected by fighters, all got home after wrecking five grounded enemy bombers and a fighter, destroying two anti-aircraft positions, silencing a third and spreading fires so large they could be seen for seventy miles.

Steadily extending the target area of long-range fighters, which until recent months never appeared over New Britain, these units of the Fifth Air Force moved up the island's north coast to strafe an airdrome, supply dumps, anti-aircraft positions and surface craft in the Kimbe Bay area.

Only sixty miles above Lae on the Huon peninsula of New Guinea, Mitchells not only dropped twenty-two tons of bombs Sunday on airdromes and other targets but also flew as low as possible so their gunners might strafe enemy-occupied villages and surface craft near Finschhafen.

In the jungle region above Lae, into which enemy remnants retreated when that air base fell September 16, Allied forces blocking the trails the fugitives must take have come into contact with them. Contact also has been established by Allied soldiers moving against them from Lae, a spokesman said.

Behind Lae, along the Markham river, some enemy stragglers have been taken prisoner.

[illegible] who fled north from Salamaua after that air base fell on September 12 now have been destroyed.

26 Tons Dropped On Ambon

Six hundred miles above Australia, Liberators raided Japanese-held Amboina Island, dropping twenty-six tons on Ambon.

West of Amboina, Liberators started fires visible for thirty miles among airdrome workshops at Namlea on Boeroe Island, which is in the Netherlands East Indies. Fires of similar intensity were set in an Allied raid by medium bombers on the airfield of Selaru on the Tanimbar Islands southeast of Amboina.

The only Allied air activity reported today in the Solomons was a torpedo and dive-bomber attack on gun positions near the Japanese air base of Vila on Kolombangara which caused large explosions.

Twelve Japanese planes attacked the American airfield on Munda on New Georgia and American positions on Vella Lavella.

Two enemy planes made a feeble night raid on the big Allied base of Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Yanks Near Full Control Of Arundel Island

SEP 21 1943

By Rembert James

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Ground Troops on Arundel, Solomon Islands, Sept. 16 (Delayed)—Veteran United States Army jungle fighters neared possession of the important Island of Arundel today after smashing Japanese infantry assaults in the weird and savage ten-day battle of Bomboe.

Other American troops meantime pressed ahead against strong Japanese opposition on Sage Karasa Island, across a lagoon and 200 yards off Arundel's shores.

Sage Karasa Control Needed

Control of Sage Karasa will give United States forces positions only one mile and a half across Blackett Strait from Japan's desperate garrison force on Kolombangara Island, the main objective of this push.

The Bomboe battle was named for a native village and peninsula on Arundel. It was the climax of a three-week campaign to extend American control in the central Solomons after the capture of adjacent New Georgia Island with the fall of Bairoko on August 26.

Japs Use Many Tricks

The Japanese employed all of their old tricks and many new ones in an effort to hold Arundel's dense jungles and mangrove swamps. They set up phantom targets of straw men, laid machine-gun ambuscades and yipped like coyotes while attacking. But the American soldiers, who spearheaded the capture of Rendova and smashed their way up the Munda trail and defeated the Japanese in the short but vicious Baanga Island battle of August 23, were more than a match for the foe.

(A Southwest Pacific headquarters communique dated September 18 said the enemy had reinforced his garrison on the north end of Arundel Island. A light counter-attack on United States positions during the night was heavily repulsed.)

Jap Units Wiped Out

Led by Col. David M. Ross, Berea, Ky., American troops broke the Japanese into small units and wiped them out.

Artillery played a thunderous role in scattering and killing the enemy. These were the same division batteries whose highly accurate fire figured heavily in the capture of Munda.

I spent four nights in jungle foxholes, three of them with an infantry battalion commanded by Major William H. Naylor, former Hartford (Conn.) insurance man. The same day I left Naylor the Japanese surrounded his outfit on three sides and attacked continuously for six hours, but his lines held.

Yell Like Coyotes

"I could hear the Japs yell like coyotes and a lot of gunfire was put out by both sides," Said Private Arthur Morrison, Douglas, Wyo.

Jap Bougainville Base Wrecked

BONI

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 20—What appeared a sustained and determined effort to reduce the defenses of Bougainville Island by American aerial attack advanced into its second week today, with the enemy's air bases there further shattered and his air reserves further diminished.

Three surprise night raids by Mitchell medium bombers against Kahili and Ballale airdromes at the southern tip of the big Solomon island, followed by a daylight assault in force on Ballale by fighter-escorted Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes, marked the latest stage in this campaign.

Sixteen Planes Bagged

The enemy, who has brought in squadron after squadron of interceptor planes, sent sixty aloft to meet the latest attack on Ballale—and lost sixteen, today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

These victims could be added to eighty-four other Japanese aircraft previously reported destroyed aground and in the air over Bougainville since the aerial offensive began September 11.

Airdromes Wrecked

Besides, the airdromes themselves were becoming of doubtful value to Japan. Even before the latest attacks, Ballale was described as virtually unusable, and now it has blossomed with new fires, its gun positions, revetments and garrison areas blasted and torn.

This, the communique said, was achieved at a cost of two American bombers and four fighters, the pilots of two of which were saved. For the period of the current Bougainville air offensive as a whole, American plane losses were reported as standing at a ratio of one to six for the enemy.

Japan's willingness to pay a high price to retain Bougainville was understandable. Situated at the northern end of the chain, it is the enemy's last securely held position in the Solomons. Beyond that, it is the stepping stone from the southeast, both by land and air, to Rabaul, New Britain, and its fall would expose that anchor of Japan's South Pacific defense system.

MACARTHUR LAUDS U. S. ENGINEER UNIT

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur's headquarters today paid high tribute to the United States Army Amphibian Engineers, who played a vital role in the victorious Salamaua-Lae campaign.

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It was the Amphibian Engineers who ran the invasion craft along 200 miles of the Japanese-controlled New Guinea coast to assist in landing an Australian force for the final drive on Lae.

"The hazardous undertaking," said a headquarters statement, "was performed with such clock-like precision that every barge, with the exception of two damaged by the Japanese, landed and departed exactly on schedule. . . ."

CHANDLER'S VIEWS

Allied Headquarters in the South Pacific, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Claire Chennault, commander of American Air Forces in China, believes airpower alone could drive the Japanese from that country, reports Senator A. B. Chandler (D.-Ky.), but the Senator himself offered the opinion that "somebody's troops will have to help China."

Senator Chandler, who with four others members of the Senate has been inspecting all major war fronts on which American forces are active, said that Gen.

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Chennault told him there is a desperate need for planes at present and "we are taking a chance of losing our Kumning base."

Mr. Chandler said his own conclusion is that if China is to be kept fighting, her Allies must run the Japanese out of Burma. He said again that he thought that Gen. Douglas MacArthur should be placed in supreme command in the Pacific and Asia.

Legion of Merit to Chaplain

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Sept. 21 (AP)—Award of the Legion of Merit decoration to Capt. Michael J. Lyons, an Army chaplain from Palmer, N. Y., was reported today at General MacArthur's headquarters.

A Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action was presented to Maj. Edward Cargg of Greenwich, Conn.

Sailors Name South Seas Island "Okey Doke"

Munda New Georgia, Sept. 13 (Delayed, A.P.)—Sailors named a small island off New Guinea Okey Doke because it was suitable for troops to live on and for boats to moor.

The name appears on the new American maps of the area.

0-0-0-0-0 For Yank

United States Headquarters in the South Pacific, Sept. 20 (AP)—A new American flying ace has emerged from heavy raids on Japanese bases in the Solomons with a record of shooting down five Zeros in a single engagement.

Marine Major Gregory Boyington, 30, of Owanogan, Wash., accomplished the feat last Thursday as almost 150 Dauntless dive-bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers, escorted by fighters, raided the Ballale airdrome on Bougainville island. He now has eleven victories to his credit, and becomes one of the leading aces in the South Pacific.

Other pilots in dogfights brought down ten other Zeros. Against the total of fifteen Japanese planes destroyed, we lost four fighters, but two pilots were known to have been saved.

All Laborites But One Reelected In Australia

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 20 (AP). All members of the previous Labor party Ministry except George Lawson, Minister of Transport, were raeelected for Cabinet positions today at a party caucus.

Arthur Augustus Calwell, one of the Parliament representatives for Melbourne, was selected to replace Lawson. Calwell's election came as a surprise because he has opposed the policy of Prime Minister John Curtin to extend the area of service for conscripted militia troops.

Curtin will allot the Cabinet portfolios later. The caucus followed the recent elections in which the Labor party won by an unprecedented landslide.

NAVY STRIKES TWO SMASHING BLOWS AT JAPS

SEP 21 1943

Tarawa and Naura Islands Attacked as Heavily as Was Marcus.

TOKIO REPORTS MAKIN RAIDED

Great Assaults Are Sustained for Hours and May Have Wiped Out Some Targets Totally.

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—America's growing naval strength has lashed again and in force against the outer fringe of Japan's zone of conquest in the Pacific, striking the enemy-held Tarawa and Nauru islands in prolonged attacks.

The simultaneous assaults, made along the line of the Equator some 2,000 statute miles southwest of Hawaii, began on Saturday night (East longtitude time) and carried well into the following day. Their exact nature was not disclosed immediately, but the assumption was that they were spearheaded by carrier-borne torpedo and dive-bombers such as raided Marcus Island, to the northwest, on September 1.

[In a broadcast picked up at London today by the Associated Press, the Tokio radio quoted a Japanese communique as saying that 200 Allied planes raided Tarawa and Makin, in the Gilberts, over the week end, and that twenty were shot down. Makin, the northernmost of the Gilbert islands, lies about 130 miles north of Tarawa. Allied headquarters made no mention of this attack.]

Destruction May be Complete.

"Strong Pacific Ocean area forces today conducted a heavy raid on the Japanese bases on Tarawa Island, in the Northern Gilbert group and on Nauru island to the West of the Gilbert group," said a communique issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. "These operations were carried out according to plan. . ."

Then the two task forces sailed from the scene of their devastation, maintaining radio silence to handicap any possible pursuit.

"Details of the operation are not immediately available," the communique added, "and there seemed little likelihood they would be until the fleet units return to their bases."

There was good reason to believe, however, that the destruction of military objectives on the two islands was thorough and perhaps complete. In temporarily neutralizing Marcus Island, 1,200 miles from Tokio, in the September 1 attack, the Navy raiders were over the target for nine hours. Admiral Nimitz's announcement yesterday indicated that the assault on Tarawa and Nauru lasted at least as long as that and probably longer. In addition, the fact the operation could be continued for so many hours suggested that the enemy had been rendered helpless to retaliate or even to protect himself.

Planes from another American carrier force blasted targets in the Gilberts and the Marshall Island group to the north early in 1942, and subsequently long-range American bombers attacked both Nauru and positions in the Gilbert group from bases in the Ellice islands to the southeast.

Soldiers' Health Good On Attu

[By the Associated Press]

Adak Island, the Aleutians, Sept. 20—Despite cold winds and penetrating fogs the health of American soldiers and sailors at Aleutian bases, including the recovered islands of Attu and Kiska, was reported to be good.

Rear Admiral W. L. Mann, Jr., navy senior medical officer, made the report after an inspection trip along the entire Aleutian chain.

Illness Rate Low

Hospital facilities already are well established at Attu, which was retaken from the Japanese in May, and on Kiska, bloodlessly reoccupied in mid-August.

The rate of illness among navy personnel in the Alaska area, as shown by sick bay records, has been one third of one per cent., the admiral reported, compared with the two and a half and three per cent. navy average. He said he understood that army records also showed the North Pacific area healthful, despite the weather.

Fungus Infection

The most common ailments listed were infections of the upper respiratory tract in winter.

Admiral Mann said the fungus infection known as athlete's foot was the only ailment he found apparently more prevalent in other areas. He expressed the opinion it probably was due to heavy leather and rubber boots, in which the fungus flourished.

"Theres' practically no venereal disease in the area," he said.

ARGENTINE ACTIVITY

Montevideo, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The unexpected recall of Gen. Arturo Rawson, to Buenos Aires from a tour of the northern provinces of Argentina was linked here today with reports that the regime of Gen. Pedro Ramirez may abandon Argentine neutrality. Argentines here noted that Gen. Rawson was welcomed in Buenos Aires with shouts of "Long Live Democracy" and "Long Live Pan American Unity." They pointed out that the Argentine censorship had permitted news agencies to cable this abroad and added that publication was also permitted of the news that Gen. Rawson, in a speech at Rosario, had spoken in favor of American unity.

Argentines here also paid special attention to a communique in which the Argentine Government announced on Saturday that it was following closely the situation in the Vatican City. It was suggested that the Ramirez Government, looking for an excuse to break off relations with the Axis, might take advantage of the German attitude toward the Vatican City.

Made San Juan Navy Chaplain

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Robert E. Delaney, who served a parish in Tuckahoe, N. Y., before entering the Chaplain Corps of the Naval Reserve, has taken over the duties of chaplain of the Naval Air Station here. Born in New York City, he was graduated from St. Joseph's Seminary at Yonkers and studied at Fordham.

Chinese Spy Employed By Japs Is Executed

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Chungking radio today reported the execution of a "Chinese spy employed by the Japanese secret service with instructions to assassinate American flyers in China."

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said the execution took place in Chungking.

Benedetto Croce Freed By British Taking Sorrento

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—Benedetto Croce, anti-Fascist Italian philosopher and historian and corresponding member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, "has been liberated" by a British landing at Sorrento on the south side of the Bay of Naples, the British Broadcasting Corporation said today.

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, noted that the Germans recently said Croce had been arrested, but added, "he is now safe and well with his family." It said the British landing was made Thursday night.

Dr. Umetaro Suzuki

Japanese Scientist Won Prize for Discovery of Vitamin B

The death of Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, an authority on vitamins, was reported today by the Tokio radio, according to the Associated Press. The broadcast said he died at the Keio University Hospital in Tokio. He was sixty-nine years old.

Dr Suzuki won the Imperial Academy prize for the discovery of "oryzarin" (Vitamin B). He was president of the Scientific Research Institute of Manchukuo and a professor emeritus of Tokio Imperial University.

Congress Is Warned Not To 'Dim' Allied Offensive Power

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 20—Gen. George C. Marshall warned Congress today against "dimming the power" of great Allied offensives by forbidding the drafting of fathers.

"We are on the offensive now," the chief of staff said. "It would be unfortunate to do anything that would dim the power of that offensive.

"We have, undoubtedly, very heavy fighting in front of us."

Testifying before the Senate and House Military Affairs committees on the Wheeler bill to postpone induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until January 1, Marshall apologized "for expressing myself rather vigorously."

The general said that whether army quotas could be met without drafting fathers heretofore deferred was a question "for the manpower people," but he told Senator Austin (R., Vt.) that failure to obtain the quotas "probably would force us to emasculate some of our units."

Warns Of "Emasculation"

"It would emasculate the tail end of our army and put us in a serious position," Marshall added.

Even a postponement of such a draft by three months, the chief of staff said, would seriously interfere with the army's program.

"While you've got the other fellow on the run, the more you do to cut him down before he regains his balance, the better it is," Marshall testified.

Asserting that the American armed forces have reached their peak of training and are poised for aggressive development all over the world, the chief of staff said he was puzzled "by the reaction at this time."

Strategy Change Linked

It seemed to him, Marshall said, that if Congress stepped in to interrupt the flow of men through selective service, "all we can do is reduce our program and change our strategy."

"Certainly," Marshall testified, "if you cut us now, we will suffer a much greater loss than we anticipated from the Germans and the Japs."

With Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the fleet, sitting beside him, Marshall testified before a jammed hearing room on a bill by Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) to postpone the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until after January 1.

Plan New Battalions

In his preliminary remarks Marshall noted that Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, had given the committee many details in opposition to the proposal in previous testimony.

Marshall said that the army plans to activate soon between 430 and 440 new battalions, adding that four divisions now had only 1,500 men each and need an additional 14,000 each.

The general added that 50,000

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special troops, including engineers, mechanics and Signal Corps men, were being shipped to England this month, along with 600 bomber crews. These latter, he said, were not to increase the weight of bomber participation, but to maintain the operation of bombers already there.

Ready For All Fronts

For the first time in history, Marshall said, trained men are on hand for deployment on all of the fronts of the world.

"We are just getting ready for our deployment," he testified, adding that operative personnel had been trained and placed, that the basic establishment was a going concern, and that now manpower had become largely a matter of maintenance and replacement of casualties and other losses.

"Our shipping can now be turned to the deployment of our ground army for the first time in history," he said.

Stand-By Troops Here

Marshall said it was necessary to keep stand-by troops on hand in this country to meet the demands from various theaters of war.

"These troops are all on demand for certain times and places," he said. "We do not want to use hastily gathered people. We had to do that in the early part of the war, but, thank God, we do not have to do that now."

As an example of the large number of specially trained troops that are needed, Marshall said port-occupation troops now were being moved into Salerno and "we hope soon to move men in to occupy the port of Naples." He added that there was no lessening of the number of men needed to occupy Bizerte.

75,000 Needed Monthly

The chief of staff said 75,000 additional inductees were needed monthly to keep the armed forces at par and to bring the army to the goal of 7,700,000 by the end of the year.

Citing losses in personnel through sickness and other causes, Marshall said there was no way of estimating battle casualties accurately.

"We don't yet know the casualties of Salerno," he said. "We have been busy fighting—tabulating can come a little later."

Marshall told the committees he was being pressed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and others for trained troops.

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Fatigue Cuts Pilot Ranks

"These units have to be created, trained, disciplined and prepared for operations," he said. "If we don't do that now we cannot do it in time."

Marshall said demands for bomber crews had been heavier from England than expected and that fatigue, rather than casualties, put pilots out of action in the Mediterranean theater. He stressed the fact that many men are being transferred to and from the battle zones.

"You can't conduct war all over the world and not consider the loss of men going and coming," he said, referring to their inaction while traveling rather than to personnel losses. "The pipeline must be kept filled.

Ready For First Time

"We are now, for the first time, ready to make full use of our ground forces," Marshall said. "Do you wish to cut down on them?

"Certainly you would not wish to cut down on the program of air developments."

As an example of the necessity of a reserve of well-trained troops, Marshall said that the first division to land in Salerno "had never been in battle before."

Originally a division of 15,000, he testified, it was cut down last fall to 9,000 by diversions to other units and "it took six months to build it up again to strength."

"It would have been better," he said, "if it had not been ripped to pieces."

On the need of troops, Marshall said, "There will be no compromise from the Japanese and the Germans."

"Right Emotions" Lacking

A denial of quotas for the rest of the year, he continued, might make difficult the task of finding "where to make the adjustments."

"If it comes to emotions, we in the War Department don't have the right to emotions," Marshall testified. "We have some 700,000 fathers in the army now. What happens to them?"

The general reiterated previous assertions that "men over 38 are a burden."

Marshall said the plans of the combined chiefs of staff were "based on the assumption the United States will come across with its commitments."

"You Can Eat Less"

Austin asked about the advisability of taking trained single men from aircraft and other industries.

"That would be serious," Marshall replied. "A collapse in agriculture would be serious. A collapse in the aircraft industry might be even more serious. You can eat less, but you can't operate half an airplane."

Marshall said the army must have the 446,000 additional men represented in prospective father inductees before the end of this year "if we are to go about this war in a businesslike way."

Senator Bridges (R., N. H.) asked why the army previously had cut back its 1944 goal from 8,200,000 men to 7,700,000.

In reply, Marshall said that eight months ago he began to rearrange and consolidate, to force economy in manpower. Possession of Dakar and Morocco, he explained, changed requirements in the South Atlantic theater with the result that Panama ground troops had been reduced and training units sent there.

Divisional Setup Cut

The army was able to cut its divisional setup, Marshall continued, when all went well on the Russian front in the summer campaign. He added that while service forces and air force overhead had been cut down, there was a demand for air force mechanics which delayed the activation of some units.

"This reduction was not due to outside pressure," the general said, adding that the general staff was aware of such pressure.

Marshall said that as far as he could tell now, the army's goal would remain 7,700,000 men through 1944, "but I can tell you more about that in December." He declined to say whether there would be a necessity for drafting fathers after January 1.

Requirements Fixed

In response to questions by Senator Hill (D., Ala.), Marshall said he did not believe it possible for the army to reduce physical and mental requirements beyond their present level.

Representative Short (R., Mo.) interrupted the questioning to bring out that while the army's manpower goal had been cut 500,000 under previous figures, the navy had increased its personnel quota from about 2,300,000 to about 3,000,000.

Marshall testified the number of men sent overseas would reach at least 5,000,000 by the end of 1944, although he said that greater success in fighting submarines than expected might increase that figure.

The army has been forced at times, Marshall said, to take divisions to pieces, after they had been trained, in order to send special troops to battle zones.

Example Is Cited

As an example, he said the Thirty-third Division, which recently went overseas, once had been cut down to 3,000 men to provide special units for the North African campaign and could not be shipped until its strength was built back up and new men trained.

"Is that the fault of Congress?" Senator Johnson (D., Col.) demanded.

"I'm not going to try to answer that," Marshall said.

When Johnson persisted, Marshall replied:

"If it will simplify things, I will say it is the army's fault."

Sees Question Raised

Senator Downey (D., Cal.) asked whether it would be satisfactory if the selective service could replace from other sources the 446,000 fathers who might be drafted between now and the end of the year.

Marshall said that was a problem for selective service and the manpower people, but added that it raised the question of whether by marriage "a man frees himself from the defense of his country," and whether "only bachelors are to wage war."

Some married men with many responsibilities and worries, the general said, make "unhappy soldiers" and it would be "simpler to handle unmarried men."

Most Resources Needed

However, Marshall said, the nation has about approached the point "where every resource is required." He added:

"If you can find healthy men, non-fathers, for the army without injuring production and bringing other unfortunate results, it's happier for us."

A possible compromise by which the drafting of fathers might be delayed thirty days while Selective Service reexamines physical and occupational deferments was reported under consideration today by members of the Senate committee.

Senator Bridges disclosed that some committee members have been discussing the feasibility of offering such a proposal as a substitute for the bill by Senator Wheeler which would postpone the induction of pre-war fathers for the rest of this year.

"I don't know whether anything will be done about it or not," Bridges said, "but that might be acceptable to a number of Senators who don't want to vote to draft fathers but still don't want to deny the army any men it needs."

While Bridges said he thought a resurvey might yield a sizable number of prospective inductees, Senator Gurney (R., S. D.), another committee member, expressed doubt that many eligible men could be found that way.

Gurney said he believed many fathers would like to have the issue settled immediately, preferring to take their chances of being among the one in twelve family heads to be inducted before the end of the year to the uncertainty of not knowing when or if they are going to be called.

Gurney said testimony before the committee had satisfied him that, barring unforseen developments, the armed forces will be leveled off at about the point they reach by the end of the year, with only replacements needed after that.

Move To Switch Gen. Marshall Assailed

SEP 21 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 20—Speculation over a possible shakeup in the army high command was revived today in the wake of an editorial in the authoritative but unofficial *Army and Navy Journal*, which declared that "powerful interests" would like to eliminate Gen. George C. Marshall from the Washington scene.

There have been recurring reports for several months that Marshall, who has been chief of staff since 1939, might be sent to Europe as commander in chief of Allied forces in that theater.

Marshall is known to have held firmly to the conviction that western Europe should be invaded directly from England, while other strategists, particularly those on the British side of the table, have frowned on cross-Channel tactics.

While his appointment as chief of staff was extended for an indefinite period only recently, Marshall was described by some of his aides as having been somewhat disturbed by the casual manner in which President Roosevelt announced it, during a White House news conference.

Text Of Editorial

The text of the editorial concerning General Marshall follows:

"We refuse to believe that there is any foundation for the reports that General Marshall is to be relieved as chief of staff and sent to London to be commander in chief of the European theater of war. Such action would shock the army, the Congress and the country.

"The assignment could be ballyhooed to appear as a reward for the exceptional service the general has rendered as chief of staff, as evidence of the closeness of his relations with the high command of Britain, and as preliminary to delivery of more blows against Germany.

"In fact, however, although recognizably the post is of primary strategic importance, his detail to it would mean his confinement to a single theater of operations whereas he now is the general in command of all our own army forces throughout the world. Moreover his absence from Washington would deprive the President of the valuable advice the latter has said he has received from him in connection with military activities everywhere.

"The truth is the global character of this conflict has given to the chief of staff an importance not attained in any other war in which we have been engaged. Under the President, this officer really performs the functions of commanding general of all our army forces in addition to his arduous administrative and planning duties.

Besides aiding in formulating the strategic plans they are to follow, he is in constant communication with our army commanders at home and abroad, giving them direction and determining and meeting their needs. Furthermore, through visits such as those he already has made to North Africa and to London, he is able personally to inspect the fighting troops in operational areas, pass upon the uses to which they are to be put, and advises on their dispositions, etc.

Termed Handicap

"In consequence, his membership on the combined chiefs of staff enables him to fit our forces intelligently into the larger picture of United Nations strategy.

"A new chief of staff would be compelled to earn the confidence of the army, the Congress and the country which General Marshall now enjoys to an extent without parallel in war. This would mean adaptation of the service to the policies the successor would inaugurate.

"Further it would serve as a serious handicap to our war effort because necessary legislation constantly must be sought, and prompt acquiescence by Congress naturally depends upon the degree of faith it has in the chief of staff.

"As the public appreciates, it was General Marshall who, at the instance of the President, created the powerful armies now on fields of battle, under whose direction our military establishment has been reorganized to greater efficiency, who was responsible for the battle training given to the men, who expanded the air component to the strength which he visioned modern war requires, who has performed his work with a minimum of friction and no scandal, and whose intimate relations with Admiral King and General Arnold, have brought about the effective coordination of the army, the navy and the air forces.

Policies Praised

"Acting under the President's instruction, he has labored zealously to insure the fullest measure of cooperation with our Allies and especially the British, a policy based upon the President's and his own appreciation of the necessity of safeguarding American interests.

"He has declined to be led into adventures not directly aimed at winning the war, however attractive they seemed at first blush. Rather has he coldly studied every proposal, obtained thereon the advice of his trusted staff and war college, discussed it with Admiral King and his associates and then presented his conclusions to the President for the latter's decision and communicated that decision to the combined chiefs of staff.

"The President never has failed at any appropriate opportunity to tell the country of his satisfaction at having Gen. Marshall [illegible] member of his personal staff. As [illegible] is responsible finally for the entire war effort this generous acknowledgement has appealed to the army

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and the people. Thinking only of winning the war in the shortest time and of saving every American life possible, in connection with the bloody operations which it calls for, General Marshall, of course, has come into conflict with powerful interests which would like to eliminate him from the Washington picture and place in his stead an officer more amenable to their will.

"It is not to be believed the President will be induced to change his mind and transfer him. Rather the hope of the country is that he will retain this experienced officer in the post which he has distinguished by his demonstrated ability, his sane judgment, his wise advice to his Commander in Chief, and his loyal execution of the latter's decisions."

NAVY HAS MOST GIGANTIC FLEET IN WORLD TODAY

Inventory Shows Strength at 14,072 Vessels, 613 of Them Warships.

AIR ARM IS MOST POWERFUL

Records 18,000 Planes of All Types, Compared With 1744 Three Years Ago.

Washington, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Industrial America's outpouring of ships, planes and munitions for the Navy has built up the mightiest sea-air Power in the world—a gigantic fleet operating around the globe.

A Navy inventory disclosed today that the fleet now includes 14,072 vessels, 613 of them warships. In 1940 the Navy had only 1,076 vessels, of which 383 were fighting craft.

The air arm, described as the most powerful naval air force in the world, now has more than 18,000 planes of all types, compared with 1,744 on hand three years ago.

During July, 1943, the Navy received almost 1,200 completed vessels and close to 2,000 planes, the report said. By contrast, in the same month three years ago, five newly completed vessels and twenty-five new planes were delivered.

"No naval construction program of comparable size and speed has ever been accomplished by any other nation," the Navy said. "Ability to build this huge new naval force—and to continue to build at the present rate—is one of the foundation stones of our military strategy.

"It underlies our amphibious attacks in the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. It protects our long, exterior supply routes running across thousands of miles of ocean.

"Most important, it makes feasible a strategy of attack, with all the risks it implies. Ability to build—or, if necessary, to rebuild—on this scale is one of the basic advantages which the American Navy holds over fleets of all other nations."

The tonnage of fighting ships—battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, destroyer escorts and submarines was twenty times greater in the first six months of this year than in the first half year of the defense preparedness program.

The Navy said 333 new fighting ships have been completed since July, 1940, at a cost of $3,000,000,000, but the greatest addition has been in landing craft that carry troops ashore on invasions. The Navy said 12,964 new landing boats, costing $1,000,000,000 have been delivered.

Fifty-eight warships were lost and 129 transferred to other nations or converted to non-combat use during the period.

Berle Condemns Buffer State Idea

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP) — The State Department considers the idea of a *cordon sanitaire* (buffer States) against Soviet Russia "absurd," Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., has informed the former Rumanian Minister here, Charles A. Davila.

The statement was made in reply to a letter from Davila incorporating the latter's protest against a columnist's assertion that the State Department turned an "icy cold shoulder" to exiled Balkan leaders advocating friendly relations between their countries and Russia.

U. S.-Approved, Says Davila

In this protest Davila emphasized that broadcasts which he had been making to Rumania over the OWI network attacking the idea of any post-war system of buffer states in Eastern Europe had met the approval of the State Department.

He added that the State Department also had facilitated his efforts to iron out problems between Russia and Rumania through conversations with Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff.

In his reply to Davila, dated September 17, Berle assured him that he had stated the facts correctly; that the department had approved his broadcasts and was "amazed an isgusted" at rumors that the department had ever considered the idea of a *cordon sanitaire*.

Post-War Policy Resolution Qualified

SEP 21 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 20—A powerful bipartisan House group fell into line behind the Fulbright post-war collaboration resolution today and demonstrated sufficient apparent strength to pass it by a two-thirds vote.

A 252-to-22 vote, by which time for debating the resolution was extended from forty minutes to four hours, provided the first measure of collaborationist power.

The opposition attempted in vain to limit debate, hopeful that the members, if denied an opportunity to discuss the measure, wouud return it to the Rules Committee.

Vote Delay Held Likely

Time taken by the procedural row and by two quorum calls, however, made it likely that the House would defer a final vote until tomorrow.

The first indication of definite opposition to the resolution appeared in a speech by Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.), in which he suggested substitution of the foreign policy statement drafted at the Republican conference at Mackinac Island.

"Are we here today," he asked, "the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, to wipe out the declaration of independence and, in its place, adopt a declaration of interdependence upon Great Britain and other nations of the Old World?"

Called "Golden Opportunity"

Majority Leader McCormack (D., Mass.) told the House in opening debate:

"We, of this generation, have a real opportunity to make the greatest contribution in the known history of man—attaining the great objectives of permanent peace. It wil require vision and courage and the united effort of men and women of good will to bring this about.

"We have the golden opportunity."

The Foreign Affairs Committee wrote into the Fulbright resolution an amendment saying in effect that Congress has the power to approve or reject any international arrangement to preserve the peace.

The qualification—demanded by the Republican minority—was accepted unanimously by the committee a short time before the House was called into session to act upon the resolution itself, with leaders of both parties predicting its approval.

Another Amendment Rejected

To the resolution by Representative Fulbright (D., Ark.), placing Congress on record as "favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace, among the nations of the world, and favoring partieipation by the United States therein," the amendment added these words:

". . . through its constitutional processes."

The committee rejected another amendment offered by Representative Mundt (R., S. D.) to set up a bi-partisan "post-war planning commission" to stuy methods of international collaboration to preserve the peace.

Opening debate on the floor, Majority Leader McCormack (D., Mass.) called for House passage of the resolution as a sign of American determination to take the "leadership" in preserving peace.

'Confiscatory' Taxes Opposed By Patterson

Says They Would Lead to Waste in War Plants, Backs Renegotiation Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, gave a new slant today to Congressional studies of new taxes and possible changes in the war contract renegotiation law by declaring higher taxes on war contractors would "add fuel to the fires of inflation." He told the House Ways and Means Committee that "confiscatory taxes may eliminate excessive profits but will inevitably result in wastage of manpower and materials." He opposed repeal of the re-negotiation law, under which "excessive profits" in war contracts are recovered.

Meanwhile, a joint statement ment from the War, Navy and Treasury Departments and the Maritime Commission stated that the renegotiation of war contracts during August eliminated $448,253,000 in excess profits.

$4,404,108,000 Recovered

Excess profits totaling $4,404,108,000 now have been recovered through actual repayment or in reduction of current contract prices, the agencies reported. In the sixteen months since price adjustment boards were authorized, commitments for $2,141,366,000 in cash refunds had been obtained, and price reduction savings totaled $2,262,742,000, the report said.

The Army listed $1,399,900,000 in cash refunds and $1,549,200,000 in price reduction savings in the sixteen-mouth period. The Navy's were listed as $669,151,000 in cash refunds and $665,137,000 in lowered prices. The Maritime Commission renegotiations yielded $69,720,000 in cash refunds and $48,505,000 in reduced prices. Treasury recoveries were $2,595,000, all from refunds.

Representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers recommended to the committee last week that the recapture provisions of renegotiation be suspended or repealed, and that excessive profits be recovered through the tax laws.

"This committee," Mr. Patterson said, "fully recognizes and understands that, when taxes are carried to the point of confiscation of earnings over and above any given level, the profit incentive necessarily disappears and resultant extravagance, with widespread waste of man power and materials, inevitably follows.

"The committee fully understands that until the point of actual 100 per cent taxation is reached, the higher the tax rate the greater the incentive to increase prices and gross profits—this in order to increase the total of dollars left to the taxpayer [illegible] payment of his taxes."

One leading Congressional tax authority, who asked that he not be quoted directly, said Mr. Patterson had expressed "a new tax philosophy," and recalled that other statements from Administration quarters had indicated increased taxes were needed all along the line to curb inflation.

Favors Extension Of Vessel Seizure

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP) — Extension of requisitioning powers of the War Shipping Administration to cover vessels owned by foreign subsidiaries of American shipping companies was proposed today by Representative Bland (D., Va.), chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Existing law covers only American-owned vessels and foreign vessels lying idle in American waters. Several large American companies, the WSA said, have organized wholly owned subsidiary companies in foreign countries.

Transport Near Full Use

Research Board Calls Pre-War Surplus a "Life Saver"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—"Under pressure of war conditions," the Transportation Board of Investigation and Research reported today to President Roosevelt, "the country is nearer to a fully utilized transportation system than ever before."

"Prior to the war," the agency said in its annual report, "it was feared that the transportation plant had been built beyond any requirements of the immediate future, but this so-called surplus of transportation proved to be a life saver and without it the country would have been in a desperate position both before and after Pearl Harbor."

During the post-war era, the board said, "there may be a temporary surplus of ships and airplanes and perhaps some pipe lines," while railways and highways will need improvement, new facilities and "long-deferred maintenance."

Report On Munitions Held Too Optimistic

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—A War Production Board report on increased munitions output in August has been held up at the War Department, it was learned tonight, because officers there think it sounds too optimistic.

The report is said authoritatively to show a munitions gain of four per cent. for the month and a climb of twenty-five points in the munitions index, compared with the five-point increases registered in May and June, when lagging production caused officials deep concern.

Navy Department Lists Additional Casualties

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Navy Department announced today fifty-seven casualties, including six dead, one wounded and fifty missing. The list also includes the names of seven whose status has been changed to dead from prisoner of war, two to dead from missing and one to safe from missing.

This brings to 29,644 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 10,234 dead, 5,214 wounded, 10,051 missing and 4,145 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK

Missing

DINGEE, JAMES ARTHUR; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Myron H. Dingee, 355 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn.
ANDREWS, DAVID J.; mother, Mrs. Joseph Andrews, 69 East Cayauga Street, Oswego.
CUNNNINGHAM, WILLIAM MICHAEL JOSEPH; father, William Cunningham, 2245 Webster Avenue, the Bronx.
GARRISON, RANDOLPH JEFFERSON; wife, Mrs. Margraet C. Garrison, 164 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.
ROSKELL, CHARLES; mother, Mrs. Marion Roskell, 611 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn; father, Charles Roskell, 600 West 139th Street, Manhattan.
STAUBER, GEORGE FREDRICK; mother, Mrs. Marion Magdoline Stauber, 284 Fargo Avenue, Buffalo.
VER VALIN, CHARLES HENRY; mother, Mrs. Florence Ver Valin, Sodus Fruit Farms, Sodus.
YORK, ROBERT FRANCIS; father, George York, 240 Madison Avenue, Port Chester.

CONNECTICUT

Missing

RICHTER, WILLIAM F., marine; father, Joseph J. Richter, Long Hill.
ERISHMAN, CHARLES ALEXANDER; wife, Mrs. Elsie May Erishman, Quaker Hill.
RUTKOWSKI, HENRY WILLIAM; brother, Sigmund Rutkowski, 105 Austin Street, Bridgeport.
WESTFIELD, CHARLES WILLIAM; wife, Mrs. Jennie Westerfield, 69 Water Street, Danielson.
WHITING, GEORGE HARRIS, lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Janice Leland Whiting, Quaker Hill.

NEW JERSEY

Missing

HARTY, KEVIN DENIS, lieutenant; mother; Mrs. Dennis Harty, 115 Voorhis Avenue, River Edge.
SNYDER, GEORGE WILLIAM JR.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Wiliam Snyder sr., 53 Schultz Avenue, Phillipsburg.

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Automatic Pilot's Use By Army Disclosed

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 20—Details of "one of America's best kept military secrets"—the use of an electronically-controlled automatic pilot—were disclosed today with army approval.

The device, said by the Army Air Force to have been "one of the factors responsible for the devastation" in raids over Europe and Asia, provides a stable platform for high-altitude bombing "of vastly increased accuracy," and its use was said to be "equivalent to a material increase in the number of planes participating in an attack."

Minneapolis Company

The improvement was described by the Army Air Force and the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company at a luncheon here. The company cooperated with the Army Air Force on its development after materiel command officials at Wright Field foresaw the need for a modified instrument capable of controlling accurately aircraft on high-altitude precison bombing missions.

The disclosures were made in accordance with army policy of informing the public on major military developments when it is certain the enemy no longer is in the dark about them. Existence of the autopilot was unknown previously outside military services and the industrial organizations building and installing it. The improvement was accepted by the Army Air Force in October, 1941, and for months was standard equipment on American heavy bombers and some types of bomber-trainer planes.

Enemy's Knowledge

An AAF spokesman said loss of some planes bearing the equipment made it reasonable to assume that the enemy knew essential facts about it.

Alfred M. Wilson, vice-president in charge of the company's areonautical division, described the autopilot as designed "to take over completely the duties of the pilot on bombings runs" and "to hold the plane on a designated course without wavering." He added that it was not designed to replace pilots, but to give them maximum protection.

Keeps Plane On Course

He explained that super-sensitivity of the electronic mechanism returns a plane almost immediately to its course, despite cross currents, wind variations and air blasts from exploding anti-aircraft shells.

"Precision bombing," he explained, "requires a steady platform, because if the plane is tipped or otherwise off its course at the time the bomb is released, this tipping or movement will be imparted to the bomb and cause it to miss the target." He said just as the rifleman steadies his gun on a tripod, the auto-pilot provides an artificial tripod to hold the aircraft on the bull's-eye when bombs are released.

Results Of Autopilot

To use of the autopilot was credited reduced time on bombing runs; better coordination of bombardier-pilot teams increasing efficiency of operations, and reduction of pilot fatigue.

Wilson cited the case of a Flying Fortress almost cut in two by a Messerschmitt 109, its pilot's manual control cables connecting to rudder and elevators severed. The ship, he said, "was flown safely home on the autopilot, because the control surface motors of the electric system were located far in the tail and were not damaged in the midair crash."

Open Palestine Urged By Jews

Kiamesha Lake, N. Y., Sept. 20 (AP)—Demanding unrestricted immigration into Palestine, the National Association of Jewish War Veterans is on record today as urging immediate withdrawal of the British White Paper of May, 1939.

Another resolution adopted at the conclusion of the Forty-eighth encampment yesterday asked Congress to pass legislation providing a 15-per-cent.-cost-of-living adjustment to veterans receiving pensions or compensation from the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Court Overrules Gen. Drum

Says Naturalized German Woodworker Can Stay on Atlantic Coast

BOSTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—A Federal judge today overruled an order issued by the chief of the Army's Eastern Defense Command excluding Maximilian Franz Joseph Ebel, fifty-three-year-old naturalized citizen of German birth, from residing in the Atlantic Coast defense area.

District Judge Francis J. W. Ford declared that military necessity did not require application of such drastic restraint on the liberty of an American citizen.

Ebel, a Bostonian whose woodworking company in neighboring Cambridge makes parts for the government, was ordered barred from the east coast on an order issued by Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum on April 23.

Norfolk Death Toll Up to 26

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 20 (AP).—The death toll in Friday's ammunition explosion at the Norfolk Naval Air Station rose to twenty-six with the death last night of Henry Nowocian, seaman second class, U. S. N. R., of Buffalo, N. Y.

25 Soldiers Die In Plane Crash On Army Field

Maxton, N. C., Sept. 20 (AP)—Twenty-five soldiers died this morning in the crash of an army transport plane on the Laurinburg-Maxton army air base field, two miles from here, the Public Relations Office announced.

The big ship, making a routine flight, burned after it struck earth.

"Names of those killed will be available for release after next of kin have been notified," the office said.

No other details of the crash were made available beyond an announcement that a board of inquiry had been appointed.

Windsors Fly From Miami to Washington

Maimi, Fla., Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor left today aboard the Seaboard's streamliner, the Silver Meteor, for Washington en route to Baltimore, where the Duchess's aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman, has suffered a broken hip.

They came here yesterday from Nassau, where the Duke serves as Governor of the Bahamas. They will visit at Washington and New York before returning to Nassau.

18 IN SEDITION CASE LOSE PLEA

Socialist Workers' Party Convictions Upheld.

St. Louis, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed the conviction of eighteen persons affiliated with the Socialist Workers' party on charges of conspiring to undermine the loyalty and discipline of American soldiers and sailors.

"A thorough examination of the record leaves no doubt as to the sufficiency of the evidence and as to the justice of the verdict," Presiding Judge Kimbrough Stone wrote in the opinion, concurred in by Judges Harvey M. Johnson and Walter C. Riddick.

The defendants were convicted in the Federal District Court in the first peacetime sedition trial in the nation's history in Minneapolis by a jury, on December 1, 1941, and Judge Matthew M. Joyce sentenced them to terms ranging from a year and a day to sixteen months.

New Yorkers in Group.

The original indictment, returned by a Federal Grand Jury July 15, 1941, named twenty-nine persons. Five of them were acquitted by Judge Joyce and the trial jury acquitted another five.

Grant Dunne, a Minneapolis labor leader named in the indictment, committed suicide three weeks before the trial.

Those who were convicted and later appealed were Albert Goldman, New York attorney, who was chief defense counsel for the defendants; Vincent Raymond Dunne, labor union leader of Minneapolis; James P. Cannon of New York, national secretary of the party; Felix Morrow of New York, editor of the New Militant, official party organ; Mrs. Grace Carlson of Minneapolis, State organizer, and thirteen others, all either members of or associated with the Socialist Workers party, and who were members of the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul) General Drivers Union 544.

The trial jury found the eighteen defendants innocent of the first count of the indictment charging conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States by force. However, all were found guilty on the second count, charging them with conspiring to create insubordination in the armed forces of the United States and of distributing literature which advised the "necessity, desirability and propriety of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence."

Hero Won't Repeat His Story

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20 (AP).—Fifty friends and neighbors gathered at the Harold Miller home and listened to a two-hour narrative by Harold's brother, Lloyd G. Miller, twenty-four-year-old machinist's mate, first class. He had invited the folk in to hear how he survived the sinking of the cruiser Helena. He said he didn't feel up to telling it more than once.

Legion Ready To Play Role in Post-War Plans

Waring Appoints 15-Man Planning Commission With Convention Opening Today

OMAHA, Sept. 20 (AP).—Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, emphasizing before a meeting of the Legion's National Executive Committee the importance of considering post-war problems, announced today appointment of a fifteen-man legion post-war planning commission.

The announcement was made on the eve of the opening of the legion's twenty-fifth annual convention tomorrow morning. High lights of the opening session will be the presentation of the legion's Distinguished Service Medal to General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army and speeches by War Man-Power commission Director Paul V. McNutt and Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The purpose of the commission, Mr. Waring explained, will be to study and recommend to the legion policies dealing with post-war problems. The chairman will be former Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, a past commander of the legion.

Other members are Frank Belgrano, of San Francisco, past national commander; Ray Murphy, of Iowa, also a past national commander; Dr. William Dow, of Detroit; Jacob Schmidt, of Wisconsin; Walter Hoving, of New York; General Frank Parker, of Chicago; Jaun Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, New York; Governor Dwight Griswold, of Nebraska; Arthur Cante, of Chicago; S. Toof Brown, of Tennessee; Governor Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Governor Prentice Cooper, of Tennessee; Frank Haucke, of Kansas, and General Leonard Ayers, of Ohio.

American Legion Auxiliary units and departments since 1929 have spent more than ten and a half million dollars for rehabilitation work, Mrs. Alfred J. Mathebat, president, reported to the twenty-third annual national convention of the auxiliary here today.

Departments are represented by the states and units are the local organizations, of which there are about 10,000.

The Legion Auxiliary contributed to the Legion for national rehabilitation $371,137.65 from 1929 to 1943, inclusive, the report said.

Hospitalized veterans of the World War have been paid $3,052,046 for making the auxiliary's memorial poppies from 1928 through 1943.

SPAATZ PRAISES AIRCRAFT WORKERS

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the northwest African Air Forces, and Major-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the United States Eighth Air Force in England, were among those who praised today the performance of the Liberator and other American planes on the world's war fronts.

In messages delivered through Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press, to 50,000 workers at the Consolidated Aircraft plant here, the participation of the Liberator in battles on continental Europe and Africa was outlined. Mr. Baillie recently returned from a tour of the war fronts in Africa, Sicily and England.

"Crew and planes have done a splendid job on all occasions," Gen. Spaatz's message said. "My congratulations to the workers of Consolidated Aircraft who have built them."

Gen. Eaker said that "wingtip to wingtip with the Flying Fortresses, Thunderbolts and Marauders, the Liberators are helping us to forge a chain of invincible air power that is linking Hitler to his doom."

Mr. Baille also quoted a special message from Brig.-Gen. Victor H. Strahm, chief staff of the Ninth United States Air Force with headquarters in Cairo, expressing the flyers' gratitude to "those Americans who, far from the smoke and clash of battle, build the finest aircraft they know how to hasten the day of peace."

Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt En Route to White House

Los Angeles, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Back from the Aleutians, Lieut.-Col. James Roosevelt says he's headed for the White House.

The President's eldest son, grinning as he boarded the plane for Washington last night, said: "I understand dad has an extra bed at the White House, so I'll be able to see him while I'm in Washington."

1943

LONDON--THIRD AND EIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN XXX MELITOPOL. (LONG)

THE CLOSEST THE RUSSIANS HAD ADVANCED TO THE LOWER DNIEPER WAS AT SLAVGOROD, ONLY 15 MILES FROM THE RIVER. THIS CITY IS ON THE RAILWAY BETWEEN ZAPOROZHE AND DNEPROPETROVSK. ALEXANDROVKA, 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF DNEPROPETROVSK, ALSO WAS TAKEN.

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XB751PEW

ADD LONDON (WHITE) X X SUBSTITUTE

THE MARSHALLING OF GERMAN STRENGTH IN THE SOUTH WAS GOING FORWARD URGENTLY AT A TIME WHEN THE SEA APPROACHES TO A BALKAN INVASION WERE BEING STEADILY CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

DURING THE DAY THE NAZIS THEMSELVES ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF SARDINIA -- WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN A STRONG BARRIER BETWEEN ALLIED FORCES BASED IN AFRICA AND OBJECTIVES IN LOWER CENTRAL EUROPE -- ALTHOUGH THEY CLAIMED IT WAS MERELY AN EVACUATION.

SARDINIA WAS THE FIFTH ISLAND REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SWEPT UP IN RECENT DAYS, KOS, LEROS, SAMOS AND CASTELLORIZE IN THE AEGEAN HAVING FALLEN EARLIER INTO ALLIED CONTROL.

POSSESSION OF SARDINIA GAVE THE ALLIES A SERIES OF GOOD AIRFIELDS FROM WHICH TO BOMB THE GERMANS IN NORTHERN ITALY AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

THE CAMPAIGN OF REDUCTION OF HITLER'S ISLAND LINE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY GUERRILLA OPERATIONS BY THE YUGOSLAVS ALONG THE ADRIATIC COAST.

AMONG THE REPORTS COMING UP FROM THE SOUTH WAS ONE THAT THE BRITISH FLEET WAS IN THE AEGEAN AND THIS WAS HEARD WITH INTEREST IN VIEW OF RECENT RUMORS THAT THE BRITISH NINTH ARMY WAS ON THE MOVE FROM THE MIDDLE EAST.

RN249PEW

LONDON, SEPT.20-(AP)-A HINT THAT THE ALLIES ARE PREPARING TO TAKE OVER CORSICA WAS SEEN HERE TONIGHT IN A WARNING BROADCAST TO THE GERMANS ON THAT ISLAND BY GEN.HENRI GIRAUD CONCERNING FRENCH SOLDIERS.

GEN.GIRAUD WARNED, IN A BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS, THAT ANY MAN WEARING A WHITE BRASSARD WITH A BLACK DEATH'S HEAD MUST BE CONSIDE[illegible] "AS A REGULAR SOLDIER OF THE FRENCH ARMY."

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UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, ALL COMBATANTS DESIGNATED AS REGULAR SOLDIERS MUST BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR WHEN CAPTURED AND NOT AS SABOTEURS OR CIVILIAN SNIPERS.

SOME CONSIDERED THE WARNING AS A STEP TOWARD THE FIRST BIG INVASION TO BE LAUNCHED BY THE FRENCH ARMY BUILT UP IN NORTH AFRICA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALSO INDICATING A BELIEF THAT GERMAN DOMINATION OF THE FORMER FRENCH POSSESSION WAS NEARING AN END, SAID TODAY THAT THE NAZI EVACUATION OF SARDINIA MADE CORSICA UNTENABLE.

LONDON WAS ELATED OVER SARDINIA'S FALL APPARENTLY WITHOUT A SHOT HAVING BEEN FIRED. THE ISLAND AFFORDS EXCELLENT AIRFIELDS FOR HARASSING THE GERMANS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

XM425PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 20-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN TROOPS WHO OCCUPIED CHIASSO ON THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER YESTERDAY HAD CLOSED THE FRONTIER TODAY.

(THE DISPATCH DID NOT MAKE CLEAR WHETHER GERMAN TROOPS HAD ACTUALLY CROSSED THE BORDER TO OCCUPY SWISS CHIASSO, BUT THE ABSENCE OF ANY SWISS PROTEST INDICATED THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT HAVE OCCUPIED ONLY A SECTION OF THE TOWN ON THE ITALIAN SIDE).

PASSPORTS WERE CANCELLED AND TRAFFIC BETWEEN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND WAS CUT OFF COMPLETELY BY GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES AT COMO, ON THE ITALIAN SIDE, SAID THE BROADCAST.

FD903AEW

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LONDON, SEPT 20-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH BATTLE PLANES ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS STREAKED ACROSS THE CHANNEL IN LARGE FORMATIONS YESTERDAY TO BLAST AWAY AT NAZI AIRFIELDS AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

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THE DAYLIGHT ATTACKS FOLLOWED UP SWEEPS OVER INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN THE RHINELAND SATURDAY NIGHT BY THE HARD-WORKING RAF MOSQUITOS AND A CONTINUATION OF THE MINE-LAYING PROGRAM BY CRAFT OF THE RAF BOMBER COMMAND.

AMERICAN MARAUDERS, ESCORTED BY SPITFIRE FIGHTERS WHICH SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN PLANES, BOMBED THE NAZI AIRFIELD AT LILLE IN ONE OF YESTERDAY'S FORAYS. THREE ALLIED FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED LOST.

RAF TYPHOOONS, MEANWHILE, POUNDED AIRFIELDS AT MERVILLE IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND WOENSDRECHT IN HOLLAND, WHILE MITCHELLS STRUCK INDUSTRIAL TARGETS NEAR BETHUNE IN FRANCE.

THE RAIDING FORMATIONS WERE DESCRIBED BY OBSERVERS ALONG THE BRITISH COAST AS LARGE, BUT DID NOT COMPARE TO THE FLEETS WHICH EARLIER IN THE MONTH MAINTAINED A STEADY SCHEDULE OF SLEDGE-HAMMER BLOWS AT NAZI TARGETS IN FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES.

MEANWHILE THE RAF ANNOUNCED FURTHER DETAILS ON THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT NINE-DAY ALL-OUT AIR ASSAULT ON THE GERMAN SEAPORT CITY OF HAMBURG. IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN JULY 24 AND AUG.2 AN AREA OF NINE SQUARE MILES, OR 77 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL AREA, WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED AT A COST OF 87 BOMBERS, RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED.

THE DAMAGE WROUGHT BY THE 7,340 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES DROPPED WAS 100 TIMES GREATER THAN THAT DONE BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AT COVENTRY AND 60 TIMES GREATER THAN LONDON. IN THE GREATEST RAID ON COVENTRY, THE REPORT SAID, THE GERMANS DROPPED 450 TONS OF BOMBS IN NINE HOURS WHILE THE RAF IN ITS GREATEST ATTACK DUMPED 2,350 LONG TONS ON HAMBURG IN 45 MINUTES.

MK654AEW

LONDON, SEPT.20-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY DESCRIBED A POST-"LIBERATION" PHOTOGRAPH OF BENITO MUSSOLINI AND ADOLF HITLER AS "REMARKABLE, INASMUCH AS THE DUCE FOR THE FIRST TIME IS SEEN IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES NEXT TO THE FUEHRER."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE PICTURE, TAKEN AT HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS, WAS PUBLISHED IN THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG AND SHOWED THAT MUSSOLINI'S FACE HAD RESUMED ITS "OLD, ENERGETIC EXPRESSION."

NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP ALSO APPEARED IN THE PHOTOGRAPH, THE RADIO ADDED, AND HIS FACE AND THE FUEHRER'S "ARE REFLECTING HAPPINESS AT THIS MEETING WITH THE DUCE AFTER HIS LIBERATION."

XM417PEW

LONDON, SEPT 20-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS A CONDENSED VERSION OF THE TEXT OF PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO'S BROADCAST TO THE ITALIANS FROM THE NEW "RADIO ITALIANA" SEPT. 16 AS RECORDED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION:

"TODAY TO RESIST IS TO EXIST. IT IS THE ONLY WAY.

"ITALIANS, YOU HAVE POWERFUL MEANS IN YOUR HANDS, ESPECIALLY GUERILLA WAR OF WHICH YOU HAVE AN EXAMPLE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ADRIATIC.

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"THE GERMANS WANT TO HARM US. THIS ORDEAL TOO, THE HARDEST OF ALL, MUST BE FACED AND OVERCOME.

"WE SHALL OVERCOME IT.

"IT IS YOUR ABSOLUTE DUTY TO FIGHT AT THE SIDE OF THE

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BRITISH AND AMERICANS AGAINST THE GERMANS AND AGAINST A FEW SENSELESS ITALIANS--NO LONGER WORTHY OF SUCH A NAME--WHO PUT THEMSELVES AT THEIR COMMAND.

"DO NOT FORGET THAT ALL TALK OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IS OUT OF DATE AND IRRELEVANT TO THE CHANGED CONDITIONS OF TODAY.

"WE HAVE INTERVENED DECISIVELY AGAINST GERMANY FOLLOWING THE AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF THE GERMANS.

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"WE ARE COOPERATING SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS, WHO ARE NOW ACCEPTING OUR ASSISTANCE IN THE TASK OF DRIVING THE GERMANS FROM OUR COUNTRY.

"AFTER CONCLUSION OF THE ARMISTICE WE INTENDED TO LAY DOWN OUR ARMS AND TO ABSTAIN FROM ALL FURTHER ACTION.

"EVEN AFTER THE GERMANS HAD BEGUN ATTACKS AGAINST US, WE STILL EXERCISED RESTRAINT AND DID NOT STRIKE BACK. WE HOPED THESE ATTACKS WOULD BE ISOLATED INCIDENTS.

"SOON WE REALIZED ALL GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE ATTACKING OUR TROOPS BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE ITALY, FORCIBLY OCCUPYING OUR TOWNS AND AIRDROMES AND LOOTING OUR SUPPLIES AND PROPERTY, WHILE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE BOMBED OUR SHIPS.

"THE GERMANS SAID 'LET THE ITALIANS PERISH SO LONG AS WE CAN KEEP THE WAR AWAY FROM GERMANY.'

"AFTER THE FIRST MOMENT OF SURPRISE AND UNCERTAINTY, ITALIAN TROOPS AND CIVILIANS REALIZED WITH WHOM THEY HAD TO DEAL.

"EVERYWHERE THEY TOOK UP THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES.

"WE CANNOT ALLOW THE GERMANS TO TREAT OUR COUNTRY AS OCCUPIED TERRITORY, DESTROY OUR TOWNS TO SAVE THEIR OWN AND DRAG OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS AWAY TO GERMANY.

"WE CANNOT ALLOW THE GERMANS TO LOOT OUR HOMES, STEAL OUR PROPERTY, KILL OUR SOLDIERS AND WORKERS AND INSULT OUR WOMEN.

SEP 21 1943

"SO MUCH BLOOD HAS BEEN SHED IN THIS WAR, WHICH WAS WILLED BY THE GERMANS AND WAGED BY THEM EXCLUSIVELY IN THEIR INTERESTS, THAT WE CANNOT ALLOW OURSELVES TO BE LOOKED UPON AND TREATED AS SLAVES.

"TODAY THERE IS ONLY ONE ORDER OF THE DAY FOR ALL OF US: 'OUT WITH THE GERMANS.'

"HOW DARE THE GERMANS SPEAK OF HONOR WHEN THEY DESERTED OUR DIVISIONS ON THE DON, IN LIBYA, IN TUNISIA AND IN CALABRIA?

"THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS, OLD COMRADES IN ARMS OF THE PIAVE AND VITTORIO VENETO, DID NOT HESITATE TO DECLARE THEIR ULTIMATE AIM IS THE RESURRECTION OF A STRONG AND UNITED ITALY.

"THEY WILL NOT DENY US THEIR ASSISTANCE WHEN THE TIME COMES TO MAKE GOOD THE DAMAGE OF WAR AND TO REBUILD OUR FUTURE.

"FIGHT THE GERMANS IN EVERY WAY, EVERYWHERE AND ALL THE TIME.

"LEAVE YOUR TOWNS AND GO TO THE COUNTRY.

"CUT COMMUNICATION LINES, BLOW UP BRIDGES AND DOCKYARDS.

"WHEREVER YOU FIND SMALL ENEMY UNITS ATTACK THEM, DESTROY THEIR EQUIPMENT AND ABOVE ALL DO NOT GIVE UP THE STRUGGLE.

"LET US ACHIEVE THE JUST AND LASTING PEACE WE ALL DESIRE--THE PEACE WHICH BRITAIN AND AMERICA WILL BRING ABOUT AND WHICH THE GERMANS DENY US."

RQ459PEW

1943

30.24 8635

LONDON, SEPT.20-(AP)-LONDON POLICE WERE CALLED UPON TODAY TO DISPERSE A CROWD OF ABOUT 500 PERSONS AT DOWNING STREET AND WHITEHALL WHO WERE ATTEMPTING TO PRESENT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL A DEPUTATION CALLING FOR A SECOND FRONT.

SEP 21 1943

THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE IS AT NO.10 DOWNING STREET.

THE DEPUTATION WAS SPONSORED BY 40 TRADE UNIONS, MAINLY FROM THE LONDON AREA, AND THE LONDON DISTRICT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

XM415PEW

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, SEPT 20-(AP)-THE FIRST WACS ASSIGNED TO SECRETARIAL DUTIES IN U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS FOR THIS THEATER HAVE ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

AND ARE THEY BLUSHING!

THEIR BARRACKS BAGS--CONTAINING THEIR SMART TUNICS--BECAME SIDE-TRACKED, AND COULDN'T BE FOUND IN TIME FOR THEIR FIRST REVIEW AFTER DEBARKING.

THEY HAD TO MARCH IN RAINCOATS.

THE GIRLS WILL SERVE AS SECRETARIES, FILING CLERKS AND TELEPHONISTS AT THE LONDON HEADQUARTERS WHICH, UNTIL NOW, HAD BEEN STAFFED MAINLY BY MEN, WITH A FEW ENGLISH GIRLS ADDED TO THE PAYROLL.

THE LATEST GROUP OF WACS TO ARRIVE WAS 299 STRONG--BUT 130 OF THEM WILL JOIN THE FIRST SEPARATE BATTALION WHICH ARRIVED TWO MONTHS AGO FOR SERVICE WITH THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE. THOSE WILL RELIEVE ENGLISH WAVES.

THE BARRACKS REPLACEMENT CENTER HAS BEEN DONE IN PINK AND GRAY FOR THE AMERICAN SERVICE WOMEN, WHOSE COMMANDER HERE IS FIRST LT.FLORENCE M.CLARKE OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

XB1105PEW

LONDON, SEPT 20-(AP)-REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON THAT GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF, MIGHT BE NAMED COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALLIED ARMIES FOR AN INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE WERE DISPLAYED PROMINENTLY IN LONDON PAPERS TODAY, BUT THERE WAS NO INFORMATION HERE TO SUPPORT THE REPORTS.

SIMILAR REPORTS HAVE CROPPED UP IN LONDON FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

KA135PEW

LONDON,SEPT.20-(AP)-WARRANT OFFICER DONALD J.FOURNIER OF DETROIT, MICH., EXPECTS TO BE THE FIRST AMERICAN OFFICER TO MARRY AN ENLISTED WAC IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS WHEN HE WEDS STAFF SGT. DOROTHY R.FIELDS OF KANSAS CITY, MO., SOON.

ENGAGED FOR TWO YEARS, THEY WERE SEPARATED WHEN FOURNIER WAS SENT TO ENGLAND IN FEBRUARY. MISS FIELDS ARRIVED IN JULY.

EV625PEW

LONDON,SEPT.20-(AP)-TECH.SGT.IRVING S.NARTER OF 2056 NORTH SAWYER AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGISHED FLYING CROSS BY LT.GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS TODAY "FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT WHILE SERVING AS BALL-TURRET GUNNER OF AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE B-17 ON 20 BOMBARDMENT MISSIONS OVER ENEMY-OCCUPIED CONTINENTAL EUROPE."

NARTER ALREADY WORE THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS. HE IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.LOUIS NARTER; HAS TWO BROTHERS IN THE SERVICE.

SEP 21 1943

EV627PEW

1943

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 20-(AP)-A CHAMBERY, FRANCE, DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE SAID TODAY THAT ITALIAN FORCES HAD BLOWN UP THE ITALIAN END OF AN 800-METER (1/2 MILE) TUNNEL IN THE ALPS WHILE A GERMAN TROOP TRAIN WAS PASSING THROUGH.

THE DISPATCH SAID 30 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 150 WOUNDED AND A SECOND SMALLER NAZI TROOP TRAIN WAS CAUGHT BY SLIDING ROCK, CAUSED BY THE EXPLOSION, AND 10 WERE KILLED.

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THE TUNNEL WAS COMPLETELY BLOCKED, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, AND AT LEAST SEVEN OR EIGHT MONTHS WILL BE REQUIRED TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE.

THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT A GERMAN ARMORED TRAIN WAS DERAILED NEAR CHIGNIN, SIX MILES FROM CHAMBERY, HALTING TRAFFIC IN THAT DISTRICT. AT ST.AMOUR, IN THE JURA MOUNTAINS NORTH OF LYON, AN EXPLOSION DERAILED A TRAIN, BLOCKING THE LYON-BESANCON AND THE DIJON-GENEVA LINES.

EJ334PEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT.20-(AP)-A BUDAPEST DISPATCH TO THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER, NYA DAGLIGT ALLEHANDA, SAID TODAY THE GERMANS WERE EXERTING TERRIFIC PRESSURE ON THE HUNGARIANS TO SEND TROOPS TO THE AID OF THE NAZI AND BULGARIAN FORCES IN THE BALKANS.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE STILL IN PROGRESS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, THE DISPATCH ADDED.

B441PEW

LONDONDERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND, SEPT 20-(AP)-THOUGH THE GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE HAS BEEN CHECKED, THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT THE NAZIS ARE PREPARING NEW ONSLAUGHTS UPON ALLIED ATLANTIC CONVOY ROUTES, SAYS U.S. NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX.

KNOX MADE THIS STATEMENT IN A BRIEF ADDRESS YESTERDAY AT THE AMERICAN NAVAL BASE HERE DURING A CEREMONY IN WHICH THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S FLAG WAS PRESENTED IN RECOGNITION OF THE FACT THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE PERSONNEL HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR BOND DRIVE.

THE SECRETARY, WHO IS INSPECTING U.S. INSTALLATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, TOURED THE BASE IN COMPANY WITH ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK, COMMANDER OF U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

THE PACE SET BY KNOX LEFT IRISH REPORTERS GASPING AND PROMPTED ONE TO REMARK:

"NOT EVEN MRS.ROOSEVELT WENT SO FAST WHEN SHE WAS HERE."

MK735AEW

bern, switzerland, sept. ##9# 20-(ap)-the peruvial legation said today that it had no confirmation of reports circulated abroad that doimedes arias schreiber, peruvian embassador to the vatican, had been arrested by the germans when he returned to italy from a vacation in switzerland.

schreiber's wife and two daughters have returned to milan from switzerland, the legation said, but added that it had no information as to whether they had attempted to go on to rome.

pw bruttos 01230 / dcf 937a

(the dakar radio, in a broadcast recorded by ### cbs, reported schreiber's arrest by the germans.)

end

3024- 8637

stockholm, sept. 20 -(ap)- reports to the swedish press said today that germany would make nazi minister werner best reich's protector of denmark and end the military dicatorship after king christian's birthday sept. 26.

the newspaper aftontidningen said that best would assume control [redacted] oct. 1.

[redacted]

gen. hermann von hanneken has been governing the country since the [redacted] the danish army [redacted] revolted and the navy scuttled most of the [redacted] fleet aug. 29.

a traveler from copenhagen said yesterday that the germans had failed to get the danes to establish a parliamentary government and tne danes appeared content to let the nazis make the country a german protectorate, since most of them didn't want to compromise. colburns

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BY WILLIAM STONEMAN
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE U.S.FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 20--WHILE RIVAL ALLIED AND GERMAN ARMIES PICKED AT ONE ANOTHER AND MANEUVERED FOR POSITIONS TODAY WE LEFT THE LOCAL WAR THOUSANDS OF MILES BEHIND BY RETREATING TO AN OLD HAUNT OF TIRED BUSINESSMEN AND TOURISTS--AMALFI, THE FIRST UNSCARRED TOWN WE'VE SEEN SINCE WE LEFT NEW YORK SIX WEEKS AGO.

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AMALFI IS NOT ONLY UNSCARRED. ALTHOUGH AN OCCASIONAL BOOM FROM WARSHIPS AND BRITISH 25-POUNDERS SLIGHTLY MAR THE CALM, AND SOLDIERS ARE FIGHTING AND DYING UP IN THE MOUNTAINS A FEW MILES AWAY, AMALFI DOESN'T EVEN KNOW THERE IS A WAR ON.

WE DINED AT THE HOTEL UNA, WHERE 100,000 AMERICANS HAVE DINED BEFORE US, ON ANTIPASTO, SPAGHETTI, FINE DRY WINE AND BELLEPAESE CHEESE. OUT TO THE HORIZON STRETCHED THE SAME AZURE SEA WE FIRST SAW A GENERATION AGO. WE GOT STUCK FOR TWICE AS MUCH AS WE SHOULD HAVE PAID AND WERE PLAGUED BY A GUIDE WHO EXPLAINED THAT THE COMPASS WAS INVENTED THERE. IT WAS JUST 600 YEARS AGO THIS YEAR THAT AMALFI, ONCE A TOWN OF 50,000, WAS WIPED OUT BY A FLOOD.

RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN WANTED ASSURANCE THAT WE WOULD SEND FOOD AND SUPPLIES QUICKLY.

WE HAD THIS PLEASANT INTERLUDE BY TWICE RUNNING THE LOCAL GANTLET, A STRETCH OF ROAD WHICH THE GERMANS IN THE NEIGHBORING HILLS SHOT UP WITH MORTARS AND MACHINE-GUNS WHEN THEY SAW TRAFFIC MOVING.

YOU DUCK YOUR HEAD AND STEP ON THE GAS AND HOPE THAT THEY ARE

1943

CAUGHT NAPPING. WE MADE IT CLEAN THE FIRST TIME BUT ON THE RETURN TRIP HEARD A PATTERING AGAINST THE ROCKS.

IT MAY HAVE BEEN OUR FERTILE IMAGINATION, BUT AMALFI WAS WORTH IT ANYWAY.

EV1200AEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 21 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 19-(DELAYED)-LT.GEN. MARK W.CLARK, FIFTH ARMY COMMANDER, LOOKED DOWN UPON POMPEII AND NAPLES THIS EVENING FROM AN ADVANCED MOUNTAIN OUTPOST AS HE COMPLETED A TWO-DAY FRONT LINE INSPECTION OF OUR NEWLY CONQUERED TERRITORY IN THE SALERNO SECTOR.

TO REACH THE ADVANCED POST, FROM WHERE HE COULD SEE THE GERMAN LINES NEAR THE SMOKE BELLOWING MOUNT VESUVIUS, CLARK RODE SEVERAL MILES BY JEEP THROUGH PASSES WHICH WERE BEING SHELLED BY ENEMY MORTARS AND 88-MILLIMETER GUNS.

FIVE MINUTES BEFORE CLARK ARRIVED AT THE POST THREE BRITISH OFFICERS WERE WOUNDED BY FRAGMENTATION BURSTS THERE AND WERE BEING TAKEN DOWN THE MOUNTAIN IN AN AMBULANCE WHICH PASSED THE GENERAL'S JEEP.

CAREFULLY PICKING HIS WAY BEHIND A COVER OF ROCKS AND STONE WALLS, CLARK ACCOMPANIED COMMANDING OFFICERS IN THIS AREA AND DISCUSSED ENEMY DISPOSITIONS AS HE LOOKED DOWN UPON THEM.

XB832PEW

BY HERBERT L.MATTHEWS

NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING

THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 20--THE ALLIED HOLD ON THE SALERNO BEACH HAS BEEN EXTENDED SO FAR IN EVERY DIRECTION IN THE PAST 48 HOURS THAT IT IS NO LONGER TECHNICALLY CORRECT TO CALL IT A BEACHHEAD.

SEP 21 1943

THE AMERICAN FIFTH AND BRITISH EIGHTH ARMIES NOW OCCUPY THE WHOLE OF SOUTHERN ITALY BETWEEN THEM AND ARE IN COMPLETE CONTACT AND ARE WORKING TOGETHER.

SUCH THOUGHTS AS THESE INEVITABLY COME TO ALL OF US WHO LIKE THIS CORRESPONDENT HAVE BEEN DRIVING FAR AND WIDE TODAY. TWO DAYS AGO SOME WAG SAID "WE ARE THE ONES WHO NEED LEBENSRAUM NOW." THEN OUR VEHICLES CROWDED ALL THE ROADS OF OUR CRAMPED BEACHHEAD CAUSING LONG TRAFFIC BLOCKS AND PRESENTING AN OBVIOUS DANGER FROM ENEMY AIR ATTACKS. TODAY, LIKE YESTERDAY, WE WERE PLAYING HIDE-AND-GO-SEEK WITH THE GERMANS. HAVING EXTRACTED THE FORCES OPPOSITE THE EIGHTH ARMY, THE GERMANS ARE FALLING BACK AND WE ARE FOLLOWING THEM. SOONER OR LATER THEY MUST MAKE A STAND, AND THEN WILL COME THE BATTLE FOR NAPLES. NO ONE CAN GUESS IN ADVANCE HOW DETERMINED THAT STAND WILL BE, BUT COMMON PRUDENCE REQUIRES PREPARATIONS FOR SMASHING THROUGH STRONG ENEMY DEFENSES. IF THE GERMANS DECIDE ON A BRIEF DELAYING ACTION FOR NAPLES AND A STRONG STAND BEFORE ROME WE WILL FOLLOW HARD AND FAST.

DRIVING AROUND OUR NEWLY ACQUIRED TERRITORY THROUGH A TOWN WE TOOK YESTERDAY, ONE COULD NOT HELP BUT THINK OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR SHELLING AND BOMBING.

DESTROYED VEHICLES AND CRATERS IN ALL THE ROADS SHOWED HOW WE HAMPERED THESE COMMUNICATIONS. NOT A HOUSE WHERE THEY PUT MEN AND MATERIAL REMAINS STANDING.

THERE IS AN UNHAPPY SIDE TO THIS, TOO, FOR IF THE GERMANS DEFEND

1943

3024- 8639

CITIES LIKE FLORENCE, SIENA, PERUGIA AND ASSISI, FOR INSTANCE, THE WAY THEY DEFENDED BATTIPAGLIA AND OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES AROUND THE BEACHHEAD, EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION IS GOING TO LOSE SOME OF ITS GREATEST TREASURES.

XB1221AEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALTAVILLA, ITALY, SEPT. 20--THE POPULATION OF THIS BATTLE-BATTERED TOWN, WHICH FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE ALLIES AFTER SOME OF THE HARDEST FIGHTING ON THE MAINLAND OF ITALY, EMERGED FROM THEIR WINE CELLARS TODAY BEWILDERED, SHELL SHOCKED AND WITH THE PALE GREENISH PALLOR OF MUSHROOMS SO LONG HAD THEY HIDDEN IN DARKNESS.

ALTHOUGH THE ALLIES ENTERED ALTAVILLA YESTERDAY, THE PEOPLE DID NOT DARE TO COME OUT UNTIL TODAY, THEY HAD BEEN SO SHAKEN BY CRISS-CROSS FIRE FOR NINE CONSECUTIVE DAYS WITH ALLIED AND GERMAN PATROLS BATTLING AND BAYONET FIGHTING ON THE FLOORS OVER THEIR HEADS.

I SPOKE IN ITALIAN TO OVER 50 INHABITANTS OF ALTAVILLA TODAY, AND THEY ALL AGREED THAT AT LEAST 100 RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN HAD DIED AS A RESULT OF WOUNDS, AND THAT SOME HAD DIED FROM HUNGER AS THEY DID NOT DARE VENTURE OUT FOR FOOD.

THE INHABITANTS TOLD ME THEY WERE AFRAID TO GO INTO THE STREETS DURING THE NINE DAYS OF FIGHTING AND THAT THEREFORE THEY LIVED ON WHAT LITTLE THEY HAD ON HAND, SUCH AS CACTUS PEARS AND FRIED CORN. A FEW WHO HAD A CHICKEN OR PIG ABOUT THE HOUSE FARED FAIRLY WELL. THE WATER SHORTAGE WAS MOST ACUTE.

IN MANY WAYS THESE PALLID, SHAKEN PEOPLE REMINDED ME OF THE SURVIVORS OF ALCAZAR DURING THE SPANISH WAR. THEY WERE SO HUNGRY TODAY THAT UNLIKE MOST ITALIAN REFUGEE MEN IN NEWLY TAKEN CITIES THEY WERE NOT INTERESTED IN CIGARETTES BUT ONLY IN FOOD, ESPECIALLY CHOCOLATE CANDY.

MANY OF THEM SUFFERING FROM SHELL SHOCK COULD BE SEEN TREMBLING AND GIBBERING IN THE STREETS TODAY AS UNITED STATES RED CROSS WORKERS STARTED LOOKING AFTER THEM. THE FUNERAL SERVICE CORPS, HEADED BY A CHAPLAIN, ALSO WAS LOOKING INTO THE RUINS OF HOUSES FOR DEAD.

ACTING AS AN INTERPRETER FOR THIS CORPS, I WAS INFORMED BY THE INHABITANTS THAT THEY BURIED THEIR DEAD AS BEST THEY COULD AT THE TIME IN CELLARS.

THE STREETS ALSO HAD TO BE CLEARED OF A NUMBER OF MULES, DOGS AND CATS WHICH WERE KILLED DURING THE FIGHTING.

DESPITE THE TERRIFIC SHELLING AND RIFLE FIRE FIGHTING AROUND HERE, ALTAVILLA SUFFERED MUCH LESS THAN BATTIPAGLIA. BUT THE POPULATION OF BATTIPAGLIA LEFT A LONG TIME AGO, WHEREAS THE INHABITANTS OF ALTAVILLA SUDDENLY WERE CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO LINES IN THE LAND FIGHTING.

ACTUALLY, HOWEVER, ONLY A FEW PLACES HERE AND THERE RECEIVED STRAY SHELLS WHICH FLATTENED OUT WHOLE GROUPS OF HOUSES.

SPECIAL SERVICES WERE HELD IN AN UNDAMAGED CHURCH THIS MORNING TO COMMEMORATE THE DELIVERANCE OF THE POPULACE.

UX/XB1012PEW

1943

BY ALFRED WAGG

AT A U.S. NAVY BASE IN SICILY, SEPT. 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)- MANY MEN FROM FLORIDA ARE TAKING AN ACTIVE HAND IN THE ITALIAN INVASION.

I MET SEVEN OF THEM TODAY.

SEP 21 1943

OF THE LANDING ~~SHIP~~ CRAFT TANKS WHICH FOR THE PAST FEW ~~WEEKS~~ DAYS HAVE BEEN RUNNING THE GAUNTLET OF GERMAN AIRCRAFT TO RUSH REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE GULF OF SALERNO, TWO ARE CAPTAINED BY FLORIDA CITIZENS. I RAN INTO ONE OF THEM — ~~COMDR~~ LT. COMM. ROBERT L. COLEMAN, USNR, OF 1733 NORTHEAST THIRD COURT, FORT LAUDERDALE, — BETWEEN TRIPS.

COLEMAN, NOW A VETERAN OF THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, IS BEACHING HIS CRAFT, WITH ITS PRECIOUS CARGO OF SORELY NEEDED SUPPLIES, RIGHT ONTO THE BEACHES ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS BEHIND OUR LINES.

THE OTHER FLORIDA SKIPPER IS LT. JOSHUA HOWELL, USNR, OF BOX 285, PALM BEACH, WHO HAS BEEN GUIDING HIS VESSEL INTO THE SAME BARRAGES OF NAZI 88 GUNFIRE — WHICH STILL HARASSES OUR NORTHERN SALERNO BEACHHEAD.

SEP 21 1943

I ALSO MET A LANDING CRAFT INFANTRY SKIPPER WHO HAD BEEN MY CLASSMATE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, AND WHO HAD BEEN A LAW PARTNER OF GOVERNOR SPESSARD HOLLAND OF FLORIDA. HE IS LT. WILLARD W. AYRES, USNR, OF BARTOW, AND HAS BEEN CARRYING THE LEADER OF HIS FLOTILLA OF "LCI'S" INTO SALERNO. TODAY, HE BEGAN HIS THIRD ROUND TRIP TO ITALY.

ANOTHER LAWYER HERE IS MAJOR REGGIE WILLIAMS OF MIAMI — ONE REASON FOR OUR CLOSE LIAISON WITH GEN. SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER AND THE BRITISH. WILLIAMS, WHO HAD PLAYED IMPORTANT TACTICAL ROLES WITH GEN. ALEXANDER IN TUNISIA, DOES TACTICAL WORK NOW IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

THEN THERE IS BOB COOK OF MIAMI, ATTACKED TO THE U.S. NAVY TECHNICAL STAFF. COOK SPENDS HIS DAYS AND NIGHTS SEEING THAT THE LANDING CRAFT ENGINES DO THEIR STUFF. IN PEACE TIME HE HAD BEEN A BROKER.

AT NAVY MESS, I MET COMM. E.E. MAGDALE OF JACKSONVILLE,

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3024-8641

WHO WENT TO FLORIDA IN 1909, ATTENDED DUVAL HIGH SCHOOL AND ENTERED THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS IN 1922, GRADUATING TWO YEARS LATER. RAGSDALE'S JOB IS THAT OF MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS. HE IS ONE OF THE BUSIEST MEN AT THE BASE. HIS WIFE AND FAMILY, HE SAID, ARE NOW IN OAKLAND, CALIF. (1237 ASHMOUNT AVE.)

SEP 21 1943

ALSO WITH THE U.S. NAVY IS LT. PAUL RANDALL [redacted] DIXON, A MEMBER OF ALPHA TAU OMEGA FRATERNITY WHO WAS ASSISTANT FOOTBALL COACH AT UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA FROM 1936 TO 1938. DIXON, 30, LEFT CAMPUS LIFE TO WORK FOR THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, AND JOINED THE NAVY AT THE START OF THE WAR.

SW--WAGGS 12000--525P

ADD ALTER H-Q N. AFRICA (GALACHED WAS LOST

THE SARDINIA COUP FOLLOWED THE DRAMATIC ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BADOGLIO, WHO TOLD ITALIANS IN A BROADCAST THURSDAY THAT IT WAS THEIR "ABSOLUTE DUTY TO FIGHT ON THE SIDE OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS AGAINST THE GERMANS AND AGAINST A FEW SENSELESS ITALIANS--NO LONGER OF SUCH NAME--WHO PUT THEMSELVES AT THEIR COMMAND."

"DO NOT FORGET THAT ALL TALK ABOUT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IS OUT OF DATE AND IRRELEVANT TO THE CHANGED CONDITIONS OF TODAY," BADOGLIO TOLD HIS PEOPLE, "WE HAVE INTERVENED DECISIVELY AGAINST GERMANY FOLLOWING ON THE AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF THE GERMANS. WE ARE COOPERATING SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICANS WHO ARE NOW ACCEPTING OUR ASSISTANCE IN THE TASK OF DRIVING THE GERMANS FROM THE COUNTRY.

"MOREOVER, THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS, OUR ERSTWHILE COMRADES OF THE PIAVE (SCENE OF ITALIAN VICTORY IN WORLD WAR 1) AND VITTORIO VENETO DID NOT HESITATE TO STATE THAT THEIR ULTIMATE AIM IS THE REBIRTH OF A STRONG AND UNITED ITALY AND THAT THEY WILL NOT WITHDRAW THEIR HELP FROM US WHEN THE TIME COMES TO REPAIR THE HAVOC OF WAR AND TO RECONSTRUCT OUR FUTURE."

HE RALLIED OUTNUMBERED ITALIANS TO GUERRILLA WARFARE CALLING ON THEM TO "CUT COMMUNICATIONS, BLOW UP BRIDGES AND DUMPS, ATTACK ISOLATED MEN AND EQUIPMENT."

SEP 21 1943

SARDINIA HAS TEN OR SO AIRFIELDS WITHIN CLOSER RANGE OF CENTRAL AND NORTHERN ITALY AND SOUTHERN FRANCE. AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN SAID PROBABLY LITTLE USE WOULD BE MADE IMMEDIATELY OF SARDINIA BECAUSE CHIEF OPERATIONS ARE ON THE MAINLAND. NORTHERN SARDINIA LIES 150 MILES WEST OF ROME AND ONLY SEVEN MILES ACROSS THE STRAIT OF BONIFACIO FROM CORSICA.

THAT FRENCH ISLAND, BIRTHPLACE OF NAPOLEON AND OCCUPIED BY ITALY AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE, PRESENTS EVEN NEARER BASES TO GREAT TARGETS. NORTHERN CORSICA LIES 110 MILES FROM THE FRENCH PORT OF NICE, 103 MILES FROM GENOA, 58 FROM LEGHORN AND 76 FROM LA SPEZIA.

BADOGLIO ESCAPED ROME ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE GERMAN ENTRY, AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL SAID. HE AND HIS MILITARY ADVISERS SLIPPED AWAY IN GOVERNMENT CARS BEFORE DAWN ON SEPT. 9 REACHING A PORT WHERE THEY BOARDED AN ITALIAN VESSEL WHICH TOOK THEM TO ALLIED TERRITORY, COMPLETELY ELUDING THE GERMANS WHO APPARENTLY WERE AT NO TIME CLOSE.

THE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE IN FULL RETREAT FROM THE SALERNO AREA.

"CONSIDERABLE COLUMNS OF ENEMY VEHICLES WERE OBSERVED WITHDRAW-

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ING," AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN SAID. "THE FIFTH ARMY HAS ADVANCED NORTH OF BATTIPAGLIA (SIX MILES INLAND AND 15 SOUTHEAST OF SALERNO) IN THE FACE OF STUBBORN OPPOSITION. SMALL GAINS ALSO WERE MADE IN THE VICINITY OF MONTECORVINO."

THE BRITISH FIFTH CORPS ENCOUNTERED NO GERMANS IN CAPTURING GIOJA, BUT HAD TO CLEAR EXTENSIVE MINE FIELDS. THEIR POSITION ON THE ADRIATIC BEYOND BARI HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED IN ALMOST A WEEK.

NEWS WAS SCARCE FROM GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY WHICH HAD SWEPT 250 MILES OF SOUTHERN ITALY TO EFFECT A JUNCTION WITH CLARK. MONTGOMERY NORMALLY PAUSES TO REPLENISH SUPPLIES, REST AND REGROUP AFTER LONG MARCHES.

THE ALLIED STRATEGIC AIRFORCE TOOK SUNDAY OFF, BUT THE TACTICAL AIRFORCE HAMMERED GERMAN COLUMNS WHEREVER FOUND WITH A VIOLENCE REMINISCENT OF THE DAYS WHEN THE BRITISH WERE MAKING A TORTURED RETREAT FROM GREECE. #

ADD ALLIED HQ N. AFRICA (DICK GAARD) AM WAR

ALTHOUGH ITALIANS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE FOUGHT WITH THE GERMANS IN MANY PARTS OF THE PENINSULA IN SPONTANEOUS OUTBURSTS, THIS WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL INSTRUCTION FOR THEM TO TAKE UP ARMS, EITHER AGAINST THE GERMANS OR FELLOW ITALIANS WHO REMAIN LOYAL TO HITLER.

IN HIS ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS UPON ANNOUNCING THE ARMISTICE ON SEPT. 8, BADOGLIO HAD ORDERED HIS COUNTRYMEN TO CEASE FIGHTING AGAINST AMERICANS AND BRITISH AND TO RESIST ONLY IF ATTACKED FROM ANY OTHER QUARTER.

JUST BEFORE THE PROCLAMATION WAS PUBLISHED TODAY, AN AMERICAN WHO HAD TALKED WITH THE ITALIAN CHIEFTAIN GAVE THE FIRST AUTHORITATIVE ACCOUNT OF BADOGLIO'S ESCAPE FROM THE NEAR CLUTCHES OF THE GERMANS.

BADOGLIO, WHO FORMED AN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ON JULY 25, THE DAY OF MUSSOLINI'S FALL, REALIZED THAT GERMAN TROOPS SURROUNDED ROME AND INTENDED TO SEIZE THE CAPITAL, HIMSELF AND KING VITTORIO EMANUELE, THE AMERICAN SAID.

BEFORE DAWN ON SEPT.9, A FEW HOURS AFTER ANNOUNCING ITALY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES, HE AND HIS MILITARY ADVISERS MADE UP AN AUTOMOBILE CARAVAN AND SPED TO A PORT ON THE ITALIAN COAST. A FEW HOURS LATER THE GERMANS OCCUPIED ROME.

AT THE PORT, BADOGLIO AND HIS PARTY BOARDED AN ITALIAN SHIP AND PROCEEDED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT DOWN THE COAST TO ALLIED OCCUPIED TERRITORY WITHOUT SIGHTING ANY PURSUING GERMANS.

EJ-XM4PEW

CAIRO, SEPT.20-(AP)-REPORTS FROM GREECE SAID TODAY THAT 34 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 40 WOUNDED IN SHARP FIGHTING RECENTLY BETWEEN GREEK GUERRILLAS AND NAZI OCCUPATION FORCES IN NORTHERN PEOPONNESUS.

B507PEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

AT THE 10TH U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN INDIA, SEPT 20-(AP)-A STORY OF AERIAL WARFARE IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER OF OPERATIONS WAS TOLD TODAY BY CREWMEN OF A LIBERATOR BOMBER.

THE PLANE, PILOTED BY CAPT.RAYMOND ROTE, 23, PHOENIX, ARIZ., WAS ASSIGNED WITH TWO OTHERS TO PHOTOGRAPH AND BOMB JAP INSTALLATIONS ON TINY NICOBAR ISLAND, WEST OF THE MALAY PENINSULA AND NORTH OF DUTCH

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SUMATRA.

THE TRIP WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE WAR'S LONGEST OVER-WATER COMBAT MISSION.

THIS WAS THE SECOND TIME THAT ROTE'S CREW HAD MADE A HAZARDOUS FLIGHT. THE FIRST TIME, THEY SANK A LARGE FREIGHTER ANCHORED OFF AN ISLAND. THEY BARELY GOT BACK THIS SECOND TIME.

THANKS TO LT.GUY SPOTTS, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., NAVIGATOR, THE LIBERATOR HIT THE ISLAND ON THE NOSE. ROTE DROPPED THE BIG BOMBER TO 1,500 FEET AND SWEPT ACROSS THE ISLAND TO GIVE SGT.WILLIAM SHELLEY, YREKA, CALIF., PHOTOGRAPHER, GOOD SHOTS AT THE INSTALLATIONS.

A HAIL OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ROSE, THE LIBERATOR LURCHED, THE NUMBER THREE ENGINE CAUGHT ON FIRE AND THE PLANE DROPPED TO 500 FEET. THE OTHER LIBERATORS FLASHED PAST.

SGT.JOSEPH WILLIS, AUGUSTA, ARK., OPENED UP WITH THE TAIL-GUNS ALTHOUGH OIL FROM THE DESTROYED ENGINE COVERED THE TURRET.

"WHEN I STARTED SHOOTING, THE JAPS LEFT THE GUNS AND JUMPED FOR COVER. WHEN I STOPPED, THEY RETURNED. IT'S FUNNY NOW, BUT IT WASN'T THEN," WILLIS SAID.

ROTE'S PLANE WAS SO LOW SHELLEY'S PICTURES SHOWED THE HANDS AND FEET OF THE JAPANESE.

THE PLANE'S TAIL WAS HEAVY SO ROTE ORDERED ALL CREWMEN FORWARD.

GUEST CO-PILOT THAT DAY WAS LT.COL.BERTRAM HARRISON, LEESBURG, VA.

OTHER CREWMEN INCLUDED LT.ROBERT CURRIE, BIG SPRING, TEX., AND SERGEANTS FERDINAND KNECHTEL, ELLWOOD CITY, PA., NORMAN GUYER, KENNEWICK, WASH., CARL PAAK, ANTICO, WIS., AND THOMAS TONER, BERRY, PA.

CAPT.HENRY COKE, DALLAS, TEX., INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, WENT ALONG TO SEE WHAT THE BOYS WERE UP AGAINST. "I SURE FOUND OUT," HE COMMENTED.

HOMEWARD BOUND, EVERYTHING POSSIBLE WAS JETTISONED TO LIGHTEN THE LOAD AND CONSERVE GASOLINE.

HOURS PASSED AND COKE WENT TO SLEEP. "YOU CAN'T STAY SCARED ALL THE TIME," HE SAID. "IT WEARS YOU OUT."

THE GASOLINE GAUGES SHOWED ZERO WHEN THE COAST WAS VIEWED. RADIO OPERATOR GUYER CONTACTED A FIELD WHICH LIGHTED A RUNWAY.

ROTE MADE A PERFECT LANDING, BUT THE NOSE WHEEL ANTI-CLIMACTICALLY BLEW OUT.

DURING THE RETURN TRIP, CURRIE READ A WESTERN STORY WHICH HE CALLED "A SWELL STORY WITH LOTS OF EXCITEMENT--JUST THE KIND I LIKE."

RN1051AEW

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MOSCOW, SEPT 20-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR WILLIAM H.STANDLEY DEPARTED SUDDENLY FROM MOSCOW BY PLANE YESTERDAY AND AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HE WAS ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON FOR CONSULTATIONS.

THERE WAS LITTLE BELIEF HERE, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD RETURN. THE ADMIRAL, WHO IS 71, HAD NOT PLANNED TO SPEND ANOTHER WINTER IN RUSSIA UNLESS HIS PRESENCE WAS CONSIDERED ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

(LONDON SPECULATED THAT ADMIRAL STANDLEY'S DEPARTURE MIGHT OPEN THE WAY FOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, LONDON LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATOR, TO PARTICIPATE IN A THREE-POWER CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW)

IN CHARGE IN MOSCOW WITH THE DEPARTURE OF STANDLEY IS MAXWELL M.HAMILTON, WHO CAME HERE IN JULY AS EMBASSY COUNSELOR.

MEANWHILE, THE SOVIET TRADE UNION MAGAZINE, "WAR AND THE WORKING

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CLASS," DECLARED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL'S DENIALS THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS UNFRIENDLY TO THE SOVIET UNION "DEMONSTRATED THE FACT THAT AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION REACTS QUICKLY TO ANYTHING CONNECTED WITH AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS."

THE MAGAZINE ADDED:

"READERS RECALL OF COURSE THAT SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THE SAME QUICK DEFINITE DISAVOWAL FOLLOWING THE STATEMENT BY U.S.AMBASSADOR ADMIRAL WILLIAM H.STANDLEY, WHO UNEXPECTEDLY MADE TO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN MOSCOW A DECLARATION ALLEGING THAT THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN PROPER INFORMATION AS TO AMERICAN HELP TO RUSSIA, ALTHOUGH THIS DID NOT CORRESPOND TO THE TRUTH."

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DOUGLAS WAS ATTACHED TO A SMALL PARTY COMMANDED BY LT.W.K. GI SPIE, ST.ALBANS, VT., WHICH WAS ESCORTING COL.ROSS TO AYLOR'S LINES. THIS PARTY TURNED THE TABLES ON JAPANESE AM HERS, SURPRISING AND KILLING SEVERAL ALONG THE TRAIL.

TO JAPANESE STRENGTH, ROSS ORDERED A WITHDRAWAL THROUGH THE MANGROVE SWAMP AND HIS MEN WERE WITHIN HEARING DISTANCE OF THE ATTACK ON NAYLOR'S MEN.

DESCRIBING HIS OWN ENCOUNTER WITH THE JAPANESE, ROSS SAID:

"WE WERE NEARING NAYLOR'S POSITION WHEN ONE OF THE MEN SPOTTED A CAN OF FISH AND JAPANESE BISCUITS ALONG THE TRAIL. EVERYONE WAS DOUBLY WATCHFUL AFTER THAT; THEN WHERE THE TRAIL WOUND AROUND A LARGE BANYAN TREE, THE SCOUT LEADING OUR COLUMN SPOTTED A JAPANESE IN THE BUSH. WE FIRED FIRST. THEN WE WITHDREW OFF THE TRAIL. ABOUT THIS TIME WE COULD HEAR THE ATTACK BEGINNING ON NAYLOR.

"AFTER A NIGHT IN THE JUNGLE WE WERE TO RETURN TO OUR BEACHHEAD."

ADDITIONAL U.S. FORCES LATER SUCCEEDED IN PUSHING THROUGH TO NAYLOR'S POSITION FROM TWO SIDES, SMASHING JAPANESE RESISTANCE AND SEIZING POSSESSION OF THE ISLAND EXCEPT FOR SMALL BROKEN JAPANESE PATROLS.

LED BY COL.DAVID M.ROSS, BEREA, KY., AMERICAN TROOPS BROKE THE JAPANESE INTO SMALL UNITS AND WIPED THEM OUT. #

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

SEP 21 1943

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIRBASE, SEPT.16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SWASHBUCKLERS, A SQUADRON OF MARINE FIGHTER PILOTS, HAVE DESTROYED 33 JAPANESE PLANES IN TWO TOURS OF DUTY.

THE SQUADRON NOW BOASTS THREE ACES, SAYS SECOND LT.PENN T. KIMBALL OF NEW BRITAIN, CONN., A MARINE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER.

THE ACES ARE SECOND LT.ALVIN J.JENSEN OF (1236 11TH ST., N. W.) WASHINGTON, D.C., SIX PLANES; FIRST LT.STANLEY T. SYNAR OF WARNER, OKLA., AND FIRST LT.HARTWELL V.SCARBOROUGH OF AULANDER, N.C., EACH WITH FIVE ENEMY PLANES.

RECENTLY, LIEUTENANT KIMBALL REPORTED, THE SWASHBUCKLERS MADE A DARING, DUSK ATTACK ON THE IMPORTANT JAPANESE AIRBASE AT KAHILI, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

THE MARINES SWOOPED DOWN ON 20 ENEMY PLANES CIRCLING FOR A LANDING. THEY SHOT THREE OUT OF THE AIR AND DESTROYED FOUR MORE ON THE GROUND. THEN THEY SPRAYED THE FIELD WITH MACHINEGUN BULLETS, KILLING ABOUT 50 JAPANESE GROUND CREWMEN, BURNING FIVE TRUCKS AND SHATTERING THE FIELD'S CONTROL TOWER.

ANOTHER TIME THE SWASHBUCKLERS SHOT DOWN 10 PLANES IN A

SINGLE FIGHT. THEY ALSO SAVED A U.S. NAVY SEAPLANE TENDER BY DOWNING THREE ATTACKING BOMBERS AND DRIVING OFF THE REST.

THE SQUADRON COMMANDER, MAJ.JOHN R.BURNETT OF (1301 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W.) WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS TWO ENEMY PLANES TO HIS CREDIT IN ADDITION TO HIS OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP.

FIRST LT.JACK W.PETIT OF (2423 11TH ST.) CANTON, OHIO, HAS SHOT DOWN THREE PLANES, AND SECOND LT.ROBERT M.HANSON OF NEWTONVILLE, MASS., HASS BAGGED TWO.

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OTHER SQUADRON MEMBERS, WITH ONE PLANE EACH, INCLUDE:

FIRST LT.LINCOLN W.BEETZ, MONDOVI, WIS.; FIRST LT. ROL BERNARD, NEW LIBERIA, LA.; FIRST LT.VINCENT W. CARPENTER OF (2432 HUMBOLDT AVE., SO.) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN; FIRST LT.DAVID R.MOAK OF (1416 E.STRONG ST.) PENSACOLA, FLA.; AND FIRST LT.JAMES G.TAYLOR, CAPE MAY, N.J.

NN939PCWG ASROB-DT

MELBOURNE, SEPT 20-(AP)-CMDR.P.W.RAIRDEN, USN, OF SANTA MON. CALIF., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE COMMANDERS CROSS WITH SWORDS OF TH OF ORANGE-NASSAU BY QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS FOR "OU ING WORK IN THE ALLIED CAUSE."

NOW SERVING IN AUSTRALIA, RAIRDEN WAS STATIONED IN BATAVIA WH JAPANESE SWEPT INTO THE INDIES IN JANUARY, 1941, AND HE LEFT JAVA ONLY WHEN HE WAS SURE THAT NO FURTHER USEFUL RESISTANCE COULD BE MADE AFTER RECEIVING ORDERS TO LEAVE.

DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR, THE NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY ANETA RECALLED HE WAS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN BATAVIA AND AFTER THE WAR HE SPENT FOUR YEARS IN THE INDIES AND ELSEWHERE IN THE FAR EAST REPRESENTING COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

RN926AEW

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OTTAWA, SEPT 20-(AP)-NEW CONTROL MEASURES TO KEEP EMPLOYEES OF HIGH PRIORITY INDUSTRIES AT THEIR PRESENT JOBS WERE ANNOUNCED LATE TODAY BY LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL.

THE LATEST MANPOWER REGULATIONS, WHICH PRACTICALLY AMOUNTED TO FREEZING OF MALE WORKERS IN "A" AND "B" PRIORITY INDUSTRIES, REQUIRE THAT MEN IN THESE CATEGORIES NOW MAY NOT BE RELEASED BY THEIR EMPLOYERS AND MAY NOT GIVE NOTICE OF SEPARATION TO THEIR EMPLOYERS WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF A SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICER.

THE ORDER IS EFFECTIVE TODAY. THE MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE TWO TOP PRIORITIES INCLUDE, "ALL WAR INDUSTRIES AND ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN SERVICES." THE PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS AND THE DISSEMINATION OF NEWS ARE AMONG THEM.

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OFFICIALS SAID THE EFFECT WOULD BE "VERY WIDESPREAD."

XB923PEW

TORONTO, SEPT. 20-(AP)-FULL SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS ADVOCATED TODAY BY S.H.DALRYMPLE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED RUBBER WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION HERE.

AFTER ASSERTING THAT "WE ARE GOING TO BE CONFRONTED WITH A NATIONAL ELECTION IN 1944," DALRYMPLE SAID LABOR HAD BENEFITTED UNDER THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION BY THE PASSING OF THE WAGNER ACT, SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS AND OTHER LEGISLATION.

"DURING THE NEXT YEAR WE HAVE A PROFOUND DUTY TO PERFORM," HE SAID. "CERTAINLY WE CANNOT AFFORD TO SIT IDLY BY LIKE WE DID IN THE LAST ELECTION AND ALLOW A NUMBER OF PROGRESSIVE-MINDED CONGRESSMEN

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AND SENATORS TO BE OUSTED AND REACTIONARIES ELECTED TO TAKE THEIR PLACE.

"NEITHER CAN WE ACCORD TO FAIL TO GIVE UNDIVIDED AND FULL SUPPORT TO OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF, THE HONORABLE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT."

A.R.MOSHER, PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOR IN A SPEECH SAID THAT CANADIAN WORKERS NEED A LABOR CODE SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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"WE IN CANADA ARE STILL STRIVING FOR A LABOR CODE GUARANTEEING WORKERS THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE AND BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY AND PUNISHING EMPLOYERS WHO DO NOT WANT TO RECOGNIZE LABOR'S RIGHT," HE SAID.

MOSHER EXPRESSED HOPE THAT AFTER THE WAR, "A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF WORKERS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND OTHER ALLIES WILL HAVE ITS PLACE IN THE BUILDING OF A WORLD OF FREEDOM."

JUDGE G.J.PATTERSON OF AKRON, OHIO, A MEMBER OF THE UNION'S GENERAL COUNCIL SAID THAT IN THE UNITED STATES, "THE GOVERNMENT HAS ASSURED SECURITY FOR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS NEVER BEFORE EXPERIENCED IN ANY COUNTRY IN TIME OF WAR, THROUGH THE RIGHT OF SELF-ORGANIZATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

"WE OWE IT TO THAT GREATEST OF ALL COMMANDERS IN CHIEFS FOR SEEING THAT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ARE PROTECTED."

INCREASED BENEFITS AND ASSURANCE OF SECURITY, HE SAID, "WERE GIVEN US BY THE GOVERNMENT BECAUSE WE MADE A PLEDGE TO MAINTAIN UNINTERRUPTED WAR PRODUCTION. AND WE KEPT THAT PLEDGE."

"AS A RESULT OF DILIGENCE, POLICY AND STRENGTH, THE UNION HAS SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING UP THE RATES OF PAY OF RUBBER WORKERS IN LOWER PAID PLANTS, REDUCING THE TEMPTATION OF THE INDUSTRY TO MOVE ITS PRODUCTION FROM HIGHER PAID TO LOWER PAID AREAS OF AMERICA."

THOMAS F.BURNS, OF WASHINGTON, MEMBER OF THE UNION EXECUTIVE BOARD, AND DEPUTY VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S.WAR PRODUCTION BOARD SAID THAT, "SYNTHETIC RUBBER MANUFACTURE IS THE GRANDEST CHALLENGE EVER TOSSED TO AMERICAN WORKERS.

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"MANAGEMENT AND LABOR ARE GETTING TOGETHER," HE SAID, "TO WORK OUT THEIR COMMON PROBLEMS SUCH AS PRODUCTION, STOCK AND PLANT LAYOUT. ANY WORKER WHO HOLDS BACK ON PRODUCTION IS DISLOYAL AND TREASONABLE."

EVE OPEN

TORONTO, SEPT 20-(AP)-THE UNITED RUBBER WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), IN A STATEMENT OF POLICY ADOPTED IN CONVENTION HERE TODAY, REAFFIRMED ITS PLEDGE AGAINST STRIKES AND CALLED ON LOCAL UNIONS TO CO-OPERATE WITH MANAGEMENT "TO OBTAIN MAXIMUM PRODUCTION FROM EXISTING FACILITIES."

DISAPPROVAL WAS EXPRESSED OF "THE ATTEMPT OF CERTAIN ELEMENTS IN THE RUBBER INDUSTRY TO BUILD NEW PLANTS OUTSIDE OF EXISTING PRODUCTION AREAS." THIS WAS "INJURIOUS TO THE WAR EFFORT, X X X CONSUMING STRATEGIC MATERIALS, USING VITALLY NEEDED MANPOWER," THE STATEMENT ADDED.

IT WENT ON: "WE URGE THE RUBBER INDUSTRY TO MAKE ALL USEABLE EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE USE."

WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE STATEMENT EXPRESSED:

1. "UNQUALIFIED OPPOSITION TO ANY PROPOSALS FOR A NATIONAL SERVICE LAW," AS LEADING TO, "DETERIORATION OF MORALE AMONG THE

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NATION'S WORKERS BY FREEZING THEM TO THEIR JOBS."

2. APPROVAL OF THE PROGRAM OF THE CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SIDNEY HILLMAN.

3. SUPPORT OF MORE RIGID PRICE CONTROLS AND OVER-ALL RATIONING OF THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

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4. HOPE THAT THE AMERICAN CONGRESS, IN CONSIDERING NEW TAX MEASURES, WOULD "END LOOPHOLES IN THE INCOME TAX LAWS AND INCREASE THE RATES FOR INCOMES OF MORE THAN $35,000 A YEAR WITH 100 PER CENT TAXATION FOR ALL EARNINGS ABOVE $25,000 A YEAR AND DRASTIC TAXATION OF CORPORATION PROFITS AND SURPLUSES."

5. SUPPORT OF THE WAGNER-MURRAY-DINGELL BILL, PROVIDING GREATER SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.

6. DEMAND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE SMITH-CONNALLY BILL AS "ENCOURAGEMENT TO STRIKES AND STOPPAGES IN WAR TIME," AND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE STATE POLL TAX.

RN313PEW

NIAGARA FALLS,ONT., SEPT 20-(AP)-DONALD B.RICE OF OAKLAND, CALIF., PRESIDENT OF KIWANIS-INTERNATIONAL DECLARED TONIGHT AT A BANQUET OF THE ONTARIO-QUEBEC-MARITIMES KIWANIS DISTRICT THAT ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES PAY TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S WAR EFFORT.

"ON THE SEAS, ON THE LAND, AND IN THE AIR THE COURAGE AND THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF YOUR MEN ARE AN INSPIRATION TO EVERY ALLIED NATION," HE SAID.

HE URGED KIWANIS CLUBS TO CONCENTRATE ON THE VITAL ISSUE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, WHICH HE SAID WAS INCREASING AT A DISCOURAGING RATE, AND ON PLANNING FOR THE POST-WAR YEARS.

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NEW YORK SEPT 20-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO OBSERVED JAPAN'S "FOURTH ANNUAL AVIATION DAY" TODAY WITH A SERIES OF UNHAPPY TALKS WHICH INCLUDED THE FIRST JAPANESE OVERSEAS RADIO ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE LOSS TO THE ALLIES OF SALAMAUA AND LAE, STRATEGIC PACIFIC BASES.

THE BROADCASTS, REPORTED BY THE U.S.FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, LISTED GRIMLY THE HARDSHIPS BEING ENDURED BY JAPANESE FORCES AND STRESSED THE NEED FOR INCREASED PLANE PRODUCTION TO KEEP PACE WITH GROWING ALLIED STRENGTH.

WHILE THEY TALKED OF THE LOSS OF SALAMAUA AND LAE IN TODAY'S OVERSEAS BROADCASTS, THE TOKYO PROPAGANDISTS HAVE NOT BEEN HEARD BY U.S. MONITORS TO ADMIT THE LOSSES TO THEIR OWN PEOPLE AT HOME.

IN ONE BROADCAST, VICE ADMIRAL KEN TERASHIMA, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, TOLD JAPANESE WAR WORKERS THEY COULD NOT "AFFORD TO BE RELAXED" IN PRODUCTION AND REMINDED THEM THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS "STEADILY BRINGING OUT NEW AND BETTER MAKES OF FIGHTERS AND OTHER AIRCRAFT."

"SHOULD YOU PRODUCE OR SUPPLY EVEN AN OUNCE OR A SHEET MORE OF NEEDED MATERIAL, OR TRY TO CONSERVE FACTORY SPACE, LABOR HOURS AND THE LIKE, YOU ARE DOING A GREAT AND VALUABLE WORK IN TIME OF WAR," HE SAID.

ONE TOKYO ANNOUNCER TOLD OF THE JAPANESE NEED FOR MORE PILOTS, AND SAID THAT EVEN "HIS HIGHNESS, PRINCE TKAHIKO ASAKA," HAD COMPLETED TRAINING AT ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL AND WOULD BE ASSIGNED TO INSTRUCT IN FLYING "IN SPITE OF BEING A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY."

XB12MN

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NEW YORK, SEPT 20-(AP)-TWO VATICAN RADIO BROAD CASTS LAST NIGHT INDICATED THAT GERMAN MANEUVERS HAD INTERRUPTED SOME VATICAN CITY ROUTINE, EVEN WHILE THE BERLIN RADIO DENIED THE PLACING OF ANY RESTRICTIONS THERE.

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"OWING TO CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL," SAID ONE SPANISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, "POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH OUR LISTENERS CONTINUES TO BE INTERRUPTED."

IT WAS NOT BROUGHT OUT WHETHER THE DISRUPTION OF MAIL SERVICE WAS DUE TO THE CLOSING OF ITALY'S NORTHERN FRONTIERS BY THE GERMANS, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NAZI GUARDS IN ST.PETER'S SQUARE, OR OTHER FACTORS.

IN A BROADCAST OF MESSAGES FROM BRITISH PRISONERS IN ITALY THE VATICAN ANNOUNCER OMITTED MENTION OF THE CAMPS IN WHICH THE PRISONERS WERE CONFINED, ALTHOUGH HERETOFORE CAMP NAMES HAD BEEN GIVEN.

A DNB DISPATCH TRANSMITTED BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID GERMAN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES "EMPHATICALLY STRESSED THAT THE LIBERTY OF THE VATICAN NEVER HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO ANY RESTRICTIONS WHATSOEVER." IT ADDED THAT VATICAN OFFICIALS "THUS HAD FULL LIBERTY OF ACTION IN THEIR DEALING WITH PEOPLE OUTSIDE THE VATICAN."

THE GERMAN BROADCAST CHARACTERIZED AS "FREE INVENTIONS" REPORTS THAT GERMAN MILITARY QUARTERS HAD IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS UPON THE VATICAN AND THAT POPE PIUS XII HAD REFUSED TO RECEIVE FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSERLING.

ON SEPT.10 THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED THAT THEY HAD SEIZED ROME AND HAD "ASSUME PROTECTION OF VATICAN CITY."

XB908PEW

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES ARE WITHIN SIGHT OF NAPLES FROM THE CAPTURED HEIGHTS OF SORRENTO PENINSULA OVERLOOKING THE NAPLES BAY, BUT BLOCKING THEIR WAY TO DIRECT NORTHWARD ADVANCE STANDS MOUNT VESUVIUS, AS FORMIDABLE AS MOUNT ETNA WAS IN SICILY.

VESUVIUS, RISING NEARLY 5,000 FEET IN AIR BEHIND A NARROW COASTAL SHELF MIDWAY BETWEEN THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SHORES OF THE BAY, AFFORDS A POWERFUL NATURAL ANCHOR FOR A NEW NAZI DEFENSE LINE TO PROTECT NAPLES ITSELF.

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THERE IS EVERY REASON TO EXPECT ALLIED ENCIRCLEMENT TACTICS BY LAND AND SEA OR BOTH IF THE RETREATING GERMAN DIVISIONS FALLING BACK FROM THE SALERNO BRIDGEHEAD SECTOR ATTEMPT A NEW STAND ON THE SLOPES OF THE FAMOUS VOLCANO.

THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT THAT RETREAT, ONLY ABOUT THE AMOUNT OF GROUND THE NAZIS ARE PREPARING TO SURRENDER IN ITALY AND ABOUT ALLIED MOVES TO TURN THE RETREAT INTO A ROUT. GERMAN EVACUATION OF THE SORRENTO HEIGHTS, OCCUPIED BY 5TH ARMY PATROLS WITHOUT APPARENT HEAVY FIGHTING, COULD HAVE NO OTHER MEANING.

IT MAY PROVE, HOWEVER, THAT NAPLES ITSELF IS NOW REGARDED AS UNTENABLE BY THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND EXCEPT FOR DELAYING ACTION BASED ON MOUNT VESUVIUS. THERE IS A WIDER AND DEEPER POTENTIAL ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD JUST NORTH OF NAPLES ON THE SHORES OF GAETA GULF THAN THE SALERNO AND EBOLI PLAINS AFFORDED.

WITH THE ISLANDS OF ISCHIA AND PROCIDA, OFF THE TIP OF THE NAPLES PROMONTORY, ALSO IN ALLIED HANDS, NEW ALLIED BEACH LANDINGS ABOVE NAPLES ARE PRACTICABLE. THERE IS AN ARC OF FLAT LAND THERE ON THE VOLTURNO PLAINS, SOME 30 MILES WIDE AND 15 MILES MORE IN DEPTH BEFORE THE INSHORE HEIGHTS ARE REACHED, INVITING FURTHER ALLIED AMPHIBIAN OPERATIONS TO BY-PASS VESUVIUS AND NAPLES AND OUT-

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FLANK THE NAZIS FROM THE NORTH.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN HELP IN ROUTING THE GERMANS FROM THE WHOLE SOUTH-CENTRAL PORTION OF THE ITALIAN BOOT IS FORECAST BY DEVELOPMENTS ON SARDINIA AND CORSICA. BOTH HAVE BEEN EFFECTIVELY CLEARED OF GERMAN FORCES BY ITALIAN FORCES ACTING APPARENTLY IN DIRECT COMPLIANCE WITH THE BROADCAST APPEAL OF MARSHAL BADOGLIO TO ALL ITALIANS TO TURN UPON THEIR FORMER NAZI ALLIES AND "FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS."

AND NOW COMES WORD THAT FRENCH COMMANDOS, TAKING THEIR FIRST ACTIVE PART IN THE WAR SINCE TUNISIA, HAVE LANDED ON CORSICA TO HELP THE FRENCH PATRIOTS CHASE THE NAZIS OUT OF THERE.

ALLIED SEIZURE OF THE GAETA BRIDGEHEAD WOULD BRING THE INVADING TROOPS WITHIN 150 MILES OR LESS OF ROME. IT WOULD MAKE SHUTTLE BOMBING OF ALL NAZI ESCAPE ROUTES FROM THE ITALIAN PENINSULA TO THE PO LINE IN THE NORTH A SIMPLE MATTER EITHER FROM BASES ON THE SHORES OF GAETA GULF OR FROM CORSICA, AND NAZI COMMANDERS SEEM AWARE OF THAT DANGER. IT MAY BE THAT THE SALERNO VICTORY BY GENERAL CLARK'S AMPHIBIOUS FORCE HAS CRACKED THE WHOLE ITALIAN PENINSULA TO FAST-PACED ALLIED OCCUPATION.

AS YET, HOWEVER, THE SCOPE AND DIRECTION OF THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM THE SALERNO FRONT AND FROM THE SOUTH IS NOT CLEARLY ENOUGH INDICATED TO FURNISH A GLIMPSE OF NAZI DEFENSE PLANS. THAT ENEMY FORCES ALONG THE SOUTHERN SEGMENT OF THE 5TH ARMY FRONT ARE IN FLIGHT NORTHEASTWARD TO ESCAPE ENTRAPMENT GOES WITHOUT SAYING IN VIEW OF THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM THE SORRENTO PENINSULA FARTHER NORTH.

THE IMPLICATION IS THAT THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE EAST COAST

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FROM TARANTO ARE CONVERGING NORTHEASTWARD FOR A DRIVE UP THE ADRIATIC COAST WHICH IS EASIER TERRAIN THAN THE WEST COAST. AN ALLIED ADVANCE TO OUTFLANK THE NAPLES-FOGGIA LINE FROM THE EAST SHOULD THE NAZI ATTEMPT TO STAND ON THAT SHORT FRONT ACROSS THE PENINSULA MAY BE IN THE MAKING.

FR455PEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

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THE RED DRUMS CONTINUE TO ROLL OUT THEIR MESSAGE OF THE SMASHING OF HITLER'S GREATEST BATTLE-LINE, AND STILL MORE OF THE HOUSE THAT ADOLF BUILT ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SANDS HAS COLLAPSED OVER THE WEEK-END, BUT WE SHOULDN'T LET THESE EVENTS IN NEIGHBORING EUROPE BLIND US TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S BRILLIANT COUP IN THE CAPTURE OF THE JAP BASE OF LAE ON THE FETID ISLAND OF NEW GUINEA HALF WAY ROUND THE GLOBE.

AS THE CRYSTAL BALL READS, THE CONQUEST OF LAE AND ITS BROTHER BASE OF SALAMAUA PRESAGES IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEAR FUTURE. I THINK WE CAN BEGIN TO LOOK FOR ANOTHER BIG NAVAL AND AIR ENGAGEMENT TO GROW OUT OF THE PRESENT SITUATION."

FURTHER INDICATION THAT WE ARE WITNESSING THE BEGINNING OF A NEW PHASE OF ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC IS SEEN IN THE ATTACK BY STRONG AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES AT THE WEEK-END ON TARAWA ISLAND IN THE GILBERT GROUP, AND ON NAUR ISLAND WEST OF THE GILBERTS. THE WATERS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC ARE BEGINNING TO BOIL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS CALLED POINTED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE POSITION "HAS BECOME A THREAT ON OUR

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PART AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE SEAS THAT LIE NORTH OF THE SOLOMONS AND NORTH OF NEW GUINEA." MACARTHUR HAVING PERSONALLY DIRECTED THIS FRESH OPERATION AGAINST NEW GUINEA, PART OF THE TIME FROM A FLYING FORTRESS OVER THE SMOKING-HOT JUNGLES, ALSO HAS SAID THAT THE LAE VICTORY IS A SERIOUS BLOW TO THE JAPS.

"WITH GOLD'S HELP WE ARE MAKING OUR WAY BACK," HE SAID IN A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. HE OF COURSE HAD REFERENCE TO THE PHILIPPINES, WHICH HE HAS SWORN TO REDEEM.

NOW THAT'S STRONG TESTIMONY, COMING AS IT DOES FROM THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN WASHINGTON, AND HIS CAPTAIN IN THE FAR PACIFIC, AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IT IS THIS. THE NEW GUINEA COAST ON WHICH LAE IS SITUATED (PLEASE GET OUT THE MAPS!) LIES CLOSE TO THE ISLAND OF NEW BRITAIN WHERE THE JAPS HAVE THEIR POWERFUL BASE OF RABAUL. THIS BASE IS THE KEY TO ALL THE ISLANDS WHICH THEY HOLD IN THE NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMONS AREA.

LAE GIVES MACARTHUR A SPRINGBOARD FROM WHICH TO STRIKE AT RABAUL. IMPORTANT AS RABAUL IS, HOWEVER, MACARTHUR ALREADY IS LOOKING ACROSS IT TO ANOTHER MUCH BIGGER PRIZE SOME 800 MILES FARTHER NORTH. THAT'S THE ISLAND OF TRUK WHERE THE NIPPONESE HAVE THE MOST POWERFUL NAVAL BASE OF THEIR MANDATED ISLAND GROUP. THE WATERS OF THAT STRONGHOLD ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR A BIG PART OF THE MIKADO'S FLEET WHICH ISN'T IN HOME WATERS.

POSSESSION OF THE STRATEGIC ISLAND OF TRUK--WHICH WE PROPOSE TO HAVE--WILL PUT US IN A HIGHLY FAVORABLE POSITION FOR NAVAL OPERATIONS TOWARDS THE PHILIPPINES, THE EAST INDIES AND JAPAN HERSELF. BUT CAPTURE OF TRUK MUST MEAN ANOTHER GREAT NAVAL BATTLE, UNLESS THE LITTLE MEN OF NIPPON RUN AWAY.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY IS EAGER FOR A SHOWDOWN, BUT THE JAPS HAVE SHOWN LITTLE EAGERNESS FOR ANOTHER MAJOR CLASH WITH UNCLE SAM'S FLEET. STILL, THAT BATTLE IS BOUND TO COME. WHEN IT DOES IT'S LIKELY TO FAIRLY WELL SETTLE THE NAVAL ARGUMENT OUTSIDE JAPAN'S HOME WATERS WHERE THEY ARE HOLDING THE MAIN FLEET AS A VITAL PROTECTION FOR THEIR TINY ISLAND KINGDOM. IN THIS CONNECTION IT'S IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THE JAPS HAVE BEEN STEADILY SLIPPING IN BOTH NAVAL AND AIR STRENGTH, AS THEY HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO REPLACE THE GREAT LOSSES WHICH WE HAVE BEEN INFLICTED ON THEM.

IT ISN'T UNLIKELY THAT THE OFFENSIVE WHICH IS STEADILY GROWING IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC MAY BE COORDINATED WITH THE PROJECTED DRIVE AGAINST BURMA. MR. ROOSEVELT IN HIS MESSAGE REAFFIRMED THAT "AFTER A LONG PERIOD OF DEFENSIVE STRATEGY IN BURMA, WE ARE DETERMINED TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE THERE." AT THE BEST, A MAJOR AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT ON BURMA CAN'T BE EXPECTED FOR SOME WEEKS YET, SINCE THE MONSOON SEASON WITH ITS DELUGE OF RAIN IS ONLY NOW COMING TO A CLOSE. ONCE THE DRY WEATHER ARRIVES, IT STILL WILL TAKE MUCH TIME TO GET A GREAT EXPEDITION UNDER WAY.

ONE WOULD EXPECT THAT UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, COMMANDER OF THE BURMA SHOW, AND GENERAL MACARTHUR WOULD COORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS, SO AS TO SPLIT THE JAPANESE NAVAL AND AIR FORCES.

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Churchill Promises Invasion of Europe From West, Says 'Bloodiest Portion of War' Is Still to Come; 5th Army Captures Eboli, Naples Is in Flames

CHURCHILL GIVES INVASION PLEDGE

CHESTER

Mass Allied Attack to Be Made on France, Lowlands at 'Right Time.'

LONDON, Sept. 21—(AP) Winston Churchill pledged Parliament and the world today that a second front in France and the low countries—"which already exists potentially—will be thrown open with a mass Allied attack "at what we and our American Allies judge to be the right time."

In his two hours and seven minutes war report to Commons, the doughty prime minister ranged the whole global scene of the war, warmly defended the Allies' Italian campaign, which he called a "third front," and forecast a Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill conference before the end of the year.

Reveals Yanks on Sardinia

During the long speech, one of his most studied and most comprehensive if not one of his greatest rhetorically, Mr. Churchill sketched enormous Allied progress in air and sea warfare, disclosed that American troops had landed in Sardinia and asserted that Mussolini never would have escaped if Italian caribinieri at Gran Sasso had obeyed the orders they had to shoot him if he attempted a getaway.

Cries of "Hear, Hear" swelled into an aproving roar through the chamber as Mr. Churchill declared: "The bloodiest portion — make no mistake about that—the bloodiest portion of this war for Great Britain and the United States lies ahead of us. Neither this House nor His Majesty's government will shrink from that ordeal."

Even now, the prime minister declared with feeling, Hitler's "main preoccupation" is with the mere menace of an inevitable and decisive thrust at Germany's heart from Great Britain.

During his speech, which he interrupted for a luncheon period, Mr. Churchill declared:

1—The R.A.F. has increased threefold in the last twelve months the weight of bombs discharged on Germany, "havoc wrought is indescribable"; if the R.A.F.'s growth continues, the Allies should "be in a position when actual methodical destruction of every building of the enemy would become possible."

U.-Boat Attacks Checked

2—Although U-boats at present are attacking one convoy, no Allied merchant vessel was sunk in the north Atlantic in the four months ending Sept. 18; in the first two weeks of September no Allied ships were sunk by enemy action anywhere in the world.

3—"At an early date" there will be a tripartite conference of the United States, Great Britain and Russia at which no question will be barred. Any differences may be referred to a Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill conference which he "confidently hoped" would occur before the end of 1943.

4—The Allies are ready to throw large armies into Italy, there to deploy a mighty fighting front wherever the Germans try to make a stand. The vigor and weight of Allied efforts on this battlefront will be increased throughout the fall and winter if necessary.

5—French troops, which have struck in Corsica their first blow to retrieve their motherland, are being steadily reorganized into an army of 300,000 to 400,000; the battleship Richelieu soon will join the French fleet.

6—United States naval forcse already dominate the Pacific; surrender of the Italian fleet changed the Mediterranean naval picture decisively.

7—Lord Louis Mountbatten soon will arrive in New Delhi to set up a Far East Allied military headquarters comparable to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's establishment in North Africa; Japan's fundamental weakness lies in her steady loss of ships and planes faster than they can be replaced.

8—Seeking new weapons in the air-sea war, the Germans are using a bomb "which may be described as a sort of rocket-assisted glider which releases its bombs from a height and is directed towards its target by a parent aircraft." The weapon is used at close quarters against shipping close to the coast.

Speaks of Conference

Switching with easy confidence from pure military to political affairs, Mr. Churchill looked to a further rapprochement of Russia, Britain and the United States by speaking of the prospect of a Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill conference with these words:

"No meeting during this war could carry with it so much significance for the future of the world as a meeting between the heads of the three governments, for without close, cordial and lasting association between Soviet Russia and their great Allies we might find ourselves at the end of the war only to have entered upon a period of deepening confusion."

On the military side, the prime minister delved at great length into the Mediterranean campaign. He declared it was not and never had been regarded "as a substitute for direct attack across the channel on the Germans in France and the low countries."

"On the contrary," he went on, "the opening of this new front in the Mediterranean was always intended to be an essential preliminary to the main attack upon Germany and her ring of subjugated and satellite states."

Premier Tells Commons Italy Is No Substitute for Second Front.

CALLS RUSSIAN PARLEY SET

Says Mussolini's Guards Failed to Obey Orders to Shoot Him if Rescue Was Attempted.

DANIEL

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.). — Prime Minister Churchill declared today that the second front will be thrown open "at the right time" and "a mass invasion of the Continent from the west will begin."

Calling the Mediterranean battlefield the "third front," he told the House of Commons that the second front "already exists potentially" and "already is rapidly gathering weight. . . . The second front exists and is a main preoccupation already with the enemy."

"It has not yet been thrown into play," he continued. "That time is coming.

"At what we and our American Allies judge to be the right time this front will be thrown open and a mass invasion of the Continent from the west will begin."

Cries of "Hear! Hear!" swelled into an approving roar through the chamber as Mr. Churchill declared: "The bloodiest portion—make no mistake about that—the bloodiest portion of this war for Great Britain and the United States lies ahead of us. Neither this House nor his Majesty's Government will shrink from that ordeal."

Salient Declarations.

Surveying the whole sweep of the war with serene confidence, Mr. Churchill also declared:

1. Not a moment was lost needlessly in the operations against Italy and except for the failure of Italian guards to do their assigned duty Benito Mussolini would have been shot when Hitler's parachutists rescued him at Gran Sasso, a mountainous region about seventy-five miles northeast of Rome.

2. American forces have landed on the island of Sardinia to assist Italian troops who drove the German garrison over to Corsica, now being occupied by French units.

3. A tripartite conference of representatives of the United States, Britain and Russia will take place "at an early date" and no question will be barred from discussion. Any differences will be set aside for a conference of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and the Prime Minister himself.

4. The Allies are prepared to place large armies in Italy and to deploy a weighty and active fighting front against the enemy on whatever line he chooses, to resist and to maintain against him with increasing weight and vigor if need be through the fall and winter.

5. A French army of 300,000 to 400,000 is being steadily organized and the battleship Richelieu will soon take its place in the French fleet.

Of the Meeting with Stalin.

Speaking of the prospect of a Roosevelt Churchill-Stalin conference, the Prime Minister said:

"No meeting during this war could carry with it so much significance for the future of the world as a meeting between the heads of the three governments for without close, cordial and lasting association between Soviet Russia and their great Allies we might find ourselves at the end of the war only to have entered upon a period of deepening confusion."

Mr. Churchill's speech, longest in his career as Prime Minister, lasted two hours and seven minutes. He spoke for an hour and fifteen minutes, stopped for lunch, and then picked up where he left off.

He spoke out sharply against those who had accused the Allied leadership of bungling in Italy. The date on which the Italian invasion had originally been planned, he told the House, was September 15, but it was moved up "as the result of decisions taken before the fall of Mussolini, and what has taken place in any case would have happened in Italy at the earliest possible moment."

"The Italian surrender was a windfall," he said, "but it had nothing to do with the date of harvesting the orchard.

Churchill Loaded for Bear.

Mr. Churchill went to the House loaded for bear—with one of the longest speeches of his career. He began at noon and broke off an hour and a quarter later for lunch, after which he resumed speaking.

He termed the Naples invasion the "most daring amphibious operation we have yet launched or which I think ever has been launched on a similar scale in the war." He explained that the Allies could not have gone farther north unless they had dispensed with aid from shore-based aircraft—a fact which the Germans must have known.

Even in landing at Naples, he said, Allied forces were dependent "to an important extent" on carrier-borne aircraft in which the Allies are becoming stronger and stronger.

The claim that Hitler was given forty days to move in on Italy, he said firmly, "is as ill-founded in fact as it is wounding to those bereaved. [illegible]e timing of our main attack [illegible]aly was fixed without the sl[illegible] reference to the attitud[illegible]e Italian Government."

Mr. Churchill's [illegible]escription of the minu[illegible] exact planning that had [illegible]o the Italian campaign— [illegible]n answer to critics in t[illegible]orum where he had met [illegible]tered so many previous [illegible]—presented the picture of an Allied hand in Italy far harder than had been previously known.

The Escape of Mussolini.

We did not insist upon having Mussolini handed over to us beforehand, he said, for the simple reason that it would have tipped off the Germans of Badoglio's plan to make peace at a moment when "the Italians were in the position of having still to appear as allies of Germany."

Too, his disclosure that precise measures had been taken to keep Mussolini in Allied hands—measures extending to orders for the

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former Premier's execution if necessary—suggested something far removed from the sentimental approach to the former Duce which some had accused the Allies of making.

Premier Pietro Badoglio's government, Mr. Churchill explained, had made preparations to hold Mussolini but were not prepared against the one method Hitler attempted and brought off—"a heavy parachute descent at that particular point (Gran Sasso)."

"They had one card up their sleeves," he added calmly. "The Caribinieri guards had orders to shoot Mussolini if any attempt was made to rescue him but they failed in their duty."

Italy Declared a Prelude Only.

The Prime Minister said the Mediterranean campaign is not "a substitute for a direct attack across the channel on the Germans in France and the Low Countries"—that he has never regardeed it as such.

"On the contrary," he said in a lengthy statement of the trend of the war, 'the opening of this new front in the Mediterranean was always intended to be an essential preliminary to the main attack upon Germany and her ring of subjugated and satellite States."

Turning to the air war, the Prime Minister announced that the weight of bombs dropped on Germany in the last year was three times that of the preceding twelve months, and that Great Britain's aircraft supply now exceeds that of Germany by four to one.

Few Losses to U-boats Now.

Saying that the almost total destruction of German war centers was continuing on a great scale, Mr. Churchill disclosed that the percentage of plane losses to the R. A. F. in the first eight months of 1943 was less than the same period last year and that the morale of the crews was consequently higher.

He announced also that during the four months ending September 18 not a single merchant vessel was lost by enemy action in the North Atlantic and that enemy U-boats had not sunk one Allied ship anywhere in the world during the first two weeks of September. He added, however, that German U-boats had become active again and that one convoy was being attacked at the present time.

In a further disclosure of Russia's participation in the Italian surrender, the Prime Minister said the Soviet Government studied the armistice terms and authorized Gen. Dwight E. Eisenhower to sign them in its name. He also revealed that arrangements had been made to land an American air-borne division in Rome at the same time as the main invasion of Italy but that it was not possible because the Germans held the air fields.

Greeted by Cheering House.

The House greeted the sturdy, rotund figure of the smiling Prime Minister with prolonged cheers but among his auditors were many who were impatient with the progress of the Mediterranean campaign and the delay in opening a western second front for which Russia has been making repeated demands.

The galleries were crowded with dignitaries of the United Nations to hear the Prime Minister give an accounting of his conduct of the war and of the most exhaustive strategy conferences of his career at Washington and Quebec.

"Forf a whole year," he declared, "we and our great allies have had almost unbroken successes by land, by sea and by air."

At the Washington conference last May, he said, he and President Roosevelt set before them as their principal object the complete elimination of Italy from the war. No one, he added, "would have expected it to have been so rapidly achieved."

Telling of the contribution which "ever-increasing mastery of the air" had made the Allies' ground victories, he said "the weight of bombs discharged on Germany by the R. A. F. in the last twelve months is three times that of the preceding twelve months."

Havoc in Reich 'Indescribable.'

"The havoc wrought is indescribable," he said, disclosing that "the R. A. F at present is maintaining in action nearly 50 per cent more aircraft than Germany."

He said that on top of the R. A. F. effort was the rapidly expanding weight of the United States Army Air Force in Britain.

The fact that American and British supply of aircraft now exceeds Germany's by more than four to one, Mr. Churchill continued, "opens the possibility of saturating German defenses on the ground and in the air." If the R. A. F. growth continued, he said, "we should with very small loss to ourselves be in a position when actual methodical destruction of every building of the enemy would become possible."

"Complete strategic air dominion of Germany by Anglo-American air forces is not necessarily beyond our reach even in 1944 with consequences, if it were attained, which cannot be measured but most certainly would be profound."

Saying that we must not suppose because of air and sea successes that "the war is coming to an end," he asserted that on the contrary we must expect "frenzied efforts to retaliate."

Reports New German Weapon.

He disclosed that the Germans are using a new type of aerial bomb against shipping in close quarters. It is a rocket assisted by a glider which is released from considerable height and apparently guided to the target by a parent aircraft.

"It might be," he added, "that the Germans are developing their weapons on novel lines."

He said that the credit balance of new shipbuilding over losses of all kinds since the beginning of the war exceeded 6,000,000 tons and, "should present favorable conditions hold, we shall soon have replaced all losses suffered by the United Nations since the beginning of the year."

The United Nations, he said, can now be defeated by the submarine only through "gross neglect of duty in the shipyards and on the seas and inexcusable falling off of technical ability on both sides of the Atlantic." The high percentage of killings, he said, affected the morale of U-boat crews "and many of the most experienced U-boat captains have been drowned or are now prisoners."

Oil Fuel Supply Now High.

The favorable shipping position, he continued, enabled a large number of faster ships to be built and full advantage taken of the U-boat lull to bring in the largest possible convoys to replenish the stores of the British Isles. He said oil fuel stands now at almost the highest level since the start of the war.

"We have substantial margins between us and what is called the danger level (of supplies) on which we have never retrenched even at the worst times."

Turning to the Pacific war to which the Quebec conference was very largely devoted, Mr. Churchill cited "a new feature in the resistance of Japan," in evacuating the Aleutians instead of fighting to the last man. He said Lord Louis Mountbatten soon would arrive in India with a staff of officers to set up headquarters in New Delphi, which will conform with Gen. Eisenhower's British-American model in the Mediterranean theater.

He said the fundamental fact of Japan's situation was the diminution of her shipping. She is losing ships and planes faster than they can be replaced, he asserted.

Mr. Churchill disclosed that arrangements were made to land an American armored division in Rome at the same time as the main invasion of Italy, but it was not possible because the Germans held the air fields.

The preparation of landing craft was the only limiting factor in the invasion of Italy, he said, and not for one moment was lost in that. He said he or Mr. Eden "possibly" would make a further statement on the Badoglio government soon. He termed Italian action at present "natural and human" and said "may it prove to be the first of a series of acts of self-redemption."

"We don't want war with races as such," Mr. Churchill said. "We war against tyranny and we seek to preserve ourselves against destruction. These are the two targets to aim at—Nazi tyranny and Prussian militarism. Let us aim every gun and set every man who will march against them."

Halts Speech for Luncheon.

Mr. Churchill then broke off his speech for a luncheon recess. This action was unusual in the procedure of the House, but Mr. Eden said in proposing it before Mr. Churchill began to speak that precedent for it had been established by the Prime Minister himself in delivering a budget message as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1928.

Resuming after lunch, Mr. Churchill declared that fighting between Germans and Italians has taken place "at many points" and there is no doubt where the sympathy, hopes and efforts of the Italians now lie.

Disclosing that American forces have landed on Sardinia, he said these forces are assisting four Italian divisions who have driven the Germans out of Sardinia.

"We had made great and elaborate plans for the invasion of Corsica and Sardinia," he added amid laughter, "but we have got them in the pick-up."

Surveying the recent fighting, Mr. Churchill said "I was bound to make this admission—that it looks as if we cut it very fine indeed. You have to run risks; there are no certainties in war. There is a precipice on either side of you, a precipice of caution and a precipice of overdaring."

Referring to the Salerno battle, he said "German hopes of driving us into the sea with a bloody mop-up on the beaches must at times have risen high."

At the height of the battle, 2,500 bomber and fighter sorties were flown in twenty-four hours and 1,400 tons of bombs were dropped on the Germans in the battlefield and their immediate communications.

"Yesterday's reports from the battlefield leave no doubt that the enemy has been worsened, that our main forces are firmly ashore, that the Eighth Army has come into action in a suitable place and that we have recovered the initiative and are now able to advance northward on a broad front," he said.

Salerno 'a Pregnant Victory.'

"We must consider this episode, the landing on the beaches at Salerno, as an important and pregnant victory, one deserving a definite place in the records of the British and United States armies."

Everywhere, he said, the Italians were "unfriendly or actively hostile to the Germans," and every effort was made by the Badoglio government and its forces to comply with the armistice terms.

Illustrating how Italians are joining the fight against their former allies, he disclosed that Italians and French co-operatively manned batteries in a Corsican harbor and Italian destroyers and a British submarine joined in shelling the Germans and driving them out.

"This is the first time," he added, "that the French have been in action for the liberation of their home territory."

Russia, he said, had agreed that the French National Committee should be represented on the commission set up in the Mediterranean.

"We regard the restoration of France as one of the great Powers of Europe as a sacred duty from which Great Britain will never turn."

Stating there were nearly 75,000 British prisoners and 25,000 Greek and Yugoslav prisoners in Italian hands before the armistice, he said the Italians had given orders for the release of all under their control.

Twenty-five Italian divisions in the Balkans, he said, would be "of no further danger to the patriots," even if unable to turn against the Germans.

Declaring United States naval forces to be already dominant in the Pacific, Mr. Churchill said the surrender of the Italian fleet had decisively altered the Mediterranean naval balance.

Concluding, he declared:

"In America I found the feeling everywhere that the war was being well managed. It is my hope that this conviction is generally shared at home."

Churchill in Top Form, Commons Is Crowded

Some Members Sit on Floor; Winant in Balcony

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill was in peak form today as he faced friends and critics in his longest war address to the spirited, newly reconvened House of Commons. Chamber and balconies were so crowded some of the members had to sit on the floor.

Ambassador John G. Winant sat on a low balcony directly facing Churchill from about fifty feet away. Beside the Prime Minister,

Highlights of Churchill Text

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—High lights of Prime Minister Churchill's war review before the House of Commons today:

"I have never regarded this African operation as a substitute for a direct attack upon the Germans in France or the Low Countries.

"At what we and our American allies judge to be the right time this front will be thrown open and a mass invasion of the Continent from the west will begin."

An American-British-Russian conference will take place "at an early date," and it is hoped that a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting will be held before the end of 1943.

"No meeting during this war could carry with it so much significance for the future of the world . . . for, without close, cordial and lasting association between Soviet Russia and their great allies we might find ourselves at the end of the war only to have entered upon a period of deepening confusion."

"The (Italian) carabinieri guards had orders to shoot Mussolini if any attempt was made to rescue him, but they failed in their duty."

"It is a fact that for the four months which ended Sept. 18, no merchant vessel was sunk by enemy action in the North Atlantic. . . . In the first fortnight of September no Allied ships were sunk by U-boat action in any part of the world. This is altogether unprecedented in the whole history of the U-boat struggle either in this war or the last."

"A new herd of U-boats has been coming out in the last week or so into the Atlantic. . . . We for our part have not been idle, and we await this renewal of the conflict, which in fact has already begun—one convoy is being attacked at the present time." . . .

"In spite of the reduced number of U-boats which have been at work since the May massacre, rarely a day passes without us getting one of these ill-starred vessels."

"For a whole year we and our great allies have had an almost unbroken success by land, by sea and in the air."

"The Russian armies have advanced one thousand miles of front from the Volga almost to the Dnieper, a distanc in many places of more than five hundred miles, driving before them with prodigious slaughter the hordes of Germans who had invaded their country." . . .

"The weight of bombs discharged by the Royal Air Force on Germany in the last twelve months is three times that of the preceding twelve months. . . . The havoc wrought is indescribable."

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Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden slumped low on his red-leather-covered bench, part of the time with his feet up on the table on which Churchill's notes rested. David Lloyd George sat directly across the aisle facing Churchill, his hair and mustache startlingly white.

The Prime Minister was sharp to critics. When answering one heckler across the aisle, he said, "All right. You had a good record before the war. I'll listen."

NAZIS SAY CHURCHILL HID ALLIED SETBACKS

Confirm, However, His Statement About U-Boat Inactivities

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The International Information Bureau, a Nazi propaganda agency, quoted German political circles tonight as saying Prime Minister Churchill, stated "everything positive for the Allies in regard to the war situation, whereas he suppressed everything negative" in his speech today.

The bureau, declaring that Mr. Churchill's purpose was to meet expected criticism, said further in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press:

That Mr. Churchill, in his introduction before the House of Commons, presented an elaborate history of past campaigns whose value had been altered by the present turn of events.

That regarding the "continuation of air terror attacks, emphasis is being laid in German quarters on strengthened defenses" and "one day facts will speak an important word in this respect."

That Mr. Churchill chose a favorable moment in sea warfare to demonstrate "mathematical tricks" and that his admission that U-boat activity again was flaring was noted with interest.

A Berlin broadcast recorded earlier by The Associated Press said Mr. Churchill's statement that "no Allied merchantman has been sunk in the North Atlantic in . . . the past four months was confirmed by competent military circles in the Reich capital."

Neither the Berlin radio nor the International Information Bureau attempted to explain, however, the poor luck—or inactivity—of the U-boat campaign in that period.

He Says Fight in Mediterranean Is Preliminary to Main Attack

Reviews His Conferences With Roosevelt and Shifts in Situation From One Parley to Another; Reports New Nazi Rocket-Weapon Used in Bombing

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Following is the complete text of Prime Minister Churchill's address to Parliament today:

I could not embark upon the business which is set down for today without expressing what is in the hearts of all members of this House—our profound regret at the very sad news it has been your duty, Mr. Speaker [Douglas Clifton Brown], to announce from the chair of the sudden death early this morning of the Chancellor of the Exchequer [Sir Kingsley Wood].

Only yesterday evening he sat with us in Cabinet, apparently in the best of health and spirits, and now he has been instantaneously removed from our affairs in which he was playing a most important part. I would suggest that on the next sitting day we pause for a short time in our business in order to give the House the opportunity of paying a more formal tribute to one of its distinguished members who was holding an office of the greatest consequence in the peculiar stresses of war. I will defer any remarks which I may make on this sad matter—to me a very acute grief—until the proper time is reached.

I now turn to the statement which I understood was desired by the House that I should make. I have to go some way back in order to put the whole broad scene before the House.

At my conference with the President at Washington in June, 1942, the decision was taken to send an American army and a strong British contingent to occupy French Northwest Africa and, later on, Nov. 8, 1942, was fixed for the descent. I was very much in favor of this for a variety of reasons most of which are now well known.

I have never regarded this African operation as a substitute for a direct attack across the Channel upon the Germans in France or the Low Countries. On the contrary, the opening of this new front in the Mediterranean was always intended by itself and others to be an essential preliminary to the main attack on Germany and her ring of subjugated and satellite states.

At that time, fifteen months ago, no decision was taken beyond the occupation of North Africa. There followed almost immediately, in fact while I was in Washington, the June, 1942, disaster of Tobruk and the retreat, with the loss of 80,000 men, of our desert army of more than 400 miles to the approaches to Cairo and Alexandria.

The Suez Canal in Peril

This raised very grave issues, the Delta, Nile Valley and Suez Canal all being in jeopardy at the same time a German attack through the Caucasus was developing in a way which seemed to menace the Caspian Basin and the vital oilfields of Baku, Irak and Persia.

At Moscow, Premier Stalin was able to speak to me with confidence in his ability to withstand the German attack and he told me beforehand of the counterstrokes by which he intended to relieve Stalingrad and if possible to destroy the German forces before it.

At Cairo, Generals Alexander and Montgomery were placed in command and their substantial reinforcements which had been sent from Britain several months before had arrived to strengthen the desert army. Plans were made to resist Rommel's impending attack and thereafter to gain the initiative by a major battle. These plans proved successful. Almost exactly a year ago, on Sept. 23, began the hea' action which resulted in Rommel's decisive repulse, and a month later the desert army won a hard and prolonged battle at Alamein and set forth upon its immortal march—a march that is not yet completed.

From that time on for a whole year we and our great allies have had an almost unbroken success by land, by sea and in the air. I cannot recollect anything so complete and prolonged as the series of victories which have attended our allied arms in almost every theater.

Advance of the Russians

At the same time that our desert army has been making its great advance with the conquest of Northwest Africa and Sicily, the Russian armies have advanced along one thousand miles of front from the Volga almost to the Dnieper, a distance in many places of more than 500 miles, driving before them with prodigious slaughter the hordes of Germans who had invaded their country and inflicted so many indescribable barbarities upon its inhabitants.

When I next met the President in January of this year and the combined Anglo-American staffs went into protracted conference at Casablanca the whole scene of the war was already transformed. No decision had hitherto been taken by us to go beyond North Africa, but now the advance of the desert army, which already stood before the gates of Tripoli, brought another quarter million men into play and enabled us to carry out the policy which I mentioned in my broadcasts of November last of using North Africa not as a seat but as a springbroad.

We resolved, therefore, to complete the conquest of Tunisia and meanwhile to make all preparations for invading Sicily. The final victories in Tunisia were obtained in May when the whole of the enemy forces in North Africa, then a little short of a half million strong, were destroyed or captured.

When I visited the President again at Washington in May, 1943, after and during the victory at Tunisia, the British and American armies had great results to display and we therefore extended our view and set before ourselves as our principal objective the knocking of Italy completely out of the war this year. No one in attempting to frame a timetable for this task would have expected it would so rapidly be achieved.

On July 10, British and American armies on a scale of perhaps half a million men, the first waves of whom were carried, as the House knows, in upward of 2,700 ships and landing craft, began their attack upon Sicily, and in a campaign of thirty-eight days the entire island was conquered with a loss to the enemy of 165,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, or more than four times the Allies' losses in the operation.

It is necessary in order to have a correct perspective on the proportion of events to survey the whole chain of causation, the massive links of which have been forged by the diligence and burnished with the devotion and skill of our combined forces and their commanders until they shine in the sunshine of today and will long shine in the history of the war.

Mastery of the Air

This same year victory on land has been accompanied by an ever-increasing mastery of the air by the British, Americans and Russians over the enemy in Europe.

Speaking particularly of our own air power, the weight of bombs discharged by the Royal Air Force in Germany in the last twelve months is three times that of the preceding twelve months, and the weight of bombs discharged in the last three months is half as great again as that of the preceding three months. There has also been great improvement in accuracy, owing to technical devices. The percentage of loss for the first three months of 1943 is less than in the same period last year and the morale and ardor of our bombing crews is very high.

The almost total and systematic destruction of many of the centers of the German war effort continues on a greater scale and at a gerater pace. The havoc wrought is indescribable.

The effect upon German war production in all its forms and upon U-boat building are matched by those produced upon the life and economy of the whole of that guilty organization. There has been an enormous diversion of the German energy from the war fronts to internal defense against our attacks, and the offensive power of the enemy has been notably crippled thereby.

The German air force has been driven increasingly onto the defensive. The attacks we have had in this island, though marked by occasional distressing incidents, are at present negligible compared with the vast scale of war. The enemy is increasingly compelled to concentrate on building of fighter aircraft and night-fighter aircraft for home defense at the expense of his bomber production. He is also forced to save his strength so far as possible on all the fighting fronts and is therefore restricted to a far lower rate of activity than we and our allies maintain. Thus he throws the burden increasingly upon his fully occupied ground forces.

The Royal Air Force is at present maintaining in action throughout the war scene in all theaters nearly 50 per cent more first-line aircraft than Germany. That is, the R. A. F. alone, apart from Russia. On top of this already heavy preponderance comes the whole rapidly expanding weight of the United States Army, building up ceaselessly in this country and already in action on a great scale both here and in the Mediterranean.

American Daylight Bombing

The American system of daylight bombing gives great accuracy on specific targets and is also accompanied by very severe fighting, producing heavy losses among the enemy's fighting aircraft. Many superb actions of courage and daring have been fought by the great American air force, which is developing here and in the Mediterranean a high spirit of fellowship. Generous emulation subsists between them and their British comrades.

The British and American forces are fed by an ever broadening and improving supply of new aircraft which altogether exceeds the corresponding German aircraft supply by more than four to one. The continued progress of Anglo-American preponderance, which can certainly be expected month after month, opens the possibilities of saturating German defenses both on the ground and in the air, in spite of the desperate efforts which the enemy is making and will certainly continue to make to strengthen his home defenses in proportion to the mounting weight of our attack.

This word "saturation" comes to have a particular significance in the general field of air war. If a certain degree of saturation can be reached, and we can be sure that this can only be won against an increasingly hard foe and a bitter struggle with enemy air defenses, a reaction of the most far-reaching character will be produced. We shall, in fact, create conditions under which, with small loss to ourselves, the actual methodical destruction by day and night of the enemy military target, of significance in the widest sense, will become possible.

This destruction by the Anglo-American forces is not necessarily beyond our reach even in 1944, with consequences, if it is attained, which cannot be measured and must certainly be profound.

All this must be considered in relation to the gigantic struggle which is proceeding ceaselesssly along the two-thousand-mile Russian front from the White Sea to the Black Sea, where the Russian forces are already at many points superior in strength to the Germans.

Must Expect Retaliation

But we must not in these favorable tendencies do anything to weaken our efforts or to belittle the dangers that are facing us or believe that the war is coming to an end. On the contrary, we must expect that a terrible foe whom we are so heavily smiting will make frenzied efforts to retaliate.

The speeches of German leaders, from Hitler downward, contain mysterious allusions to new methods and new weapons which will presently be tried against us. It would be, of course, only natural for the enemy to spread such rumors in order to encourage his own people.

There is probably more in it than that. We have, for example, now had experience of a new type of aerial bomb which the enemy has begun to use upon our shipping at close quarters, on our ships close to the coast. This bomb may be described as a sort of rocket-assisted glider which releases its bombs from a height and is directed toward its target by a parent aircraft. It may be that the Germans are developing other weapons on novel lines with which they hope to do us damage. I can assure the House that unceasing vigilance and most intense study—the most intense we are capable of giving—are being given to these possibilities. So far we have always been able to find an answer to any new problems presented.

At the same time, no one must exclude from their minds that novel forms of attack will be employed, and should they be employed I shall be able to show to the House in detail the prolonged and careful examination beforehand that we have given to these possibilities and, I trust, show the measures brought against these new attacks.

So much for air. Not less remarkable than air or land and certainly not least important is the revolution effected in our position at sea. I have repeatedly stated that our greatest danger since the war began, sinee invasion seemed so much more remote, is the U-boat war upon our sea communications and Allied shipping all over the world.

The great victory which was won by our North Atlantic convoys and their escorts in May

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was followed by a magnificent diminution in sinkings. The monthly statements which are issued on authority of the President and myself, and about which the Canadian government—who contribute to the battle of the Atlantic brave men, airplanes and vessels—are also consulted, deserve close attention.

I have little to add to them today, but it's a fact that for the four months which ended Sept. 18, no merchant vessel was sunk by enemy action in the North Atlantic. The month of August was the lowest month we have ever had since the United States entered the war and was less than half the average of British and Allied sinkings in the fifteen months preceding the American entry into the war. In the first fortnight of September no Allied ships were sunk by U-boat action in any part of the world. This is altogether unprecedented in the whole history of the U-boat struggle either in this war or the last.

Says Convoy Is Under Attack

Naturally, I do not suggest for a moment that this immunity or anything like it could possibly continue. A new herd of U-boats has been coming out in the last week or so into the Atlantic from bases in France and Germany and they, no doubt, have been fitted with what is thought to be the best and latest apparatus. We for our part have not been idle and we await this renewal of the conflict, which, in fact, already has begun—one convoy is being attacked at the present time—with sober confidence. If they attack convoys we shall be able to attack U-boats.

In spite, however, of the reduced number of U-boats which have been at work since the May massacre, rarely a day passes without us getting one of these ill-starred vessels. Moreover, United States and British air attacks on German bases and building yards and on factories where the component parts are made have definitely reduced the rate of production of U-boats in Germany. The high percentage of killings has certainly affected the morale of U-boat crews, and many of the most experienced U-boat captains have been drowned or are prisoners in British and American hands.

Praises U. S. Ship Output

The output of new building from the United States has fulfilled all that I ever hoped from it and more. We build our regular quota in these islands, and the Canadian output—an entirely new development for Canada—also is remarkable. The credit balance of new building over losses for all times, including marine risks since the beginning of the year—the net gain, that is to say—exceeds 6,000,000 tons, and should the present favorable condition hold, we shall soon have replaced all the losses suffered by the United Nations since the beginning of the war.

As set forth in a letter from the President to me, which I laid on the table of the House before we rose, the massive achievement of United States shipbuilding has been shared generously with us on this principle of division of war labor in accordance with the highest economy of effort which we, from the beginning of our association with the United States in this war, have made our guide and which is now becoming increasingly our rule. The favorable position now enjoyed has enabled a larger number of faster ships to be built and projected.

We have taken advantage of the lull in U-boat attacks to bring in the largest possible convoys and we have replenished our resources in this island of essential commodities, especially oil fuels, which stand now almost at a higher level than any time since the outbreak of the war. We have a substantial margin between us and what is called the danger level and which we have never trenched upon even at the worst times.

Result of Hard Work

All this has not come about accidentally. It is the result of industry and organization on both sides of the Atlantic. It is also the result of hard, faithful and unwearying services given by a multitude of escort vessels of all kinds, and most of all, so as the last year is concerned, it is the result of the startling intervention of long-range aircraft of the British Empire and the United States, and especially our Coastal Command.

Besides this, a large number of auxiliary aircraft carriers now coming into service are able to give a measure of air protection to convoys and to conduct aggressive warfare against U-boats in those areas which are beyond the reach even of long-range aircraft, the V. L. R.'s (very long-range aircraft) of the two countries.

I repeat, as I always have done and as I am bound to do, my warning that no guaranty can be given for the continuance of these favorable conditions, but I can now go so far as to say we could only be defeated by U-boats if we were guilty of gross neglect of duty in shipyards and on the sea of inexcusable falling off in that scientific and technical ability on both sides of the Atlantic which hitherto has stood us in good stead. I cannot pass from this subject without paying tribute once more to the officers and men of the Merchant Navy, whose losses have been even in greater proportion than those of the Royal Navy. We never call on them in vain and we are confident that they will continue to play their part in the carrying of our men and their equipment and munitions to any place they may be required and under whatever conditions may exist at the time.

Discusses the Pacific

I may add also that with these new resources of shipbuilding which are coming into view every saving is immediately demanded in the fighting services in their endeavor to intensify and to augment our offensive action. Their appetite keeps far ahead of supply, even though that is ahead of our expectations. The more ships we have the more we seem to want.

I have dealt with land, air and Navy, but I must turn to another part of world.

At the conference at Quebec much attention was given to the prosecution of the war against Japan, an offensive already on foot on a considerable scale in various parts of the Pacific. The main strength of the United States is deployed in that ocean. The main weight of the offensive operations there is in the Solomons and New Guinea, where General MacArthur—an officer of outstanding personality to whom we and our Australian brothers are under an immeasurable debt—is conducting a large-scale offensive.

The first steps were taken by the eviction of the Japanese from Guadalcanal and from Papua. These were exploited by the landings which took place June 30 on New Georgia Island and on Sept. 4 in Huon Bay, northeast of Lae. New Georgia has been cleared of the enemy and the twin bases of Salamaua and Lae were reduced in a manner which shows remarkable development in use of amphibious and air-borne power and which furnished another opportunity for the 9th Australian Division to display to the Japanese their qualities, which the Germans tested at El Alamein.

Tells of Aleutians Victory

These operations give great promise for the future and will unfold stage by stage as the months pass by.

While we were at Quebec we also received news of the evacuation of the Japanese from the Aleutian Islands, which are American territory. The occupation of Kiska, in which Canadian forces also took part, was a sequel to the annihilation of the Japanese garrison from the Island of Attu, and it was certainly remarkable for the fact that the Japanese, who had occupied Kiska with a garrison of 10,000 men or more, were not prepared to await the assault but fled beforehand under cover of darkness.

Here is a new feature in the resistance of Japan. Hitherto we reckoned on their dying to the last man, which they certainly did at Attu, and in which respect we were prepared to serve them as well as we could, but at Kiska, and also to some extent at Salamaua and Lae, a somewhat different mood seemed to possess the enemy. Evacuation and retreat in order to save lives now seems to take a place in their method of fighting. We shall see in due course whether these new tendencies become pronounced: if so, while they will not alter the result, they will save cost and trouble.

Cites Japanese Ship Losses

The fundamental fact in the war against Japan is the steady diminution of Japanese shipping in relation to the task their war policy has imposed upon them. The wasting process is most marked. Their widely dispersed conquests depend upon a certain minimum shipping supply. They cannot possibly hold the vast areas they occupy except upon a certain minimum shipping supply. Their losses certainly exceed any means which they have or can ever obtain of replacement.

This is also true of their air force, which can scarcely keep its initial strength, and has long ago been overtaken and is now increasingly surpassed every month by the enormous United States expansion.

In both these vital respects, on which the Japanese conquests were repeatedly made dependent for their maintenance, the steady progress of attrition is at work and the strength of enemy must be considered a wasting asset.

I venture to dwell on these favorable aspects of the war against Japan only because I know it is realized throughout the United States that the slightest slackening of effort would destroy all. These favorable tendencies depend on a small margin. Any slackening of effort might allow them to come into a stagnant condition and we might find ourselves condemned to a long-drawn process of futile expenditure of life and treasure. It is the pace that kills.

Southeast Asia Command

Turning to another but cognate aspect of the war which was discussed at Quebec, considerable progress has been made in the organization of the Southeast Asia Command which is being set up in India to intensify the war against Japan. The supreme Allied commander, Admiral Mountbatten, will shortly arrive in India, accompanied by a staff of officers who will form a combined Allied headquarters modeled on that which has been set up under General Eisenhower with so much advantage.

This form of combined Allied headquarters was absolutely necessary because of many United States establishments which were growing up separately for many purposes in that area, particularly in respect of the great air route to China, which is is being extended and expanded on an ever increasing scale, and although there is excellent liaison and good feeling, it was absolutely necessary to have unity of command in this theater.

Another step which was foreseen when we examined these matters as much as sixteen or seventeen years ago in the Committee of Imperial Defense was the separation from the ordinary normal statutory command in India of any large extensive campaign fought on or beyond the frontiers of India. That also had been achieved.

India's Role in War

Headquarters of the new command will be set up first at Delhi so as to be in close liaison with the government of India. During the organizational period they have to be in the closest liaison with the government of India and with General Auchinleck, commander in chief of India.

The new command and the appointment of Admiral Mountbatten have been warmly welcomed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and they are in full accord with the view of our American allies.

In all these questions of joint command, matters have to be so arranged that the men who are chosen to command have the full confidence of all parties concerned.

A general survey of this amazing and fearful world war is an essential part of any balanced statement. Without it, events in any one theater cannot be viewed in their proper setting or proportion. To understand fully any part of this war one must have at least a broad conception of the whole.

The Mediterranean War

I now return, after placing these general considerations before the House, to the more recent events in the Mediterranean theater which are so fresh and vivid in our minds.

July 25 was a memorable day. Even before we had half completed the conquest of Sicily or had set foot on the Italian mainland, Dictator Mussolini was overthrown and the Fascist regime which had lasted twenty-one years was cast down, vehemently repudiated by the whole mass of the Italian people.

The Badoglio government came into existence with the intention of making peace in accordance with the will of the nation. They were, however, intruded upon at all points and overlaid by the Germans and had the greatest difficulty in maintaining themselves against this fateful pressure. We knew nothing about this new regime. Once Fascism was completely overthrown we naturally were anxious to find some authority with whom we could deal so as to bring about the unconditional surrender of Italy in the shortest time with the least possible cost in the blood of our soldiers.

It was necessary, as I advised the House, to wait until the position had become more definite, and we therefore continued our preparations for an invasion in strength on the mainland of Italy and of Europe, on which we resolved at the May conference at Washington.

Presently feelers were put out by the new Italian government through various channels, asking for terms and explaining the deadly character of the difficulties in which they were involved. These difficulties arose from the menacing presence of German armies, police and spies all around them. We were sympathetic to those difficulties.

[Here a member made an interjection which was not audible in the press gallery.]

Wait and see. That is cheap criticism from people who must be hard put to it to find criticism, but I am going to answer very precisely and exhaustively even before we break off for the midday refreshment.

We were sympathetic to those difficulties, but to all advances we made the reply: Surrender must be unconditional. On Aug. 15 an Italian envoy, an officer with the rank of general, called on our ambassador at Madrid, Sir Samuel Hoare, with credentials proving he came with full authority from Marshall Badoglio and that he came to say that when the Allies landed in Italy, the Italian government was prepared to join them against Germany. When could they come?

Action at Quebec

I was at this time—not entirely by accident—at Quebec for the conference and I was in closest contact with the President. The Foreign Secretary was with me and I also was accompanied by an ample cipher staff and secretariat through whom hourly touch could be maintained with my colleagues in the War Cabinet. The President and I, therefore, were able to act together and give prompt guidance in any emergency.

With the approval of the War Cabinet it was decided that Eisenhower should send British and American staff officers to meet the Italian envoy at Lisbon.

We at once informed Premier Stalin of what was in progress. On Aug. 19, a meeting in Lisbon took place. The envoy was informed we would only accept unconditional surrender. Military terms embodying this act of surrender—not so much the conditions as the directions following the act of surrender—which had been prepared some weeks earlier, after prolonged discussion between Washington, London and Eisenhower's headquarters, were now placed before the envoy.

He did not oppose those terms, drastic though they were, but replied the purpose of his visit was to discuss how Italy could join the United Nations in the war against Germany. He also asked how the terms could be executed in face of German opposition.

The British and American officers replied they were empowered only to discuss unconditional surrender. They were however, authorized to add—this was the decision we took at Quebec—that if at any time, anywhere and in any circumstances any Italian forces or

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people were found by our troops to be fighting the Germans we would immediately give them all possible aid. On Aug. 23, the Italian general departed with these military terms expressing the act of unconditional surrender and with full warning that civil and administrative terms would be presented later.

Second Emissary Arrives

He then made his way back to Rome with great secrecy and danger. He promised to lay these terms before his government and to bring back their answer to General Eisenhower's headquarters by Aug. 31. In the interval, another Italian general arrived, bringing with him as his credentials no less a person than General Carton De Wiart, V. C., one of our most famous military figures, whom the Italians captured two years ago through a forced landing in the Mediterranean.

This second mission did not, however, affect the course of events.

On Aug. 31 the Italian envoy returned. He met General Eisenhower's representative at Syracuse. The Italian government were willing to accept the terms unconditionally, but they did not see how they could carry them out in the teeth of the heavy German forces gathered near Rome and many other points throughout the country.

We did not doubt the sincerity of the envoy nor his government, but we were not able to reveal our military plans for the invasion of Italy. The real difficulty was that the Italians were powerless, and until we landed in strength, we couldn't give them a date.

We therefore timed the announcement for the moment we deemed would give us the best military chance and give them the best chance of extricating themselves from the German grip. This meant an armistice should be accorded only at that moment or just before our main descent.

We would have done more if it had been possible to help this unhappy government who were beset on every side by insoluble problems and who have since acted toward us to the best of their ability both with courage and good faith.

We offered and prepared to land an American air-borne division at Rome at the same time the armistice was declared in order to fight off two German armored divisions massed outside it to help the Italians, but, owing to the German investment of Rome's airfields which took place in the last day or two before the announcement of the armistice—of which investment the Italian government warned us—it was not possible to carry out this part of the plan.

It was, I think, a pretty daring plan to cast this powerful force there in Rome under condition which no one could measure and which might have led to its complete destruction, but we were quite ready to do it, but at the last moment the warning came through: "The airfields are not in our control."

Unconditional surrender, of course, comprises everything. But not only was a special provision for the surrender of war criminals included in the longer terms, but particular stipulation was made for the surrender of Signor Mussolini.

It was not, however, possible to arrange for him to be delivered specially and separately before the armistice and our main landing took place, for this would certainly have disclosed the intentions of the Italian government to the enemy.

The Italian position had been that, although an internal revolution had taken place in Italy, they were still the allies of Germany carrying on a common cause with them. This was a position very difficult to maintain day after day with the pistols of the Gestapo pointing at the napes of so many necks.

We have every reason to believe that Mussolini was being kept under strong guard in a secure place. Certainly it was very much in the interests of the Badoglio government to make sure he did not escape.

Mussolini himself was reported to have declared he believed he was being delivered to the Allies. This was certainly the intention and would have taken place but for circumstances unhappily beyond our control.

The measures which the Badoglio government took were carefully conceived and the best they could do to hold Mussolini, but they did not provide against so heavy a parachute descent as the Germans made at the particular point where he was confined.

It will be noted that they sent him some books of Nietzsche and leaflets to console him and diversify his confinement and no doubt they were fully acquainted with where he was and the condition in which he was.

The stroke was one of great daring and was conducted with a heavy force and certainly shows there may be possibilities of this kind which are open in modern war.

I do not think there was any slackness or breach of faith on the part of the Badoglio government and they had one card up their sleeve — carabinieri guards had orders to shoot Mussolini if there was any attempt at a rescue—but they failed in their duty, having regard to the larger and considerable German forces who descended upon them from the air, who undoubtedly would have held them responsible for his health and safety.

So much for that. The terms were signed at Syracuse on the night of Sept. 3, and from that time forth occasional aircraft passed secretly between Rome and Allied headquarters. This was a very difficult matter, as great numbers of guns have to be silenced.

Russians Approved Terms

The Russian Soviet government, having studied the terms, authorized General Eisenhower to sign them in their name and he accordingly did that, not only on behalf of the United States and Great Britain but on behalf of the Soviet government and the United Nations.

I have seen it said that forty days of precious time were lost in these negotiations and that in consequence British and American blood was needlessly shed around Salerno. This criticism is as ill-founded as it is wounding to those who are bereaved. The time of our main attack upon Italy was fixed without the slightest reference to the attitude of the Italian government and the actual provisional date of operation was settled long before any negotiations with them had taken place or even before the fall of Mussolini.

The date depended upon the time necessary to disengage our landing craft from the beaches of southern Sicitly, across which, up to the first week in August, a major part of our armies actually engaged there had to be supplied from day to day.

These landing craft had then to be taken back to Africa. Those which had been damaged —and there were many—had to be repaired and then they had to be reloaded with all ammunition, etc., in exact and complex order before there could be any question of carrying out another amphibious operation. I suppose it is realized that these matters are arranged in the most extraordinary detail.

Every landing vessel or combat ship is packed in exactly the order which the troops landed will require when they land, so far as can be foreseen, and every lorry is, in fact, packed with the necessary articles which the units require when landed.

Some do swim out to the ships and swim back again, and they are all packed exactly with the things which have priority from the start so that nothing is left to chance. Only in this way are these extraordinary operations safe and possible in the face of the vast modern fire power which a few men can bring to bear. The condition and preparation of landing craft were the sole and decisive limiting factors—it had nothing to do with these negotiations we were "passing" time over, nothing to do with the Foreign Office holding back the generals while they worried over different things of this clause and that clause.

There was not for one moment a pause in the process of carrying out the military operations and everything else had to fit in with the main line of traffic. When I hear people talking in an airy way of throwing modern armies ashore here and there, as if they were bales of goods to be dumped on the beach and forgotten, I really marvel at the lack of knowledge of the conditions of modern warfare which still prevails.

The most strenuous efforts were made by all concerned to speed up our onfall. For instance, I sent a telegram myself from Quebec to General Alexander on Aug. 18 as follows:

"You are no doubt informed of the Italian approaches to us and the answer we have sent them. Our greatest danger is that the Germans should enter Rome and set up a Quisling Fascist government under, say, Farinacci. [Roberto Farinacci was a former Secretary General of the Fascist party.]

"Scarcely less unpleasant would be the whole of Italy sliding into anarchy. I doubt if the Badoglio government can hold their position until the present date fixed for our main attack so that anything you can do to shorten this period without danger to military success will help very much."

General Alexander replied on Aug. 20:

"Many thanks for your message. Everything possible is being done to carry out this operation at the earliest possible date. All here realize very clearly that every additional hour gives the enemy more time to organize and prepare against our forces."

Most people, knowing the character of these generals—Eisenhower, Alexander and Montgomery—would have thought that quite enough. The date, which had originally been the fifteenth, was, however, in fact brought forward to the night of Sept. 8.

Thus the whole of this operation, which is the answer to the charge of delay—and I have heard the word slothful used—was planned as a result of a decision taken before the fall of Mussolini and would have taken place in any case, whatever happened in Italy, at the earliest possible moment. The Italian surrender was a windfall which had nothing to do with the date fixed for harvesting of the orchard.

The truth is that the armistice was delayed to fit in with the attack and not that the attack was delayed to fit in with the announcement.

This class of criticism, which I read in newspapers when I arrived on Sunday morning, reminds me of a simple tale which I have heard, and which I dare say other members are familiar with, about a sailor who jumped into a dock—I think it was at Plymouth—to rescue a small boy from drowning. About a week later this sailor was accosted by a woman who asked him, "Are you the man who picked my son out of the docks the other night?"

The sailor replied modestly, "Well, that is so, ma'am."

"Oh," said the woman, "you are the man I'm looking for. Where is his cap?"

General Montgomery at the head of the 8th Army, with whom marched the Canadians —welcome comrades—on Sept. 3 began to cross the Strait of Messina and land at various points in the toe of Italy. One could not tell how much would leak out nor what would happen in Rome or in Italy before our main attack, nor to what extent the Italian government would have the power to carry out their undertakings.

In this uncertainty I availed myself of the President's invitation to remain with him in the White House.

Appraises Italian Action

We may pause for a moment to survey and appraise the act of the Italian government, indorsed and acclaimed as it was by the Italian nation.

Herr Hitler has left us in no doubt he considers the conduct of Italy treacherous and base in the extreme and he is a good judge of such matters (loud laughter).

Others may hold that the act of treachery and ingratitude took place with the Fascist confederacy headed by Mussolini —for he was not alone, but now became absolute dictator of his country's destiny—when the whole nation, ground up into his system after nearly a generation of totalitarian rule, when he used his arbitrary power to strike for material gain at falling France and so became the enemy of the British Empire, which for so many years had cherished the cause of Italian liberty, and afterward becoming the enemy of the United States, in which six or seven million Italians have found a happy home.

There was the crime, and though it cannot be undone and though nations who allow their rights and liberties to be subverted by tyrants must suffer heavy penalties for those tyrants' crimes, yet I cannot view the Italian action at this juncture as other than natural and human.

May it prove to be the first of a series of acts of self-redemption. It is possible, indeed, that I or the Foreign Secretary will have a further statement to make upon the subject of the Badoglio government before we separate. The Italian people have already suffered terribly. Their manhood has been cast away in Africa and Russia. Their soldiers have been deserted in the field. We have seen that ourselves. Their wealth has been squandered. Their empire has been lost, irretrievably lost (cheers).

Now their own beautiful homeland must become a battlefield for the German rear guards. Even more suffering lies ahead. They are to be pillaged and terrorized in Hitler's fury and revenge. Nevertheless, as the armies of the British Empire and the United States march forward in Italy, as we shall march, the Italian people will be rescued from a state of servitude and degradation and will be enabled in due course to regain their rightful place among the free democracies of the modern world.

German Case "Different"

I cannot touch upon the matter of Italy without exposing myself to a question I shall most properly be asked: Would you apply this line of argument to the German people?

Sir, I say the case is different. Twice in our lifetime, and also three times in that of our fathers, they have plunged the world into their wars of expansion and aggression. They combine in the most deadly manner the qualities of the warrior and slave. They do not value freedom themselves and the spectacle of it in others is hateful to them. Whenever they become strong they seek their prey and they will follow with an iron discipline any one who will lead them to it.

The core of Germany is Prussia. There is the source of the recurring pestilence. But we do not war with races as such. We war against tyranny and we seek to preserve ourselves from destruction.

I am sure the British, American and Russian peoples, who have suffered measureless waste, peril and bloodshed twice in a quarter of a century through the Teutonic urge for domination, will this time take steps to put it beyond the power of Prussia or all Germany to come at them again.

Must Be Rooted Out

Nazi tyranny and Prussian militarism are the two main elements in German life which must be absolutely destroyed. They must be absolutely rooted out if Europe and the world are to be spared a third and still more frightful conflict. Sir, controversies about whether Burke was right or wrong when he said, "I do not know a method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people"—these controversies seem to be at this time sterile and academic.

Here are two obvious practical targets for us to fire at—Nazi tyranny and Prussian militarism. Let us aim every gun, let us set every man who will march, in motion against them. We must not add needlessly to the weight of our task or to the burden that our soldiers bear. Satellite states, suborned or overawed, may perhaps, if they

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can help to shorten the war, be allowed to work their passage home [loud laughter].

But the twin roots of all our evils—Nazi tyrrany and Prussian militarism—must be extirpated. Until this is achieved there are no sacrifices that we will not make, no length in violence to which we will not go.

I will add this. Having at the end of my life acquired some influence upon affairs, I wish to make it clear that I would not prolong this war needlessly for a single day and my hope is that if and when the British people are called by victory to share responsibility of shaping the future we shall show the same poise and temper as we did in the hour of our mortal peril [loud cheers].

Explains Problem at Salerno

I have made a considerable, but I think by no means unnecessary, diversion into the relations and views which we may form toward various enemy or satellite countries with whom we may have to deal and I now come back to the purely military sphere.

The invasion of Italy in the Naples area was the most daring amphibious operation we have yet launched or has ever been launched on similar scale. In North Africa we expected little resistance and much help from the French. In Sicily we expected the opposition of the Italians would be lukewarm and we knew we greatly outnumbered the Germans. And on landing in northwest Africa no serious air power was likely to be encountered.

Our descent on Sicily was covered by overwhelming air fighter superiority over the beaches from our own shore bases at Malta and Pantelleria.

From the Gulf of Salerno we were at the extreme range of shore-based aircraft flying from Palermo and other conquered Sicilian fields. Until we gained refuelling stations and landing places our single-engined fighter squadrons had but a quarter hour's activity over the battle-field area.

It is a terrible problem for a pilot engaged in action to fight for a few minutes and then to submit himself to reaching home across the seas. Therefore it was necessary to make demands on our air strength which, even at its great numbers, could hardly supply the forces necessary of maintenance and continuous flying with the rapidity which was necessary.

We could not, therefore, go further north than Naples. It was, in fact, said it might have been better to go north of Naples and Spezia, but we could not go further north than Naples unless we dispensed with the aid of land-based aircraft.

Even as it is, we were dependent upon sea-borne aircraft, in which we are happily becoming stronger and in the future will become stronger.

To have gone further north would have deprived our carriers of the support of shore-based aircraft and they would have thus become the sole object of the enemy's attack, thus absorbing their own air power for their own defense instead of helping the troops on the beaches.

These are the hard limitations imposed upon us at the present time. These considerations must have been known to the Germans with whom alone we had to deal.

Says Foe Was Ready

Although the German forces were not numerous enough to man the whole of threatened sectors along the coast, they could counter-attack within a few hours with forces equal to those which we had built up in the first stages. At least the enemy's forces were equal to our own and they had power to march against us, to counter-attack with superior or equal numbers before we could secure any land bases or harbors, and while for several days we had to land and feed our forces on the open beaches, at this stage of war a disastrous repulse and enforced re-embarkation would have been particularly vexatious.

No doubt if this had occurred, criticism would have been leveled at the British and American war direction by some of those who are clamoring for the serious and more difficult operation across the Channel.

The enterprise, therefore, seemed full of hazards, especially as such a long distance—over 150 miles— separated the vanguard of the 8th Army from our new and major attack. This attack was confided to the United States Army commander of the 5th Army, General Clark, an officer of remarkable energy and force, who had under his command an equal number of United States and British divisions, supported by ample British and American naval forces and by our entire combined air forces.

If we had been ready to take a greater risk, we could, of course, have attacked earlier with a smaller force. If we had been ready to take greater risks, we could have attacked much farther to the northward, relying in that case wholly on sea-borne aircraft. But the enemy's strength would not have been less in the area involved, for no appreciable reinforcements from the north reached or could have reached the Naples area during the period involved, owing to faulty communications and our interference with them.

I think the case against delay is pretty watertight. When I survey in retrospect last week's intense fighting, with battles swaying to and fro, it looks as if we cut it very fine indeed. On the night of Sept. 8 the approaches and landing were successfully effected, but as the battle developed it was, from the second day onward, most critical.

The British and American divisions fought side by side, with their backs to the sea, with only a few miles behind them and with their equipment coming in slowly over the beaches and their landing craft coming in under recurrent attacks from the enemy in the air.

The Germans came in well organized assaults, fighting in their practiced skill in offense and defense. From the third day to the seventh day the issue hung in the balance and the possibility of a large-scale disaster could not be excluded. There are no certainties in war. There is a precipice on both sides—the precipice of precaution and the precipice of daring.

Alexander on Scene

General Alexander, in whose group of armies this operation lay, and later on General Eisenhower, the supreme commander, proceeded to the scene in person and visited divisional and brigade headquarters on this fluctuating battle front and conferred with General Clark at his battle post ashore. Every inch of ground was savagely disputed. The harbor at Salerno was got into working order and is now discharging supplies on a considerable scale. Reinforcements, of which there was no lack, poured in to the utmost limit of our landing craft.

The battle swngs to and fro, and one can quite understand the German hopes of driving us into the sea, with bloody mopping up on the beaches, must have risen high at times. When we thought we had their measure, a British battle squadron with some of the finest battleships joined the inshore squadron and by heavy bombardment of the enemy on the shore ran a great risk in narrow waters and at close range of enemy aircraft. Enemy gliders damaged some ships.

It was right to risk capital ships in this manner. They came in at close range and restored the artillery battle.

Defends Risking Ships

It was right to risk capital ships in this matter in view of the improvement of our naval balance, to which I will refer before sitting down.

The British and American air forces surpassed all previous efforts. Almost 2,500 fighter and bomber sorties were flown during twenty-four hours at the height of the battle, and 1,400 tons of bombs were dropped on German forces in the battlefield and among their immediate communications during the same twenty-four-hour period.

Meanwhile, the 8th Army, whose operations had been considered from the beginning as complementary, were striking with the 5th Army. They had become masters of many points in the toe, ball and heel of Italy, were advancing with giant strides and on the tenth day began to intervene, as it was intended they should, on the enemy's southern flank and rear.

Results show the enemy has been worsted. Our main forces are fully assured and the 8th Army are coming into action in suitable places. We have recovered the initiative and we are able now to advance northward on a broad front. That operation is now in progress.

"An Important Victory"

We must consider this episode—the landing on the beaches at Salerno—as an important and pregnant victory—one deserving definite place in the records of the British and United States armies and in the records of the British and United States Armies fighting together and shedding their blood.

While this struggle was raging the armistice with Italy was made public and the Badoglio government ordered Italian troops to fulfil its conditions. They also called upon them to resist the Germans when attacked by them. A German panzer division outside Rome broke into city and drove out the King and his government and they are now established behind our advancing lines.

I will not add to the excellent accounts, more full and vivid, which have been published in the newspapers which are fuller and more interesting than official telegrams (laughter). But I would say that in my opinion, they give a very true picture broadly to the public of what has been taking place. I do not, I say, need add to them. Indeed, I have found myself at a disadvantage, having for five days had to depend on official accounts and not knowing what the newspapers contain, a knowledge of which the House itself is fully possessed, in the way of descriptive passages about this battle.

Says Italians Side With Allies

I will, however, emphasize some main points which stand out. The first is that the Italian forces and the Italian population have everywhere shown themselves unfriendly or actively hostile to the Germans and everywhere have endeavored to obey so far as possible the order of the King of Italy's new government. The second is that every effort has been made both by that government and its forces to comply with the armistice conditions. Fighting is taking place at many points between Italians and the German intruders and there is no doubt whatever on which side the sympathy, hopes and efforts, of the Italian nation now lie.

In Sardinia, for instance, which until lately was considered a major prize in itself, four Italian divisions have driven out the German garrison. American forces have now landed in their support. The French have landed in Corsica.

We had great and elaborate plans worked out for these places, but we have got them in the "pick up"—broadly as a result of sound blows at the center and vital points of the enemy. The French have landed in Corsica and, added to the Italian garrison there, are actively attacking the Germans. This is the first time the French have been in action for liberation of their home territory.

Italians Aid Corsica Fight

At one site in Bastia Harbor the batteries were manned by Italian and French patriots whom the Italians had been sent to put down. The fight was conducted by Italian destroyers and a British submarine, all united in shelling and driving the Germans out of the place. For the first time, as I have said, the French were in action for the liberation of their territory. But a powerful French Army is growing up and it will play an increasing part.

The escape of Mussolini to Germany, his rescue by paratroops and his attempt to form a Quisling government with German bayonets which will try to refix the Fascist yoke upon the necks of the Italian people—this raises the issue of Italian civil war.

It is necessary in the general interest as well as in that of Italy that all the surviving forces in Italy's national life should be rallied together around their government and that the King and Marshal Badoglio should be supported (cheers) by whatever liberal left-wing elements which are capable of making headway against the Nazi Quisling gang and thus drive this villainous combination from Italian soil or, better still, annihilate it on the spot.

This, of course, is without the slightest prejudice to the untrammeled right of the Italian nation to make what arrangement it chooses for the future government of their country on democratic lines when peace and tranquillity are restored. (Cheers.)

If there is any issue on this point, and it certainly is one which will come most abundantly to the front, we must, of course, thresh it out and come to an issue, because the government intends to pursue a policy of engaging all the forces it can to make headway against the Germans and drive them out of Italy.

We propose to do that, and we are not going to be put off that action by any fear that we should not have perhaps complete unanimity on the subject. Parliament does not act on unanimity. Democratic assemblies do not act by unanimity; they act by majority.

I have not the slightest hesitation or doubt as to what will be the view of the House and what will be the view of the country in respect of the policy which I am announcing (cheers) and which we are determined to carry through with the utmost vigor.

[David Rhys Grenfell, Laborite, interrupting, said he did not think there was any division between the two sides of the House, but that there was anxiety in the House. He said the Prime Minister used earlier a very encouraging phrase when he described the Army as an Army of liberation. There are many, Grenfell said, anxious that this be the liberation of forces who had been working on our side long before the armistice with Italy.

Expects Some Dissension

I would make it perfectly clear that we are endeavoring to rally the strongest forces together in Italy to make headway against the Germans and the Mussolini-Quisling-Fascist combination. That is what we intend to do.

We shall do our utmost to explain and to justify any course we take to Parliament, but we cannot expect to convince everybody. There are some people who will run their own ideas to such a point without the slightest regard for the difficulties and dangers which troops have to face, and also, I may say, without giving the slightest consideration to the actual conditions of confusion and anarchy which prevail in Italy and which at this most terrible juncture require the most desperate measures in order to make any form of Italian nationality coherent and physical.

[Frederick Seymour Cocks, Laborite, asked if the Allied governments intended to allow Italian exiles to go back to Italy to arouse the people for the Allied cause.]

I should be very glad to see this kind of people rally to an all-Italian government which must be formed to drive out the Germans and other elements. Liberal and left-wing elements, if they are given an opportunity and do not come forward, they will be taking on a great responsibility, because there are moments in the life of a country when people cannot be more wise and help to throw in their lot with forces on whom depend the existence and identity of their nation.

Well, now, that is all right? (Laughter.)

Nothing that is settled here in administrative diplomacy prejudges or prejudices in any way the decision of the Italian people in the form of government they intend to have. We are coming to the rescue and liberation of Italy. We are prepared to place large armies in Italy and to deploy a wide, active, fighting front against the enemy on whatever lines he chooses to resist and to maintain an offensive against him with increasing weight and vigor, if need be, throughout the autumn and winter and beyond.

It is, of course, of great im-

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portance to the United Nations to bring the largest forces they possibly can to bear upon the enemy and to force the fighting to the utmost. We are terribly hampered by the sea, which has been our shield and protection and is now the barrier which prevents the employment of these considerable forces. It is our interest to force the fighting to the utmost and to find means, some of them not even the best means, of coming into contact with the enemy. Especially is this true in the air, where our superiority of numbers as well as quality must find full scope.

It is to our advantage to use the air on equal terms and more than equal terms—worse than equal terms to the enemy—in order to produce that diminution which we can sustain and which he cannot. But, happily, losses will show an advantage on our side. They have lost more heavily than we have in nearly all the fights.

"The Third Front"

I call this front which we opened first in Africa, next in Sicily and now in Italy the third front. A second front which already exists potentially and which is rapidly gathering weight has not yet been engaged. But is is here, holding force in its front, and I am not going to hint at the moment when it will be engaged. But the second front exists and is a main preoccupation already with the enemy.

It has not yet been thrown into play. On the day when we and our American Allies judge to be the right time this front also will be thrown open and thrown into play and the mass invasion of the Continent from the west in combination with the invasion from the south will begin.

It really is quite impossible for those who do not know the facts and figures of the American assembly in Britain or our own powerful expeditionary armies now preparing here; who do not know the dispositions of the enemy as between various fronts on which he is menaced or assaulted; or who cannot measure has reserve or resources and his power to transfer large forces from one front to another over the vast railway system of Europe; who do not know the state of our fleet of landing craft of all kinds—and this must be proportionate to work they have to do—who do not know how, actually, the means of landing will take place or what are the necessary stages of build-up that have to be thought out beforehand in relation to what the enemy can do—it is impossible for those who do not know these facts, which are studied by hundreds of skilled officers day after day and month after month, to pronounce a useful opinion upon this operation.

The House may be absolutely certain his majesty's present government—

[William Gallacher, Communist, interrupted to ask if that applied to Marshal Josef V. Stalin.]

We certainly should not take our advice in matters of this kind from the British Communists because we know they stood aside and cared nothing for our fortunes in our dire and mortal peril (cheers). Any adivec we take will be from friends and Allies who are all joined together in the common cause and the winning of victory.

The House may be absolutely certain that the present government will never be swayed or overborne by any uninstructed agitation, however natural, or pressure, however well meant, in matters of this kind.

It will not be forced or cajoled into undertaking vast operations against our better judgment in order to gain political unanimity or a cheer from any quarter.

"Bloodiest Portion Ahead"

The bloodiest portion—make no mistake about it—the bloodiest portion of this war for Great Britain and the United States lies ahead of us. Neither the House nor His Majesty's Government will shrink from that ordeal.

We shall not grudge any sacrifice for the common cause but must regard it a matter of personal honor to act only in a conviction of success founded upon the highest professional advice at our disposal in operations of the first magnitude.

I decline, therefore, to discuss at all the question of where, how and on what scale the main assault from the west will be launched, and I trust and am confident the House will support the government in this attitude.

I am glad to say that several important arrangements have been made at Quebec and in consultation with the War Cabinet here for closer correlation of policy and action between the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States. The difficulties of geography have hitherto proved an insurmountable impediment although various efforts have been made, not only by the United States and by the British government, to bridge the physical gap, by successive visits to Moscow by Lord Beaverbrook, the Foreign Secretary and myself and by the visit of Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov to this country and the United States.

Tells of Stalin's Request

In August, replying to a telegram from President Roosevelt and myself informing Russia of the Italian peace feelers, Marshal Stalin expressed a wish to have an inter-Allied commission set up in the Mediterranean to deal with these and similar problems as and when they arose—the Mediterranean problem of working the Italian armistice and all that as they arose.

We were very glad to find this friendly interest taken in our Mediterranean operations by our Russian allies. The commission cannot, of course, supersede the authority or diminish the responsibilities of government, but its members will be kept fully informed of all that passes and will have the power of individual or collective representation to their governments.

Our representative will be Harold Macmillan, whose work at General Eisenhower's headquarters is closely connected with this field and who is discharging his difficult duties with increasing distinction and success.

But arrangements also been made—I must make it quite clear this does not relieve the governments of their responsibilities because that would be contrary to the parliamentary principle on which we rest and also, of course, the military emergency dominates everything—arrangements also been made, as has already been stated, for a tripartite conference between the foreign secretaries of the three countries or their representatives.

Eden To Be Representative

We shall be represented by the Foreign Secretary, in whom the House and his colleagues have complete confidence.

The conference will take place at an early date and no question will be barred from its discussions. The whole ground will be surveyed and matters will be carried forward to agreement wherever possible. Where there is a difference, that will be set aside for what I am coming to now.

We have also a confident hope of a subsequent meeting before the end of the year between the President of the United States, Marshal Stalin and myself, and I need scarcely say the time and place of this meeting will not be made public until the meeting has been concluded.

And I would add that all speculation on such points of details in the newspaper press would on the whole be unhelpful.

The work which will have to be done on the Foreign Office level between the three countries should prove invaluable and is certainly an indispensable preliminary to any such meetings between the heads of governments.

I will not say any more on this subject at the present time except that no meeting during this war could carry with it so much significance for the future of the world as a meeting between the heads of the three governments, for without close, cordial and lasting association between Soviet Russia and the other great Allies we might find ourselves at the end of the war only to have entered a period of deepening confusion.

French Question Settled

At Quebec also was settled the question of recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation. Any difference in the degrees of this recognition which may be noticed in documents of the various powers arises solely from the importance which is attached to preserving full freedom to the French nation as a whole to decide its future destinies under the conditions of freedom and tranquility. Neither Great Britain nor the United States is prepared to regard the French National Committee as other than a provisional instrument, and this view is fully accepted by the members of the committee themselves. I am happy to say a continued improvement of personal relations and a fusion of aims has taken place in the last two months within the committee itself.

Personalities have receded and the collective strength of this body—which I will call the trustees of France during the time of her incapacitation — has steadily grown. With the exception only of Indo-China, which is still within enemy hands, they administer with success the entire French Empire. This disposes of a considerable fleet in which the first-class modern battleship Richelieu will presently take her place.

A French Army of three or four hundred thousand men is being steadily organized by the French Committee under the command of General Henri Honore Giraud and in closest association with his colleague, General Charles de Gaulle.

This army is being equipped with the most modern equipment, supplied by the United States government, and it will not be long before we shall again experience the inspiring sense of having strong French forces alongside us on the battlefront.

French To Be Represented

I am glad to add that both Russia and the United States are agreeable to the French National Committee being represented on the new commission which is being set up in the Mediterranean. In this respect and for the first time they take their place as an equal partner with the great nations which are warring against Germany in Europe. Although I have not hesitated to express my differences with various sections of the French National Committee from time to time—and I can not pretend that all has run smoothly and happily—I want to make it quite clear that I regard the restoration of France as one of the great powers of Europe as a sacred duty from which Great Britain will never turn.

This arises not only from the sentiments which we hold toward France, so long our comrades in victory and misfortune, but also from the fact that it is one of the main and enduring interests of Great Britain in Europe that there should be a strong France and a strong French Army.

Such a condition can, however, only be reached on the basis of free self-expression of the French people as a whole. They must themselves be the judges of the conduct of their fellow Frenchmen in the terrible conditions which followed the military collapse in the summer of 1940.

Interruption in the House

I remain convinced that the highest honor will be accorded those who never flinched or wavered in the hour of disaster and that lasting condemnation and, I trust, salutary punishment will be meted out to all the prominent persons who have not only merely bowed to force of circumstances but who for the sake of personal ambition or profit have tried to promote the victory of the common foe.

[There was an interruption here and Churchill reported: "Some people are reduced by our prolonged unbroken successes to little more than mocking laughter."]

There were three points arising out of the unconditional surrender of Italy and the armistice which we granted which require special notice. First, there were our prisoners of war. There were nearly 70,000 British prisoners of war and upward of 25,000 Greek and Yugoslav prisoners in Italian hands.

Discusses Prisoners of Italy

From the very first moment of Mussolini's fall we made it brutally clear to the Italian government and the King that we regarded the liberation of these prisoners and their restoration to our care as a prime, indispensable condition to any relationship between us and any Italian government. However, many of these prisoners in the north of Italy and others in the central and southern parts might have fallen into the power of the Germans. I have no precise information to give to the House today in view of the confusion prevailing in Italy, which only our armies can clarify.

The Italian government, however, have given orders for release from confinement of all Allied prisoners under their control and I have no doubt that these will be succored by the Italian people, among whom they are dispersing in spite of German threats of punishment to any Italians who show these acts of common humanity.

In all these matters we were acting with the greatest vigilance and earnestness and everything in human power would be done. Much—everything, in fact —depended on the movement of the armies in the next few weeks.

The second important feature arising out of the armistice with Italy was the situation in the Balkans. Here, with marvelous and with indomitable tenacity, patriot bands of Greeks and Yugoslavs had maintained formidable resistance to the torturers of their countries.

Praises Guerrillas' Fight

They hold great regions under their control, they fight fierce battles in the mountains, they destroy communications, they occupy important towns and ports with vigor and on a scale which has required no fewer than forty-seven German, Italian and Bulgarian divisions—for this is the dirty work Bulgaria does—to be maintained continuously in these vast and wild spaces. Of these, upward of twenty-five were Italian divisions who, even if unable to turn upon the common foe, will certainly be of no further danger to the patriots and, indeed, a valuable source of equipment.

This gap will have to be supplied from some quarter or other by the Germans at a time when they are so heavily strained upon the Russian front and other fronts. Hitherto we have had no means of helping these unconquerable champions of Greek and Yugoslav freedom except by air-borne supplies and by officers and money. With the control of southern Italy, to which we are confidently looking forward in the near future, and with the building up of our air power in Italy, entry and perhaps command of the Adriatic should become possible.

All this opens to us a far-reaching vista of action, which must also be surveyed in relation to the conditions and temper of the people in the satellite states —Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. All of which is a study in itself and all of which will be increasingly affected by the advance of the Russian armies and by the development of Anglo-American bombing.

In dealing with this subject I must say no more than what is already obvious to the enemy. Henceforward we shall see the Germans holding down or trying to hold down the whole of Hitler's Europe by systematic terror.

Whenever Hitler's legions can momentarily avert their eyes from the hostile battlefronts which are closing in upon them, they can take their choice of either looking upon the ruined cities of the German homeland or upon what is the not less awful spectacle of infuriated populations which are waiting to devour them.

The third and most tangible advantage we have gained from the overthrow of Italy is the surrender of the Italian fleet. This was fulfilled in fidelity to the orders of the Italian King and the Badoglio government. Practically the whole of the Italian Navy and many merchant ships and many submarines, often in face of great risk, have strictly executed the conditions of the armistice and made their way to Malta or to other ports under British control.

Sees Naval Balance Affected

This event has decisively al-

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tered the naval balance of the world. Not only have the Allies gained the Italian fleet, to use in any way they think most serviceable, but there was also set free the stronger British fleet which was measured against it. We came into two naval fortunes on the same day —or, as we should put it in this House, we counted two on division.

Very large additional naval forces are, therefore, at our disposal. The United States forces are already dominating in the Pacific. Old disasters have been repaired with new building, but very large additional naval forces have now come into our hands and, since they will not remain idle for one single unnecessary day, I venture to think that the Japanese war lords may soon find themselves confronted, at any rate, with some serious considerations which were probably not in their minds at the time they ordered the attack upon Pearl Harbor.

Comment on U. S. Politics

I now have finished my survey and I have but one word more. The political atmosphere in the United States is not the same as it is over here. The Constitution decrees elections at fixed intervals and the parties are forced to assert and defend their special interests at these elections in a manner which we by our more flexible system have been able to lay aside for the time being. Nevertheless, I was made conscious of the resolve and desire of all parties to drive forward the war on all fronts and against all foes with the utmost determination. I was also conscious of a feeling of friendliness toward Britain and the British commonwealth and empire such as I have never known before and a respect for the war of the 46,000,000 in this small island and the conduct of our troops, who are comrades of the Americans in the hard-fought fields of this war.

All this was very dear and refreshing to my heart. I found also the feeling everywhere that the war was being well managed, that skilled direction made good plans and that highly competent and resolute officers were intrusted with their execution in every part of the globe.

It is my hope that this conviction is generally shared at home (cheers and laughter) and that the House of Commons will feel no need to reproach itself for the unwavering confidence which it has given to His Majesty's servants in their discharge of the exceptional burdens which have been thrust upon them.

MARSHALL SLATED TO TAKE COMMAND OF GLOBAL FORCES

U. S. Chief of Staff to Lead All Anglo-American Armies.

BRITISH APPROVAL SEEN

Formal Action by London Awaited Before Announcement of Appointment.

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—General George C. Marshall is the Roosevelt-Churchill choice for a world-wide field command to lead all Anglo-American forces in the smashing of the Axis.

Only approval of the unprecedented assignment by the British War cabinet stands between the United States chief of staff and the tremendous task of effectuating the global victory directives of the Quebec conference. Nobody expects anything less from the British war advisors than full endorsement of the nomination.

Rumors Flood Capital

That word was given the writer today by a highly-placed official. It came as Washington seethed with rumors about Gen. Marshall's future. One version, as expressed on the House floor by Rep. Sumner (R., Ill.), was that he was to be "kicked upstairs (to a command in the European theater) because he stands for American rights."

Members of Congress were so concerned, it was disclosed, that a group representing the Senate Military Affairs committee protested informally to Secretary of War Stimson that any shifting of Gen. Marshall would be deeply resented by the American people.

But reaction generally was enthusiastic to the report that Gen. Marshall would become global commander-in-chief. Senator Bridges (R., N. H.), a member of the Military committee, said, "I dislike to see him leave as chief of staff of the American armies, but if he is to be global commander of the Anglo-American armies of the world that is a greater opportunity for service and I am gratified that he has been selected."

Would Be Top Commander

Not only would assumption of the global command give Gen. Marshall authority over the southwest Pacific where General Douglas MacArthur is commander, over General Dwight D. Eisenhower's sphere in the Mediterranean, over Lord Louis Mountbatten's East Asia command, and over the even vaster operations that impend against western Europe—it would make him active director of all sea and air forces of the English-speaking nations, wherever found and however assigned.

The date of any announcement of the new assignment is uncertain, but this much was made known to this writer today; the nomination was perhaps the main decision of the global strategy conferences of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Quebec.

Planned War Strategy

That decision was taken in acknowledgement that in successive conferences to cut the pattern of victory east and west, Gen. Marshall was the outstanding contributor to strategic plans at Washington, Casablanca, Washington again, and then Quebec.

Rumors that Gen. Marshall is to be eased out of his present chief of staff assignment due to the pressure of interests opposed to him, presumably British, are in direct conflict with the facts. The American chief of staff has won the admiration and respect of all the British officials with whom he has come in contact, including Prime Minister Churchill.

The unprecedented scope of his contemplated ultimate command might stir debate in Britain. It is understood to be wholly acceptable to Canada, however, and so far as known to French forces in the Mediterranean.

Highly Regarded by Roosevelt

One thing is absolutely certain. Gen. Marshall stands so high in President Roosevelt's estimation, both personally and for his professional attainments that the White House would veto any change in his present assignment that Gen. Marshall himself opposed, that was not a definite recognition of his abilities and—perhaps most of all—that Mr. Roosevelt did not regard as an important contribution to victory over the Axis.

The primary and dominating element of Allied war plans still is to smash Germany first, then turn the full might of ever increasing Anglo-American armed power on Japan. For that reason Gen. Marshall is expected to assume command of the "direct attack across the English channel on Germany in France and the low countries" for which Prime Minister Churchill told Parliament today the present Mediterranean campaign was "an essential preliminary."

"Our toughest job is to reach Berlin and Marshall is the toughest soldier we (the Allies) have got to do it," a high-placed government official told this writer today.

It also was indicated that in Gen. Marshall the Anglo-American joint chiefs of staff saw the only officer of either nation to whose supreme command both could intrust the tremendous task of completing the victory. It will involve, it is indicated, not only placing Britain's main army, her home fleet and her home air forces under other than a British commander for the far-reaching offensive actions across the channel contemplated; but even linking the operations in the Pacific, in Asia and India and in China with a unified central field command in due course.

Opposes Delay in Inductions

I believe Gen. Marshall gave some hint of his own view of the relative importance of his present assignment as army chief of staff and the super field command for which he has been nominated in his testimony this week before congressional committees. In urging that no legislative step to halt or delay the flow of new men into the ranks be taken, such as the proposed ban on drafting pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, he made it clear that he regarded his task of organizing and training the victory army as virtually completed.

The American army has "reached its peak" in training and was "poised for aggressive action," he said, adding that to defer or halt planned new manpower quotas for the Army now "would emasculate the tail end of our Army." He made it clear that in his judgment the job at home from now on will be the furnishing on schedule of adequate replacements in men and munitions for forces now on the fighting fronts or scheduled to embark soon.

By implication that apprisement of the status of the Army as of today means that the function of chief of staff at home is destined to become largely a routine matter of meeting the requirements of the forces over seas. There is no question that Gen. Marshall would prefer a field command even if it did not include global functions.

London Reaction Favorable

LONDON, Sept. 22 (Wednesday) (AP).—The Associated Press story from Washington by Kirke Simpson that General George C. Marshall is tentatively slated to be the virtual globe commander in chief of all British and American forces was frontpaged today by a majority of London morning newspapers.

While there was no official or editorial comment, the unofficial reaction was that General Marshall's appointment as head of all Allied forces in the field—ground, sea and air—would be satisfactory to British military leaders.

The story was given great credence here because of Simpson's reputation with Fleet Street editors and their knowledge of his intimate contacts with the White House.

General Marshall is well known and well liked in British military and naval circles on the basis of his visit here last spring.

One unofficial but competent source said: "Marshall would be one of the best leaders in the world for such a post. He has shown by his leadership he is qualified for such a post."

REFUGEES REPORT REIGN OF TERROR IMPOSED BY NAZIS

Thousands of Italians Slain by Curfew Patrols After Dark.

ISLANDS MOPPED UP

Allies Tighten Hold on Corsica, Sardinia, Ousting Enemy.

FIFTH ARMY GAINS

Yanks Widen Area Seized from Foe After Salerno Victory.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 21 — (AP) Clouds of smoke billowed up over Naples tonight, dispatches from Fifth army positions said, and the possibility that the city was being sacked and burned by the Nazis, perhaps as a step toward further retreat, was suggested in refugees' accounts.

Persons slipping through the battle lines into Allied-held territory told Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent, that the Germans had plunged Naples into a state of widespread horror, with curfew patrols killing "thousands" of Italians in the last two weeks. They said epidemics of typhoid and typhus were adding to the situation.

Islands Mopped Up

Meanwhile, the Mediterranean islands of Corsica and Sardinia on Italy's west flank were being mopped up by Allied and Italian forces while the U. S. Fifth army pried wider to 16 miles its hold below the blazing city of Naples by capturing Eboli.

American Liberators flew 500 miles up the Adriatic coast of Italy to bomb Venice for the first time, setting fires which sent smoke curling a mile high. They cast bombs en route on Pescara, half way up the Adriatic. The Middle East command anounced also the occupation of two of Italy's Dodecanese islands—Coo and Lero—and the Greek island of Samos. R.A.F. fighters already are operating from Coo.

(Prime Minister Churchill told Commons that American forces had landed on Sardinia and were helping four Italian divisions drive out the Germans. At Salerno, he said, "we have recovered the initiative and are now able to advance northward on a broad front."

(The German radio at Oslo said Allied artillery was shelling Naples.)

Corsica Capital Seized

French Commandos and patriots captured Ajaccio, capital and main port of Corsica and birthplace of Napoleon. They clashed several times with German troops estimated at 12,000 men, last reported concentrated on the eastern side of the island. Corsica, containing 3,367 square miles, lies 54 miles west of Italy and 98 miles south of the Italian port of Genoa.

Favorable progress in the conquest of Corsica, a department of metropolitan France, was reported tonight in a French communique from Gen. Henri Giraud's headquarters.

Western Area Liberated

The communique announced that "the whole western side of Corsica is now liberated" from the Germans and that advance troops are in possession of St. Florent. French troops, disclosed earlier to have landed on the island, have taken eastern Corte and the city of Sartene, the communique said.

St. Florent is on the north coast of the island at the western base of Cape Corso. It is about eight miles across the narrow neck of land from Bastia, which is occupied by the Germans. Corte is virtually in the center of the island and Sartene is in the south.

German troops attempting to recapture the heights of Sorba "were easily repulsed," the communique said. It added that light detachments of French troops and Corsican patriots were probing enemy lines of communication and pushing forward toward Bonifacio, on the extreme southern tip of the island, and Port Vecchio, about 16 miles to the north.

Most of the 40,000 Italians garrisoning Corsica have teamed up with the French troops and guerrillas, although "one Italian Fascist regiment" was said in a naval announcement to have joined the German defense. The Germans were reported strung from Bastia in the north to Bonifacio in the south. The French Commandos participating in the attack landed from swift French warships.

Nazis Retreat at Salerno

In the Salerno area, 12 to 20 airline miles south of Naples, the German retreat northward to form a single line against United States and British troops of the Fifth and Eighth armies appeared to be gaining impetus.

The capture of Eboli gave the Allies an important highway center and the key to German escape exits east of the Salerno battlefield.

While a portion of the Fifth army was driving on east through Eboli, other units of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's command worked through Monte-Corvino Rovelle, a little north of Eboli and nine miles inland.

Yet another prong of his army worked its way slowly through the rugged mountain area north of Salerno near smoking Mt. Vesuvius.

German opposition was light.

Naples, announced objective of Gen. Clark, was within 12-mile artillery range of his troops which captured the Sorrento peninsula, flanking the Bay of Naples on the south

Nazi Transport Bombed

American fighter-bombers battered large columns of German motor transport fleeing west from Potenza, 40 miles east of Eboli. Presumably, these columns, or such as survived the terrific rain of bombs and aerial machine gun bullets, were hoping to escape on an inland road which heads northward at a point west of Potenza. Once again the German air force was wholly absent from southern Italian skies.

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THOUSANDS SLAIN BY NAZI TROOPS IN CITY OF NAPLES

Germans Loot, Destroy in Area Soon to Be Taken by Allies.

SEP 22 1943

By RELMAN MORIN

Associated Press Correspondent Representing the combined American Press.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 21 — (AP) The Germans have turned Naples into a city of horror, killing thousands of Italian civilians and looting, burning and destroying, it was reported today by persons who filtered through the battle lines into Allied-held territory.

Civilians said the town already was without water or any means of lighting the houses. A little food was brought down from orchards and farms in the mountains, but the organization for distributing it has broken down completely under the harsh German restrictions regarding the curfew.

It means death to go out of houses at night looking for food and water, the Italians said. German soldiers patrolling the streets don't challenge or ask for identification. They shoot first.

Asked an estimate of how many Italians had been killed that way in the last two weeks, the people who arrived in this area said "thousands." They added that there are no medical supplies and epidemics of both typhoid and typhus are raging.

Since the armistice, the Germans have turned on them like enemies they said, and are beating them and treating them worse than in any occupied country in Europe.

In addition, the communique said, French troops who were disclosed earlier to have landed on the island have taken the eastern region of Corte and the city of Sartene. Corte is virtually in the center of the island and Sartene is in the south. St. Florient is on the north coast at the western base of Cape Corso, about eight miles across the narrow neck of land from Bastia, occupied by the Germans.

German troops attempted to recapture the heights of Sorba, the communique said, but "were easily repulsed."

Slowly and steadily pressing the Germans backward, the Fifth Army stormed and took the key town of Eboli, sixteen miles inland, which had served the enemy as a communications center during last week's heavy fighting about Salerno.

Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's soldiers also battered their way to Monte-Corvino, nine miles inland, in a sustained push, an official source disclosed.

Nazis Swing Line Back.

A military spokesman also announced that the Germans are swinging the lower end of a line which formerly inclosed the Salerno bridgehead to the north and east to avoid being trapped by the continued rapid advance of the British Eighth Army. This retreat already has taken the bulk of the Germans north of the Sele River.

The Germans are using infantry supported by small groups of tanks to fight a delaying action in the Eboli area and the Fifth Army also was reported encountering elaborate minefields and demolitions in its slow but continued advance north of Salerno.

Italians Join French.

Most of Corsica's Italian garrison of about 40,000 men has joined native guerrillas and French troops landed from fast French warships in a fight to wipe out the German forces on the island, an official announcement said today.

The announcement, issued by the Allied naval command, declared that French destroyers of the latest design, which are among the word's fastest warcraft, had dashed into Ajaccio Harbor with troops and supplies after a first visit was paid by a French submarine. This submarine joined the French Navy after a daring flight from a French port last November.

Some nights later the same warships made a second fast trip to Ajaccio with more men, guns and other equipment. At the time, the naval announcement said, "there were believed to be some12,000 Germans on the island east of a line drawn from Bastia to Bonfacio. With them had joined an Italian Fascist regiment."

Corsicans Harried Nazis.

The Corsican patriots were already waging an effective guerrilla campaign in the mountains, with one group capturing 126 Germans in a single day.

On both the first and second swift runs which brought them into Ajaccio in the middle of the night, the French warships were spotted by enemy reconnaissance aircraft, but they succeeded in escaping attack. When the ships arrived and the wildly enthusiastic Corsicans gathered on the docks to stage a celebration as French Moroccan troops disembarked, fires were still blazing in the scrub on the hillsides. They were started by German planes which on the preceding day night to fire Italian ammunition ...ps.

by submarines took part in the landing of French troops and material in this port tonight and on other occasions.

This capital and main port of Corsica is a night and a day by sea from North Africa and within 200 miles of the strongly-garrisoned areas of occupied Europe.

First Trip by Submarine

The first visit was by submarine. The first surface voyage was by two of the world's fastest warships.

Though the destroyers were spotted by enemy reconnaissance aircraft, speeding in bright moonlight up the Sardinian coast, they were not attacked throughout the first operation.

Midnight Reception

Our arrival in Ajaccio harbor at midnight was welcomed with wild enthusiasm but did not compare with the reception received by the destroyers on their first trip Sept. 13.

"It was like a Mexican fiesta or the arrival of a stage coach in some midwestern cowpunchers' village," said Sub-Lt. Adrian N. Dewael, Royal Navy liason officer.

"The jetty was jammed with people banging off revolvers into the air and yelling and dancing."

The demonstrations continued at the same high pitch throughout the two hours the ships required to disembark their infantry personnel and unload their material.

On the present trip, the destroyers sailed in with a second contingent of troops and equipment.

We learned there were 12,000 Germans on the island, east of a line from Bastia to Bonafacio. With them had joined an Italian Fascist regiment.

Italians Fight Nazis

The majority of the island's Italian garrison of about 40,000, however, had accepted the armistice terms and volunteered to join the French forces and Corsican patriots, already fighting effective guerrilla warfare in the mountains. One group captured 126 Germans in one day.

Our ships, approaching Corsica at top speed, were again spotted by enemy reconnaissance an hour or so from the island.

A few hours ago, we steamed into the Gulf of Ajaccio. On either hand, the hills were ablaze with scrub fires. German aircraft yesterday had rained showers of incendiaries onto the wooded hillsides with the object of destroying the Italian munition dumps.

A mile outside the harbor in reply to lamp signals, a Corsican pilot boarded our vessel. He had just taken in a French submarine and 20 minutes later our ships were disembarking Moroccan troops and stores amongst the crowds who, even at 1:30 a. m., were streaming from their beds toward the jetty.

Other destroyers crept into berths and were met by trucks and vans and local inhabitants, eager to assist in the task of transporting the gear to clear the docks.

A stroll into the town produced a score of guides in happy, chatting girls and genial men.

They pointed out the tricolors, Union Jacks, hammers and sickles and Stars and Stripes that bedecked the buildings.

The people of Ajaccio were exuberant although, after a typical German pillage when the Nazis left town, they had no food left from regular sources.

Black Market Operates

On the black market, they were paying two to four dollars for a packet of cigarettes.

Clothing has been unobtainable for months, yet their hospitality was unchanged. One British sergeant who was in the task force told how in four days at Ajaccio he hadn't spent more than a few francs but had been feted without respite.

"We'd have been tight all of the time and for nothing, if they had their way," he declared.

There was a handful of British and Americans there during the German occupation. Three Australians ran a local nightclub-cafe and two movies. They had retained their full freedom throughout the occupation.

The destroyers broke records this time and in precisely one hour after entering the harbor, they were slipping silently away from the jetty.

Four hours' sail away was Marseille, the Italian mainland much less.

In bright moonlight, we steamed down the west coast of Sardinia and the following evening were refuelling in a North African port, ready for another dash into the German pincers in southern Europe.

French Advancing in Corsica

SEP 22 1943

Report Whole Western Side of Island in Their Hands—5th Army Takes Eboli.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—A French communique announced tonight that the whole western side of Corsica is now liberated from the Germans and that advance troops are in possession of St. Florient in the north. Meanwhile the United States Fifth Army registered new gains in the Salerno beachhead.

Daring French Naval Units Brought Troops To Corsica

Destroyers Follow First Voyage by Submarine to Island.

By LT. HAROLD LAYCOCK

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 17—(Delayed)—(AP) A series of fast naval operations, reminiscent of the blockade-running, American Civil war days and executed in 20th century style by warships of the French Mediterranean fleet, opened the gates of Corsica today.

High-speed destroyers assisted

SEP 22 1943

FRONT VISITED BY EISENHOWER

General Risks Enemy Fire in Salerno Sector.

SEP 22 1943

3024-8659

By CLARK LEE.

Representing the Combined American Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

At an Advanced Allied Command Post, Sept. 19 (Delayed).—After a visit to American forces on the Salerno front where he conferred with field commanders, watched the artillery pouring shells into the German positions and came under enemy shell fire himself, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower expressed complete satisfaction today with the military situation in Italy.

En route to the front, Gen. Eisenhower flew in his Flying Fortress to a certain port, boarded a British vessel to a point off Salerno and then an American PT boat took him to a landing craft which landed him on the beach. Ashore he rode in a jeep.

In a statement, the General said he was "completely satisfied with the progress of our invasion of southern Italy. The success of the operation to date exemplifies once more the results to be obtained through the use of air, ground and sea forces in the closest co-operation, he said.

Major Battle Coming.

"Through the planning stages of the campaign and its execution to date, Cunningham (Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied naval commander in the Mediterranean), Tedder (Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Allied air commander in the Mediterranean), and Alexander (Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied deputy commander in chief in the Mediterranean), have skillfully directed their respective forces and coordinated them with the other services.

"The conduct and morale of the troops of all three services is of the highest order and their efficiency is evidenced by the results they have achieved.

"The forces are rapidly getting into position to undertake seriously a major battle with the German forces in Italy."

Shell Falls Near General.

While Gen. Eisenhower was talking to Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the American Fifth Army, at the latter's headquarters, a German mortar shell came screaming through the air. The generals did not know whether to duck or just stand there and before they could make up their minds, the shell exploded a short distance away. Others near by, more accustomed to the sound of shells, had hit the dirt at the first whistle.

Afterward, Gen. Eisenhower went to a firing position and saw 155 mm Long Toms shelling enemy lines.

Aboard the British vessel at the request of the captain, Gen. Eisenhower made a three-minute talk over the public address system during the return voyage. When he left the ship, the British crew gave him three cheers in addition to the traditional bosun's pipes as he went over the side

'SWELL JOB,' EISENHOWER TELLS CLARK

General Inspects Salerno Front, Chats With Troops And Visits Wounded

SEP 22 1943

By REYNOLDS PACKARD

[American War Correspondent]

(Distributed by the Associated Press)

With the United States Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 17 (Delayed). Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today made an inspection tour of the general combat area in the Salerno sector and, as he departed, he appeared well pleased with the showing made by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army against the fiercest German opposition so far encountered in the Mediterranean theater.

As General Eisenhower shook General Clark's hand in farewell before climbing into a duck (a land-and-sea craft), I was close enough to hear the commander in chief say to Clark:

"I think you and your Fifth Army are doing one swell job."

A Dramatic Moment

The most dramatic moment of the inspection tour was when General Eisenhower visited a front-line evacuation hospital and chatted with wounded doughboys in their stretcher beds.

Garbed in light summer khaki and wearing a crumpled garrison

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cap and a tie but no coat, he wasn't always recognized until he had gone into another tent. Then I saw the patients smile with the realization and gasp "What? was that Eisenhower himself I was speaking to!"

Eisenhower spoke to one soldier who had been badly wounded in the leg this morning. The commander in chief asked "What happened to you?" The soldier replied: "I was machine-gunned by a Jerry as we were taking a hill." The commander in chief than asked, "Were you the only one wounded?" The soldier replied "Hell, no, but they can't halt us, those blankety blanks." Eisenhower said "that's the spirit."

Talks To Negro Soldier

He also talked to a Negro soldier who had been machine-gunned by a German tank, saying "How are you coming along?" The soldier replied: "I am coming along all right, but I want to get back at 'em." Eisenhower said "good luck to you."

Coming across a chow line of soldiers in a camp just off the roadway, Eisenhower halted, got out of the jeep in which he was riding with Clark, and asked the men: "Getting enough to eat?" A chorus came back: "You bet."

At another place, Eisenhower asked a group of doughboys if they had plenty of cigarettes, and the answer was "yes, sir." Then one soldier stepped up and offered the commander in chief a cigarette, thinking he didn't have any himself.

Watches Artillery Fire

At an advanced artillery post the commander in chief observed the crew of a Long Tom-155 pour shells into an enemy position on a hedgehog range a few miles away. Turning to Corporal Francis Johnson, from Laramie, Wyo., Eisenhower asked: "Are you hitting them?" The answer was: "I hope we're mowing 'em down like tenpins, sir."

Eisenhower arrived in the Gulf of Salerno aboard a naval vessel. He came ashore in a small landing barge and returned by duck. United States Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt and Major Ernest Lee, from San Antonio, Texas, aide to Eisenhower, came ashore with him.

Two of the proudest drivers in this theater are Sergt. Frank Resnick, of Slickville, Pa., and Private Louis Zagula, from Mississippi. Resnick drove the commander in chief's jeep, and Zagula his duck.

Nazis Unable To Hold Italy, Gen. Carl A. Spaatz Asserts

Allied Air, Sea and Ground Power Welded Into One Combat Team.

SEP 22 1943

By WES GALLAGHER

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR HEADQUARTERS COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 21—(AP) In one of his rare interviews, usually reticent Lt. Gen. Carl A. "Tooey" Spaatz expressed the conviction today that the Allied air, sea and ground power team established in the battle of Salerno could not be halted in Italy.

"We feel that the team-work established cannot be stopped," said Gen. Spaatz who commands the Northwest African airforce.

"We feel proud to be part of that highly trained working trio of ground and naval forces thoroughly coordinated and integrated as a complete unit," the sandy-haired general added.

Created Two Air Forces

The usually nervous creator of two air forces in this war was much calmer than four months ago during the critical battle of Tunisia, and his attitude reflected the growing might of the Allied air force and the decline of the German air force.

A high officer of Gen. Spaatz' command gave this outline of the Allied air situation in the Mediterranean:

The German air force has been knocked out of the air in Italy more easily than at any stage of the Mediterranean war. The air battle in Tunisia and Sicily had been much harder.

The tremendous air power created in this theater was vividly illustrated on Sept. 14 at Salerno when more than 2,600 individual flights were made over the battlefield and the squadrons dropped more than 1,200 tons of bombs.

Air War Follows Pattern

The air war support of ground troops has settled into a pattern. The first attack is made on airfields to knock off the German air force. Then, Allied planes cut communications behind enemy lines, isolating the proposed or immediate battle area, and finally attack enemy troops in the battle area.

The job of knocking off the German air force has been progressively easier since the Tunisian campaign.

The Germans made a supreme effort several weeks ago in the Foggia and Rome areas to halt Allied air efforts, but were smashed and since then their resistance has been extremely feeble.

The experience gained by the African iar forces since the North African campaign has been a tremendous asset. The fliers learned the technique of hitting and knocking out such difficult targets as bridges, railroad yards and airdromes. This type of work has been tremendously aided by the equipping of medium bombers with new American bombsights, the same as those used in Flying Fortresses.

Many Experienced Fliers

Some squadrons in this theater are the most experienced in the world and this has been a great Fortress group was attacked by 70 German fighters in the Foggia area, but beat the Nazis off and lost only one plane.

A new phase in the air war is in the offing as Allied air forces, of which 70 per cent are American, get fields around Rome and Foggia.

From these fields the vital Ploesti oil fields would be an easy target; every capital of the Balkans would be within range; and southeastern Germany would be within the range of Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

A two-way air war could be launched from England and Italy which would split German defenses greatly and ease the task of the R.A.F. and U .S. Eighth Air force in causing the complete downfall of the German Air force.

Because of better flying weather in this theater of operations—even winter allows an average of 15 operations a month—most of the bombing war against Germany may come from Mediterranean bases during this winter.

In Sicily alone, 1,200 German planes were destroyed or captured on the ground.

With the air superiority the Allies now have attained, no German army will be able to stand against the combined land, sea and air effort.

RED ARMY PUSHES NAZI TROOPS BACK

TOWARD DNIEPER

LONG

Russians Surge Across Desna River Defense Line.

SMOLENSK MENACED

Stalin's Legions 18 Miles from Big Base, 25 Miles from Kiev.

SEP 23 1943

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 22.—(AP) The last Nazi barrier before the Dnieper crumbled yesterday as the Russian army slashed across the Desna river line and surged on toward Smolensk and Kiev in a Titantic drive to push the Germans back to their invasion boundaries.

A Moscow-broadcast communique recorded by the Soviet monitor here today announced that the Red army, surging through powerful defenses, had scored big advances on every sector of the front, indicating that the Germans would become more and more hard-pressed to keep their feet on Soviet soil through the coming winter.

80 Tanks Destroyed

On all fronts, the Soviets liberated Russian communities by the hundreds, killed upwards of 7,000 Germans, destroyed 80 tanks and captured 34 more, and took many prisoners and vast quantities of supplies, the communique said.

The Moscow radio said the Soviet air force, which reportedly had accounted for 63 more Nazi planes shot down, bombed concentrations of railway trains at Vitebsk, Gomel and Dzhankoi on the central front Monday night, causing many fires on trains carrying equipment and war materials. Several trains jammed with munitions were declared blown up by direct hits.

Soviet spearheads were reported wtihin 18 miles of Smolensk and only 25 miles from Kiev. They were shelling Melitopol on the Crimean railway from three miles away, and they were so close to the middle Dnieper that Cossack patrols were breaking through at night to water their horses in the river.

Chernigov Captured

Marshal Joseph Stalin proclaimed the capture of Chernigov, only 30 miles from the Dnieper, after a fierce three-day battle, and in an order of the day declared that the German Desna defenses had been cracked "along the whole length of the river, and the plan of the Germans to stem the advance of our troops on the line of the river Desna must be considered to have failed."

In the day's fighting the Russians claimed the capture of 1,117 towns and villages, some of them large.

These were the latest Russian gains, averaging an advance of 10 miles a day, along the 600-mile front as the Nazis' east wall toppled:

Northern flank: Captured Yugovka, six miles northeast of Roslavl, in a six mile advance through heavily-fortified woodland, bringing Soviet guns within close range of the Roslavl-Smolensk railway.

Upper Dnieper: Smashed forward 12 miles from Novgorod-Severski in a race toward the frontier of White Russia and Gomel, key rail junction midway between Smolensk and Kiev.

Desna line: A fierce three-day battle was climaxed by the capture of strongly-fortified Chernigov, 30 miles from the Dnieper and 80 miles northeast of Kiev.

Reds Near Kiev

Kiev front—Twelve-mile advance, carrying the Reds army within two-days' distance of the Ukraine capital at its present rate of attack. Progress was likely to be slowed, however, after contact with inner defenses of the city-second greatest prize left on the Russian front.

Dnieper bend—Gains of 15 miles toward Dneproetrovsk from the northeast; an advance of 10 miles from the east, capturing the railway junction of Sinenlikovo, 25 miles from the great Ukraine bend power city.

Lower Dnieper: A 10-mile gain, capturing Mordvilovka, three miles southwest of Melitopol on the Crimean railway, thus virtually sealing off the reinforcement, supply or escape of Germans in the Crimea except by sea.

Kuban—In the clean-up of that sector the Russians captured more tiny settlements, squeezing Nazi remnants into a six-mile semicircle Temryuk, nearest thing to an escape port left to the Germans since their loss of Novorossisk.

With Soviet forces bearing down on the Dnieper along its entire length, the Red army was poised for an assault to carry over that formidable natural barrier to which the Germans were said to have added numerous fortifications.

Chernigov Chief Threat

The Soviets' previous tactics suggested that multiple attacks would be made on the line to keep the Nazi defenses thinned.

The greatest threat of an immediate break-through, however, seemed to be in the Chernigov sector. In this salient, seventy-seven miles upstream from Kiev, German defenses are believed to be the weakest. Here the Dnieper narrows and grows shallow.

At the northern end of the Dnieper line, the Smolensk anchor was being outflanked by Russian troops blasting a way through the heavy defenses around the city.

Moscow dispatches, meanwhile, said the greatest victories of the entire Russian summer campaign appeared imminent. With the capture of Slavgorod in the southern sector, the Russians were only fifteen miles from the Dnieper and were entering the river region. Swamps and marshes were being encountered, but there was no indication that the Soviet drive was slowed.

REDS SHATTER GERMAN LINE ALONG DESNA

LONG

Nazi Defenses on River Collapse as Russians Take Chernigov.

SEP 22 1943

DRIVE ON SMOLENSK GAINS

Soviet Forces Move to Flank Big Enemy Bastion—Also Advance in South.

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—The whole German Desna River winter defense line collapsed today under a terrific Red Army onslaught which broke the Nazi stand along the entire west bank and took by storm the important bastion town of Chernigov, thirty miles from the Dnieper River and seventy-seven miles northeast of Kiev, Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day.

The successful forcing of the Desna, described by Stalin as a "skillful outflanking maneuver," followed three days of violent fighting, the Premier's announcement said.

The order of the day, broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Associated Press, said as the result of Chernigov's fall, "the Germans' defenses prepared on the western bank of the River Desna have been overcome by our troops along the whole length of the river and the plan of the Germans to stem the advance of our troops on the line of the River Desna must be considered to have failed."

An earlier Moscow communique announced that Red Army forces had slashed across the Kiev-Chernigov highway on the middle Dnieper and cut the main Crimean escape railway between Zaporozhe and Dniepropetrovsk. Other Russian troops stormed on from captured Velizh, sixty-five miles northwest of Smolensk, to outflank that German central front anchor.

The Moscow communique disclosed an amazing list of triumphs, including the start of a great wheeling movement pointed toward Cherkasy, key rail center on the Dnieper southeast of Kiev, in an attempt to entrap the hundreds of thousands of German troops reported in the river bend.

Red Army airmen smashed an apparent attempt of the Germans to evacuate the Caucasus, when they sank an enemy minesweeper and three troop barges just south of the Taman Peninsula above the recaptured port of Novorossisk.

Smolensk in Grave Peril.

The Nazi situation in the Smolensk theater verged on the precarious, reports indicated. Here the Russians apparently were hurling in immense concentrations of artillery, infantry, aircraft and tanks to clear the swamps and mine-filled forests. Yesterday's advance carried them within thirty miles of the stronghold.

The Berlin radio admitted the Smolensk battle was rising to a climax, with Russian parachute troops dropping behind the German lines above the northern arm of the Dnieper River bend.

The fall of Velizh not only flanked Smolensk but placed Red Army spearheads within ten miles of the White Russian border and only forty-five miles northeast of Vitebsk on the rail line from Smolensk to Latvia. The old Polish border is less than 115 miles to the west.

Reds Gain Near Bryansk.

Below Smolensk and west of fallen Bryansk the Reds pushed forty-five miles forward to storm Kletnya, and were racing on for the White Russian frontier as other units farther south crossed the Snov River forty miles from Novozybkov, a junction on the Bryansk-Gomel railroad.

In the middle and southern

1943

30.24-8661

Dnieper Valley, Kiev, Poltava, Dniepropetrovsk, Cherkasy, Zaporozhe and Melitopol were all threatened with imminent capture. The advance of the Reds was so swift that at one point, near Poltava, the bulletin said that they were able to rescue 16,000 Russian civilians who had been rounded up for forced labor in Germany.

Capture of Slavgorod, on the extreme southern front, placed the Russian forces only fifteen miles from the Dnieper.

RAIDERS HIT FRANCE

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Striking into France in daylight with a protecting escort of R. A. F. Spitfires, American medium bombers gave the Nazis' Beauvais-Tille air base, halfway between Paris and the coast, its second hammering in four days today.

The attack was made soon after the German radio reported a night nuisance foray by R. A. F. bombers into Germany.

Allied heavy bombers have not been out since Thursday when the Fortresses hit the Nantes area and the R. A. F. bombed the Alpine tunnel at Modane.

A communique announced that R. A. F. Mitchells also bombed the coke ovens and byproducts plants at Lens in northern France this morning. One Maurauder and two Mitchells were lost.

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Deveolps

21 (AP)—RAF vere striking out ly conquered Kos ese, one of three ece upon which Al- e officially declared anded.

was begun the develop- of the extreme right wing of e immense Allied invasion line now being drawn up from the Aegean Sea in the southeast to the Ligurian Sea facing Genoa and the French Riviera on the west.

In front of this line, curving 500 miles or more, stood a whole series of doors to Southern Europe, opening one after another all the way from the Balkans across to lower France.

The occupation of Kos airfield by British airmen and the fact that they already were operating from there, directly menacing such German positions as Crete, was disclosed in an Allied communiqué from the Cairo command, which told also of air attacks on Crete. A little later Allied landings on the islands of Samos and Leros also were officially confirmed.

Possession of the airfield at Kos meant that a relatively small but highly dangerous part of the 4-to-1 Allied air superiority, of which Prime Minister Churchill spoke in Commons today, had been carried to a point where it could be instantly effective against the southeastern corner of Adolf Hitler's captive continent.

The position of the Germans on Crete was compared here with that of the Nazis who occupied Sardinia, and there was speculation that the Germans might soon find Crete untenable. This estimate, however, was conceded to be optimistic.

Sardinia was doomed when the Italian Fleet surrendered and Allied warships swept up the whole of the Tyrrhenian Sea. Crete, on the other hand, is close enough to Greece to get considerable supplies by air if the Nazis wanted to try it that way.

Nazis Report Mussolini On Way to Northern Italy

Say He Likely Will Announce New Government in a Week

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—German broadcasts reported today that Benito Mussolini had left Germany for northern Italy "after a conversation with Der Fuehrer lasting several days" in order to study developments on the spot. The broadcast said Mussolini was expected to announce the composition of his newly proclaimed government within the coming week and was devoting his attention to reconstruction of the Fascist militia, around which will be built a new republican Fascist army.

Although Mussolini, in a speech attributed to him by the German radio Saturday, denounced King Victor Emmanuel III and the House of Savoy, the radio said it was not certain that he would take upon himself the title of Chief of State as well as Chief of Government.

After reporting several days ago the escape of Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, to Germany, the radio declared today it was untrue that he had been rescued and he was assumed to be "missing." This apparently was an admission that Ciano was caught by Italian authorities before reaching the safety of Germany. The radio said Carlo Scorza, former Fascist party secretary, also had "disappeared."

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FOG GRENADE CONCEALS NAZI ARMY MOVEMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 21—(AP) A fog grenade was described on the Berlin radio tonight by a Nazi colonel as Germany's newest weapon. The speaker said the grenade developed a cloud up to a radius of 600 yards to dazzle the enemy and conceal Nazi army movements.

Weapons throwing the grenades are fully motorized but are lighter than ordinary artillery, the speaker said, while their many barrels and electrical fuses permit mass firing.

The bursting grenades, however, were described as less accurate and less effective against machine gun nests than artillery.

SEP 22 19

Expect Allied Move in Balkans

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Unmistakable signs appear that closely guarded Allied military and diplomatic moves now are being shaped toward a major explosion in the Balkans.

Events as apparently unrelated as the Archbishop of York's visit to Moscow and an underground rendezvous of Allied military men with Balkan guerrillas can be fitted into a general pattern which well may end in another huge breach in the wall of Hitler's European fortress.

Referring to the current swift moves, one well informed diplomat here said that the next two or three weeks would see the Allies passing through a critical period in world diplomacy.

Americans In Sardinia

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—During the long speech, one of his most studied and most comprehensive if not one of his greatest rhetorically, Churchill sketched today enormous Allied progress in air and sea warfare and disclosed that American troops had landed in Sardinia.

NELSON IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 21.—(AP) Donald Nelson, chairman of the U. S. War Production board, arrived in London today and immediately met with Oliver Lyttelton, British minister of state in charge of production, for a series of talks designed to speed up the output of weapons and supplies for the Far Eastern and European offensives.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Lyttelton, it is believed, may prepare a schedule specifying what material is to be produced by each of the two countries in the next six months. It is believed also that they may consider initial steps for the restoration of industry in Italy and other occupied countries after the war.

Hoare Warns Against Moves to Isolate Russia

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, told British war workers in a speech yesterday that any attempt to isolate Russia after the war as a barrier against Communism would be a grave mistake. The diplomat, who recently returned home after conversations with Generalissimo Francisco Franco, bitter enemy of Communism, told a group in Chelsea that the Soviet Union must take its rightful place in the post-war world.

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—An act calling for a "special state of siege" in the Netherlands during the first stages after the country's liberation from the Nazis has been signed by Queen Wilhelmina, Netherlands, Premier Pieter S. Gersbrandy announced tonight in a broadcast to Holland.

The Queen said recently that many patriots already had been trained in England to administer the state of siege under a military officer.

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739 Enemy Planes Felled Over Britain

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War disclosed in Commons today that a total of 739 enemy planes were shot down over Britain by anti-aircraft batteries between September 3, 1939, and July 31, 1943.

British Sink Nazi Supply Ship

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—An enemy supply ship was torpedoed and sunk and two escort vessels were left with sterns awash or aflame in a close-range engagement with British light coastal forces off the Dutch coast early yesterday, the Admiralty announced tonight.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK AT MOSCOW SERVICE

Joins in Nativity Celebration in Yelokhov Cathedral

GILMORE

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP)—Amid incense and pageantry, the Archbishop of York participated today in the celebration of the Nativity of the Madonna in Moscow's old Yelokov Cathedral.

The white-bearded, berobed Patriarch Sergius officiated, with four Metropolitans, almost as lavishly robed, in attendance.

As in recent ceremonies of the Greek Orthodox Church in Moscow, large crowds packed the church, standing elbow to elbow, with hundreds turned away. These filled the streets about the cathedral and stared at the Archbishop, the British Ambassador and other foreign notables attending the ceremony.

The morning's golden sunlight filtered through little windows in the high domes and slanted down upon the gold-spangled decorations. Two choirs filled the cathedral with beautiful Slavic Church songs.

Incense lay like a cloud over the audience, about 60 per cent of whom were women wearing the traditional white scarf or shawl over their heads. There were some Red Army men in attendance.

It was the first public appearance of the Archbishop of York since he reached Russia and the first time such a high British prelate had appeared in a Russian church since the revolution.

British Bid to Russian Church

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP).—The rejuvenated Russian Orthodox Church was invited today to send a delegation to London to return the visit which its leaders now are receiving from the Archbishop of York. The invitation was signed by the Archbishops of York and Canterbury.

Sabotage in North Italy Increasing Against Nazis

Germans Now Compelled to Guard Railroad Workers

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 21 (AP).—Italian troops in Piedmont are increasing their resistance to German forces, a dispatch from Italy to the "Corriere del Ticino" at Lugano said today. Fighting in the Turin area was described as "very violent," while elsewhere in northern Italy guerrilla warfare and sabotage was said to be increasing. Italy's railroad network has been broken in several places, imperiling German supply lines, the dispatch said, and in some areas Nazi patrols are compelled to guard railroad workers.

23 TRAITORS SENTENCED

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 21.—(AP) A Swiss military court today sentenced 23 persons on charges of treason committed between November, 1941, and October, 1942. One defendant was given a life sentence, the others terms of from several months to 15 years.

Salerno a Stigma for Nazis

Defeat Impresses Spaniards, Who Expect New Reverses in Russia

MADRID, Sept. 21 (AP).—Spanish correspondents in Berlin said today that the Salerno campaign in Italy was a "military and propagandistic defeat" for Germany, and made these other statements and predictions, remarkable both for their content and origin:

The German Ukrainian administrative government already is evacuating Kiev.

The "threat of evacuation hangs over Smolensk," and a Russian penetration there would force the Germans to lift the siege of Leningrad.

Advices from the French border said the landing of French commandos in Corsica had led to spontaneous and widespread increase in sabotage of German communications in France.

Galeazzi in Lisbon

LISBON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Enrico Galeazzi, Governor General of Vatican City, arrived here today en route from London to Rome. He passed through Lisbon two weeks ago on his way to Great Britain on an undisclosed mission, arriving here Sept. 8 and leaving the following day.

Clocks To Be Turned Back In Sicily, Tunisia

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 21 (AP)—Clocks throughout Algeria, Tunisia, Sicily and all other regions under control of the Allied Fifteenth Army Group will be turned back one hour, effective at 2 A. M. Sunday, the military commander announced today.

The change will put the area on the same time as the British Isles and five hours ahead of Eastern War Time in the United States.

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Spare Parts Slapped Together Serve 5th Army as Locomotives

By John O'Reilly

New York Herald Tribune Correspondent

For the combined American press

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 19 (Delayed)—American engineers startled soldiers and Italians alike today, in the American sector of the Allied beachhead, by appearing with two makeshift locomotives made from trucks and train parts. These engines are known as the "Fireball" and the "Engineer's Limited."

A railroad runs from the beachhead, but there were no locomotives available. The engineers got two two-and-a-half-ton trucks and took the wheels off. They got some box car wheels and cut out the inside. Next they welded the rims of the box car wheels onto the rims of the truck wheels. They matched the width to fit the railroad gauge, and the thing worked.

They found that their makeshift engines could pull four loaded Italian box cars. They had to make two engines, because there is no place on the railroad in the sector where the locomotives could turn around. One engine pulls the train, dragging the other engine which is attached to the rear. At the end of the line, the process is reversed for the return journey.

American soldiers laugh at the contraption, but the Italians can't get over this evidence of American engenuity.

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3 AEGEAN ISLANDS SEIZED BY ALLIES

MACARTHUR

Hitler's 'Iron Ring' of Defenses Broken by Capture of Bases.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 21 — (AP) The Allies announced tonight that British forces had taken over the islands of Coo, Lero and Samos, thereby breaking open the "iron ring" of defenses which Hitler had erected to seal off the Aegean and the Greek mainland from attack.

The announcement of occupation of Coo and Lero in the Italian Dodecanese and the Greek island of Samos gave no details, but it was

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stated that Royal Air force fighter planes already were operating from Coo.

Manned by Italians

All these islands were manned by Italians, who were said to be cooperating with the British. There were no Germans on any of the three.

All three islands are valuable strategically. The possession of Coo gives the Allies airfields in the heart of the Dodecanese only 50 miles northwest of German-occupied Rhodes and 120 miles northeast of Crete. From there Allied air force can strike deeper into the Germans' Aegean stronghold.

Lero, just to the north and known as the "Malta of the Dodecanese," gives the Allies an important naval base for light craft. The chief Italian naval base in the Dodecanese, Lero was extremely well fortified over a period of years and is honeycombed with ammunition dumps.

All three islands—Coo, Lero and Samos, are within sight of the Turkish shore. Coo lies at the mouth of the Turkish Gulf of Kereme.

The occupation of these islands was the most important development in many weeks in this section of the Mediterranean.

Thus was begun the development of the extreme right wing of the immense Allied invasion line now being drawn up from the Aegean sea in the southeast to the Ligurian sea facing Genoa and the French Riviera on the west.

In front of this line, curving 500 miles or more, stood a whole series of doors to southern Europe, opening one after the other all the way from the Balkans across to lower France.

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BRITISH TROOPS LAND ON THREE ÆGEAN ISLES

Allied Planes Are Already Operating From Kos Near Rhodes.

SAMOS AND LEROS OCCUPIED

Venice Bombed by U. S. Flyers —Other Targets in Area Are Also Blasted.

Cairo, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—British forces have landed on the Ægean islands of Kos and Lero and Samos off the coast of Turkey, it was announced officially today. At the same time it was disclosed that American four-engined Liberators from the Middle East bombed Venice, Italy, for the first time yesterday.

The confirmation of the reported occupation of Kos and Leros in the Italian Dodecanese group and the Greek island of Samos immediately to the north, which has been current for several days, followed an R. A. F. communique announcing that the R. A. F. had seized the Kos airdrome and is now operating from there.

Officials telling of the bombing of Venice, said one explosion there was followed by a column of smoke 5,000 feet high, but the full results of the attack were obscured by clouds.

The U. S. air communique said that Pescara and Castel Franco Venito, near Venice, also were targets of the heavy bombers in raids carried out during daylight Monday.

At Pescara the bombers attacked the airdrome and marshaling yards. Bursts were seen near the hangars and administration buildings and among parked aircraft on the field. Direct hits were scored upon both approaches to the highway bridge.

At Castel Franco Venito, bombs were dropped upon the marshaling yards. Explosions and dense clouds of smoke were seen, but clouds made detailed observation of results impossible.

A formation of German fighters approached but made no serious attempt at interception. All of U. S. planes returned safely.

Kos, on which the R. A. F. flyers land is fifty miles northwest of German-occupied Rhodes, largest island capital of the Dodacanese group in the Ægean Sea. It is about five miles from Turkey. The Italian personnel of Kos is co-operating in the occupation, the communique said.

"During the past few days several enemy air attacks have been beaten off," the communique continued, adding that in the last few days a Heinkel 111 and a Ju-88 had been shot down, while attempting to attack the island."

Capture of the Kos airdrome gives the Allies an air base in the very center of the Dodecanese group and on the north side of the Nazi Mediterranean outpost of Crete.

A few days ago it was announced that the Italians had taken over the island of Leros, some distance north of Kos. The allied announcement did not say when the Kos airdrome was taken over by the R. A. F.

King Farouk Greets Gen. Royce

CAIRO, Sept. 21 (AP).—Major General Ralph Royce, who last week assumed command of United States Army forces in the Middle East, had an audience with King Farouk at Abdine Palace yesterday, it was announced.

Turks See Delay Until Spring

ISTANBUL, Sept. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—Turkish press dispatches from Budapest said today that recent developments had convinced the Balkans that an Allied invasion of southeastern Europe now is unlikely before next spring.

"Mussolini's return, the slowness of developments in Italy and the Germans' severe action against the Allies have materially and morally influenced the situation within the fortress of Europe and especially the Danubian Basin," wrote a Turkish news agency correspondent.

"The general opinion just after the announcement of the Italian armistice was that the military movement would rapidly approach the River Po and that in the Balkans—at least in the region immediately back of the Adriatic—developments were in store.

"It is believed that the German Army's rapid intervention against General Eisenhower's armies has delayed dangerous developments in the Balkans at least until spring, although these measures have cost Germany dearly upon the eastern front."

NEW DELHI, India (Delayed) (AP)—First Lieut. William T. Larkin of East Rutherford, N. J., has received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal.

Among others awarded Air Medals were Capt. Alden L. McMurtry of Plainfield, N. J., and First Lieut. Thomas S. Ingham Jr. of Newark, Del.

NEW DELHI, India (Delayed) (AP)—The Tenth United States Air Force, based in India, has awarded sixty-nine Distinguished Flying Crosses, five Oak Leaf Clusters to the Distinguished Flying Cross, forty-five air medals and twenty-one Oak Leaf Clusters to the Air Medal.

Among those honored were:

Distinguished Flying Cross

BAWOL, CHESTER M., first lieutenant, Sauquoit, N. Y.

KASS, ALLAN, first lieutenant, 2680 Heath Avenue, The Bronx.
DUFFY, JAMES F., second lieutenant, Elmhurst, L. I.
FRANZ, HUGO R., Jr., second lieutenant, Saranac Lake.
RYAN, ELLIOTT J., staff sergeant, Jamaica, L. I.

Air Medal

MURPHY, ROBERT H., staff sergeant, Mount Vernon.
BUCHFUHRER, MARVIN A., staff sergeant, 600 West 186th Street, New York City.
MUELLER, JOSEPH A., staff sergeant, South Ozone Park, L. I.

Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

BARTON, JAMES R., first lieutenant, Binghamton.

Japanese Strengthen Patrols

CHUNGKING, Sept. 21 (AP).—As a result of the recent sinking of the Japanese liner Yamato Maru by an Allied submarine between Japan and Formosa, the Japanese have sent naval reinforcements to patrols off the Chinese coast, Chinese dispatches said today.

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AUSTRALIANS LAND IN AIR TRANSPORTS FOR 60-MILE GAIN

Enemy Driven Out of Kaiapit Area 70 Miles from Madang.

JAP BASE OUTFLANKED

Daring Maneuver Sends Allied Force Past Finschhafen Harbor.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, Sept. 22.—(AP) Australians landed by big American transport planes have seized Kaiapit, 60 miles above newly-captured Lae, New Guinea, and only 70 miles south of the enemy base at Madang, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The transports swept down on a grassy field last Saturday night and Sunday, disgorging Australians who repulsed enemy counter-attacks and drove the Japanese out of the immediate area. Such a daring move outflanks the enemy's base at Finschhafen on the Huon peninsula.

Kaiapit is inland on the Huon peninsula northwest of Finschhafen.

Enemy Repulsed

"Our ground forces, transported by air, seized and occupied Kaiapit approximately 60 miles above Lae, repulsing several counter-attacks and forcing the enemy to retire," today's communique said.

This swift ground action, emulating in part the airborne and seaborne pincers which enveloped Lae within 12 days, was coupled with reports of air action on a more extensive scale than it has been in many months both in the south and southwest Pacific.

American heavy bombers wreaked havoc on supply lines just above the newly won ground base of Kaiapit and the Japanese struck counter-blows both on New Guinea and in the Solomons. Enemy action was particularly heavy in the Solomons.

Two Bases Bombed

Ninety-seven tons of bombs were dropped on enemy bases at Wewak and Madang, New Guinea, by American heavy bombers and the description of the attacking units included the now familiar "with a fighter escort."

The attackers dropped 43 tons of bombs on two airdromes around Wewak, where more than 400 enemy planes have been destroyed since mid-August. One plane was destroyed on the ground, an undetermined number of others were set on fire and two out of seven interceptors were shot down.

In the Madang sector, fighter-escorted heavy and medium bombers struck in considerable force at Japanese communication lines south of Madang. They dropped 54 tons of bombs and expended 120,000 rounds of ammunition in prolonged strafing sweeps.

Bridges Destroyed

Four bridges were destroyed, three damaged, the enemy's supply road along the coast was torn up in places and between 20 and 30 trucks were set on fire. A warehouse was destroyed and two coastal barges sunk. All the raiders returned, three of them damaged.

It marked the second straight day of air blows reported for the area most immediately menaced by the new air bases won at Lae and Salamaua. Yesterday's communique reported heavy airstrikes nearer Lae at Finschhafen and across Dampeir strait on New Britain.

The communique also reported a continuation of enemy air action in the Solomons. Twenty Japanese planes were downed in new raids on American-occupied Vella Lavella island.

On Arundel island, adjacent to New Georgia, which American forces in the Solomons are attempting to occupy completely, increased enemy resistance was reported. The Japanese recently have moved in barges at night to reinforce their garrison on northern Arundel, a point within artillery shelling distance of the enemy's garrison at Vila, Kolombangara.

The Japanese airforce, which has been moving in reinforcements at Bougainville, also raided the Munda airfield on New Georgia, Arundel and Guadalcanal.

MACARTHUR FACES SECONDARY ROLE

Ready to Accept Strategy Decision if Mountbatten Leads Drive on Japan.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 22—(Wednesday)—(AP) General Douglas MacArthur, commander of Allied forces in the southwest Pacific, said today it was agreeable to him to play a subsidiary role in the war.

Commenting on press reports that his command was to be made secondary and subsidiary since the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten to head the southwest Asia command, the general said:

Wants Only Victory

"It makes little difference whether I or others wield the weapons just so the cause for which our beloved country fights in victorious."

(The comment came prior to publication of an Associated Press copyrighted story from Washington saying that General George C. Marshall, United States chief of staff, is tentatively slated to become virtual global commander of all Anglo-American forces in the field, ground, sea and air).

"However subordinate may be my role, I hope to play it manfully," General MacArthur said.

"My strategic conception for the Pacific theater, which I outlined after the Papuan campaign and have since consistently advocated, contemplates massive strokes against only main strategic objectives, utilizing surprise, and air and ground striking power, supported and assisted by the fleet.

"This is the very opposite of what is termed island-hopping, which is gradually pushing back the enemy by direct frontal pressure with consequent heavy casualties which will certainly be involved.

"Key points must, of course, be taken but a wise choice of such will obviate the need for storming the mass of islands now in enemy possession.

"Island-hopping, with extravagant losses and slow progress — some press reports indicating victory might be postponed as long as 1949—is not my idea of how to end the war as soon and as cheaply as possible.

"New conditions require for solution and new weapons require for maximum application new and imaginative methods. Wars are never won in the past.

"I have no personal military ambitions whatsoever, and am perfectly content in such role as may be prescribed for me."

Presents Medal to Hero

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, Sept. 15 (Delayed) (AP).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at a Navy hospital today presented the Navy Cross, the Purple Heart and the Gold Star in lieu of a second Purple Heart to Navy Lieutenant Hugh Barr Miller, thirty-three years old, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Lieutenant Miller, who quarterbacked the University of Alabama in 1931 to a 24—0 Rose Bowl victory over Washington State, saved the lives of two men during the sinking of the United States destroyer Strong in Kula Gulf in the Central Solomons the night of July 4. Injured by depth charges, Lieutenant Miller lived for more than a month in Japanese territory, was strafed in the neck by a Japanese plane, killed five Japanese with their own grenades and finally was rescued by naval airmen.

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Mrs. Roosevelt in Honolulu

Says the Rehabilitation of War Wounded Is Delicate Problem for America.

Honolulu, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Rehabilitation of the war wounded poses a serious and delicate problem for America now and in the post-war years, and it must be solved, says Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Here after a 20,730-mile flying tour of the Pacific war theater during which she visited hospitals at every opportunity, the president's wife told reporters yesterday that:

"We will have more handi-

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capped men—who have lost arms, a leg, an eye—after this war than we ever have had before."

Returning these wounded and crippled men to the nation's so-

cial life will be a problem, she conceded, adding:

"We can prepare now to place these men in useful jobs after the war. Employers already have been called upon to use handicapped workers. They will have to be asked to take more—and they will be willing to do it.

"The problem that concerns me most is how these returning men will re-enter their social lives."

She cited an incident to her

knowledge of a soldier whose face was badly scarred on one side. He took a girl companion into an Australian restaurant. Patrons stared at him. One woman looked, turned away and began weeping. The soldier arose abruptly and walked out.

"That's an illustration of the problem I mean," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "One's natural reaction at seeing men like this is first to feel sorry for them and then draw away."

Mrs. Roosevelt remarked smilingly that she had found occasional trouble between Americans and Australians or New Zealanders because of girls." Aside from that, she said, the Americans were received very hospitably.

She told of seeing in a hospital yesterday a young Brooklyn soldier who had been pinned for an hour under an overturned tank and lost a leg.

"I told him 'you're going to get

well,'" she said. "He didn't respond much at first. Then I said 'if you'll promise me you're going to get well, I will go see your mother and tell her.'

"His face lighted up. 'Will you really go see her?" he asked. 'If you do, I'll promise to get well.'"

Argentine Paper Suspended

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 21 (AP).—he government has suspended the newspaper "La Union," of Tucuman, for an indefinite period because of an editorial criticizing the provincial government.

Orders Seizure Of Sugar Mill

Havana, Sept. 21 (AP)—President Batista today ordered the seizure of the Cuban-American Sugar Company's Tinguaro sugar mill and its operation by the Cuban Government unless its owners immediately repair the plant for the processing season beginning early in 1944. The mill was damaged by a nine-hour, $1,000,000 fire last January, just before the start of the 1943 season.

HALIFAX CHANNEL MINED BY U-BOATS

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Ottawa, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—German submarines attempted to close Halifax harbor to shipping last June by sowing magnetic mines at the entrance, but were foiled by the vigilance of Canadian and British minesweepers, Angus MacDonald, Navy Minister, disclosed today.

Though the Nazi undersea raiders laid some sixty mines in the channel, they were discovered so promptly that not a single ship of importance was sunk and no lives were lost, a statement by MacDonald declared.

Jap Premier Slates "Important" Speech

New York, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Berlin radio today reported in a broadcast recorded by OWI that the Japanese Premier, Hideki Tojo, would make an important speech tomorrow to announce "drastic measures and changes within the home front to meet the present serious war situation."

The Japanese Cabinet was reported to have held an "extraordinary conference" lasting from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. today, with only a half-hour interruption.

ENLARGE ARMY

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 — (AP)—Japan has amended its military service law to provide for the immediate medical re-examination and recruitment of Japanese who had been rejected between 1925 and 1930, the German news agency DNB said today in a wireless dispatch to European newspapers reported by U. S. government monitors.

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A DNB broadcast from Berlin today said the "statement made by Churchill in Commons Tuesday saying that no Allied merchantman has been sunk in the North Atlantic in the course of the past four months was confirmed by competent military circles in the Reich capital." The broadcast was reported by the Associated Press.

Churchill Says New Nazi Arm Is First Remote-Control Bomb

SEP 22 1943

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Editor

The new German weapon described yesterday by Prime Minister Churchill in his Commons speech is the first remote control bomb. It probably is a prelude to the winged bomb.

An airplane, described by Churchill merely as a "parent aircraft," either launches or turns loose a glider. The size of this glider is not given, but it is sufficient to carry a bomb or bombs.

The glider is powered by a rocket, that is, it has a rocket engine of some sort. The parent plane steers this glider by remote control, which means by electronic devices, to the vicinity of the target.

Churchill did not say how close the glider comes to the target, but he indicated that at some unnamed height over the target, a height which under the circumstances may be small, or might even be large and still effective, the glider releases its bomb. The release presumably is done by remote control by the bombardier back in the parent plane.

The effectiveness of the new weapon was not described. Churchill said only that it was being used "at close quarters on ships close to the coast."

Remote control of small, powered, pilotless airplanes has been accomplished in experiments long since. The devices that would permit the parent plane pilot to release the bomb at will would not be difficult to make.

How the remote bombardier knows when his glider is exactly over his target is not explained by any published scientific experiments. With telescopes and ranging devices he might do a good job from quite a distance.

The rocket motors of the German bomb gliders may use burning powder, or one of the more efficient fuels with which German rocket engineers have been experimenting for a dozen years. These German rocket experiments were covered by secrecy long ago. One of the more efficient fuels is gasoline and liquid oxygen.

Up to the time when their publication of experiments ended, the Germans had not reported rocket flights of much length. A mile certainly would be possible; perhaps the range is more.

Edward F. Chandler, Brooklyn engineer and rocket experimenter, points out that the weapon described by Churchill is a close approach to the long-talked-of winged bomb or winged torpedo.

Instead of a glider carrying a bomb or tropedo, the bomb would be an integral part of the glider. The bomb would have wings sufficient to carry it right to the target, and would be driven by rocket propulsion. Remote control could be installed to guide this winged explosive the same as in the German rocket glider.

An advantage of the winged bomb would be greater speed of impact than is possible to a free-falling bomb, which is slowed by air resistance. A winged bomb might develop some of the penetrating power of a big naval shell, provided its course was downward at a sharp angle.

JAPANESE PLANES RAID GUADALCANAL

Washington, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Japanese planes raiding American positions on Guadalcanal in the Solomons caused slight damage and minor casualties, the Navy reported today. The raid, the third in a week upon Guadalcanal, apparently was of the nuisance variety and probably was carried out by bombing planes on a reconnaissance mission.

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NEUTRALS WARNED NOT TO BUY FROM NAZI FINANCIERS

Allies Block German Move to Unload Property Holdings in Italy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — (AP) The United States and Britain warned neutrals today against pulling German financial chestnuts out of the fire of invasion in Italy, and apparently set a pattern for handling German interests in territories to be reconquered later.

Disclosing that the Germans are trying to dump their Italian investments in neutral territory, the British-American statement warned that the two governments would not recognize such deals.

The democracies "reserve the right to treat as invalid any transfer to neutral ownership of any enemy-owned rights or interests in property in Italy," said the statement from the State department.

All Neutrals Notified

The announcement went to all neutral governments in Europe and to Argentina.

German interests systematically have moved into the business of conquered nations, particularly France where the Nazis reportedly took over parent companies to divert the country's industrial wealth to German holdings.

The threat that Italy soon will be in Allied hands apparently prompted the Germans to try to cash their holdings through neutral sales now and escape the risk of complete loss to the invading Allies. However, the joint United States-British announcement probably will cut the market out from the Nazi industrialists.

Following is the text of the State department's announcement:

"It has come to the knowledge of the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom that certain concerns in neutral countries, in anticipation of the early occupation of Italy by Allied forces, contemplate acquiring or purporting to acquire enemy-owned shares in Italian companies, and other enemy assets in Italy. The two governments reserve the right to treat as invalid any transfer to neutral ownership of any enemy owned rights or interests in property in Italy. Nationals, or firms in neutral countries, acquiring or purporting to acquire such rights or interests render themselves liable to all sanctions at the disposal of the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom."

U. S. TO IMPORT OIL

Washington, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Senator Butler (R.-Neb.) said today the United States plans to import substantially more crude petroleum from South America next year to meet its growing military and civilian needs.

Mr. Butler said he was informed on a recent tour of 20 South American nations that present schedules call for increasing production in Venezuela alone from the present 500,000 to 1,000,000 barrels daily in 1944, with most ofthat nation's output to be shipped to this country. Chile and Bolivia will furnish additional oil for export here, he added.

On the basis of testimony yesterday before a Senate agriculture sub-committee that present United States production is now about 4,000,000 barrels daily, imports from South American sources probably will represent a fifth of the nation's 1944 supply, Mr. Butler said.

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Davis Tells Taber Axis Calls O. W. I. Effective

Retort to Critic Cites Tokio and Berlin Statements

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, made a sharp reply today to Representative John Taber, Republican, of New York, who has renewed his criticism of the information agency.

"Congressman Taber is wrong as usual," said the O. W. I. director. "He says that our overseas activities are getting worse instead of better. The German and Japanese propaganda agencies take a different view.

"For testimony as to our effectiveness, we can cite, among many others, a Japanese broadcast on Sept. 9 by a spokesman of that government who declared that 'we must realize how skilfully the propaganda of the United States and Britain is working, and we must see in the collapse of Italy an example of this in sharp reality."

"Mr. Taber's earlier attacks on the agency (O. W. I.) have been extensively and approvingly quoted by our enemies." Mr. Davis continued, "the July 4 issue of 'Das Reich,' magazine of the German Propaganda Ministry, said that 'the attack of Congressman Taber has caused the American public to look more closely into the O. W. I., its men, and its dollar-devouring giant machinery.

"An attack on the war agency that conducts American propaganda against the enemy is of vital interest to Dr. Goebbels, who has found our activities increasingly effective. Mr. Taber, in his attacks on O. W. I., can count on a cheering section in Berlin and Tokio."

Representative Taber, calling O. W. I. operations a "continuing menace," urged reorganization of the agency and replacement of Mr. Davis with "a trained executive."

Made Lieutenant General

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)— Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, who commanded the American marines on Guadalcanal, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a lieutenant general.

SENATE POSTPONES DRAFT BILL VOTE TO NEXT TUESDAY

Wheeler Insists on Showdown Despite Army, Navy Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — (AP) The Senate today postponed consideration of the Wheeler father draft deferment bill until next Tuesday—only two days before the Oct. 1 deadline set by the War Manpower commission for the general induction of men with children.

Should the bill clear formidable Administration opposition in the Senate, it would face further legislative dela in the House which might draw out final action long into next month.

Insists on Showdown

Despite the Army and Navy High command's opposition to the legislation, Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), the author, insisted on a showdown vote. He agreed, however, to Majority Leader Barkley's request to let the debate go over until next week so members can study testimony already taken from high Army and Navy officials, as well as that to be received from Bernard M. Baruch, Presidential advisor, tomorrow afternoon.

Senator Wheeler announced he would question Mr. Baruch closely on reported hoarding of labor by plane plants and ship construction yards.

Before a vote is had on the Wheeler bill, there will be a test first on a p posal for a major

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change in it.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) submitted an amendment today which would call for the induction of fathers under 30 before any over that age are taken. Senator Wheeler's original measure simply would defer all pre-Pearl Harbor fathers for the rest of 1943.

Senator Taft said he did not believe the induction of the younger fathers would disrupt the domestic economy as much as would the drafting of those over 30.

Senator Truman (D.-Mo.), chairman of the Senate committee investigating the war program, told the Senate in a speech that he believed the Army and Navy could cut their manpower requirements by several hundred thousand men without harm to the striking force.

Although Senator Truman has announced his opposition to the Wheeler bill, he urged that the armed forces reduce their manpower demands to a bare minimum and utilize their present personnel to the fullest before "disrupting families and civilian industries."

FULBRIGHT BILL ADOPTED BY HOUSE

Rollcall Vote on Post-War Collaboration Measure Is 360 to 29.

SEP 22 194

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—(AP) With only 29 members dissenting, the House voted today for a United States post-war policy of international collaboration.

The historic expression came in a top-heavy roll call vote of 360 to 29, for the Fulbright resolution which would record Congress in favor of having the United States work with other nations to "establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace."

Senate to Act Next

The action moved the resolution over to the Senate, where it will be considered by the Foreign Relations committee along with approximately a dozen other foreign stand statements similar in purpose but different in scope and language.

Three Democrats and 26 Republicans voted against the resolution at the climax of two days of debate, during which its advocates argued that America could remain aloff no longer from world affairs while its foes protested against "entangling" alliances.

The brief resolution, sponsored by Rep. Fulbright (D-Ark.), says:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace, among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein, through its constitutional processes."

'Scandalous' Profiteering Is Charged by Hatch

Senator Proposes Single Board to Pass on All War Contracts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Senator Carl Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, declared today there is "scandalous" profiteering from some war contracts and proposed creation of a seven-member government board to pass on all contract negotiations.

Before the House Ways and Means Committee, meantime, Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, testified that renegotiation of war contracts to prevent improper profits would be unnecessary "if you can get all excessive profits by taxes or other means without collateral ill effects."

A House group headed by Representative Melvin J. Maas, Republican, of Minnesota, has proposed that the contract renegotiation law be eliminated after this year and be replaced by a super-tax against excessive profits in war contracts after allowing reserves for conversion to peace-time production. The present excess profits tax is 90 per cent, of which the taxpayer gets 10 per cent as a post-war credit.

Mr. Patterson criticized skyrocketed salaries of some war-plant officials—"some of them jumping from $5,000 to $50,000 a year"—and said the executive pay-roll increases should be taken into consideration in renegotiation of contracts. He said renegotiation was less necessary on contracts awarded through competitive bidding than on other types, but urged that the Army be allowed to grant cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in exceptional cases.

Senator Hatch's proposal would place a single board in control of contract negotiations now handled by the War, Navy and Treasury Departments, the War Shipping Administration and four subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The present system, he said, provides no uniform standard for determining whether profits are excessive.

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Navy Ends Dog Training

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Navy announced today discontinuance of the Coast Guard's dog-training program, and said additional patrol dogs would be obtained through the Army's training facilities. The Coast Guard has maintained dog-training stations at Elkins Park, Pa., and Hilton Head, S. C.

Washington, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today fifty-five casualties, including twenty dead, one wounded and thirty-four missing.

The names of two men whose status has changed from missing to dead, and wounded to missing are included.

This brings to 29,698 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The latest total included 10,255 dead, 5,214 wounded, 10,084 missing and 4,145 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included:

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NAVY CASUALTIES

DEAD

NEW YORK.

DINGEE, JAMES ARTHUR, specialist second class, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Myron H. Dingee, 355 Lefferts avenue, Brooklyn.

HAIG, EDWARD NERSO, lieutenant (j. g.), wife, Mrs. Dorothea B. Haig, 98-50 67th avenue, Forest Hills.

HOOCK, LEE A., second lieutenant, Marine Corps, mother, Mrs. Vivian Hoock, 8433 Corona avenue, Elmhurst, Flushing.

WOUNDED

HARRIS, HAROLD, father, Albert Harris, 42-16 Far Rockaway Boulevard, Far Rockaway.

MISSING

McBEATH, JOHN JOSEPH, father, James Fulton McBeath, 1493 Vyse avenue, Bronx.

McNAMARA, JOHN JOSEPH, (reported wounded August 7, 1943), mother, Mrs. Mary Aarons, 114 Lawson avenue, East Rockaway.

PRICE, JOSEPH THOMAS, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Florence Price, 1214 East 94th street, Brooklyn.

GARRISON, RANDOLPH JEFFERSON, ship's cook first class, wife, Mrs. Margaret C. Garrison, 164 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

ROSKELL, CHARLES, fireman first class, mother, Mrs. Marion Roskell, 611 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn; father, Charles Roskell, 600 W. 139th street, New York.

VER VALIN, CHARLES HENRY, motor machinist's mate second class, mother, Mrs. Florence Ver Valin, Sodus Fruit Farms, Sodus.

YORK, ROBERT FRANCIS, electrician's mate second class, father, George York, 248 Madison avenue, Port Chester.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM MICHAEL JOSEPH, seaman second class, father, William Cunningham, 2245 Webster avenue, Bronx.

NEW JERSEY.

HARTY, KEVIN DENIS, lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve, mother, Mrs. Denis Harty, 115 Voorhis avenue, River Edge.

CONNECTICUT.

RUTKOWSKI, HENRY WILLIAM, seaman first class, brother, Sigmund Rutkowski, 105 Austin street, Bridgeport.

FREDERIC MARCH IN EAST

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. — (AP) Actor Frederic March and three other entertainers have arrived in the Middle East on a tour of American service men's camps, U.S.O. camp shows announced today. Accompanying him are Sammy Walsh, comedian; Jean Darrell, singer and actress, and Evelyn Hamilton, musician.

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999 Italian Captives Upstate

Many of Group Clad in Shorts on Arrival at Pine Camp

PINE CAMP, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP).—The arrival of 999 Italian prisoners of war at this northern New York Army post was announced today by Colonel Hugh D. Selton, commanding officer.

He said the majority of the prisoners, captured in North Africa, "were without serviceable clothing. Many of them were clad in shorts and had no undergarments." Warm clothing was issued.

The prisoners appeared glad "to get a good place to sleep for the first time since the start of the war," Colonel Selton added.

It was not announced how the prisoners will be utilized.

Bonus for Guadalcanal Veteran

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21 (AP).—New Hampshire's first state bonus of this war was paid today to Donald Elliott, nineteen years old, of Plymouth, who served eighteen months in the Marine Corps and was wounded at Guadalcanal. State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball gave him a check for $100 in the presence of Governor Robert O. Blood and other state officials. More than 200 other veterans of this war have submitted claims for the state bonus, limited to $100, regardless of length of service.

THREE FLIERS KILLED

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 21—(AP) A naval ensign and two aviation cadets were killed yesterday when two training planes from Whiting field, auxiliary base of the Pensacola naval air training center, collided while flying near the field.

Naval authorities said the dead were Ensign William L. Koch, U.S.N.R., son of W. L. Koch, Dunkirk, N. Y.; his pasenger, Cadet Dennis J. Copeland, son of Mrs. Maude Copeland, Livingston, Tex.; and Cadet Joseph De Angelis, son of Charles De Angelis, Dorchester, Mass.

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Two Women Arraigned On Charge of Spying

Detroit, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Mrs. Emma Leonhardt and Mrs. Marianne von Moltke, indicted by a Federal Grand Jury last week with six other persons on charges of conspiracy under the espionage act, stood mute on arraignment this afternoon before United States District Judge Edward J. Moinet, and were ordered held under bond of $50,000 each.

Mrs. Leonhardt's husband, Carl Leonhardt, has pleaded guilty.

The Leonhardt home, Federal investigators said, was a meeting place for members of the group indicted.

Mrs. von Moltke is the wife of Heinrich A. von Moltke, suspended Wayne University instructor.

GREAT OFFENSIVES ABOUT TO BEGIN, LEGION INFORMED

Gen. Marshall Tells Convention War Will Expand in Europe, Asia.

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OMAHA, Sept. 21.—(AP) Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall told the 25th national convention of the American Legion today that great offensives were "just about to begin" against the enemy in Europe and Asia, and his commander-in-chief, President Roosevelt, urged increased effort in civilian defense and other phases of the national program.

Both cautioned that the war was not yet won, President Roosevelt reiterating that the end "is not in sight until unconditional surrender has become a reality."

Bradley Tells of Battles

Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, recently returned from Sicily, in a review of combat experiences declared that the Germans encountered by American troops are "cunning, unscrupulous, and somebody to be exterminated." Gen. Bradley and Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who has been directing American operations in Alaska, accompanied Gen. Marshall to the convention.

Speaking after receiving the Legion's Distinguished Service medal, Gen. Marshall said:

"Now at last we are ready to carry the war to the enemy, all overseas, thank God, with a power and force that we hope will bring this conflict to an early conclusion.

"But please remember that this phase is just about to begin, a point which seems not to be understood by our people here at home, possibly because they are far removed from the agonies of war except for those whose sons or husbands have been engaged in the fighting.

Navy Forces Released

Successes in the Mediterranean, Gen. Marshall said, will free huge naval forces for the war against Japan.

"We are similarly engaged in planning regarding other forces, particularly air," he said, "and it will probably interest you as much as it will discourage the Japanese to learn that our most difficult problem is to find sufficient bases from which to operate the vast forces which are to be poured into the Pacific x x x"

President Roosevelt, in a message read to the convention by the Legion's national commander, Roane Waring of Memphis, said every American's duty, both to himself and to his country, was "in increasing his effort in the war job he has, or in getting into a war job if he hasn't already done so."

"In certain fields particularly where the need might not at the moment look large but where we shall not have time to prepare should the actuality arise, increased effort and awareness are needed," he went on. "Civilian defense is an example of this sort of latent need. We don't wait until the house catches fire to be sure that our community has an up-to-date active fire department."

A three-point program, to insure world peace after the war and to safeguard the vital interests of the United States, was advocated by Louis Johnson, former assistant secretary of War. He proposed in a prepared speech:

A good neighbor policy effective throughout the world.

An arrangement for "more or less continuous discussion and examination between all nations of any situations which may give cause for trouble or which may menace war."

An agreement that all the nations will use the force they have to assist in seeing "that the law is kept and the peace maintained."

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Text of Gen. Marshall's Address to Legion

OMAHA, Sept. 21 (AP).—The tex of the address of General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, before the American Legion convention today follows:

A few days ago I submitted a report which pretty well covered the operations of the Army during the last two years, the why and wherefore of our various moves. There is little to add to that statement at this time except that there must be no lessening of the momentum which it has taken us three years to develop. The press and radio are keeping you well informed as to the progress of affairs in the Mediterranean and on the Russian front. You are given most of the details of the heavy bombing we are administering to the industries in Germany and the Axis satellites throughout Europe, as well as the destruction of the enemy fighter planes opposed to these devastating raids. New Guinea, somewhat like the Aleutians, is an unhealthy locality for the enemy and his planes, barges and soldiers. As a matter of fact, the entire western Pacific has become a critical problem for the Japanese. For the first time we are getting under way with the war as we would have it conducted and I hope that from now on we shall rarely be on the receiving end except as is inevitable when trading punches in battle contacts.

Says Public Misunderstands

It has seemed to me from reading the papers recently that there is some misunderstanding as to the degree of success we have attained in the prosecution of the war. One gathers the impression that our various moves of late were the final steps in the conflict.

Perhaps it might be well for me to outline the present state of our deployment. For most of the past year and a half we have been engaged in establishing bases for future operations. Comparatively speaking, large combat forces of the ground army have not yet been engaged. As I endeavored to show diagrammatically in my recent re-

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port, our shipping has been largely employed in getting our air forces into action and in building up the tremendous installations required all over the world both to maintain the combat forces already moved into the various theaters and to provide for the very much larger forces to come. These preparations have now been practically completed and it is the last-

t mentioned detail to which I would refer this afternoon.

We have prepared in North Africa and in Sicily, and we are about to prepare in Italy, for the supply and maintenance of heavy ground forces. For a long time we have been making similar preparations in the United Kingdom, and throughout the Pacific the same process has been under way since January, 1942. Meanwhile there has been built up in this country a formidable force of divisions and army corps with all the supporting troops, disciplined, highly trained, hardened, ready for embarkation for the great and final deployment of our armies against the enemy. Save for assaults in the air, only a small portion of our combat strength has been engaged. Now at last we are ready to carry the war to the enemy, all overses, thank God, with a power and force that we hope will bring this conflict to an early conclusion. But please remember that this phase is just about to begin, a point which seems not to be understood by our people here at home, possibly because they are far removed from the agonies of war except for those whose sons or husbands have been engaged in the fighting.

Would Welcome an Excess

Concerning the public reactions of the moment I find myself in a curious state of mind. For three years or more it has been a daily struggle of striving to meet the demands without the available means. There has been the constant problem of weighing the priorities of this theater against that one, of sending men to the front for whom training ammunition had been lacking or similar deficiencies. Now I find myself in the position of being questioned, if not investigated, for having too much of something or other. I don't know yet exactly what this excess is, but I do know that I am profoundly grateful that for once in the history of the United States there is suggested the possibility that we may have too much of something or other with which to support our armies. It will require considerable proof to assure me that such an unusual state of affairs actually exists. And I would add this view—my consideration is for the American soldier, to see that he has every available means with which to make successful war, that he is not limited in ammunition, that he is not limited in equipment, and that he has had sufficient training and medical care; in other words, to see that for once in the history of this country he is given a fair break in the terrible business of making war. So I must confess that rather than being disturbed by the doubts that now seem to be arising in the public mind at the present time, I am vastly relieved that they should be of that particular character rather than the usual recriminations over tragic deficiencies of every kind and nature.

There is another phase of the present situation which I believe it will do no harm to refer to publicly and probably will be of interest, especially to you gentlemen who bore the full burden in France of our unpreparedness for war. We have been engaged for a number of months, and very properly so, in plans for the further development of the war in the Pacific with the additional means as they become available from the struggle in the European theater. The first transfer made possible by our battles in the Mediterranean will result from the elimination of the Axis navy in that region. That means more naval power in the Pacific and that, in turn, means additional bases and equipment which have to be planned and provided for long in advance. We are similarly engaged in planning regarding other forces, particularly air, and it will probably interest you as much as it will discourage the Japanese to learn that our most difficult problem is to find sufficient bases from which to operate the vast forces which are to be poured into the Pacific for the rearrangement of the affairs of the son of heaven with his military clique.

Considering the fact that each day the war means both a colossal expenditure of money and a constant expenditure of human life, it is evident that we must not lose an hour in making our transfers from one theater to another. We are proceeding on the basis that nothing is to delay this flood of power to be added to the forces which already outnumber the enemy and are steadily growing stronger day by day. But I would add that these matters are not the affair of a moment, the result of a campaign of propaganda, or of temporary enthusiasms or special interests. We must proceed in the most businesslike manner possible to make this war so terrible to the enemy, so overwhelming in character that never again can a small group of dictators find a sufficient following to destroy the peaceful security of a civilized world.

Son Gets Dead Flyer's Medals

MARCH FIELD, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP).—On the chest of nine-year-old Stanley K. Robinson jr., of Altadena, Calif., the Army pinned the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart while March Field personnel stood at attention. The presentation was made by Brigadier General Samuel M. Connell in honor of the boy's father, Colonel Stanley K. Robinson, who was killed while leading a squadron of bombers in the Southwest Pacific.

ADD LONDON -- CHURCHILL SEPARATE XXX LISTEN

HE REPLIED TO CRITICISM OF THE NAZI CAPTURE OF MUSSOLINI BY TELLING THE STORY OF THE MOTHER WHO CRITICIZED THE PERSON WHO SAVED HER BOY FROM DROWNING FOR NOT SAVING HIS CAP, TOO.

AT ONE POINT HE SAID THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN CAN BE REGARDED AS ONE OF LIBERATION AND DECLARED HELP WOULD BE ACCEPTED FROM ITALIANS WHO CAME FORWARD AGAINST THE GERMANS AND FASCISTS AND ITALY WILL BE RESTORED TO A SELF-GOVERNING NATION.

"CAN THIS SAME LINE OF ARGUMENT BE APPLIED TO GERMANY?" HE ASKED RHETORICALLY.

"SIR, THE CASE IS DIFFERENT," HE ANSWERED WHILE THE HOUSE CHEERED.

HE ARGUED PRUSSIA WAS THE CORE OF GERMANY AND THAT WHILE BRITAIN DIDN'T WAR AGAINST RACES, NAZI TYRANNY AND PRUSSIAN MILITARISM "MUST BE ROOTED OUT."

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LONDON, SEPT 21-(AP)-FRENCH TROOPS WERE BATTLING ON THE SOIL OF METROPOLITAN FRANCE TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE COLLAPSE OF THE REPUBLIC IN THE SPRING OF 1940 AS COMMANDOS FROM NORTH AFRICA FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH PATRIOTS OF THE MOUNTAINOUS ISLAND OF CORSICA AGAINST THE GERMAN GARRISON.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LANDING OF THE COMMANDOS, SOME OF THE FORCES WHICH TOOK PART IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN, CAME IN A TERSE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED LAST NIGHT IN ALGIERS BY GEN.HENRI GIRAUD. THE COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING, BUT SAID IT HAD "TAKEN A FAVORABLE TURN."

THE STOCKHOLM SVENSKA DAGBLADET, PUBLISHING DISPATCHES FROM GERMAN-CONTROLLED MARSEILLE, SAID, HOWEVER, THAT FRENCH FORCES HAD OCCUPIED AJACCIO, CORSICA'S CAPITAL AND AN AIR AND NAVAL BASE, AFTER A SHARP FIGHT WITH THE GERMANS. THE NAZIS WERE SAID TO HAVE

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RETIRED TO THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE ISLAND, WHERE THEY WERE RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE ITALIAN MAINLAND AND THE ISLAND OF ELBA. THE GERMAN GARRISON ALSO WAS AUGMENTED BY TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM SARDINIA, SEVEN MILES TO THE SOUTH, FROM WHICH THE NAZIS WERE DRIVEN OVER THE WEEKEND BY ITALIAN FORCES.

IT WAS HOPED HERE THAT THE FRENCH FORCES, BULWARKED BY ITALIAN TROOPS, WOULD QUICKLY SUBDUE THE NAZIS, ESTIMATED TO NUMBER ABOUT TWO DIVISIONS OR BETWEEN 25,000 AND 30,000 OFFICERS AND MEN.

PRIOR TO THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE, CORSICA WAS HEAVILY FORTIFIED BY THE FRENCH AND HAD MANY UNDERGROUND INSTALLATIONS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES. AFTER THE AMERICANS INVADED NORTH AFRICA IN NOVEMBER, 1942, THE ITALIANS SENT IN APPROXIMATELY 40,000 MEN AND OCCUPIED THE ISLAND. NAZI SUBMARINES WERE SAID TO HAVE USED AJACCIO AS A SUBMARINE BASE AND OTHER GERMANS WERE GARRISONED THERE. SEP 22 1943

AFTER THE ITALIANS TOOK FULL CONTROL OF CORSICA, A STATE OF SIEGE WAS PROCLAIMED. ALTHOUGH THERE WERE FREQUENT REPORTS OF PATRIOT RESISTANCE TO THE AXIS FORCES, THE ISLAND, BIRTHPLACE OF NAPOLEON, HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY ISOLATED FROM THE WORLD.

CONTROL OF CORSICA--A DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN FRANCE--WOULD GIVE THE ALLIES FACILITIES FOR CARRYING THE WAR CLOSER TO THE GERMANS BOTH IN FRANCE AND IN NORTHERN ITALY.

THE ISLAND IS LOCATED ONLY 50 MILES FROM THE NAZI-HELD ITALIAN MAINLAND IN THE VICINITY OF THE LA SPEZIA NAVAL BASE AND THE GREAT PORT OF GENOA. LONG-RANGE FIGHTER PLANES AND BOMBERS BASED IN CORSICA COULD FREELY ATTACK THE PO VALLEY, WHERE THE GERMANS ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE THEIR MAJOR STAND IN NORTHERN ITALY.

FURTHER, THE ISLAND IS LESS THAN 200 MILES FROM THE FRENCH MAINLAND AND INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF THE RHONE VALLEY, WHICH WOULD THUS BE BROUGHT WITHIN EASY BOMBING RANGE. SEP 22 1943

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT FRENCH COMMANDOS HAD LANDED ON CORSICA FOLLOWED SHORTLY A BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS IN WHICH GIRAUD WARNED THE GERMANS THAT ANY MAN WEARING A WHITE BRASSARD WITH A BLACK DEATH'S HEAD MUST BE CONSIDERED "A REGULAR SOLDIER OF THE FRENCH ARMY."

UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, ALL REGULAR SOLDIERS MUST BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR WHEN CAPTURED. CIVILIAN SNIPERS OR SABOTEURS, ON THE OTHER HAND, FACE THE POSSIBLE PENALTY OF SUMMARY EXECUTION.

CORSICA IS ABOUT 114 MILES LONG AND 52 MILES WIDE AND HAS AN AREA OF 3,368 SQUARE MILES.

BZ&DN402AEW

LONDON, SEPT.21-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS BROADCAST A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.HENRI GIRAUD TODAY SAYING THAT THE ENTIRE WESTERN PART OF CORSICA ALREADY HAD BEEN LIBERATED BY FRENCH TROOPS WHO LANDED ON THE ISLAND TO SUPPORT CORSICAN PATRIOTS.

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WM303PEW

LONDON, SEPT 21-(AP)-SOME 2,400 BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR WERE TRANSFERRED FROM ITALY TO GERMANY BEFORE THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI, SIR JAMES GRIGG, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

SIR JAMES ADDED THAT THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT HAD SINCE GIVEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXPLICIT ASSURANCE THAT NO FURTHER TRANSFERS HAD TAKEN PLACE SINCE JULY 25, THE DAY THE FASCIST REGIME WAS OUSTED.

XB1023PEW

LONDON, SEPT 21-(AP)-A YUGOSLAV WITH PARTISAN CONNECTIONS IN THE HOMELAND SAID TONIGHT THAT GUERILLAS WERE NEWLY REPORTED TO HAVE CAPTURED THE ISLANDS OF RAB AND KORCULA OFF THE DALMATION COAST, FREEING 5,000 POLITICAL PRISONERS FOUND ON RAB.

GORICA AND BISTRICA, IN ITALIAN TERRITORY JUST ACROSS THE YUGOSLAVIA BORDER, ALSO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS, AND ZABJLAK, IN MONTENEGRO, HAS BEEN TAKEN, THESE ADVICES SAID.

XB1025PEW

1943

LONDON, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE WHEREABOUTS OF ITALY'S KING VITTORIO EMANUELE STILL WAS A MATTER OF CONJECTURE TODAY AND LONDON NEWSPAPERS HAVE PUBLISHED REPORTS VARIOUSLY PLACING HIM AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SICILY, IN SOUTHERN ITALY SAFE BEHIND THE ALLIED LINES AND IN NORTH AFRICA.

THESE ACCOUNTS ADMITTEDLY ARE NOTHING BUT RUMORS AND NEITHER THE ALLIED COMMANDERS, THE GERMANS NOR THE KING HIMSELF HAVE REVEALED WHERE HE HAS BEEN SINCE SEPT.3 WHEN ITALY ACCEPTED ARMISTICE TERMS. SINCE THE ARMISTICE ITALY HAS BECOME A BATTLEGROUND FOR SOME OF THE FIERCEST, BLOODIEST FIGHTING THE COUNTRY EVER HAS KNOWN.

SEP 23 1943

BZ332AEW NM

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT 22-(AP)-SCATTERED GERMAN RAIDERS STRUCK ACROSS THE CHANNEL LAST NIGHT, DROPPING BOMBS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ONE EAST ANGLIAN COAST TOWN. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN ONE SOUTHEAST COAST ZONE WERE REPORTED IN ACTION.

AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS YESTERDAY GAVE THE AIR BASE AT BEAUVAIS-TILLE, HALFWAY BETWEEN PARIS AND THE COAST, ITS SECOND HAMMERING IN TWO DAYS WHILE RAF MITCHELLS BOMBED THE LENS COKE OVENS.

ONE MARAUDER AND TWO MITCHELLS FAILED TO RETURN.

A JOINT U.S. AND RAF COMMUNIQUE SAID MARAUDERS DESTROYED ONE ENEMY PLANE AND THEIR ESCORTING SPITFIRES TWO. AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID THREE OTHER ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED BY PATROL PLANES.

XB310PEW

SEP 23 1943

30.24-8667

OF EVENTS AS THAT GIVEN BY CHURCHILL YESTERDAY," SAID THE DAILY MAIL. "IT WILL SERVE TO GUIDE AND FOR REFERENCE FOR SOME TIME TO COME."

"HIS SPEECH WUS THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE AS WELL AS THE MOST ENCOURAGING SURVEY OF EVENTS HE HAS YET GIVEN TO PARLIAMENT AND BROUGHT OUT AS THEY HAVE NOT BEEN BROUGHT OUT BEFORE THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE SALIENT FEATURES OF THE WAR," THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID.

THE DAILY EXPRESS DECLARED THAT "IT WAS CHURCHILL'S MOST OPTIMISTIC SPEECH SINCE HE TOOK OFFICE, BUT IT WAS TEMPERED WITH THE WARNING THAT THE BLOODIEST PERIOD OF THE WAR IS STILL TO COME, CALLING FOR THE HIGHEST QUALITIES OF SERVICE AND SACRIFICE FROM ALL THE LAND."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID "THE SWEEP AND SCOPE OF THE STORY CAPTIVATED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. IT WOULD HAVE TAKEN A CAST IRON CRITIC TO RESIST SUCH A MIXTURE OF GOOD NEWS, WISE WARNINGS, FRANK EXPLANATION AND RESOLUTE DETERMINATION. X X X IT IS CLEAR THE ALLIED CAUSE IS RISING TO THE CREST OF THE WAVE, THOUGH NOT NECESSARILY THE CREST OF THE FINAL WAVE."

THE TIMES SAID "CHURCHILL ANSWERED WITH DEVASTATING SIMPLICITY THE CRITICS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE GRAND STRATEGY WHICH HAS MOVED SO MASTERFULLY TO ITS GOAL OVER THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN FALTERED IN ITS FINAL PHASE."

SEP 23 1943

XB1056PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT 22-(AP)-WITH RARE UNANIMITY LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS TODAY CALLED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S WAR REVIEW THE BEST HE HAS MADE IN HIS PREMIERSHIP AND EMPHASIZED HIS WARNING THAT THE "BLOODIEST TASKS LIE AHEAD."

"NO WAR LEADER HAS PRESENTED AS DETAILED AN ANALYSIS OF THE TREND

at eighth u.s. army air force headquarters, sept. 21-(ap)-a piece of a 20-mm shell from a fw-190 pierced the leather jacket, coveralls, underwear and grazed the flesh of sgt. gordon a. sampson, 62 chatham st., lynn,

1943

mass., but he had the satisfaction of sending the nazi down spouting smoke.

SEP 23 1943

it happened after last sunday's raid on the lille-nord airfield in which sampson participated as tail gunner of the marauder, "loretta young."

fellow crew members included:

lt. milfred o. elling, pennyan, n.y., pilot.

2nd lt. ~~mitf~~ clifford borkaw, charleston, miss., co-pilot.

lt. tobin h. underwood, 3810 orleans st. new orleans, la.

the shot that grazed sampson went on through the builkheads, exploded, hit the dynamo and destroyed the turret. three other focke-wulfs attacked. cannon shells sliced the right aileron control cable and shot away the left elevator.

because of all of this damage, over the home field elling instructed the crew to don parachutes before testing the landing gear and flaps.

although elling said, "we didn't glide--we fell like a rock," they landed safely.

ln/moores1705/1235

SEP 23 1943

stockholm,sept.21-(ap)--~~three~~ danish political parties have rejected germany's proposal to reduce the kingdom to a ~~puppet~~ puppet state and intensified acts of sabotage has resulted in further measures of repression by the nazi overlords,the danish press service said today.

in a memorandum to the german military dictatorship ~~government~~ on sept.13,offered to replace military control with warner best,german minister to denmark assuming power as the reich's protector in denmark's cabinet to the danish cabinet on sept.13.

under the german plan,non-political-politicians would administer laws,with best ~~man~~ controlling the press and radio and retaining all legal power acquired under the present state of emergency.parliament would be summond to legalize the

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1943

new government and then be permanently disbande,the news service asserted.

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because of the demobilization of danish defense forces the germans also demanded abolishment of the war ministry.

take action toward convening
parliamentary leaders refused to ~~xxxxxxx~~ parliament on the same day the demands were rejectedbecause both king christian and the governmental heads,who alone have such power,have been "suspended" by the germany military.

manwhile,continuing outbreaks of an sabotage ~~xxxxxxxx~~ against german transport and production resulted in new orders imposing a nationwide curfew from 8 p.m. to 5 a .m. all smaller ~~xx~~ restaurants,amusement centers and shops must close at 7.p.m. and no liquor ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ can be sold between 7.p.m.and 10 a.m. in addition all windows facing on streets must remain closed from 8.p.m. until 5 a.m. and no citizens will be permitted to remain onnthe streets in front of their homes or efen in their gardens during the curfew hours. ##

SEP 22 1943

30.24 E669

BY MARK WATSON

BALTIMORE SUN CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

SEP 22 1943

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY, SEPT. 21---LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK'S TROOPS TODAY CONTINUE TO HARVEST THE FRUITS OF THE HARD PRELIMINARY WORK THEY HAD TO DO LAST WEEK.

FROM THE WIDENED BRIDGEHEAD SOUTHEAST OF SALERNO THEY ARE NOW MOVING FORWARD AT A MODERATE BUT GRATIFYING PACE, OCCUPYING FIVE ADDITIONAL TOWNS AND THREATENING OTHERS WITH METHODICAL OPERATIONS.

THE TERRAIN NORTHWARD IS CONSIDERABLY RUGGED, OFFERING NATURAL DIFFICULTIES WHICH GERMAN DEVICES INCREASE.

WA 9 OWI JRT 812PEW

by herbert l. matthews

new york times correspondent representing the combined american press

distributed by the associated press

with the american fifth army in italy, sept. 20---the allied

1943

salerno so
hold on the beach has been extended far in every direction in the past

48 hours that it is no lonber technically correct to call it a

beach head.

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american british
the fifth and eighth armies now occupy the whole of southern italy

between them and are in complete contact and are working together.

such thoughts as these inevitable come to all of us who like [redacted]

[redacted] this correspondent have been driving far and wide today. two

days ago some wag said "we are the ones who ne d lebensraum now." then our

vehicles crowded all the roads of our cramped beach head causing long

traffic blocks and presenting an obvious danger [redacted] from enemy air attacks.

today, like yesterday, [redacted] we were playing hide-and-go-seek

extracted
with the germans. having these forces opposite the eighth army,

the germans are falling back and we are following them. sooner or later they

must make a stand, and then will come the battle for naples. no one can guess

in advance how determined that stand will be, but common [redacted] prudence

requires preparations for smashing through strong enemy defenses. if the germans

on a brief delaying action for naples and a st
follow hard and fetch our newly acquired terr

yesterday, one cannot help but [redacted] the effec

bombing.

destroyed vehicles and craters in all

hampered these [redacted] communications. not

material remains standing.[redacted]

there is an [redacted] unhappy side to this, to

cities like florence, siena, perugia and assis

defended battipaglia and other towns and villa

european civilization is going to lose som

combines10-11-12/1130p/tho/1255p

1943

30.24 – 8671

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 22 1943

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 19-(DELAYED)--THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL WENT INTO HIGH GEAR FRIDAY NIGHT. THE TOWN OF EBOLI, LONG A BONE OF BITTER CONTENTION BETWEEN OPPOSING FORCES, WAS OCCUPIED AT 11:30 THIS MORNING. FOUR NEWSPAPERMEN, AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND A CAPTAIN ARRIVED 45 MINUTES LATER.

SHATTERED REMAINS OF THE 6[illegible] PREDOMINOUS HILLTOWN, WHICH IN NORMAL TIMES HOUSES 25,000 PEOPLE, WERE QUIET AS OUR PARTY MOVED UP.

LT.COL.JOSEPH R.RUSS OF 1901 NORTH WAYNE ST., ARLINGTON,VA., AND CAPT.CHARLES O.ERWIN OF SANTA ROSA, N.M., WERE THE OFFICERS. YOUR CORRESPONDENT, WHO IS UNFORTUNATE ENOUGH TO SPEAK ITALIAN AND BE IN THE VAN, WAS SWAMPED BY FIVE LOCALS WITH HALITOSIS WHO INSISTED UPON AN EXCHANGE OF KISSES. OVER THE WINE WHICH THEY OFFERED US THEY DESCRIBED THE GERMANS IN TERMS OF ANATHEMA AND SWORE THEY HAD ROBBED THE PLACE DOWN TO THE LAST SUIT OF UNDERWEAR.

THE ROAD TO EBOLI WAS LITTERED WITH ANIMATE AND INANIMATE LEAVINGS OF THE BATTLE WHICH HAD RAGED IN THIS AREA FOR NINE LONG DAYS.

SEVERAL MILES FROM THE SEA WE CAME ACROSS THE REMAINS OF A GERMAN TANK AND ARMORED CAR ATTACK ON OUR LINES TWO NIGHT AGO. EIGHT ARMORED CARS AND TWO TANKS HAD BEEN BLASTED BY GUNS AND MINES AND HAD SCATTERED THEIR HUMAN AND OTHER CONTENTS OVER THE FIELDS. CHARRED BODIES, UNIFORMS, SHOES, POSTCARDS, GAS MASKS AND MEDICAL KITS WERE STEWN ALL OVER THE PLACE. THE ODOR OF THE BATTLEFIELD PERMEATED THE HOT MIDDAY AIR AND IT WAS NOT PLEASANT.

FARTHER DOWN THE ROAD WE MET 31 SURVIVORS OF AN OUTFIT WHICH HAD BEEN TRAPPED BEHIND ENEMY LINES SINCE MONDAY NIGHT, FIVE DAYS. THEY HAD LAIN IN BUSHES NEAR SELERVER, LIVING ON DRIED CORN AND ONIONS AND SUFFERING THE EXASPERATING EXPERIENCE OF BEING STRAFED AND BOMBED BY OUR OWN PLANES. GERMAN ARTILLERY, MORTARS AND MACHINE-GUNS WERE WITHIN 200 YARDS OF THEM MANY TIMES, [illegible]

SGT.VAUGHN TAYLOR OF HUGHES SPRINGS, TEX., CORP. EDDIE GUTKOWSKI OF CHAPEL HILL, TEX., AND JOSEPH MASON OF COLONY, VA., WERE AMONG THE TIRED, UNSHAVEN CITIZENS WE MET COMING BACK FROM "THE MISSING."

THIS SUNDAY MORNING AROUND EBOLI WAS AS CALM AS IT MUST HAVE BEEN BACK HOME. ONLY AN OCCASIONAL GUN BANGED IN THE FAR DISTANCE AND ONCE THERE WAS A SUDDEN LOUD AND SHORT-LIVED DOG-FIGHT IN WHICH WE SAW A SPITFIRE KNOWCK DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT WHOSE PILOT PROMPTLY BAILED OUT AND FLOATED SOFTLY EARTHWARD.

THE ONLY PERSONS WE SAW AS WE APPROACHED EBOLI WERE A FEW STRAY GROUPS OF PEASANT AND HOMEWARD BOUND EX-SOLDIERS. FARMS WERE UTTERLY DESERTED EXCEPT FOR A FEW ANIMALS.

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FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN ARIETE DIVISION SAID THEY HAD FOUGHT FOR TWO DAYS AROUND ROME FOLLOWING OUR LANDING. THE FIRST DAY, THEY SAID, THEY MANAGED TO CAPTURE A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMANS AND TRANSPORT IN THE FIGHTING AROUND RIVOLI, FUMINCINO AND OSTIA. THE SECOND DAY, THEY SAID, TWO GERMAN COLUMNS ARRIVED AND CAPTURED PART OF THE ARIETE DIVISION, BUT THE LUCCA GROUP OF ARTILLERY, WHICH BELONGS TO THE ARIETE DIVISION, DISPERSED THE GERMANS AND FREED THEIR

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FELLOW-ITALIANS.

AT THIS MOMENT, THEY DECLARED, HIGH ITALIAN OFFICERS, WHOM THEY DESCRIBED AS FASCISTS, SUDDENLY GAVE THE ORDER TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS AND DISBAND. THEY BLAMED THE COLLAPSE OF ITALIAN RESISTANCE AROUND ROME ON THESE OFFICERS, WHOSE NAMES REMAIN TO BE ASCERTAINED.

SB1151PEW

B93WX

ADD ISTANBUL XXXX FRONT

"HUNGARY, LIKE THE OTHER TRI-PARTITE MEMBERS, IS BEING PRESSED BY GERMANY TO RECOGNIZE MUSSOLINI'S GOVERNMENT. THE ITALIAN MINISTER TO HUNGARY SENT MUSSOLINI'S CONGRATULATIONS AND HAS PERMITTED ITALIANS IN BUDAPEST TO WEAR FASCIST INSIGNIA. IT IS CERTAIN THIS WEEK WILL SEE A CLARIFICATION OF THE SITUATION."

XN526AEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 22 1943

EBOLI, ITALY, SEPT 21-A FEW SCORE OF THE 14,000 ITALIANS WHO EVACUATED EBOLI TWO MONTHS AGO WHEN THE GERMANS CONVERTED IT INTO A MILITARY CENTER RETURNED TODAY TO FIND IT IN RUINS.

PROBABLY NO OTHER CITY EVER WAS SO SYSTEMATICALLY BOMBED BY AIR AND SHELLED BY LAND AND SEA AS EBOLI. I WALKED THROUGH IT TODAY AND FOUND IT A CEMETERY OF HOUSES--A GRIM TRIBUTE TO THE ACCURACY OF THE ALLIES' ALLOUT BLASTING OF GERMAN POSITIONS SETUP IN THIS TOWN.

IT WAS DIFFICULT TO CLIMB THROUGH THE TOWN AS THE STREETS HAD DISAPPEARED BENEATH DEBRIS. I CAME ACROSS A CARABINIERO STANDING GUARD IN FRONT OF A HEAP OF RUBBLE AND ASKED HIM WHAT HE WAS GUARDING. HE REPLIED, "I AM GUARDING THIS BANK."

HE POINTED TO A PILE DUST AT HIS FEET WHERE I COULD BARELY MAKE OUT ON A TWISTED METAL PLAQUE THE WORDS "BANCO DI NAPOLI."

THE GUARD SAID THE VAULT, WHICH WAS NOT IN EVIDENCE, STILL CONTAINED A LARGE SUM OF MONEY.

A SCORE OF BUILDINGS, PERHAPS, WERE STANDING BUT THEY HAD BEEN CUT IN HALVES LIKE DOLLHOUSES SO THAT THEIR CANDY COLORED INTERIORS WERE EXPOSED TO VIEW.

MANY AIRBOMB CRATERS IN EBOLI ARE WIDE DEEP ENOUGH TO HOLD A HORSE AND WAGON.

ALLIED TROOPS TODAY WERE FEEDING THE ITALIAN INHABITANTS WHO CAME BACK TO EBOLI WITH WHAT THEY COULD SPARE FROM THEIR RATIONS.

DN131AEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 22 1943

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 20-(DELAYED)--THREE LITTLE HEINIES WENT TO MARKET AND THREE LITTLE HEINIES WISHED THEY HAD STAYED AT HOME.

THE REASON WAS THAT THE MARKET WAS IN A TOWN IN NO-MAN'S-LAND. THE THREE HAD LINED THEIR HELMETS WITH GRAPES AND MELONS AND ONE HAD TWO CHICKENS TIED TO HIS GUN. THEY WALKED MERRILY DOWN THE STREET.

BUT COMING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION WERE PVT.CHARLES CHRISTENSEN OF 1536 NORTH KEELER AVE., CHICAGO,ILL.; PVT.CARL DUNPHY OF 64 SUNSHINE ROAD, UPPER DARBY,PA., AND PVT.STANLEY LEAVY OF 321 RURAL

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30.24- 8673

AVE., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

THE THREE DOUGHBOYS SAW THE GERMANS FIRST AND QUICKLY DODGED AROUND A CORNER.

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THEY WAITED UNTIL THE GERMANS CROSSED TO THEIR SIDE OF THE STREET AND THEN STEPPED OUT.

LEAVY SAID: "THEY WERE SO SURPRISED AND FRIGHTENED THEY JUST DROPPED THEIR MAKESHIFT MARKET BASKETS AND HELD UP THEIR HANDS. IT WAS A FAST SURRENDER."

DUNPHY EXPLAINED "WE WERE ON PATROL AND JUST GOING THROUGH TOWN CHECKING ON ANY STRAY HEINIES WHO MIGHT BE ABOUT."

CHRISTENSEN SAID "THEY MADE NO TROUBLE AND WE BROUGHT THEM THROUGH NO-MAN'S-LAND WITHOUT THEIR ONCE TRYING TO ESCAPE ALTHOUGH AT ONE POINT WE HAD TO HIDE FROM A GERMAN PATROL WHICH WAS THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF OURS. EVEN SO THEY DIDN'T ATTEMPT TO YELL, BUT THEY KNEW WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED IF THEY DID."

THE PRISONERS WERE HANDED OVER TO THE FIFTH ARMY COMMAND THIS MORNING WHEN THE THREE DOUGHBOYS RETURNED.

SEP 22 1943

DN1 36AEW

BY H.R.KNICKERBOCKER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH ALLIED FORCES ON A MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND, SEPT 15-(DELAYED)- LATE AT NIGHT, WHILE THE MOON WAS HIDDEN AND A THIN FOG HUNG LOW OVER THE WATER AND ONLY THE BEACON OF VESUVIUS WAS VISIBLE ON THE HORIZON, WE SLIPPED OUT OF THE HARBOR AND, WITH A FLOTILLA OF RAIDING CRAFT, SET OUT TO CAPTURE ANOTHER ISLAND FOR THE ALLIES.

THIS ONE WAS THE ISLE OF PROCIDA AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE LAY NOT IN ITS SIZE--IT IS ABOUT AS BIG AS STATEN ISLAND--NOR ITS POPULATION OF AROUND 10,000 BUT IN ITS POSITION LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM THE NEAPOLITAN SHORE. IT WAS JUST THE NIGHT FOR RAIDING.

THERE WAS NOT A MAN ABOARD WHO DID NOT FEEL THE THRILL OF SO DARING AN ENTERPRISE.

OUR BOAT WAS BRITISH BUT THE CHIEF OF THE EXPEDITION WAS AN AMERICAN WHO HAD CHOSEN TO MAKE THIS HIS FLAGSHIP. FOR THE FIRST HALF HOUR NOTHING HAPPENED. AS THE NIGHT WORE ON MYSTERIOUS SOUNDS BEGAN TO COME TO US.

BRILLIANT FIRE SUDDENLY FLAMED ON OUR PORT BOW, BLAZED FIVE SECONDS AND DISAPPEARED. TWO CANNON SHOTS RANG OUT NOT FAR AWAY, NOBODY KNEW FROM WHAT SOURCE. WE KNEW ENEMY CRAFT WERE IN THE VICINITY.

OVER THERE ON OUR SHIPS WERE MANY OLD AND NEW FRIENDS. "JUMPING JOE" SAVOLDI, 215-POUND HEAVYWEIGHT WRESTLER AND ONE OF KNUTE ROCKNE'S ALL-AMERICANS AT NOTRE DAME TURNED UP THIS AFTERNOON ON ONE CRAFT.

SAVOLDI'S HOME IS HARBERT, MICH., BUT HE SAYS CHICAGO WILL REACH HIM. ANOTHER CHICAGOAN WITH HIM WAS NAVAL LT.JOHN SHAHEEN OF THE LASALLE HOTEL, CHICAGO. ANOTHER WAS ENSIGN HAROLD NUGENT OF 5825 WINTHROP AVENUE, CHICAGO, AND MOTOR MACHINISTS MATE WILLIAM CHARLES MOEN OF 611 SOUTH AVENUE, SYCAMORE, ILL.

WITH THEIR SKIPPER, LT.CECIL SANDERS OF LANCASTER, KY., THEY HAD SUNK ONE 6,000-TON ITALIAN TRANSPORT BEFORE THE ARMISTICE. THEY WERE USING A PATROL TORPEDO BOAT.

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ON STILL ANOTHER CRAFT I FOUND ENSIGN JIM BORWINKLE OF 5304 CORNELL AVENUE, CHICAGO, ENSIGN JOHN PAUL MAHER OF 5655 SOUTH HOMAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, AND A NEIGHBOR OF MINE FROM TEXAS, LT.SKIPPER EDWIN A.DUBOSE OF 2001 HILLCREST, FORT WORTH.

1943

THEY WERE BUSY TALKING TO THE CREWS OF A NUMBER OF ITALIAN "MAS" BOATS, SIMILAR TO OUR P-T'S, WHO HAD COME OVER TO US WITH THEIR CRAFT AND WERE PRESSING TO BE TAKEN ALONG AND GIVEN A CHANCE TO FIGHT THE GERMANS.

AMONG THE OFFICERS WHO ACCEPTED THE SURRENDER OF THESE ITALIANS WAS LT.COMM.DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.

MOONLIGHT GLINTED ON THE BAYONETS OF THE LANDING PARTY AS WE SLIPPED INTO PROCIDA HARBOR.

OUR FRIENDS, THE PROCIDANS, WERE COMING OUT IN ROWBOATS TO MEET US WITH FRENZIED HANDCLAPS AT FIRST BECAUSE THEY COULD BARELY DISCERN OUR LINES, THEN WITH CHEERS AND AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION. ALONGSIDE THE DOCK CAME ONE LARGER ROWBOAT AND OUT JUMPED A LITTLE MAN IN FORMAL CUTAWAY. COMING TO ATTENTION THE LITTLE ITALIAN USED HIS WHOLE STOCK OF ENGLISH TO SAY:

SEP 22 1943

"GOODBYE. I AM PODESTA OF PROCIDA. GOODBYE. GOODBYE."

WE LEARNED THAT MOST OF THE ITALIAN DEFENSE FORCES HAD RUN AWAY JUST BEFORE WE LANDED BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT WE WERE GERMAN. ONE SWEATING LITTLE PROCIDAN PROMISED TO TAKE US TO THE CITY HALL WHERE WE WOULD BE GIVEN AN OFFICIAL SURRENDER OF THE ISLAND. HE SAID IT WAS JUST AROUND THE CORNER. ACTUALLY IT WAS NEARLY TWO MILES AWAY UP A STEEP COBBLE-STONE STREET. WHEN WE ARRIVED WE FOUND "ALL PROCIDA" THERE, MILLING, TALKING, GESTICULATING AND DRIPPING SWEAT UNDER TWO GREAT PICTURES OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE III AND GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI. THE USUAL BROOKLYN ITALIAN-AMERICAN TURNED UP PROMPTLY--THIS TIME NAMED FRANK S.LAVINA, WHO HAS BROTHERS LIVING AT 75 PRESIDENT STREET, BROOKLYN, AND 2117 BEVERLY ROAD, BROOKLYN. AMID MUCH HEAT, DIN AND CONFUSION WE WERE ASSURED OF THE LOYALTY AND AFFECTION PF PROCIDA, WHILE OUR C.O. DID WHAT HE COULD TO GET INFORMATION OF VALUE FROM OFFICERS. ##

BY WES GALLAGHER SEP 22 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA SEPT 21-(AP)-THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCES CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTENTION YESTERDAY ON THE SALERNO BATTLE AREA IN ITALY AND WITHOUT OPPOSITION PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT A LARGE CONVOY OF ENEMY MOTOR VEHICLES.

FIFTY GASOLINE AND OIL LADEN TRUCKS TRAVELING WEST OF POTENZA WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED AND WHEN FIGHTER BOMBERS PULLED AWAY 30 BIG TANK TRUCKS WERE AFIRE AND OTHERS WERE DAMAGED. OTHER MOTOR TRANSPORT ALSO WAS ATTACKED, AND THE DAY'S BAG WAS 67 DESTROYED AND AS MANY DAMAGED.

BOMBERS ATTACKED ROADS AND RAILWAYS WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE FRONT AND ONCE AGAIN NOT A SINGLE GERMAN AIRCRAFT CAME UP TO TRY TO STOP THEM.

AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES HIT THE RAILWAY YARDS AT TORRE ANNUNZIATA, THE TRACKS SOUTH OF POMPEI AND THREE ROADS SOUTH OF SARNO. MITCHELLS ATTACKED THE ROAD JUNCTION AT CASTELNUOVO AND AMERICAN MARAUDERS SUCCESSFULLY RAIDED THE BOTTLENECK BETWEEN TWO RAILWAY YARDS AT FORMIA HALTING SOUTHBOUND TRAFFIC.

THE NIGHT BEFORE, IN THE FACE OF BAD WEATHER, RAF BOSTONS STARTED FIRES, HIT ROADS AND RAILWAY JUNCTIONS CLOSE TO THE BATTLE AREA. YESTERDAY MITCHELLS BOMBED AVELLINO AND CALABRITTO IN THE REAR OF THE BATTLE FRONT. A LARGE EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE AT THE AVELLINO ROAD JUNCTION. U.S.AAF INVADERS KNOCKED OUT SOME GUN POSITIONS.

LAST NIGHT RAF AND RCAF WELLINGTONS BOMBED ROADS AND RAILWAY YARDS IN BENEVENTO.

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THERE WERE NO LOSSES IN YESTERDAY'S RAIDS AND SINCE THERE WAS NO OPPOSITION NO GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

IN THE NAPLES AREA UNESCORTED FORTRESSES CONTINUED TO POUND GERMAN SUPPLY LINES WITH AN ATTACK ON COMMUNICATIONS AT SARNO AND TORRE ANNUNZIATA, SOUTHEAST OF NAPLES. THE RAILROAD AND THE MAIN HIGHWAY INTERSECTION AT SARNO WERE MADE UNSERVICEABLE, CREWS REPORTED, AND

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AT TORRE ANNUNZIATA TWO ROAD JUNCTIONS AND A ROAD BRIDGE WERE HIT.

AT FORMIA ROAD JUNCTIONS AND RAILROADS NORTHWEST OF NAPLES WERE BOMBED BY UNESCORTED MARAUDERS OF THE U.S.A.A.F. AND THE CREWS REPORTED SEVERAL HITS ON THE ROAD JUNCTION. THE MARAUDERS' HIGH EXPLOSIVES CUT THE RAILROAD. HITS WERE SCORED ON THE ROAD INTERSECTION AND OTHER HITS WERE REPORTED SOUTHEAST OF THE NORTHEAST JUNCTION.

BOSTONS OF THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE IN BAD NIGHT-FLYING CONDITIONS STRUCK TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY AT NAPLES, BENEVENTO, AND POTENZA ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT.19-20. THE MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS WERE OBTAINED AT BENEVENTO WHERE THE CROSSROADS WERE PLASTERED AND A LARGE EXPLOSION AND A GREAT SHEET OF FLAME WERE REPORTED.

A DIRECT HIT WAS SCORED ON THE RAILWAY STATION AT CASTELNUOVO AND A SMALL CONCENTRATION OF MOTOR TRANSPORT WAS BOMBED. THE KEY FOUR-ROAD JUNCTION AT MONTESARCHIO, FIVE MILES WEST OF PESCOPAGANO, WAS WELL COVERED WITH BOMBS. THE CROSSROADS IS THE JUNCTION INTO WHICH RUNS THE MAIN ROAD EXTENDING NORTHEAST FROM EBOLI.

MOSQUITO AND INTRUDER AIRCRAFT AND RAF NIGHT FIGHTERS OPERATEGV WITHOUT INCIDENT.

TACTICAL AIRFORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS CONTINUED

MOSQUITO AND INTRUDER AIRCRAFT AND RAF NIGHT FIGHTERS OPERATED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

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TACTICAL AIRFORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS CONTINUED THE OFFENSIVE IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY AGAINST ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT EAST AND NORTHEAST OF THE BATTLE AREA WHERE CONSIDERABLE MOVEMEMTN NORTHWARDS WAS SEEN.

MITCHELL BOMBERS FLEW THROUGH INTENSE AND ACCURATE FLACK TO ATTACK AVELLINO WHERE THEY SOUGHT TO CREATE ROAD BLOCKS. THE ROAD JUNCTION WAS ACCURATELY BOMBED AND A LARGE EXPLOSION FOLLOWED.

A MITCHELL PILOT, LT.M.R.SHADWELL OF BLUEMONT ST., MANHATTAN, NEW

SEP 22 1943

30.24 8675

YORK, SAID "THAT ROAD JUNCTION SEEMED TO LEAP UP INTO THE SKY AND THEN SETTLE DOWN IN A BIG CLOUD OF DUST. THE ROAD WAS BLOCKED, ALL RIGHT."

OTHER MITCHELLS BOMBED THE JUNCTION TOWN OF CALABRITTO UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS. FIRST LT.GEORGE J.LOOK OF (900 CLARKSON ST.) DENVER, COLO., SAID THAT THE LEAD BOMBARDIER HAD DIFFICULTY IN FINDING THE TARGET, "WHEN IT SHOWED UP IN MY SIGHT I QUICKLY SALVOED MY WHOLE LOAD RIGHT ONTO IT. OUR BOMBS STARTED A BIG FIRE."

XB811AEW

SEP 22 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 21-(AP)-EIGHT OFFICERS AND MEN OF A U.S. TROOP CARRIER GROUP RECEIVED THE FRENCH COLONIAL MEDAL WITH THE SAHARA BAR TODAY FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN A SUCCESSFUL WEEK-LONG SEARCH LAST APRIL FOR THREE FRENCH GENERALS WHOSE PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN IN THE SANDY DESERT WASTES HUNDREDS OF MILES FROM ALGIERS.

THE MEDALS WERE AWARDED BY LT.COL.JOHN CERNY, SPOKANE, WASH., COMMANDER OF THE TROOP CARRIER GROUP, IN A SIMPLE CEREMONY ON A CAPTURED ENEMY AIRFIELD STILL LITTERED WITH THE WRECKAGE OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES. CERNY CONGRATULATED THEM FOR "UNFAILING DEVOTION TO DUTY."

THOSE DECORATED WERE CAPT.GRENVILLE A.LANSDELL JR., 25, 1348 NEW YORK AVE., PASADENA, CALIF., CAPT.DAL O.HOLLINGSWORTH, 24, TONKAWA, OKLA., LT.BRAND T.MCINTYRE, 23, NASHVILLE, MICH., T/SGT.ROLAND L. JUDD, 27, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS., T/SGT.HERMAN STRAUSSNER, 25, 2511 63RD DRIVE, FOREST HILLS, N.Y., T/SGT.HAROLD J.WOOD, 23, PARKIN, ARK., S/SGT.ERIC E.CARLSON, 22, REDMOND, WASH., AND CORP.MYRON A.

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PALMER, 26, NORWOOD, COLO.

THE MEDALS WERE THE FIRST AWARDED ANY TROOP CARRIER COMMAND FLIERS ON OVERSEAS DUTY IN THIS WAR BY A FOREIGN POWER.

THE FRENCH AIR COMMANDER AT AN ALGERIAN BASE APRIL 5 REQUESTED HELP IN A SEARCH FOR THREE GERNALS FORCED DOWN IN THE DESERT.

CERNY

HELP IN A SEARCH FOR THREE GENERALS FORCED DOWN IN THE DESERT.

CERNY'S GROUP SENT OUT THE REQUESTED PARTY AND FOR SEVEN DAYS, TWO PLANES SEARCHED HUNDREDS OF MILES OF DESERT FOR THE MISSING OFFICERS. AT THE SAME TIME, THEY HAULED ALL THE GASOLINE AND FOOD REQUIRED BY A FRENCH PARTY WHICH WAS ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THE SEARCH.

AT THE END OF THE WEEK DURING WHICH THE CREWS HAD SLEPT IN THEIR PLANES, THE MISSING GENERALS WERE FOUND.

SEP 22 1943

JS1224PEW

ALGIERS, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION TOLD CORSICANS, FIGHTING THE GERMANS TODAY, THAT THEIR MOUNTAINOUS ISLAND, LESS THAN 200 MILES SOUTH OF THE FRENCH MAINLAND, "WILL HAVE THE HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST SOIL OF FRANCE LIBERATED BY THE COURAGE OF ITS PEOPLE AND THE VALOR OF OUR SOLDIERS."

AFTER A MEETING PRESIDED OVER BY GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, THE COMMITTEE BROADCAST A PROCLAMATION OVER THE ALGIERS RADIO DECLARING THE LAWS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC WERE "ONCE MORE IN FORCE" AND ALL VICHY LEGISLATION ABOLISHED.

THE PROCLAMATION ALSO PROMISED SWIFT PUNISHMENT TO THOSE WHO WERE TOOLS OF THE AXIS DURING THE ENEMY OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND.

SEP 22 1943

DIV° DE

THE FRE. SAID THE PATRIOTS UNSEATED THE VICHY-APPOINTED GOVERNMENT SEPT.9.

THE SAME DAY THEIR UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPER LE PATRIOTE BEGAN PUBLISHING OPENLY.

A PROCLAMATION ORDERED IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF ALL COLLABORATIONIST GROUPS IN CORSICA, INCLUDING JACQUES DORIOT'S PRO-AXIS POPULARTTP VNKKHT

A NROCLAMATION ORDERED IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF ALL COLLABORATIONIST GROUPS IN CORSICA, INCLUDING JACQUES DORIOT'S PRO-AXIS POPULAR PARTY.

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF CHARLES LUIZET, WHO HAS BEEN FUNCTIONING IN ALGIERS SINCE SEPT.10, AS PREFECT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORSICA.

SEP 22 1943

XB105PEW

NEW DELHI, INDIA, SEPT 21-(AP)-GROUND PATROL ACTIVITY, IN BURMA IN WHICH 10 OF A PARTY OF JAPANESE WERE KILLED NORTHWEST OF MAWLAIK IN THE KABAN VALLEY, AND BEAUFIGHTER AERIAL SWEEPS AGAINST ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS FROM YEU IN THE NORTH TO TAUNGUP PASS IN THE SOUTH WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY AN ALLIED JOINT WAR COMMUNIQUE.

SIXTEEN JAPANESE TRUCKS WERE SET BLAZING BY THE BEAUFIGHTERS NEAR ALLANMYO AND OTHERS WERE DAMAGED AT YEU AND ON THE TAUNGUP PASS ROAD IN THE SWEEPS OVER WESTERN BURMA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. SEVEN LOCOMOTIVES WERE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED NEAR BAZI AND AN OIL TRUCK WAS BLOWN OFF THE RAILS.

MOHAWKS BOMBED JAPANESE-HELD VILLAGES IN THE KATHA DISTRICT AND TWO LOCOMOTIVES AT KIN.

XB1135AEW

SEP 22 1943

1943

30.24-8677

NEW DELHI, INDIA, SEPT 21-(AP)-WITH THE DEATH TOLL FROM STARVATION SOMETIMES PASSING 50 A DAY IN CALCUTTA ALONE, INDIA'S FOOD GRAINS COMMITTEE TODAY PUT FORWARD A NEW RATIONING PLAN DESIGNED TO BRING SOME DEGREE OF REMEDY IF IT CAN GET 11 PROVINCES AND A SCORE OR MORE OF BIG STATES TO AGREE.

THIS WAS THE LATEST PLAN OF SEVERAL PUT FORWARD BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES DURING THE PAST 10 MONTHS DURING WHICH FAMINE CONDITIONS HAVE DEVELOPED PROGRESSIVELY IN SEVERAL PLACES.

FOOD RATIONING IN ALL OF INDIA'S SEVERAL SCORE OF CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION IS PROVIDED IN THE NEW PLAN, WHICH ALSO CALLS FOR A STRENGTHENING OF PROCUREMENT AGENCIES AND AN INCREASE IN SUPPLIES, PRINCIPALLY BY THE IMPORTATION OF AT LEAST 1,500,000 TONS OF GRAIN DURING THE CURRENT YEAR.

SEP 22 1943

B1021PEW

U.S.TENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN INDIA, SEPT.21-(AP)-LT.GEORGE CODE OF PROCTOR, MINN., BOMBARDIER ON A LIBERATOR AND A MEMBER OF THE "EAGER BEAVER" SQUADRON, RECENTLY SANK A 150-FOOT JAPANESE FREIGHTER BY THE RULE OF THUMB.

THE CEILING WAS TOO LOW TO USE THE REGULAR SIGHT AND THE PLANE WAS NOT EQUIPPED FOR LOW-LEVEL BOMBING BUT THAT DID NOT DISCOURAGE CODE, WHO HAS HAD MORE THAN 400 COMBAT HOURS.

A LARGE-CALIBER GUN ON THE DECK OF THE FREIGHTER BLAZED AWAY FURIOUSLY AS THE LIBERATOR, PILOTED BY CAPT.RAYMOND BISHER OF STEVENS POINTBN WIS., STARTED THE BOMBING RUN.

CODE'S FIRST THREE BOMBS MISSED AND HE ORDERED ANOTHER RUN.

THE NEXT THREE BOMBS DID THE TRICK.

ONE HIT THE GUN SQUARELY, BLOWING IT TO SMITHEREENS. THE NEXT LANDED AMIDSHIP AND THE THIRD WAS A NEAR MISS BELOW THE WATER LINE. THE STRICKEN SHIP STOPPED DEAD, A HUGE CLOUD OF SMOKE ROLLING UPWARD.

OTHER LIBERATORS JOINED BISHER'S PLANE THEN IN STRAFING THE SHIP. WHEN THEY TURNED TO GO HOME THEY SAW THE VESSEL SLIDE BENEATH THE SURFACE.

EV0124PEW

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ADD ALLIED H.Q S.W PAC (ROBINSON) XXX GUADALCANAL

IN ADDITION TO THE THREE BAGGED IN THE WEWAK AREA, THREE OTHERS WERE SHOT DOWN OUT OF A FORCE OF NINE JAPANESE BOMBERS AND 16 FIGHTERS WHICH RAIDED ALLIED POSITIONS AT NADZAB, THE MARKHAM VALLEY AIR STRIP 20 MILES BEHIND LAE WHICH WAS SEIZED BY PARATROOPERS SEPT. 5. THE NADZAB RAIDERS CAUSED "MINOR DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES" AND SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE INTERCEPTING FIGHTERS.

TAKING ADVANTAGE XXX ETC. AS BEFORE (OR NIGHT LEAD CAN SERVE A.

A72KX

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--FOURTH ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD SOUTH PACIFIC XXX FIGHTERS.

THIRTY JAPANESE DIVEBOMBERS, ESCORTED BY 20 FIGHTERS, MADE THE LATEST RAID ON VELLA LAVELLA, ATTACKING AMERICAN POSITIONS IN DAYLIGHT AT BARAKOMA.

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AMERICAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 12 OF THE BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS WHILE LOSING THREE PLANES. ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES BAGGED THREE MORE DIVEBOMBERS.

AMERICAN AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS AND DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS KEPT UP THEIR DAILY ASSAULTS ON JAPANESE GUN POSITIONS DEFENDING VILA.

1943

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF RECENT CONQUESTS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, THE ALLIES ARE STRIKING WITH INCREASING AIR POWER AGAINST JAPANESE BASES ON NEW BRITAIN AND NEW IRELAND, MAIN ISLANDS OF THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHEAST OF NEW GUINEA.

AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN FIGHTER PLANES ARE MAKING LARGE-SCALE ATTACKS AGAINST ENEMY STRONGHOLDS ONCE WITHIN THE RANGE OF HEAVY BOMBERS ONLY.

THE TUESDAY COMMUNIQUE OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED EXTENSIVE ACTIVITY BY FIGHTERS AT KIMBE BAY, ABOUT HALF WAY UP THE NORTH NEW BRITAIN COAST TOWARD RABAUL, THE MOST VITAL JAPANESE AIR AND SHIPPING BASE IN THE AREA ADJACENT TO NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

BEAUFIGHTERS, MANNED BY AUSTRALIANS, RAINED 20,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITON INTO SURFACE CRAFT, SUPPLY DUMPS, AN AIRDROME AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS AT KIMBE BAY ON SUNDAY.

FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS DROPPED 94 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE NIPPONESE AIRFIELD AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, 120 MILES NORTHEAST OF LAE, NEW GUINEA, ON THE SAME DAY. THIS BASE, ON THE WESTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN, HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO NUMEROUS BOMBINGS.

AT CAPE ST.GEORGE, NEW IRELAND, MEDIUM RECONNAISSANCE UNITS BOMBED AND STRAFED A 1,900-TON ENEMY FREIGHTER AND A BARGE.

ON NEW GUINEA, WHERE THE ALLIES CAPTURED LAE AND SALAMAUA LAST WEEK, MEDIUM UNITS CASCADED 22 TONS OF BOMBS ON JAPANESE BASES IN THE FINSCHHAFEN AREA, ONLY 40 MILES FROM LAE.

THE AIR ACTIVITY EXTENDED INTO THE SOLOMONS WITH ATTACKS ON ENEMY POSITIONS ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND, ABOUT 20 MILES NORTH OF THE MUNDA AIRDROME ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, WHICH AMERICAN FORCES TOOK EARLY IN AUGUST.

AMERICAN POSITIONS AT MUNDA AND ON VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND, 45 MILES NORTHWEST OF NEW GEORGIA, WERE THE OBJECTS OF SEVERAL ENEMY RAIDS. MINOR DAMAGE RESULTED BUT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

(THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON ALSO REPORTED THE THIRD JAPANESE RAID IN A WEEK ON GUADALCANAL IN THE SOUTHERN SOLOMONS ON SEPTEMBER 19. SLIGHT MATERIAL AND PERSONNEL CASUALTIES WERE SUSTAINED.)

66157PCU NM

SEP 23 1943

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22-(AP)-MILITARY STRATEGY IN THE PACIFIC HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE FORE BY REPORTS, OF WHICH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS TAKEN OFFICIAL RECOGNITION, THAT THERE MAY BE CHANGES IN COMMAND WHICH WOULD GIVE HIM A SUBORDINATE ROLE.

SEVERAL TIMES AT PRESS CONFERENCES, GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS OUTLINED IN HIS PLANS FOR THE PACIFIC WAR THAT RECAPTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES IS ONE OF HIS KEY OBJECTIVES.

TO DO THAT, HE NEVER HAS PLANNED AN ISLAND-HOPPING, BUT RATHER WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED AN ISLAND-SKIPPING, OFFENSIVE.

HIS CONCEPTION OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN ALWAYS HAS BEEN BASED ON THE IDEA THAT THIS THEATER PROVIDES IN AUSTRALIA THE ONLY GENUINELY SUITABLE BASE FOR A MAJOR OFFENSIVE. AS MACARTHUR AND OTHER MILITARY FIGURES OF THIS AREA REGARD THE PACIFIC-WIDE PICTURE, THE OFFENSIVE FROM THE ALEUTIANS WOULD HAVE TO FALL BACK ON THE NORTH-WESTERN UNITED STATES FOR A REAL BASE; AN OFFENSIVE FROM PEARL HARBOR SIMILARLY WOULD HAVE TO RELY ON THE PACIFIC COAST SUPPLIES AND INDUSTRY; AN OFFENSIVE THROUGH CHINA WOULD NECESSITATE, BY ANY MEANS, ESTABLISHING LONG SUPPLY LINES, EITHER OVERLAND ON

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30.24- 8679

SUCH ROUTES AS THE BURMA ROAD OR SOME SEABORNE SOURCE THROUGH MALAYA.

AUSTRALIA, ON THE OTHER HAND, PROVIDES A SELF-CONTAINED BASE BOTH FROM A MILITARY AND ECONOMIC STANDPOINT.

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NOR DOES MACARTHUR CONSIDER THE PACIFIC OFFENSIVE TO DATE ONE OF ISLAND-HOPPING. WE BEGAN THE FIGHTING ON NEW GUINEA AND NOW HOLD MORE THAN EVER OF THAT ISLAND. WHEN THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY CLEARED FROM THE ISLAND IT WOULD BE THE MOST NATURAL AIM TO REACH FOR THE STRATEGIC PHILIPPINES AND BY-PASS JAPANESE-HELD EAST INDIES.

THE PHILIPPINES, WHOSE RECAPTURE IS WHAT MACARTHUR HAS TERMED THE "ONLY PERSONAL DESIRE" HE HAS IN CONDUCT OF THE WAR, WOULD PROVIDE A BASE FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE VITAL SUPPLY LINES COULD BE DOMINATED, CONTROLLED AND EVENTUALLY SEVERED.

ON A MINOR SCALE, THE RECENT SALAMAUA-LAE OFFENSIVE ILLUSTRATED THE GENERAL'S CONCEPTION OF THE WAR IN WHICH KEY POINTS CAN BE TAKEN WITHOUT INCURRING HEAVY CASUALTIES INCIDENT TO FRONTAL ATTACKS. THE JAPANESE COMMANDERS WERE TRICKED INTO BELIEVING THE MAIN BLOW WOULD BE AIMED AT SALAMAUA, HENCE DRAINED THEIR LAE GARRISON TO REINFORCE THAT POINT. INSTEAD, SALAMAUA VIRTUALLY WAS BY-PASSED AND BOTH OBJECTIVES FELL IN SHORT ORDER.

"NEW CONDITIONS REQUIRE FOR SOLUTION AND NEW WEAPONS REQUIRE FOR MAXIMUM APPLICATION NEW AND IMAGINATIVE METHODS," GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID IN HIS STATEMENT TODAY.

SEP 22 1943

"WARS ARE NEVER WON IN THE PAST."

XA754PCW NM

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.21-(AP)-JAPAN PAID A HIGH PRICE IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT WHILE LOSING LAE AND SALAMAUA ON NEW GUINEA. NOW THAT THESE AIR BASES ARE FIRMLY IN GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HANDS, ENEMY GARRISONS IN THE AREA ARE BEGINNING TO UNDERGO ATTACKS BY FIGHTER-ESCORTED BOMBERS AND TO SEE MORE STRAFING ALLIED FIGHTERS THAN THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED BEFORE.

JUST HOW MANY OF A JAPANESE ARMY ONCE ESTIMATED AT 20,000 MEN WERE SLAIN AS SALAMAUA FELL SEPT. 12 AND LAE SEPT. 16 REMAINS TO BE DISCLOSED IN OFFICIAL REPORTS. BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID TODAY THE ENEMY, CAUGHT IN A JUNGLE ENCIRCLEMENT MOVEMENT, LOST HEAVILY.

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HE SAID EVIDENCE HAS BEEN FOUND THAT THE JAPANESE LOST AN ENTIRE REGIMENT, ORDINARILY AVERAGING 2,200 MEN, IN KILLED AND HOSPITALIZED DURING THE OUTPOST BATTLES AT WAU, MUBO AND KOMIATUM LEADING UP TO THE LARGER SCALE FIGHTING AT SALAMAUA AND LAE.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS WHO FLED NORTH FROM LAE NOW ARE BEING ADDED TO THE MOUNTING LIST OF ENEMY DEAD. AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS WHO PLACED ARMED BLOCKADES ACROSS THE JUNGLE TRAILS ABOVE LAE, IN EXPECTATION OF JUST SUCH A RETREAT, NOW HAVE CONTACTED THESE FUGITIVES. AND ALLIED SOLDIERS MOVING BEHIND THEM FROM LAE ALSO HAVE CAUGHT UP WITH THEM.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF EFFECTIVE AIR RAIDS ON ENEMY AIR INSTALLATIONS AT FINSCHHAFEN, ONLY 60 MILES UP THE HUON PENINSULA FROM LAE; AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, ACROSS DAMPIER STRAIT ON NEW BRITAIN, 120 MILES FROM LAE; AND OF EXTENSIVE FIGHTER ACTIVITY IN THE NORTH NEW BRITAIN COASTAL AREA OF KIMBE BAY, ROUGHLY HALF WAY ALONG THE ROUTE TO THE CHOICEST TARGET ON THAT ISLAND -- THE BIG AIR AND SHIPPING STRONGHOLD OF RABAUL. AUSTRALIAN-MANNED BEAUFIGHTERS POURED 20,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION INTO AN AIRDROME, SUPPLY DUMPS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS AND SURFACE CRAFT SUNDAY AT KIMBE BAY. THIS IS PERHAPS THE FIRST TIME THESE FIGHTERS HAVE APPEARED IN SUCH AN EFFECTIVE ROLE IN THIS AREA.

ON CAPE GLOUCESTER, FIGHTER-ESCORTED LIBERATORS AND FLYING

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FORTRESSES [illegible] 94 TONS OF BOMBS SUN[illegible]STROYING FI
BOMBERS AND A FIGHTER ON THE GROUND AND SETT[illegible] AIRDROME FIRES WHICH COULD BE SEEN BETTER THAN HALF[illegible]Y B[illegible]K TOWA[illegible] LAE. ALL THE RAIDERS RETURNED TO BASE.

IN THE FINSCHHAFEN SECTOR, ONCE THE SUPPLY DEPOT FOR LAE, MITCHELLS, MARAUDERS AND LIBERATORS GAVE AIRDROME, SUPPLY AND SURFACE TARGETS A THOROUGH GOING OVER, DROPPING 22 TONS OF BOMBS AND STRAFING FROM LOW ALTITUDE.

THE FURIOUS AIR ACTIVITY IN THE SOLOMONS OF RECENT DAYS SIMMERED DOWN. THE JAPANESE WEAKLY RAIDED MUNDA, NEW GEORGIA, AND VELLA LAVELLA POSITIONS OF THE AMERICANS SATURDAY AND ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S AIR ARM STRUCK AT GUN POSITIONS DEFENDING THE ENEMY GARRISON [illegible]F VILA, ON KOLOMBANGARA.

EA1146PPW

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

U.S.HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SEPT. -(AP)-FORTY DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS, WITH FIGHTER ESCORT HAVE DROPPED 40 TONS OF BOMBS ON JAPANESE GUN POSITIONS IN THE BAMBERI HARBOR AND PARAPATU POINT AREAS OF KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND.

A NAVY SPOKESMEN TODAY SAID THESE TWO POINTS HAVE GUN POSITIONS INCLUDING STRONG ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND ARTILLERY UNITS WHICH HAVE SHELLED AMERICAN POSITIONS ON NEW GEORGIA ACROSS THE KULA GULF.

ONE LARGE EXPLOSION WAS FOLLOWED BY HEAVY BLACK SMOKE AFTER THE BOMBING [illegible]ACK ON KOLOMBANGARA WHERE AN ENEMY GARRISON OF POSSIBLY 10,000 MEN HA[illegible]EEN VIRTUALLY STRANDED SINCE UNITED STATES CONQUEST OF NEW GEORGIA IN MAY-AUGUST.

SEVERAL HOU[illegible]N THE BIVOUAC AREA WERE DESTROYED, REPORTS TO HEADQUARTE[illegible]SAID AND, FOLLOWING STRAFING, FIRES WERE SEEN AR[illegible]ENEMY GUN POSITIONS.

THE JA[illegible]NESE RAIDED THEIR FORMER AIR BASE AT MUNDA ON

SEP 22 1943

[illegible]N THE NIGHTS O[illegible] 17 AN[illegible]CAUSING A LOSS OF SLEEP [illegible]NG UNITED STATES PERSONNEL BU[illegible] LITTLE DAMAGE. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

ON ARUNDEL ISLAND NORTHWEST OF MUNDA, AMERICAN FORCES ARE CONTINUING TO ATTACK THE WELL-ENTRENCHED JAPANESE WEDGED INTO THE SMALL NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND. THE NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID THE ENEMY HAS HAD MINOR SUCCESS IN BRINGING REINFORCEMENTS BY BARGE ONLY A MILE AND A ACROSS BLACKETT STRAIT FROM VILA.

WW432APW

SEP 22 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,SEPT.21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SMOKE BILLOWED UP FROM 2,000 FEET AT WEWAK AND EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED AT INTERVALS AS MAJ.WILLIAM WELCH, OF ST.LOUIS, LED ONE FLIGHT OF LIBERATORS OVER THAT NEW GUINEA AIR BASE BY THE ENEMY YESTERDAY.

A STICK OF BOMBS FROM WELCH'S FORMATION CAUSED A GREAT SHEET OF FLAME, INDICATING A LARGE FUEL DUMP HIT.

DURING THE BOMBING RUNS, SEVEN ZEROS MANAGED TO SLIP THROUGH A SCREEN OF ESCORTING LIGHTNINGS BUT GUNNERS ON THE LIBERATORS BAGGED TWO AND DISPERSED THE OTHERS. STAFF SGT.ROBERT KOLLER, OF WALTHILL,NEB., A TAIL GUNNER, WAS CREDITED WITH ONE ZERO. STAFF SGT.THEODORE ROMANONSKI, OF GARFIELD,N.J., GOT THE OTHER.

ON THE SAME DAY, LIBERATORS AND MITCHELS REAPED DESTRUCTION ON ENEMY COMMUNICATION LINES SOUTH OF MADANG. FOUR BRIDGES, INCLUDING ONE 183 FEET LONG, WERE DESTROYED BY 1,000 POUND BOMBS. SOME OF THESE HITS WERE SCORED BY A PLANE PILOTED BY MAJ.JAY KOSEN, OF MUSKOGEE,OKLA. HIS BOMBARDIER WAS LT.HAROLD KAHLER, OF

[illegible]

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1943

30.24- 8681

GILLETTE,WIS.

SOME OF THE MITCHELLS DARINGLY HEDGEHOPPED MOUNTAINS TO STRAFE A ROAD FROM MADANG TO BOGADJIM. ONE ELEMENT WAS LED BY CAPT.ROBERT JUDD, OF JEFFERSON CITY,IA.

LT.FRANK HEUSER, OF 1234 NORWOOD, CHICAGO, MADE EIGHT RUNS ALONG THE ROAD WHICH, NOT UNLIKE THE BURMA ROAD, WINDS IN AND AROUND THE MOUNTAINS. HE HIT SEVERAL JAPANESE TRUCKS WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

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PILOTS REPORTED SEEING NO JAPANESE DURING THEIR RUNS BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF THE ENEMY MUST HAVE BEEN CAUGHT HIDING ALONG THE ROADSIDE AND IN THE NATIVE VILLAGE BY SOME OF THE 120,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION EXPENDED.

(THE OFFICIAL REPORTS ON THE WEWAK AND MADANG RAIDS WERE MADE IN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE OF WEDNESDAY, SEPT.22)

FR/FJ1153PCW

OTTAWA, SEPT 21-(AP)-SGT.HOWARD WILLIAM TRAVER OF INWOOD, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, IS NOW PRESUMED DEAD, A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST STATED TONIGHT. HIS FATHER, WALTER TRAVER, LIVES AT 138 DAVIS AVE., INWOOD.

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SM920PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 21-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER ALBERT MERCIER WARK OF SEATTLE, WASH., PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, IS NOW PRESUMED DEAD, A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST SAID TONIGHT. HIS FATHER S.A.WARK LIVES AT 2237 LAKEWOOD AVE., SEATTLE.

SB1134PEW

SEP 22 1943

EDMONTON, ALTA., SEPT 21-(AP)-QUICK ACTION BY THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS--LT. C.J. DOODAN OF CENTRALIA, PA., SGT. ROBERT FOTH OF ST.LOUIS, MO., AND CPL. B.F. KROPT OF WILKES BARRE, PA.--PROBABLY SAVED THE LIVES OF THREE AMERICAN CIVILIANS FOLLOWING A FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT THE U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS DEPOT AT ST.JOSEPH COLLEGE HERE TODAY.

THE SOLDIERS, STANDING OUTSIDE THE BUILDING AT THE TIME, GRABBED THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AS THEY DASHED OUT OF THE BUILDING, THEIR HAIR AND CLOTHING ON FIRE, AND BEAT OUT THE FLAMES. DOODAN SUFFERED BURNED HANDS.

THE CAUSE OF THE BLAZE, WHICH DESTROYED A 40-FOOT END OF A WARE-HOUSE, WAS NOT DETERMINED.

THE INJURED MEN WERE REMOVED TO THE HOSPITAL ON THE DEPOT GROUNDS AND THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ANNOUNCEMENT, PENDING EXAMINATION, OF THE SEVERITY OF THEIR BURNS. THEIR NAMES WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

Z1259AEW

SEP 22 1943

NEW YORK, SEPT 21-(AP)-IN ITS USUAL ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, THE VATICAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAVE NOT CROSSED THE BORDER LINE TO VATICAN CITY.

HERE IS THE TEXT OF THE BROADCAST AS RECORDED BY CBS:

"THIS EVENING'S OSSERVATORES ROMANO UNDER THE HEADING 'ROME,' PUBLISHES THIS STATEMENT:

"MANY RUMORS HAVE BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION ABOUT THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE VATICAN CITY AND ABOUT THE PERSON OF THE HOLY FATHER HIMSELF, CONSEQUENT OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ROME.

"AS WE HAVE ALREADY ANNOUNCED, SINCE THE AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER THE 13TH, A PATROL OF GERMAN SOLDIERS IS ON SENTRY DUTY BEFORE THE PIAZZA OF ST.PETER ON ITS TERRITORY BORDER LINE WITH THE

1943

VATICAN CITY.

"THIS POSITION WAS PRECEDED BY A TELEPHONE CALL FROM THE ITALIAN COMMAND OF THE CITY OF ROME TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE VATICAN CITY. HE AT ONCE INFORMED THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND ORDERED IMMEDIATELY THAT TWO VATICAN OFFICIALS BETAKE THEMSELVES AT THE APPOINTED TIME, 4:00 P.M., TO THE BORDER LINE TO MAKE SURE THAT THE TERRITORY OF THE NEUTRAL STATE, OF THE VATICAN CITY SHOULD BE RESPECTED.

"IN FACT, THE BORDER LINE WAS NOT CROSSED."

SEP 22 1943

(END TEXT)

NEW YORK, SEPT.21-(AP)-MAX JORDAN, FORMER EUROPEAN MANAGER OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY WHO KNEW BENITO MUSSOLINI FOR 25 YEARS, SAYS THAT THE DEPOSED FASCIST LEADER DID NOT DELIVER THE ADDRESS CREDITED TO HIM IN A BROADCAST SATURDAY.

"THERE ABSOLUTELY IS NO SIMILARITY IN THE ENUNCIATION OR ARTICULATION OF THE TWO VOICES," SAID JORDAN YESTERDAY, "AND I AM ALLOWING FOR THE FACT THAT MUSSOLINI MAY BE ILL AND DEPRESSED."

JORDAN SAID HE COMPARED A RECORDING OF THE SPEECH WITH THAT OF MUSSOLINI'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON FRANCE.

XM5ASAEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

SEP 22 1943

IT GIVES EXCEEDINGLY TO WONDER WHETHER THE AUTHORITATIVE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL HASN'T OPENED THE CLOSET DOOR ON A RATHER GRIM INTERNATIONAL SKELETON BY ITS SENSATIONAL ASSERTION THAT POWERFUL INTERESTS WOULD LIKE TO REMOVE CHIEF OF STAFF GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL FROM THE WASHINGTON SCENE.

"ACTING UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTION," EXPLAINS THE JOURNAL," HE (MARSHALL) HAS LABORED ZEALOUSLY TO INSURE THE FULLEST MEASURE OF COOPERATION WITH OUR ALLIES AND ESPECIALLY THE BRITISH, A POLICY BASED ON THE PRESIDENT'S AND HIS OWN APPRECIATION OF THE NECESSITY OF SAFEGUARDING AMERICAN INTERESTS. XXX THINKING ONLY OF WINNING THE WAR IN THE SHORTEST TIME AND OF SAVING EVERY AMERICAN LIFE POSSIBLE. IN CONNECTION WITH THE BLOODY OPERATIONS WHICH IT CALLS FOR, GENERAL MARSHALL, OF COURSE, HAS COME INTO CONFLICT WITH POWERFUL INTERESTS WHICH WOULD LIKE TO ELIMINATE HIM FROM THE WASHINGTON PICTURE, AND PLACE IN HIS STEAD AN OFFICER MORE AMENABLE TO THEIR WILL."

THAT'S A NASTY PICTURE. WHO ARE THESE POWERFUL INTERESTS? THE JOURNAL LEAVES IT TO US TO FIGURE IT OUT FOR OURSELVES. THE GENERAL PUBLIC HAS LEARNED OF ONLY ONE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN MARSHALL AND CRITICS.

THE CHIEF OF STAFF IS SAID TO HAVE HELD FIRMLY TO THE CONVICTION THAT WESTERN EUROPE SHOULD BE INVADED DIRECTLY FROM ENGLAND. OTHER STRATEGISTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE ON THE BRITISH SIDE OF THE TABLE, HAVE FROWNED ON CROSS-CHANNEL INVASION. TIMING OF THE DRIVE ALSO IS SAID TO HAVE CAUSED SOME DISSENSION.

WELL, IT CERTAINLY IS INTERESTING TO KNOW WHERE GENERAL MARSHALL HAS STOOD ON SUCH INVASION, FOR THAT HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MAJOR ISSUES OF THE WAR, AS MOSCOW HASN'T ALLOWED US TO FORGET. READERS OF THIS COLUMN OVER A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD WILL RECALL THAT IT PERSISTENTLY HAS POINTED OUT THAT THE QUICKEST WAY TO VICTORY WOULD BE THIS ADMITTEDLY HIGHLY DANGEROUS OPERATION--ALWAYS PROVIDED THE ALLIES WERE PROPERLY SET FOR IT. NOBODY WITH ANY KNOWLEDGE OF MILITARY AFFAIRS WOULD SUGGEST SUCH AN INVASION SHORT OF FULL PREPAREDNESS. # CONTINUATION UNAVAILABLE

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5th Army Advances on Burning Naples; Americans on Corsica Help Trap Nazis; Reds Take Germans' Kuban Escape Port

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ESCAPE ROUTE IS BATTERED BY ALLIED AIRCRAFT

NORGAARD

Bastia and Leghorn Are Bombed Heavily, Troop-laden Ships Hit.

U.S. RANGERS AID FRENCH

Commando Units Battle Enemy on Corsica; 1,000 Nazis Slain.

FIFTH ARMY FANS OUT

Steady, Cautious Advance Upon Smouldering Naples Faces Heavy Fire.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 22 — (AP) The American Fifth army in Italy drove slowly tonight into the last mountain barrier before blazing Naples as U. S. "Commando" troops joined the French in mopping up the island of Corsica and the British won Potenza and control of all south Italy below an arc from Salerno to Bari.

The Germans were evacuating Corsica after leaving 1,000 dead on the battlefield and several hundred prisoners. A French communique said enemy survivors of their original 12,000 men were being compressed into the northeast corner of the French island in retreat from the Levie and Bonifacio-Porto Vecchio region in South Corsica.

The German escape route and its terminal ports of Bastia on Corsica and Leghorn on Italy were bombed heavily by American Liberators recently transferred to this theater from Britain.

"An American Commando unit (probably Rangers) is fighting by the side of patriots and regular French troops," Gen. Henri Giraud's command said. "The Germans left more than 1,000 dead on the battlefield. Several hundreds of prisoners fell into our hands."

Sardinia Seizure Complete

Sardinia, the big Italian island seven miles south of Corsica, apparently was under control of American and friendly Italian troops. (German broadcasts repeated that Sardinia had been evacuated.)

American and British troops of the Fifth army captured Campagna, San Cirpriano and Montecorvino-Rovella — all strategic points on the widening Salerno front 20 airline miles below Naples. The Allied communique said "the Fifth army continues to regroup and move forward."

Campagna is 20 miles inland from Salerno and six miles northeast captured Eboli. San Cipriano is eight miles east-northeast of Salerno and 35 miles short of Naples. Montecorvino-Rovella, capture of which was reported in field dispatches yesterday, is 12 miles east of Salerno.

A funereal pall of smoke shrouded the great metropolis of Naples. Allied troops 12 miles across the bay on the Sorrento peninsula could see large fires burning in and near the city of 925,000. The Germans appeared to be burning, destroying and looting anything that would be valuable to the oncoming Allies. The enemy had established strong defense lines on the southern and eastern approaches of Naples, which were under constant pressure.

Vital Center

The British Eighth army captured Potenza, which an Allied spokesman likened to "a man's heart so far as that part of Italy is concerned—it is the center of everything."

Five primary roads radiate from Potenza. The city of 25,000 lies 56 miles east of Salerno, 64 miles southwest of Allied-held Bari on the Adriatic, and 58 miles inland from the Gulf of Taranto which washes the instep of the Italian boot.

Many German motor convoys had been seen fleeing northward from Potenza in recent days. Its fall meant that all lower Italy was dominated by the Allies.

A small British patrol had boldly stowed away on an Italian train and reached the outskirts of Potenza three or four days before it fell. The British hid in the hills and furnished information of German activity which was instrumental in our capture of the town," a headquarters spokesman said.

Heavy Nazi Fire

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British troops of his Fifth army fanned out steadily and cautiously north and northeast of Salerno. They encountered heavy German artillery and mortar fire. East of Salerno, only small rearguard detachments were encountered.

The Germans were in strong mountain positions guarding Naples. Their continued control of volcanic Mt. Vesuvius and its bottleneck coastal routes presented General Clark with much the same strategic problem that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had in Sicily in the final coastal drive upon Messina past Mt. Etna.

"The first phase of the Salerno battle now is definitely over," the military spokesman said. "We have inflicted upon the enemy heavy losses in killed and captured and in equipment. Many prisoners have been taken who were Poles, Czechs and others impressed into Hitler's army. This would appear to indicate a serious German manpower shortage. The terrain we now have entered is more difficult than anything we encountered in Tunisia or Sicily."

The frantic German demolitions in Naples and nearby showed the enemy was well aware of the importance of the last mountain barrier he holds before the broad lowlands leading directly into Naples. Approachces to the city were heavily mined. The present fighting area was so rugged that Allied troops had to haul their heavy equipment by hand up steep sides of mountains, through gorges and ravines.

Steady Allied Reinforcements

(The Berlin radio said the Fifth army was constantly being reinforced and already had ten divisions. Fighting presently was described as local. General Clark was said to be concentrating large artillery forces before allowing his divisions to "launch new large-scale attacks in areas no longer within naval artillery range." The British Eighth army was said to have occupied an east-west line from Altamura through Potenza to Buccino.)

Allied airpower intervened not only in Naples and Corsica battles, but in the extreme eastern Mediterranean as well.

British planes attacked German airdromes near the Greek capital of Athens, on Crete and on Rhodes —queen island of the Dodecanese.

Rail and road bridges at Benevento, Capua and Cancello in the Naples area were bombed. Troop concentrations, transports and gun emplacements in the battle zone were hit. Four planes were lost, two of them in the eastern Mediterranean.

French troops, Corsican patriots, the Americans and many of the 40,000 Italians garrisoning the French island were inflicting particularly heavy losses on the Germans fleeing Corsica.

Troop Ships Aflame

Liberators set afire crowded German troop ships and smaller craft in the harbors of both Leghorn and Bastia, turning the Corsican port into a minor Dunkerque. One ship at Bastia was blown up. The Germans gave poor air cover to the troops fleeing the 75-mile seaway between Bastia and Leghorn and threw up but little flak over the ports. British and Canadian Wellington bombers followed up the day-light attacks on Bastia with night raids.

It was the first appearance of Liberators as part of the Northwest African Air force, and an official statement said:

"The B-24 Liberators will considerably augment the striking power of the Northwest African Air force, which already has a large number of heavy bombers."

said the communique, which read:

"In Corsica regular French troops and patriot detachments are continuing to harass the enemy, who is withdrawing from the Bonifacio-Porto Vecchio region toward the northeastern corner of the island.

"In the course of the last few days the Germans left more than 1,000 dead on the battlefield. Several hundreds of prisoners fell into our hands. In the Levie sector the Germans were obliged to withdraw with heavy losses after violent fighting.

"An American Commando unit is fighting by the side of patriots and regular French troops."

The Germans, meanwhile, were throwing a defensive ring around Naples, to retard Allied armies pressing onward from the Salerno bridgehead. They appeared to be burning and looting. Huge fires and demolitions scarred the port city.

A military spokesman said the enemy was establishing a strong defense line on the approaches to Naples from the south and east, but the extent of their demolitions in and near the city appeared evidence that the Germans hoped to hold back Allied attack toward the city from the Salerno area.

The Fifth Army, meanwhile, fought its way steadily east and northeast from Salerno with American troops capturing the towns of Campagna and Montecorvino-Rovella while the British chased fleeing Germans from the town of San Cipriano.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS, the British radio quoted the United Nations radio at Algiers as saying that "a body of Italian troops are fighting the Germans fifty miles south of Turin." London also reported from Algiers that "thousands of Italians from Rome and southern Italy are flocking daily to the Allied lines," and quoted the Swedish newspaper Socialdemokraten as saying: The Germans are sending to Germany Italians who refuse to work in Italy, but thousands of men and boys have taken to the mountains to escape the deportation order."]

12,000 Germans on Corsica.

On Corsica French soldiers and native patrols pursued a German garrison estimated at 12,000 men toward the eastern shores while American Liberator bombers blasted at the principal avenue of German evacuation from the island—the Corsican harbor of Bastia and the Italian port of Leghorn.

Another menace to the Germans on the Italian mainland, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, drove northward and inland and occupied the key highway and rail center of Potenza. Occupation of Potenza, which is a junction point of five main roads, gave the Allies control of the entire inland highway and rail systems south of a line extending eastward from Salerno.

Fighting Hard in Places.

Front-line reports told how Fifth Army troops, steadily beating a path through the rugged mountain barrier north and northeast of Salerno, were encountering fierce enemy artillery and mortar fire.

To the east of Salerno, however, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's victorious troops met only small enemy rear-guard detachments, and the Germans there appeared

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NAPLES SET ABLAZE BY GERMAN FORCES

British Capture Key Railroad Junction—Americans Take Three Towns in Fiercely Contested Drive.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The French High Command said today an American unit is helping French forces drive the Germans toward the northeastern corner of Corsica, and already more than 1,000 of the enemy have been slain.

Several hundred German prisoners have been seized,

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depending primarily upon extensive mining and demolitions to hinder the American advance and to give their own troops the opportunity to withdraw.

First Phase Over.

A military spokesman, declaring "the first phase of the Salerno battle now is definitely over," added "we have inflicted upon the enemy heavy losses in personnel killed and captured and in equipment."

Many prisoners taken in attacks which already have wiped out the last vestiges of German lines to the east of the original beachhead were found to be non-German even though from enemy combat units. Ordinarily in the past, even in Tunisia, Poles, Czechs and other non-German Europeans who had been impressed into Hitler's armies were relegated to non-combat roles and the military spokesman drew the only possible inference: "It would appear to indicate a serious German man power shortage."

The spokesman reported fighting particularly stubborn in the hill areas north and northeast of Salerno in terrain which gave the enemy strong defensive advantages. At some points, he declared, all equipment for Allied troops must be manhandled up steep sides of mountains and through gorges because even tracked vehicles are unable to travel terrain "more difficult than anything we encountered in Tunisia or Sicily."

An Important Position.

Control of this mountain barrier would give Gen. Clark positions looking down on the broad lowlands leading directly into Naples. The frantic German demolitions showed the Germans were well aware of the fact.

Indications that the Germans found themselves unable to withdraw all their forces from danger spots in southern Italy came with the announcement that small British patrols pushing northward in the vicinity of Taranto killed fifty Germans, destroyed three armored cars and took a number of prisoners in sharp engagements.

The capture of Potenza brought to light one of the Italian campaign's boldest exploits by a small British patrol which stowed away on an Italian train and rode it northward to the very outskirts of that rail and road junction while it still was in enemy hands. The patrol hid in the hills directly overlooking the town and stayed there three or four days, sending back what the military spokesman called "very valuable information of every German activity in and around Potenza, all of which was instrumental in our capture of the town.

Heart of Italy.

Emphasizing the value of Potenza to the Eighth Army, the spokesman said the town "is like a man's heart so far as that part of Italy is concerned—it is the center of everything."

Capture of Campagna carried the American forces twenty miles inland from Salerno to a point about six miles northeast of Eboli, capture of which was announced yesterday. San Cipriano is about eight miles northeast of Salerno and Montecorvino is about twelve miles east of Salerno.

The Northwest African Air Force continued to smash at targets in the battle zone, at communications behind the enemy lines, and at harbor installations at Leghorn and Bastia, on the northern end of Corsica.

Operations in the Leghorn-Corsica area were patently in support of the French troops on the French island and were designed to prevent the Nazis from reinforcing the island garrison.

Light and medium bombers maintained almost ceaseless patrol over the Salerno battle area, the light craft pounding roads and enemy transport while the medium ships attacked troops concentration and gun positions.

There was no further information in Corsica. A French general headquarters communique last night disclosed that more than half of the big island was already in the hands of the French Army and Corsican patriots who led the revolt. The Germans, the bulletin said, had been driven into the coastal areas on the eastern side of the island with the French troops closing in rapidly.

RUSSIANS SPEED WITHIN 18 MILES OF KIEV BASTION

LONE

Demidov Falls in Bitter Fighting as Reds Drive on White Russia.

NAZIS PUSHED TO KERCH

SEP 24 1943

Soviet Forces Seize Anapa, One of Last Remaining Crimean Exits for Foe.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 23—(AP) The Red army stormed down a railroad toward Kiev to capture the village of Lyeski, 18 miles from Russia's fourth largest city, Moscow announced today, as the towers of Kiev, high on the banks of the Dnieper river, loomed in Soviet gunsights.

Far to the north, in one of the bitterest battles of the summer, Soviet forces captured Demidov, 42 miles northwest of Smolensk and only 21 miles from the border of White Russia. Premier Stalin issued an order of the day to commemorate the victory, saying the German defenses fell Tuesday after a 48-hour fight.

The Germans launched 12 counter-attacks in their desperate attempt to hold Demidov, said the Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, but they could not hold out against the Soviet attack and one Nazi division was routed.

More than 8,000 Germans fell in the fight, 300 prisoners were taken and large quantities of war material were seized by the Russians, it was declared.

Nazi Battalion Wiped Out

In another area of this sector one German battalion was completely wiped out and another regiment routed, leaving 25 field guns and other material behind.

Other Soviet spearheads were last reported 18 miles from Smolensk, once Adolf Hitler's headquarters in the east, where the Germans appeared to be fighting as desperately as anywhere in Russia.

In general advances of 12 to 15 miles in some sectors, the Russians won back 864 hamlets and villages, moved within five miles of the middle Dnieper river at one point and peeled German protective layers from Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporzhe and Gomel.

Far to the south, the Nazis backed up to the Kerch strait in their last foothold in the Caucasus, already doomed by other Soviet gains. The communique announced the capture of Anapa, one of the last few evacuation ports to the Crimea.

In the Kuban fighting 1,200 Germans were killed, 200 captured, thousands of rounds of ammunition, 49 artillery guns and miles of telephone cable were taken before the Germans could destroy them.

Soviet planes wiped out two battalions of Germans and smashed 120 trucks and 15 German field guns.

Major Nazi Defense Center

Stalin's order of the day on the capture of Demidov, broadcast by Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor, called the town "oneof the strongest German defense centers."

The communique told of the capture of Berezan, 39 miles due east of the great city. Fifty miles southeast of Kiev, Red columns won the town of Pereyaslav, five miles from the Dnieper, and 85 miles to the south captured Zolotonosha, eight miles from the river.

Oster, 37 miles north of Kiev on the marshy shores of the Desna, was taken in a push that brought the Rusians nine to 12 miles nearer the Ukrainian capital.

Other Soviet forces were dashing for the Dnieper banks in the southern Ukraine, where Novo-Ukrainka, eight miles northeast of the river town of Zaporozhe, was captured.

Foe's Resistance Softer

German resistance was softer in the fight to reach Gomel, inside White Russia, south of Smolensk.

Advances of as much as 15 miles took more than 260 populated places including Starodub, 70 miles east of Gomel. Pochep, 110 miles east of Gomel on the railroad from Gomel to captured Bryansk, also was taken.

Of the Roslavl sector, between Gomel and Smolensk, the Soviet communique said only the advance continued two to three miles with the capture of 80 populated places. But Moscow dispatches said Roslaval was under immediate threat. With the capture of Liubovka the Russians were but five and a half miles from the city.

In the southern Ukraine, with the Russians only five miles from the Dnieper at one point, the next few days were expected to settle the question whether the Soviet summer offensive would be halted at the Dnieper river line.

If the Russians can cross the river and continue the victorious pace that has rolled back the Nazis from thousands of square miles of Russian territory and which has taken almost 5,000 hamlets and villages in the last five days, a new phase in the summer offensive, now in its third month, will begin.

In addition to reaching Pereyaskav, five miles from the river south of Kiev, the Russians were only 14 miles from the eastern bend at Dnepropetrovsk. Here Soviet troops advanced up to 12 miles to capture Novo-Moskovsk and 90 other villages. At Zaporozhe, to the south, they were eight miles from the river.

In the far south the Russians already were within three miles of the Crimean railroad at Melitopol, but military sources in London pointed out this did not cut off the Nazi escape from the Crimea. Since their occupation of the Crimean peninsula the Germans have completed a second single track railroad line across the Perekop land bridge northwest to Kherson.

Kuban Bridgehead Collapsing

But the Kuban bridgehead definitely was at the liquidation stage, with the Germans expected soon to move their forces back to the Crimea. A Berlin broadcast admitted the evacuation of Anapa a few hours before the Russian announcement of its capture.

Other German broadcast took a gloomy view of the Russian fighting, announcing that "exceedingly heavy fighting on the eastern front underwent no weakening of the centers of gravity x x x. German troops stood up to the furious onslought of the Russians in a struggle which often demanded their last ounce of strength."

KIEV IN SIGHT OF ADVANCING SOVIET TROOPS

Germans Admit Evacuating Port in Kuban Area on Black Sea.

FOE REELS BACK ON DNIEPER

Cossacks Water Their Horses in River on the Southern End of Line.

SEP 23 1943

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The gilt church domes of Kiev, glistening in brilliant sunshine, now are visible to Soviet troops through crystal clear autumn weather, dispatches from Moscow said today. Thus the Red Army had another goal of its great summer offensive in sight, the capital of the rich Ukraine.

Meanwhile the German Information Bureau said in a Berlin broadcast today that the Germans had evacuated the harbor of Anapa, tiny Kuban port on the Black Sea. Anapa is about twenty-five miles northwest of Novorossisk, which already has fallen to the Russians.

Tonight the Russians announced the capture of Anapa, one of the last few evacuation ports for the Germans on the Kuban Peninsula, and declared that their armies had swept forward along the entire Dnieper River front, capturing the town of Pereyaslav in the Kiev region only five miles from the Dnieper. Further south at the Great Bend of the Dnieper, they announced, they also captured Novo-Ukrainka, just eight miles from Zaporzhe, key railway center for the southern front.

Nazis Badly Mauled.

The communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here, also listed the capture of Yantsevo, nine miles northeast of Zaporzhe. In the Smolensk sector, the encirclement of that northern anchor of the Dnieper front tightened with the capture of Demidov, forty miles northwest of Smolensk, the statement continued. The Russians were apparently driving south behind the Nazi bastion from Velizh, captured a few days ago.

[The British radio declared today, in a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS, that a Berlin spokesman admitted to foreign correspondents that "the German retreat in Russia has taken on the proportions of a large-scale operation," because of "the power of the Russian assaults, the lack of German reserves and the Allied landing in Italy." In their drive for Smolensk, London continued, the Russians are developing a vast pincer movement and are driving a huge wedge between Smolensk and Velizh, to the northwest.]

Dangerously weakened by the incessant hammer blows of Russian artillery, tanks, infantry and planes, the once invincible German legions apparently were being broken up into isolated units and nowhere, according to the latest Moscow war bulletin, were they able to halt the surging Red Army tide.

The last formidable barrier before the Dnieper on the central front was battered down yesterday when a savage Soviet drive slashed across the Desna River line between Bryansk and Kiev. With the capture of Chernigov, most important German base on the lower reaches of this river, the way was open for Red Army forces to strike directly at Kiev and Gomel. The latter, eighty miles northwest of Chernigov, is the gateway to White Russia.

Thirty Miles From Dnieper.

At Chernigov, the Russians were thirty miles from the Dnieper, twenty-five miles from the southern border of White Russia, while the old Polish border was less than 160 miles to the west. Stalingrad, high water mark of the German advance, is more than 600 miles southeast of Chernigov.

In their drive to push the invaders from Russian soil, the Red Army spearheads were within eighteen miles of Smolensk, which was slowly being flanked on the north and south.

Kiev, the great German bastion on the central sector of the long front, was menaced by Soviet thrusts from three directions.

In the south, Red artillery was shelling Melitopol, on the Crimean Railway, from emplacements three miles away. Front dispatches said that on the lower stretches of the Dnieper, Cossack patrols were so close at some points that they were breaking through at night to water their horses in the river.

HESS PRESENTED

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SIX PEACE POINTS, EDEN DISCLOSES

Objectives of Strange, Secret Diplomatic Mission Told in Commons.

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(AP) Rudolf Hess, Germany's former deputy Fuehrer sitting now in dejected obscurity in Britain as a prisoner of war, brought with him six specific proposals for peace on his weird flight to Scotland on May 10, 1941.

He proclaimed that Hitler wanted "to stop fighting," but was prepared to smash Britain and put her in perpetual bondage unless she took the opportunity of calling off the war.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the story in Commons today in a government statement after two years of official silence.

The peace proposals formed the central disclosure of the story of the strangest diplomatic mission in history—a one-man mission that descended in a parachute from the skies to a Scottish farm and was met, not by gold braid and striped pants, but by a popeyed plowman with a pitchfork.

Victory Hopes Gone in 1941

The facts of the case indicated that high German leadership—perhaps even Hitler himself, although Hess disclaimed that he was acting with the Fuehrer's knowledge—by May 10, 1941, had given up hope of defeating the British people.

And at that time Britain had recovered only slightly from her lowest depths of the war. Battered London that night received her greatest pounding from Germany's bombing fleet.

Then Hess was third man in the most powerful military organization in the world. Now in captivity he sits writing verse and occasionally demands that his orderly first taste his food lest he be poisoned.

Mr. Eden's story disclosed that from first to last Hess' journey was one of almost fantastic ineptness, and that he had tried three times before to fly to Scotland, the first time in December, 1940, "but had been turned back by weather or various other reasons."

It revealed also for the first time why Hess sought out the Duke of Hamilton, a young and thoroughly patriotic R.A.F. wing commander, but a man of no political importance in Britain. Hess told the Duke that his friend, Dr. Karl Haushofer, German geopolitical theorist who is believed to have greatly influenced Hitler's ideas, had told him (Hess) that the Duke was "an Englishman who would understand his point of view."

Commended for Loyalty

The Duke of Hamilton since has been commended officially for his loyalty to Britain.

Giving his "word of honor" that Hitler had never entertained any designs against the British empire, that he would "sincerely regret" its collapse, and that he did not aspire to world domination, Hess proposed these six peace points:

1. Germany should have a free hand in Europe.

2. England should have a free hand in the British Empire; ex-German colonies should return to Germany.

3. Russia should be included in Asia, but Germany had "certain demands" to make of her which would have to be settled either by negotiation or war. It was not true that Hitler planned an early attack on Russia. (He attacked Russia the following month.)

4. The British should evacuate Iraq.

5. The peace agreement must contain provision for reciprocal indemnification of British and German nationals whose property had been expropriated as the result of the war.

6. The proposal could be considered only if it were negotiated by a different British government from the present one, because "Churchill, who had planned the war since 1936 and his colleagues who had lent themselves to his war policy, were not persons with whom the Fuehrer would negotiate."

in an official Government statement after two years of silence, during which Hitler was allowed to worry over what his deputy might be telling the British.

(Hess was No. 2 in the Nazi party but placed by Hitler below Goering in the Government.)

The official account, made available to the House of Commons today by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, revealed very few facts that had not leaked out at least in outline to the public. It did, however, contain a specific list of six peace terms, one of which stipulated Hitler's refusal to negotiate with Prime Minister Churchill, who was accused of planning the war since 1936.

What Germany wanted from Britain, Hess said, was a free hand in Europe and especially with Russia, but the forebodings of a long war, for which Germany was ill-prepared, were seen in Hess's statement.

On his arrival in Scotland in May, 1941, Hess told the Duke of Hamilton that "Der Fuehrer does not want to defeat England and wants to stop fighting." He said he made the flight without the knowledge of Hitler, a fact that had been suggested by the confusion of German propagandists in dealing with the situation when Hess's arrival was announced by the British.

The official statement said nothing about Hess's present whereabouts or his state of health, but it concluded: "Hess has been dealt with as a prisoner of war since his arrival in this country and will so continue to be treated until the end of the war."

Said Hitler Didn't Know.

Hess insisted that he came to Britain without Hitler's knowledge.

He told Hamilton, who interviewed him on May 11, 1941, at Maryhill Barracks, that he had come to Britain on a "mission of humanity." Hamilton, who was a wing commander in the R. A. F. and did not recall having met Hess before, flew to London and reported the conversation.

Hamilton told the authorities he believed the prisoner was Hess. This fact was confirmed by I. A. Kirkpatrick of the Foreign Office, who had known Hess and who talked to him on May 13, 14 and 15.

Hess's aim was to convince responsible British persons that England could not win and its ever of any negotiations with Hitler or his government.

In the official account of the sensational flight, the Government related:

Before he reached Scotland in 1941, Hess told the Duke of Hamilton, he tried to arrange a meeting in Lisbon and three times previously attempted to fly to Dungavel, Scotland, near the Duke's home. Hess said he met the Duke at the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin.

The first time he attempted a flight was in December, 1940, but he was turned back by the weather and other factors.

He did not want to come at the time of British successes in Libya, he told the Duke after he was incarcerated at Maryhill Barracks, lest it appear a sign of weakness on the part of Germany. He waited until German was again gaining successes—that is, in the Balkans

Second, England should have a free hand in the British Empire, except that former German colonies should be returned to Germany.

Third, Russia should be included in Asia, but Germany had certain demands to make on Russia which would have to be satisfied either by negotiation or by war. There was no truth in rumors that Hitler planned an early attack on Russia. (Germany attacked the following month, in June.)

Fourth, that the British should evacuate Irak.

Fifth, a peace agreement would have to contain a provision for reciprocal indemnification of British and German nationals whose property was destroyed by war.

Sixth, Hitler would not negotiate peace with Winston Churchill and his colleagues, who he said planned war since 1936, but only with a new British Government.

Hess emphasized that Hitler wanted a permanent understanding with Britain on the basis that she retain the empire intact. He pictured his flight as intended to give Britain a chance to open conversations without loss of prestige.

Warning to Franco Revealed.

Mr. Eden also disclosed to the Commons today that Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, had warned Generalissimo Franco that the presence of the Spanish Blue Division on the Russian front was a "serious obstacle to the development of cordial Anglo-Spanish relations."

"The Spanish Government have undertaken to look into the complaint," Mr. Eden added, "and we look to them for an early improvement in the situation."

The statement was taken as foreshadowing the possibility that the Communist-hating Franco regime might withdraw its forces now fighting against Russia from the eastern front.

Ranging over a wide field of foreign relations questions connected with Allied military progress, Mr. Eden reported that Sir Samuel, on the eve of his departure from Spain for London, had drawn to Franco's attention the complaints which the British Government had made of Spanish discrimination against British interests. Mr. Eden reported that "some of the complaints had been remedied" before this conference and that "things" are "better than they were with Spain."

Meanwhile, he said, the Government is constantly reviewing the situation in Tangier, where the Spaniards unilaterally took control of the international zone in 1940, and takes a "serious view" of the use being made of the zone by German agents.

Agreement Made With Russia.

Mr. Eden announced that the British and Soviet governments had decided jointly not to make any post-war agreements with any of their European allies "for the present." He said that the decision had been reached last year when Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov was visiting in London. Mr. Eden added he intends to discuss the matter further with the Soviet Foreign Minister at the forthcoming tripartite conference.

A member questioned Mr. Eden about the proposed trip of President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia to Moscow for the purpose of concluding an agreement with Russia. Mr. Eden declared that Dr. Benes had been informed that the "British Government understood that both governments held the view that it was preferable for neither of them to conclude any such agreement for the present." He said that Russia had also been informed and that Dr. Benes's trip had been postponed.

boy, also visiting cards of Dr. Karl Haushofer and Dr. Albrecht Haushofer, his son. No other documents or identifications were found on the prisoner.

On Sunday, May 11, at 10 A. M., Wing Commander the Duke of Hamilton arrived at Maryhill Barracks and visited the prisoner, with the interrogating officer and military officer on guard.

At the prisoner's request the latter two officers withdrew. He then stated to the wing commander that the latter had lunched in his house in Berlin at the time of the Olympic Games in 1936, and added, "I am Rudolf Hess."

The wing commander had no recollection of the prisoner and was not aware that he had ever seen or met Rudolf Hess.

Made Humanity Plea

The prisoner then proceeded: "I am on a mission of humanity. The Fuehrer does not want to defeat England and wants to stop fighting."

His friend Haushofer, he stated, had told im that the wing commander was an Englishman who would understand his point of view. He had tried tc arrange a meeting in Lisbon. He had three times before tried to fly to Dungavel, the first time being December, 1940, but had been turned back by weather or various other reasons.

He did not want to come during the time of British successes in Libya lest it should appear that it was the weakness of Germany which ompted his flight, but that Germany had had some success there (Libya) he was glad to come.

He stressed that his presence showed his sincerity and German willingness for peace.

His main theme was that Hitler was convinced Germany would win sooner or later and that he (the prisoner) wanted to stop unnecessary slaughter.

He asked the wing commander to get together leading members of his party to talk over things with a view to making peace proposals.

He then stated that he could tell him what the Fuehrer's peace terms would be.

The wing commander pointed out that there was now only one party in Great Britain.

The wing commander immediately flew to London and reported this conversation, stating that

Hess Offered Britain 'Peace' or Destruction

F. L. DANIELL

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The full story of Rudolf Hess's flight to Great Britain disclosed today that more than two years ago, when Britain still was near its lowest depths in this war, the third in command of the Nazis declared that Adolf Hitler wanted to call off the fight without making any "oppressive demands" on Britain.

The story of the No. 3 Nazi's fantastic flight "on a mission of humanity" to Scotland was told

Alternative Was Enslavement.

If the peace terms offered by Germany were rejected, Hess told officials, Hitler expected to destroy Britain utterly and keep the country in a state of permanent subjection. He later restated the terms in writing, adding a provision for a simultaneous peace with Italy.

Throughout the conversation with Hess, the Government said, it was made clear to him that there was no question whatsowisest course was to make an immediate peace.

Hess's 'Peace Plan.'

Hess stressed Germany's power in the air and in U-boats and averred that Britain would be beaten by a blockade at least within two or three years. He expressed horror at a prolongation of the struggle. He gave his "word of honor" that Hitler never intended to wreck the British Empire or dominate the world.

Hess's "peace plan" was this:

First, Germany should be given a free hand in Europe.

Text of Statement by Eden on Hess

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Following is the text of the Government's official statement on Rudolf Hess:

Hess flew to Great Britain in an ME-110, from which he landed by parachute in the evening of May 10, 1941, at Eaglesham in Scotland.

He was wearing the uniform of a captain of the German air force. He gave his name as Alfred Horn and stated to the home guard and police that he was on a "special mission" to see the Duke of Hamilton, and that he had intended to land at Dungavel, twelve miles distant from the spot where he landed.

The prisoner was taken to Maryhill Barracks, and among his possessions were found photographs of himself and of a small

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though he could not be sure he believed the prisoner was in fact Rudolf Hess.

Identified by Foreign Office

Mr. [I. A.] Kirkpatrick of the Foreign Office, who had during the period of his official duties in Berlin before the war become acquainted with Hess, was at once flown up to Scotland to identify the prisoner. He had three interviews, on May 13, 14 and 15. At the first of these he confirmed that the prisoner was Rudolf Hess.

During these interviews Hess further elaborated the object of his visit. He stressed the enormous power of Germany in the air and in U-boats, which later, he stated, would grow much greater. He affirmed the certainty of England's defeat by blockade, if not very quickly, in the course of two or three years.

He expressed his horror at the prospect of prolongation of the struggle. He had come, he said, without the knowledge of the Fuehrer, to convince the responsible persons that since England could not win, the wisest course was to make peace at once.

He gave his word of honor that the Fuehrer had never entertained any designs against the British Empire, nor had he ever aspired to world domination. The Fuehrer would sincerely regret the collapse of the British Empire. Hitler had declared to him as recently as May 3 that he had no oppressive demands to make on England.

The solution Hess put forward was as follows:

1. That Germany should be given a free hand in Europe.

2. That England should have a free hand in the British Empire, except that former German colonies should return to Germany.

3. That Russia should be included in Asia, but that Germany had certain demands to make of Russia which would have to be satisfied either by negotiation or as result of war. There was, however, no truth in rumors that the Fuehrer contemplated an early attack on Russia.

Objected to Churchill Government

4. That the British should evacuate Iraq.

5. The peace agreement would have to contain a provision for reciprocal indemnification of British and German nationals whose property had been expropriated as a result of the war.

6. The proposal could only be considered on the understanding that it was negotiated by Germany with an English Government other than the present British Government. Mr. Churchill, who had planned the war since 1936, and his colleagues who had lent themselves to his war policy were not persons with whom the Fuehrer would negotiate.

Hess concluded by emphasizing that the Fuehrer really wanted a permanent understanding with Great Britain on a basis which would preserve the British Empire intact. His own flight was intended to give Great Britain a chance of opening conversations without loss of prestige.

If this chance were to be rejected it would be the Fuehrer's duty to destroy Great Britain utterly and to keep the country after war in a state of permanent subjection.

These so-called "terms" were restated by Hess in a signed document dated June 10. The only new point made in this document was a provision that a simultaneous armistice and peace must be concluded with Italy.

It was throughout made clear to Hess that there was no question whatever of any talks or negotiations of any kind taking place with Hitler or his Government.

Hess has been dealt with as a prisoner of war since his arrival in this country and will so continue to be treated till the end of the war.

Close British-Soviet Link Urged By Eden In Commons

Allies Have Chance to Reach Lasting Understanding, He Declares.

LONDON, Sept. 22—(AP) Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today that within the next few months Britain, the United States and Russia would have an opportunity to reach a lasting understanding of such a nature that "even the horrors of this war will not have been in vain."

The Foreign secretary covered a wide field in carrying the House of Commons war debate into the second day with the same frankness which characterized Prime Minister Churchill's opening address Tuesday.

He rebuked critics of Britain's dealings with Russia and declared that confidence could not be created by one side alone. He repudiated any allegations that AMG —the Allied Military Government for Occupied Territory—had maintained Fascist officials in office.

He said that Britain did not intend to annex Sicily and he said that the sooner that island could be turned over to an Italian administration the better.

Benes Trip Off

Questioned by a member about the proposed journey of President Eduard Benes of the Czecho-Slovkian government-in-exile to Moscow for the signing of a treaty of alliance, Mr. Eden said the trip had been called off.

The Foreign secretary explained President Benes had been informed the "British government understood that both governments held the view that it was preferable for neither of them to conclude any such agreement for the present." He said Russia had been informed.

In making this disclosure, Mr. Eden said Britain and Russia have decided jointly not to make any post-war agreements with any of their European allies for the present.

Mr. Eden said he wanted to see in Italy itself a government "as broadly based as possible including all elements and all parties which were not Fascist in character."

Self-Rule Favored

In friendly Allied territory, he said, "it is our intention at the very earliest possible moment after landing that the administration shall be turned to the friendly liberated country with whom we are in relation or to some authority representing that country."

Mr. Eden voiced great optimism about the forthcoming tripartite conferences and was especially caustic in replying to critics of the government's dealings with Russia.

"Members have urged upon us that we should seek the closest collaboration with the Soviet government," he said.

"I agree absolutely and entirely. That is our policy and we shall persist in it x x x," he said, adding:

No Reproach

"x x x I have surveyed as honestly and impartially as I can the work that we have sought to do with the Soviet government since the treaty (Anglo-Soviet) was signed last year, and I can honestly say that we do not feel that we have anything to reproach ourselves with in our efforts to give effect to that treaty.

"If there has not been as many personal exchanges by the leading persons of the two governments as we would like, it is fair to say that we have made more than our share of efforts to meet our Allies. It is with this spirit that we shall approach our problems in the future."

The Foreign secretary declared that if the two countries were to understand one another "we must be frank with one another" and he aded "there is too much history of past misunderstanding to pretend that differences do not exist if in fact they do exist."

'Some times our Russian friends say to us, and frequently," he continued, "that we do not understand their point of view.

Forcible Exposition

"On these occasions they express themselves clearly, even forcibly. I make no complaint about that. but there are occasions also when we feel that they do not understand our point of view and I believe it to be in the ultimate interests of our good relations that we should speak out on these occasions."

BRITISH INVASION SET FOR SEPT., 1940

Germans Had 2,500 Barges Ready—RAF, Outnumbered 4 To 1, Blocked It

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Sept. 23—The Germans definitely planned the first aerial assault on London three years ago this month to set off the invasion of Britain.

The RAF, which had the major task of breaking up the attack, was outnumbered more than four-to-one by the German air force's 3,450 planes.

Now, as England is marking the third anniversary of the epochal battle of Britain, it is possible for the first time to divulge some behind-the-scenes facts of the struggle which could only be chronicled broadly at the time.

2,500 Barges Massed

The Germans were always known to have planned to invade England eventually, but it never previously was disclosed how imminent the invasion was or what a close margin it was thwarted.

The invasion—for which 2,500 barges were massed a ports across the English Channel and in the North Sea during the attack on London—was to have been the climax of a five-week program culminating in mid-September.

The planned preliminary steps were to have been the knocking out of the RAF and then the bombing of London to shatter the will and ability to resist the invasion.

If the invasion had been launched in June, 1940, right after the collapse of France, it might have succeeded. Here is how desperate Britain's air situation was:

After Dunkerque, the RAF had only three squadrons that hadn't been in action on the Continent. It was using squadrons of Defiants, with the World War I gunner-behind-the-pilot arrangement, and a squadron of obsolete Gladiator bi-planes. The fighter command had to borrow pilots from the coastal and bomber commands, and even from the fleet air arm. RAF flying fields were being guarded with 20-mm. cannon, awaiting installation in planes.

The force that battled back 400 German planes on September 15, 1940, and 850 on September 27 amounted to only 29 squadrons—less than 350 planes — some of which fought three times in a day.

Nazis' Sequence Of Mistakes

The RAF's big assets, besides courage, were a radio location system, an unsurpassed operational system, and the German's sequence of mistakes. Here is how the experts summarized it for the first time today:

The Germans counted on dive-bombing, but the evasive tactics which saved the *Stukas* in Spain didn't work in Britain. Against attack, their bombers didn't have enough armor. The failure forced the Germans into high-level, daylight, pattern bombing in which they didn't believe and which proved too vulnerable to disruption.

Germans Shifted Places

This indicates why the British originally were bearish about the American Flying Fortress and Liberator high-altitude, daylight precision bombing, which subsequently proved not to have the same weaknesses.

The rigid five-week invasion schedule, geared to the tides and the weather, forced the Germans to stop bombing the coast just when it was having some effect. They then went after the airfields, and again left them just when they were making some inroads to go after London.

Vital railroad communications to the capital were just beginning to sustain heavy damage when the Germans shifted to scatter-bombing. They hoped in this way to demolish the city, arouse the people against the Government and classes against each other, and provoke a demand for reprisal bombing of Berlin, which would divert the RAF.

Actually, scatter-bombing on the scale they employed (before the winter night *Blitz*) would have taken years to destroy a city such as London.

Blitz Brought British Unity

By subjecting all groups of citizens to the same hazards, the Nazis actually brought all classes together solidly behind the Government, and the natural clamor for bombing Berlin was wisely ignored by the RAF.

The big day of September 15, 1940, when of an attacking force of 400 German planes 185 were shot down with a loss of only 25 British planes and 11 pilots, was considered especially significant with regard to the United States. Just after that, an American military mission returned from England with an optimistic report which was believed to have done much to influence American opinion of Britain's chances.

The day the RAF repelled the Nazis' second big attack with 850 planes on September 27, the Germans signed a ten-year pact with Italy and Japan, indicating she had abandoned all hope of invading England and was settling down to a long war.

Balkan Invasion Seen This Year With Blow Over Channel in '44

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—An Allied invasion of the Balkans this year, followed by a full-scale assault on Western Europe next spring, now seems probable in the light of Prime Minister Churchill's war review in Commons yesterday and developments on the fighting fronts.

Despite a vast improvement in the Allied shipping position and Gen. George C. Marshall's assertion in Omaha that American military forces are ready to carry the attack to the enemy with "power and force," there is a general feeling in London that a front in Western Europe cannot be opened before next year unless the German Army suddenly cracks wide open.

On the other hand, an official announcement in Cairo that Allied forces had occupied the Aegean islands of Coo (Cos), Lero and Samos strengthened a growing belief here that a thrust into the Balkans is imminent.

Air Strength Stirs Interest.

London newspapers conjectured that such an offensive might be launched simultaneously from Eastern Italy—where Mr. Churchill said he does not expect more than a delaying battle by the Germans—and from the newly-acquired Aegean bases.

Without exception London morning papers voiced their approval of the Prime Minister's long address to Commons, which made it plain that the Allies intend to strike in Western Europe when they believe the time is ripe—and not before.

Considerable interest was aroused by his statement that the RAF alone is maintaining in action nearly 50 per cent more first-line aircraft than Germany, which came as the first official indication of current British air strength.

The German air force is estimated to have about 5,000 first-line planes, of which 2,000 are in Western Europe and Germany.

Called Best Review.

Editorial writers were almost unanimous in declaring Mr. Churchill's war review the best he has delivered, and commented on its optimistic tone, but all emphasized his warning that "the bloodiest tasks lie ahead."

The News Chronicle described the Prime Minister's address as "the most encouraging survey of events he has yet given to Parliament," while the Daily Express referred to it as "Churchill's most optimistic speech since he took office."

Said the Daily Telegraph: "The sweep and scope of the story captivated the House of Commons. It would have taken a cast iron critic to withstand such good news."

COMMAND DEFINED FOR MOUNTBATTEN

Area Will Range from Madagascar to Sumatra, London Learns.

LONDON, Sept. 22—(AP) The command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, new Allied southeast Asia commander in chief, will range from the waters off Madagascar east to Sumatra and will span French Indo-China, Thailand, Mala-

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ya and Burma, Reuters Far Eastern affairs writers said tonight, quoting advices from India.

"Sea represents a far larger proportion of Mountbatten's new command than does land," the writer said.

"His command extends over French Indo-China, Siam, (Thailand) Malaya, Sumatra and Burma, and at sea ranges over the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

"The sea regions of the command extend from the southeastern coast of Sumatra (excluding the Sunda straits between Sumatra and Java), south along a meridian which entirely excludes Australia and takes in the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea to a western boundary which cuts the Persian coast some 140 miles east of Jask and just misses the easternmost tip of Arabia.

"It runs south down to Albatross island northeast of Mauritius and thence southeastwards, avoiding Rodriguez island.

"Thus, the Madagascar-Reunion-Mauritius group is excluded from the command."

The span across the Indian Ocean from Madagascar's east coast to the east coast of Sumatra is nearly 5,000 air miles wide.

JAPS LAYING PLANS TO GET OUT OF TOKIO

Vast Evacuation Program Is Announced as War Nears New Phase.

ALL HOLIDAYS ARE CANCELED

Enemy Radio Appeals to Nation in One of the Gloomiest Broadcasts to Date.

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.)—The Japanese Government has decided to prepare "for the moving of Government departments, industrial establishments and the civilian population from Tokio as well as other important cities in the interest of improving their defense," the Tokio radio said today.

The broadcast listed a number of drastic measures, including total mobilization of the civilian population and the abolition of age limits to make all persons liable for national service, which it said were announced today by Premier Hideki Tojo and the Government information office "in view of the decisive phase which the war will enter during the coming months."

In addition, the Government announced measures to increase the anti-aircraft defense forces, especially the "air protection in industrial regions"; to provide for the protection of Government buildings and factories in Tokio and other big cities; to strengthen Government control over all industry, and to centralize all traffic on land and water.

In one of the gloomiest broadcasts ever to come from the Japanese capital, the announcement declared:

"The Japanese nation in all its classes and professions must fully understand the seriousness of the present internal and external situation, and must be inspired by an unbending will to victory. The nation's entire strength must be concentrated on the strengthening of the Japanese air force.

"Strict self-sufficiency of Japan and Manchoukuo as regards food supply must under all circumstances be assured.

"Plans for a thorough-going consolidation of the defenses of the Japanese motherland must be drawn up without delay."

The broadcast said that all holidays have been canceled, and that government machinery and industry would be greatly simplified with the cancellation of all administrative activity "deemed unnecessary for the conduct of the war." The mobilization of students would no longer be deferred, the broadcast continued, and the "employment of woman labor will be extended."

JAPS PREPARING TO QUIT KEY CITIES, SAYS TOKYO RADIO

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Government Departments to Be Shifted; Other Defensive Steps Taken.

LONDON, Sept. 22—(AP) Japan is getting ready to evacuate Tokyo and other important cities "in view of the decisive phase upon which the war will enter during the coming months," the Tokyo radio said today.

Gloomily forecasting new aerial blows against the Japanese homeland, the broadcast said Premier Hideki Tojo announced that the Japanese government had decided to prepare "for the moving of government departments, industrial establishments and the civilian population" from Japan's major cities "in the interest of improving their defense."

Special emphasis was laid on anti-aircraft defenses particularly the "air protection in industrial areas."

Tojo warned the Japanese people that a "time of emergency" was at hand and declared that far-reaching measures were required to strengthen the empire's home front "in view of the serious war situation."

Several Factors Prompted Move

Stinging Japanese defeats in the Aleutians, the Solomon islands and New Guinea, coupled with a serious depletion of Japan's air power and shipping, were believed to have prompted the series of drastic measures.

Aside from the evacuation of Japanese cities, the program approved by the Tojo cabinet in an all-day session yesterday called for:

1—Total mobilization of the civilian population.

2—Abolishment of age limits to make all persons liable for national service. Mobilization of students will no longer be deferred and the "employment of woman labor will be extended."

3—Strengthening of government control over all industry.

4—"Strict self-sufficiency of Japan and Manchukuo as regards food must under all circumstances be assured." (This apparently was a reference to Japan's shortage of shipping.)

5—Centralization of traffic on land and water.

Concentrate on Arms

6—"The nation's entire strength must be concentrated on the armaments industry, especially on the strengthening of the Japanese Air force."

7—"Plans for a thorough-going consolidation of defenses of the Japanese motherland must be drawn up without delay." (This seemed to indicate fears of an actual invasion of Japan itself.)

8—Cancellation of all holidays.

9—Simplification of all government machinery and industry and cancellation of all administrative activity "deemed unnecessary for the conduct of the war."

"The Japanese nation in all its classes and professions must fully understand the seriousness of the present internal and external situation and must be inspired by an unbending will to victory," the announcement said.

DAYLIGHT RAIDERS ATTACKING EUROPE

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Two big formations of Allied planes roared out over the Strait of Dover early today to attack objectives on the continent in a continuation of the daylight air offensive.

The last large-scale raids were last Thursday when Flying Fortresses hit Nantes and R. A. F. night bombers struck at the Modane Alpine tunnel. American Marauders have borne the brunt of the aerial warfare of the last three days out of four, raining destruction on German air bases.

German air raiders scattered a few bombs over East Anglia and southeast England last night, causing some damage and casualties, the Ministry of Home Security announced today, but the raids were not on a large scale. Slight enemy activity also was reported over northeastern and eastern England, but no bombs fell in those areas.

Two enemy planes were destroyed over Britain during the night, it was announced.

Marauders Hit Deep In France At German Airfield

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London, Sept. 22 (AP)—United States Eighth Air Force Marauder bombers made their deepest penetration of Europe today, striking the German airfield at Evereaux-Fauville, forty-five miles west of Paris.

Hundreds of American Thunderbolts hit targets in other parts of France and in Belgium and Holland. RAF and Canadian airmen attacked the Nazi airfield at Brest.

Eleven Nazi planes were reported shot down and Allied losses on all of the missions were two fighter planes.

The Berlin radio said that strong forces of British bombers had raided northern and northwestern German towns early this morning, but there were no Allied reports that bombers were out at that time.

MARAUDERS LASH FRENCH AIRBASE

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Making Deepest Penetration, Bombers Raid Field in Paris Area.

LONDON, Sept. 22—(AP) U. S. Eighth Air Force Marauder bombers made their deepest penetration of Hitler's Europe today, striking the German airfield at Evereaux-Fauville, 45 miles west of Paris, during Allied forays across France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The Berlin radio said in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press that strong forces of British bombers had raided northern and northwestern German towns early this morning.

There were no Allied reports that bombers were out at that time. Berlin, which often mentions "nuisance raids" never announced in London, said; "enemy bombers penetrated northern Reich territory in several waves. Apparently Berlin was to be the target but this attempt failed completely. In many cases diverted enemy bomber formations released bombs over residential localities in northwest Germany."

The late hour of the Berlin report suggested here that this possibly was a new German propaganda technique in an attempt to impress the German home front in the matter of defenses.

64th Marauder Raid

The Evereaux-Fauville action was the 64th raid of the Marauders, medium explosive carriers, in slightly more than two months.

In a puny retaliatory raid tonight a few German planes dropped incendiaries over a northeast England coast town. The bombs all fell in fields near a farm and were extinguished before causing any damage.

Hundreds of American Thunderbolts hit targets in other parts of France and in Belgium and Holland.

R.A.F. and Canadian airmen attacked the Nazi airfield at Brest on the Bay of Biscay.

The Germans sent up a flock of fighters in an attempt to ward off the Allied blows and eleven Nazi planes were reported shot down—eight by Spitfires escorting the Marauders, one by the Marauders and two by Thunderbolts. Allied losses on all of the missions were two fighter planes.

All of the Marauders returned safely, keeping their remarkable record down to 12 losses in 74 raids.

Commenting on the number of German fighters sighted, a briefing officer said the Nazis "are touchy about having anyone flying toward Paris."

Marauder crews reported seeing some of the hottest dogfights they had yet encountered—even some of Air Marshal Hermann Goering's pet yellow-nosed Focke Wulf-190s being engaged.

NAZIS FAIL TO REPAIR MANY BLASTED PLANTS

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(AP) No attempt has been made to repair the damage done to large number of high-priority targets in Germany by the Allied aerial pounding, a Ministry of Economic Warfare official said today.

Despite the high priority that has been given to the construction of locomotives and rolling stock, the official added, reports to the ministry showed the Germans were still behind schedule and production has not been adequate to keep pace with losses.

Nazis Training Troops in Norway

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Norwegian intelligence officers, piecing together reports from their homeland, concluded today that the Germans, instead of pulling out of Norway, are using the country as a training ground for ten divisions always maintained there and are working at a faster pace than ever in building defenses.

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported today that German submarines had sunk three Allied destroyers and two other ships in the Mediterranean, but failed to say when.

Nazis Report Slaying Of Official in Minsk

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London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported today that Wilhelm Kube, commissioner general for "White Ruthenia," had been assassinated last night in Minsk.

Maps fail to show "White Ruthenia" and it was assumed here the Germans were using the phrase to refer to White Russia, of which Minsk is the capital.

Allies Said to Have 10 Divisions

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that the Allied forces in the Salerno area had been expanded in strength to ten divisions with the arrival of three new divisions, including the Eighty-second United States Airborne and the Third United States Infantry Divisions.

Red Envoy Reported Named To French Unit

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—Soviet Russia has appointed high-ranking Adrei J. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, as envoy plenipotentiary to the French national committee at Algiers, an authority said today.

The Russian Embassy withheld comment pending any official announcement from Moscow but a British official said it was understood Vishinsky's task specifically was with the Mediterranean Allied Commission.

Appointment of a Soviet envoy to the French committee would mean the Russians have stolen a diplomatic march on Britain and the United States which thus far have accorded the committee only limited recognition.

ITALIAN PATRIOTS FREE U.S., BRITISH PRISONERS

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(AP) The Morocco radio, in a broadcast recorded tonight by the Associated Press, said 20,000 American and British prisoners had been liberated by the Italians and have joined Italian patriots despite Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's offer of 1,800 lire reward for each prisoner handed over to the Germans.

The Morocco broadcast added that recently 3,000 American and British prisoners had crossed into

Churchill Says Mussolini Is Lucky 'I Wasn't There'

Turns Question on Ex-Duce's

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Escape Into a Joke

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill was in fine form in the House of Commons today and turned what was intended as a serious question about the kidnaping of Benito Mussolini into a joke.

Asked if he knew any more than was disclosed in his speech yesterday about why the Italian guards failed in their instruction to shoot the former Fascist dictator when he escaped, the Prime Minister replied, "I was not there at the time."

Amid laughter, he added with a smile, "perhaps it's lucky for him."

Churchill Declines Comment.

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declined to comment in the House of Commons today on reports from Washington that Gen. George C. Marshall had been nominated as global Commander in Chief of the Allied offensive forces.

"No, sir," was the Prime Minister's reply when Major Charles Taylor asked him if he had any statement to make on the matter.

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2,098 ALLIED PLANES LOST IN EUROPE IN '43

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(AP) British Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair told Commons today that 1,651 British and 447 American bombers, based in England, were reported lost over northern Europe during the eight months ended Aug. 31.

He added that 306 British and 100 American planes were lost during August and 195 British and 108 American craft in July.

BRITISH PRINCESS TO BE COUNCILLOR

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The House of Commons agreed today that in the future when King George VI is absent from the realm, Princess Elizabeth may serve as one of his Councilors of State.

The King has requested the agreement, which carries forward by one step more the preparation of the Princess for the queenship, and which will give her her first experience of statecraft. She will attain her majority on her 18th birthday on April 21, next.

KNOX BACK IN LONDON FROM ARMY, NAVY POSTS

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(AP) Secretary Knox returned to London today after a four-day tour on which he inspected American and British naval commands.

"Never have I witnessed a finer and more constructive degree of cooperation between officers and men of the two navies than I have seen evidenced on every hand here in Britain between British and American sailormen," Mr. Knox said.

Landis Arrives in London

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—James M. Landis, Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East with the rank of Minister, arrived in London today, en route to Cairo, where he will take up his duties as principal American civilian representative. He will also act as a special assistant to the United States Minister, Alexander C. Kirk.

U. S. DECORATES 2 BRITONS

Roosevelt Directs Awards for Work in African Campaign

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 22 (AP)—By the direction of President Roosevelt, two high ranking British officers have received the United States Army Legion of Merit for work in the North African campaign which "contributed largely to the success of the operations," it was announced today.

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding United States forces in the European theatre, presented the awards to Vice Admiral Sir Neville Syfret and Brig. Eric E. Mockler-Ferryman.

Admiral Syfret was flag officer of a force covering the initial landings. Brigadier Mockler-Ferryman participated in planning the landings.

LARGE CANADIAN FORCE ARRIVES IN BRITAIN

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Sept. 22. — (AP) Another huge draft of Canadian reinforcement troops and general units which left this port recently for Britain, hard on the heels of Allied successes in the Mediterranean that knocked Italy out of the war, has arrived safely, it was announced tonight.

With the Canadian troops were nearly 300 Army nursing sisters, attached to hospital and medical units going overseas, as well as R.C.A.F. personnel and other United Nations forces. The latter included Norwegian soldiers and airmen and Netherlands fliers who had trained in the Dominion.

There also were large drafts of Royal Navy and Royal Canadian Navy tars and officers.

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2 Nazi Soldiers Slain, Rule in Denmark Tightened

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22.—Advices from Denmark today said that two German soldiers were slain there last week end as the Nazis imposed harsher measures on Danish citizens in an effort to check increasing defiance of German military rule.

The slaying of a soldier Saturday night as he was walking from his camp near Copenhagen to the city brought a fine of 1,500,000 crowns ($100,000 nominally) on the Danish capital, these advices declared.

The Nazis last week imposed a fine of 1,000,000 crowns ($200,000) on Copenhagen for the slaying of another soldier in the city, and the Germans posted an offer of 50,000 crowns ($10,000) reward for information leading to the arrest of the assailant.

When a German soldier was shot on a street in Odense Sunday night, the Nazis retaliated by tightening the state of siege already in effect. All amusement centers were ordered closed until September 24; a curfew was imposed from 7 p.m. until 5 a.m., and restaurants were forced to close their doors at 6 p.m.

Radio transmission from Denmark was broken off at 9:30 p.m. last night without any explanation.

FRENCH IN SWEDEN DEMAND NEW ENVOY

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22.—(AP) A delegation of 60 Frenchmen who escaped from Germany to Sweden sent a letter to Gen. Charles de Gaulle today asking that the French Committee of National Liberation replace its minister to Stockholm, Devaux St. Cyr.

The group, many members of which are former French soldiers, protested that St. Cyr was associated with Vichy as late as last March, while "Free Frenchmen suffered in German prisons." It asked that St. Cyr be replaced by a "true de Gaulle representative."

Pierre Laval, Vichy chief of government, also has been represented by a legation at Stockholm.

DUCE GOES TO NORTH ITALY

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 22—(AP) Benito Mussolini, after a visit of several days with Adolf Hitler, has left for an inspection trip of German-occupied Italy, a Berlin press dispatch reaching here tonight said. The dispatch said Mussolini would attempt to reorganize the Fascist party and militia.

NAZIS RAVAGE CITY OF NAPLES

Refugees Describe Horror of Enemy Rule.

By REYNOLDS PACKARD,
Representing the Combined American Press.
(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 20 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Refugees from Italy who arrived in Fifth Army territory today declared that the Germans are mining the Naples area in expectation of an attack by Fifth Army forces.

One of the refugees who is an Italian captain said he left Naples last night and arrived in the Salerno area this morning. He was dressed in civilian clothes. He asked that his name be kept secret because his family is still in German-occupied territory and the Germans might make reprisals if his identity were divulged.

"I had to escape in civilian clothes," he said. "If they thought I was an army officer the Germans would shoot me on sight."

"Already they are making Italian soldiers do forced labor. In Naples they won't trust us to do any military work because they know we will do everything we can to sabotage their defense against the Americans and the British. The Germans make the Italian soldiers do laborers' work loading trucks, digging ditches and trenches, even digging and covering up latrines. They stand guard with machine guns ready to mow the Italian soldiers down if they refuse to work or try to escape."

Meanwhile, a few score of the 14,000 Italians who evacuated Eboli two months ago when the Germans converted it into a military center returned today to find it in ruins. Probably no other city ever was so systematically bombed by air and shelled by land and sea as Eboli. I walked through it today and found it a cemetery of houses.

I came across a Carabiniero standing guard in front of a heap of rubble and asked him what he was guarding. He replied, "I am guarding this bank."

He pointed to a pile dust at his feet where I could barely make out on a twisted metal plaque the words "Banco Di Napoli." The guard said the vault, which was not in evidence, still contained a large sum of money.

A score of buildings, perhaps, were standing but they had been cut in halves like dollhouses so that their candy colored interiors were exposed to view.

Allied troops today were feeding the Italian inhabitants, who came back to Eboli, with what they could spare from their rations.

By WILLIAM STONEMAN.
Chicago Daily News Correspondent
Representing the Combined American Press.
Distributed by the Associated Press.

With the United States Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 21 (Delayed). —Emergency measures to relieve the plight of the Italian civilian population in the Salerno area already have taken effect and have served largely to relieve the danger of hunger and disease in this district.

The Germans have made a deliberate policy of stripping every town and village of everything portable, including foodstuffs, linen and other items necessary to ordinary life. The inhabitants of villages and towns who fled to the mountains in order to escape the bombing and shelling find nothing upon their return except piles of rubble. Thus, it is up to us, irrespective of the fact that these people recently were our enemies, to organize food supplies at almost the instant we occupy the place.

We have done this largely by transporting grain and other foodstuffs from outlying districts and from warehouses to the centers of population, and by furnishing local authorities with gasoline with which to operate their own trucks when they have them. Fortunately the Germans had neither the time nor the transport to rob many well-stocked grain stores in the neighborhood.

A tremendous problem will face us as we r[illegible] larger towns and cities, such as Naples, most of which is already close to the hunger line if they haven't crossed it. The sanitary services and food distribution in these places will have to be organized on a grand scale by regular military Government authorities, and the longer it takes us to drive the Germans out of Italy the greater the problem will become.

Fantastic stories of disease and starvation have already reached us from Naples, and although they lack full substantiation, it is known that the situation there is wretched. The water supply in Naples has been cut off on several occasions recently, and the Germans, with a peculiarly fine sense of brutality, have imposed such rigid curfew laws on the city that people emerging from their homes to get food and water actually have been shot down in batches, according to insistent reports.

AMERICANS SET DUCE FOES FREE

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Two in Jail for Mussolini Death Plot Released.

By H. R. KNICKERBOCKER.
Representing the Combined American Press.
(Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With the Allied Armies in Italy, Sept. 19 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two men who many years ago attempted to assassinate Benito Mussolini and were condemned to life imprisonment have been released by Allied authorities from notorious penal islands but one of them, by a ghastly mischance, was killed by a German shell just seven days after he had been at liberty for the first time in sixteen years.

The unfortunate victim was the less well-known of the two. He was an anarchist named Lucetti who, in the early days of the Fascist regime, threw a bomb at the Duce but missed. At that time there was no death penalty in Italy.

Lucetti was confined on the island of Santo Stefano and was freed by Allied forces on September 10. He was taken to the island of Ischia and was awaiting transportation when he was kill[illegible] by a German shell on September 17.

Far more famous was Col. Tito Zaniboni who was on the island of Ponza when he was liberated.

Zaniboni was one of Italy's world war heroes. He was colonel of a regiment of Alpine troops which all combatants in the last was recognized as one of the best fighting units in the world. He had every decoration for valor that Italy could give.

From the beginning of Fascism Zaniboni declared against it.

In 1927 he made up his mind that the best thing he could do for Italy would be to kill Mussolini. He bought the finest high-powered hunting rifle with telescope sights. Zaniboni planned his attempt on Mussolini's life for months.

One of the few places the Duce could be relied upon to appear in public during the first half of the Fascist regime was the balcony of Palazza Chigi, which Mussolini used to use as his prime ministerial office.

Zaniboni finally managed to rent a room about 100 yards from the Chigi balcony and overlooking it. He had practiced with his hunting rifle until he could hit a dime at 100 yards. Mussolini was a doomed man. Zaniboni lived in his room and waited for Mussolini to come out.

It was not to be. Zaniboni had intrusted his secret to one man, but that was one man too many. His friend became panic-stricken at the last minute and just before Mussolini appeared on the balcony agents of Mussolini's secret police broke into his room and overpowered him.

Of Zaniboni's sixteen years in prison, three were spent on San Stefano, which Italians know as their Devil's Island.

31 U.S. Soldiers Hid in Holes for Week at Salerno

Undetected by Surrounding Germans, They Had Only Onions, Popcorn to Eat

By John O'Reilly
New York Hearld Tribune Correspondent Representing the Co[illegible]

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bined American Press
Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 19 (Delayed)—American troops advancing today near the bloody triangle between Sele and Calore Rivers came upon thirty-one American infantrymen who had been trapped there for a week with Germans all around them.

It developed that thesee men were part of a unit that had been overrun by German tanks in the push which caused the Americans to withdraw and consolidate their lines during the early part of the battle for the Salerno beachhead. They had to remain hidden continually and were almost without food.

Patrols moving up after dawn this morning saw the men walking wearily out of a woods. Their helmets identified them as Americans, but their general appearance was one of complete fatigue.

Could Hardly Walked

Their uniforms were covered with dirt and sweat. Hollow eyes peered from behind beards stiff with dust. Their knees bent as they walked, and although they still clung to their rifles, they carried them as though they weighed a ton.

This correspondent happened along as two of them came out of the woods and sank down to rest at the roadside. They were Sergeant Vaughn Taylor and Corporal Edward B. Gutkowski. While resting and eating the canned rations the patrols gave them, they told how they and their comrades had lain hidden in the woods along the river for a week.

They dug holes, over which they placed branches and leaves. They were out of ammunition, and there was nothing else to do but try to escape detection. The Germans kept moving in, and guns and tanks were set up less than 200 yards from their hiding place.

For three days they scarcely moved from their holes. At night they crawled to the river for water. After three foodless days they crossed the river at night. There were even more Germans on that side, but they managed to find an Italian garden with nothing in it but pop corn and onions.

They carried the onions and pop corn back to their holes, and that was all they had to eat for a week. Then the American artillery offensive to drive out the Germans began.

Under United States Shelling

The thirty-one Americans stayed in their holes with shells falling all around them. Then wave after wave of medium bombers came over. The area became like a section of hell.

The bombardment finally eased, and the Germans began pulling out. They left without discovering that they had been almost living with their enemies for a week. This morning there was silence until the sound of American voices was heard, and the thirty-one crawled out from their holes on weakened legs to join their fellow soldiers.

When last seen by this correspondent they were trudging back along the dusty road to a bivouac area and rest. Each man still clung to his rifle.

Jumping Joe Savoldi and Doug Fairbanks Jr. Were With Forces Which Captured Procida

By H. R. KNICKERBOCKER.
Representing the Combined American Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With the Allied Forces on a Mediterranean Island, Sept. 15 (Delayed).—Late at night, while the moon was hidden and a thin fog hung low over the water and only the beacon of Vesuvius was visible on the horizon, we slipped out of the harbor and, with a flotilla of raiding craft, set out to capture another island for the Allies.

This one was the Isle of Procida and its significance lay not in its size—it is about as big as Staten Island—nor its population of around 10,000, but in its position less than three miles from the Italian shore. It was just the night for raiding.

Our boat was British, but the chief of the expedition was an American who had chosen to make this his flagship. For the first half hour nothing happened. As the night wore on mysterious sounds began to come to us. Brilliant fire suddenly loomed on our port bow, blazed five seconds and disappeared. Two cannon shots rang out not far away, nobody knew from what source.

Jumping Joe in Patrol Boat.

Over there on our ships were many old and new friends. Jumping Joe Savoldi, 215-pound heavyweight wrestler and one of Knute Rockne's All-Americas at Notre Dame turned up this afternoon on one craft. Savoldi's home is Harbert, Mich., but he says Chicago will reach him. His craft had sunk one 6,000-ton Italian transport before the armistice. He's on a patrol torpedo boat.

On another craft officers were busy talking to the crews of a number of Italian Mas boats, similar to our P-T's, who had come over to us with their craft and were pressing to be taken along and given a chance to fight the Germans. Among the officers who accepted the surrender of these Italians was Lieut.-Commander Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

Procidans Meet Flotilla.

Moonlight glinted on the bayonets of the landing party as we slipped into Procida Harbor.

Our friends, the Procidans, were coming out in rowboats to meet us with frenzied handclasps at first because they could barely discern our lines, then with cheers and an official reception. Alongside the dock came one larger rowboat and out jumped a little man in formal cutaway. Coming to attention the little Italian used his whole stock of English to say: "Good-by. I am Podesta of Procida. Good-by. Good-by."

The usual Brooklyn Italian-American turned up promptly—this time named Frank S. Lavina, who has brothers living at 75 President street, Brooklyn, and 2127 Beverly Road, Brooklyn. Amid mush heat, din and confusion we were assured of the loyalty and affection of Procida while our C. O. did what he could to get information of value officers.

Brooklynite With a Villa.

Frank Lavina, one of the Procida residents greeting the American troops as they took over the island, is an American citizen who fought overseas with United States Army troops in the last war, lived in Brooklyn and in 1933 returned to his family villa.

According to his brother, Joseph, owner of the Beverly Pure Food Market, 2117 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, he came to this country about forty years ago. In 1933 he retired from his real estate business and went to live at Lavina Villa on Procida Island, where the whole family of three sisters and five brother were born.

With him at the villa, which is half a mile long, live two sisters and one brother-in-law. His last letter home was in October, 1941, containing only general news. Since 1933 and until the beginning of the war he had made ten trips home to visit his Brooklyn relatives.

Back the attack. Buy another bond in September.

Salerno Crisis Failed to Ruffle 'Big Four' of Allied G. H. Q.

Eisenhower, Cunningham, Alexander and Tedder Continued Informal Meetings, With American General Deciding All Differences

By Clark Lee
For the combined American press
Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AT AN ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST, Sept. 22.—When the going at Salerno was at its toughest and our thinly held beachhead was seriously threatened, the Allied high command continued to function at the smooth and effective pace developed over the past ten months.

The Big Four of United Nations armed forces in the Mediterranean—Eisenhower, Cunningham, Alexander and Tedder—had foreseen that the operation would develop just as it did. They had correctly gauged the strength of the German reaction, and they knew what to do to meet it without losing any time.

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham sent in his big ships to blast the German counter-attacks in close support of our ground troops. Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder threw all his planes into the struggle, and General Sir Harold Alexander hurried the 8th Army up from the south.

With that assistance, the 5th Army clung to its positions, fought off the Germans, and gradually began to advance inland.

Our high command had anticipated that the period from the third day after the landing to the ninth or tenth day would be critical, and had planned accordingly. It was a question of whether we could get in reinforcements fast enough, and whether our air power could prevent the Germans from bringing down enough strength to drive us off the beach.

There was no nees for any sudden change of plan when the crisis came. The original schedule of operations was followed, and fortunately it was proven that the command had calculated correctly.

In the early stages of an operation like the Salerno landing, the Allied commanders meet every morning for a conference. The temporary location of headquarters is chosen for convenience and time saving, and since the others cannot easily move their bases General Eisenhower shifts his own headquarters to be near them.

Travel by Airplane

All of the Big Four travel a great deal by airplane. Their daily conferences are a continuation of the meetings during the Tunisian campaign, when they were held each morning. The sessions last for an hour or an hour and a half.

When a critical situation arises the meetings are shorter and the officers hurry away to put into effect decisions reached. When a session lasts longer than usual the commanders' aides, who are waiting outside, jokingly remark: "Well, at least they are not making any mistakes in a hurry this morning."

The present meeting place is a "war room" whose walls are covered with aerial maps of Italy. The commanders, accompanied by their senior staff officers, sit at a round table facing the maps. The sessions are business-like but informal.

First names are used. Eisenhower is "Ike," Cunningham is "Andrew," Tedder is "Arthur" and Alexander is "Alex." Lieutenant General Carl A. ("Tooey") Spaatz is always called by his first name, and Major General James H. Doolittle is "Jimmy." Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr. is referred to as "Georgie," while Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark is "Wayne."

Intelligence and Operations of the air, ground and Navy commands open the meetings with reports of current operations and of moves about to be undertaken. Occasionally the chiefs supplement these reports with brief statements giving the high spots of the situation.

When a problem arises, there are discussions among the land, sea and air commanders, each of whom has his particular point of view. For instance, Alexander may ask for more planes over the Salerno beaches, and Cunningham may request additional air cover for his ships. Tedder will reply that if he meets those requests it will mean detaching planes that have been assigned to attack enemy communication and prevent reinforcements from reaching the area.

Eisenhower then decides what is to be done. He acts as moderator, explaining the airman's point of view to the ground and Navy commanders, and vice versa.

Work Faster in a Crisis

In a crisis, the commanders work harder and faster. Each of them thinks of some action he can take to relieve the pressure. Cunningham or Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, the American naval commander, will offer to supply some ships that had been assigned for another purpose. Tedder will dig up some additional planes somewhere. Alexander will have a plan for speeding up the movement of reinforcements.

Eisenhower is proud of the way the commanders work together, of the absence of rivalry among the various branches and their readiness to assist each other.

Eisenhower gets along on terms of close personal friendship with each of the three British commanders—Cunningham, the typical sailor, salty, pithy and blunt; Alexander, aristocratic and dignified, but with a twinkle in his eye, and Tedder, sound, solid master of air strategy and tactics, with a quiet, dry humor.

Throughout the dark hours at Salerno the headquarters kept functioning as usual, with no signs of strain or worry.

Eisenhower had expected those trying hours. Here was the way he sized up the attack on the eve of the invasion:

No strategic or even tactical surprise was possible. The Germans, by looking at the map, could tell where we would have to land, simply by estimating the range of our fighter planes flying from advance fields in Sicily. So the Germans had their troops in position and their defenses prepared.

Because the distance was so great that our fighter planes (except the P-38s, which could fly for an hour longer) would be able to remain over the attack area for only a limited time, the landing was far more risky than we had undertaken previously.

NAZI ROCKET IN ITALY

Aboard a United States Warship in the Gulf of Salerno, Sept. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Germans are believed to be using a new type of radio-controlled aerial torpedo against the Allied invasion fleet in the Gulf of Salerno. WHITEHEAD

[This is the first indication that the weopon was used against Italian invasion forces. Prime Minister Churchill told Commons yesterday of the Germans' development of "a sort of rocket-assisted glider which releases its bombs from a height and is directed toward its target by a parent aircraft." Mr. Whitehead's story, written last week, was released by censors today following Mr. Churchill's disclosure.]

There have been previous reports that the Germans were experimenting with an aerial torpedo, but this is the first time, it is believed, that it has been used in actual combat.

Several naval officers said they saw a winged object, like a small plane, flying toward a boat. It passed overhead, wheeled, and then dived.

It is believed the torpedo is controlled by radio from a plane

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flying at a high altitude, with the pilot controlling the projectile.

Spaatz Says Germans Can't Withstand Allied Pressure in Italy

By the Associated Press.

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR HEADQUARTERS COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 22.—Praising the teamwork developed by Allied air, land and naval forces, Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz declared today that the Germans could not hope to withstand the pressure that can be brought to bear on them in Italy.

The usually reticent American air commander said the combination first conceived in North Africa and used in Sicily was now reaching its greatest development in the Salerno battle and was unbeatable.

"We feel that the teamwork established cannot be stopped," he said.

"We feel proud to be part of that highly trained trio of ground and naval forces thoroughly co-ordinated and integrated as a complete unit."

Italian Victory Easier.

A high officer of Gen. Spaatz's command gave this outline of the Allied air situation in the Mediterranean:

The German air force has been knocked out of the air in Italy more easily than at any stage of the Mediterranean war. The air battle in Tunisia and Sicily had been much harder.

The tremendous air power created in this theater was vividly illustrated on September 14 at Salerno when more than 2,600 individual flights were made over the battlefield and the squadrons dropped more than 1,200 tons of bombs.

The air war support of ground troops has settled into a pattern. The first attack is made on airfields to knock off the German air force. Then Allied planes cut communications behind enemy lines, isolating the proposed or immediate battle area, and finally attack enemy troops in the battle area.

German Efforts Smashed.

The job of knocking off the German air force has been progressively easier since the Tunisian campaign.

The Germans made a supreme effort several weeks ago in the Foggia and Rome areas to halt Allied air efforts, but were smashed and since then their resistance has been extremely feeble.

The experience gained by the African air forces since the North African campaign has been a tremendous asset. The flyers learned the technique of hitting and knocking out such difficult targets as bridges, railroad yards and airdromes. This type of work has been tremendously aided by the equipping of medium bombers with new American bombsights, the same as those used in Flying Fortresses.

Some squadrons in this theater are the most experienced in the world and this has been a great asset. For example, one Flying Fortress group was attacked by 70 German fighters in the Foggia area, but beat the Nazis off and lost only one plane.

New Fields for Allies.

A new phase in the air war is in the offing as Allied air forces, of which 70 per cent are American, get fields around Rome and Foggia.

From these fields the vital Ploesti oil fields would be an easy target; every capital of the Balkans would be within range, and Southeastern Germany would be within the range of Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

A two-way air war could be launched from England and Italy which would split German defenses greatly and ease the task of the RAF and United States 8th Air Force in causing the complete downfall of the German air force.

Because of better flying weather in this theater of operations—even winter allows an average of 15 operations a month—most of the bombing war against Germany may come from Mediterranean bases during this winter.

In Sicily alone 1,200 German planes were destroyed or captured on the ground.

home-based Royal Air Force fleets in England.

Winter weather already is hamstringing operations from Britain. During the winter it is considered good if heavy air bombardment fleets can get out in force eight times a month. In the Mediterranean, even during the worst winter months, it is possible to send out large bomber groups more than 15 times a month.

As a matter of fact, the bomb tonnage totals of the Northwest African Air forces have dwarfed the U. S. Eighth Air force effort even during the past summer.

Bombing Germany from this side has obvious advantages. It splits the Nazis' thin fighter defenses, opens new territories in Germany to attack, makes it possible to hit the Nazis twice as often, thereby destroying the German Air force faster, and it brings more pressure on the Germans' bomb-shattered morale.

Bombing fleets ranging over Rome Turin, Milan and Naples by day and night did more than any other factor in cracking the Italian will to resist. Hitler's wobbly but vital Balkan Axis partners now face the same medicine. Every part of Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania is well within bombing range from Italian bases.

Here are some of the key cities to the German war effort and the flying distance to them from airbases south of the Rome and Foggia areas:

Vienna, less than 400 miles; Munich, less than 400 miles; Budapest, less than 400 miles; Belgrade, 300 miles; Sofia, 350 miles; the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania, 500 miles; and Salonika, 250 miles.

All these points can be reached by Fortresses, Wellingtons and Liberators with full bomb loads. Some of the points are within the range of medium American bombers such as Marauders and Mitchells.

These factors, combined with the fact that the German Air force in the Mediterranean has been beaten into the ground by the air fighters of General Spaatz and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, make it advantageous to shift a large share of the air war against Germany to this theater.

Winter Air Siege of Germany On Vast Scale from Italy Seen

GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 22—(AP) The transfer of American Liberator squadrons from England to the North African war theater may foreshadow a winter aerial siege of Germany from the Mediterranean perhaps surpassing the effort made from Britain.

The B-24 Liberators, which previously operated with the British-based U. S. Eighth Air force, joined the Northwest African Air forces yesterday and in their initial action in this area bombed the Corsican harbor of Bastia and the Italian mainland city of Leghorn, leaving troop-crowded German ships and other small craft in both harbors aflame.

The Northwest Africa Air forces under the command of Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz now have a galaxy of heavy bombardment groups unequalled in any theater except the

OFFICER CITES

NAZI CRUELTY

Italian Who Escaped Gives Eyewitness Account Quoted In Army Paper

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 22—An Italian officer's eyewitness account of extreme cruelties and numerous executions which German troops in Naples inflicted upon Italians was published today by *Stars and Stripes*. The officer had escaped in a rowboat and joined the American Fifth Army forces on the island of Capri.

In a dispatch from the island, the army newspaper's reporter, John O. Kearney, quoted the officer as saying he saw as many as fifty persons arrested and shot "on various meager pretexts," and said that other refugees declared that the reign of terror in the Italian city equaled the worst Warsaw saw at the hands of the Nazis.

Flogged For Minor Acts

The Italian officer declared that many persons were flogged publicly for minor infractions of Nazi rules. He brought a copy of a proclamation posted by the German commandant in the streets of Naples. It said, in part:

"Anyone who acts against the Germans will be executed and the place where such acts are committed will be destroyed and reduced to ruins. Every German soldier wounded or killed will be revenged one hundred times."

[The Nazi-operated Rome radio said tonight that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had decreed the death penalty for Italians withholding from the market or charging "disproportionate" prices for food and other necessary daily supplies. Kesselring's ordinance, as reported in the Rome broadcast recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said less serious violations might be punished by detention.]

BADOGLIO PLEDGES LOYALTY TO KING,

AGAINST FASCISM

Statement of Policy Says Army Takes Orders Only From Victor Emmanuel.

Algiers, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—In a statement of the policy of his Government, Marshal Pietro Badoglio declared today that the King and Royal House of Italy express the will of the Italian people and the nation's armed forces remain faithful to King Victor Emmanuel, obeying him exclusively.

Other points in the Italian Premier's speech broadcast by the United Nations radio were:

The Italian people wish to have nothing to do with Fascism, be it called republican or monarchic.

The Italian people have not betrayed the Germans but have instead been betrayed themselves by the Nazi-Fascist gang.

The citizens and population of the north will never forget the thousands of their sons who were sent to die in Russia and the African deserts in the sole interest of Germany.

The conduct of the Germans after the armistice has rendered inevitable the action of the Italian people and deepens still more the gulf between Italy and Germany. The sooner the Germans are forced out of Italy, the quicker Italy will be free.

War veterans, citizens and workers of all classes, under the leadership of the King and his Government, will forge together the future destiny of Italy. Badoglio said the conditions of the armistice with the Allies were hard "but we must not forget that we have been beaten."

He expressed his determination to run the German aggressors out of Italy, and declared that Mussolini had dragged Italy into wars which the Italians did not want.

Athens Airdromes Blasted

CAIRO, Sept. 22 (AP).—British planes from the Middle East bombed German airdromes near Athens and on the Islands of Crete and Rhodes on Monday night, Allied headquarters announced today. The targets included the airdrome at Hassani, near Athens; Heraklion, on Crete, and Maritza, on Rhodes. Bombs fell among parked aircraft and fires were started.

Two planes were reported missing.

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 22 (AP)—The National Union organ Diario da Manha, semi-official Government newspaper, said today in an editorial entitled "We Are All Mobilized" that Portugal may "at any moment" have to go to war, "even against her own will."

"There is a limit for our peace," said the newspaper, urging Portugese of all parties and all political feelings to join together in strengthening national unity "in the face of the grave hour and supreme duties to country and leaders."

An editorial in the independent newspaper O Seculo also urged the Portuguese people to cooperate heartily in the coming military exercises.

Lisbon street cars experimented last night with dark blue lights. Many buildings and private houses already are being equipped with water buckets and shovels and are being protected with sandbags.

Allies Outrace Nazis in Seizing Strategic Dodecanese Islands

By STEPHEN BARBER

WITH BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES IN THE DODECANESE, Sept. 20 (delayed)—(AP) The liberation of the Dodecanese and sister islands in the Aegean from German rule and opening of the backdoor to Hitler's European fortress has begun.

An allied force arrived unobtrusively during the night on Lero, Castelrosso and Coo and the Greek island of Samos also were occupied.

These islands are the Germans' outer defense line in southeastern Europe.

"Our mission is partly to assist the Italians in the Dodocanese to carry out the armistice obligations by defending them (the islands) against German attack and partly for strategic reasons," said the senior British officer commanding this spearhead party, Brigadier F. G. R. Brittorous. "It is a race between us and the Boche."

Already advanced elements including parachutists, an R.A.F. regiment and commandos have seized key points in several islands.

The first to be occupied was Castelrosso at the far eastern tip of the Dodecanese chain. The occupation of Samos, Coo and Lero, which Mussolini once called "the Malta of the Aegean," followed.

The Italians appear to be cooperating well on Lero today.

As I write sitting on a pile of concrete anchors—testimony surely to Italy's steel shortage—Italian heavy trucks and trailers are being loaded with British gear.

Everything has been planned to the last detail. The nucleus of the medical staff is moving into the local hospital. They have brought much needed medical supplies. A contingent of engineers, radiomen and other specialists accompanied the shock troops, the backbone of the mission.

PORTUGUESE WARN OF WAR

Newspaper Says Nation May Be Forced Into Conflict

New Delhi, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force fighter planes, sweeping over central Burma on offensive patrols yesterday, blasted Japanese rail and river transport in widely separated areas, a British communique said today. No planes were lost in the sweeps.

Successful attacks were made on the railway north of Toungoo, where two troop trains were strafed and heavily damaged.

Other targets damaged or destroyed included a concentration of rolling stock and motor transport at Yeu station. Another motor convoy east of Chauk was raked. The water tower at Myingyan was attacked and river craft on the Chindwin and Kaladan rivers were given a severe lacing.

U. S. Smashes Japanese Raid On China Base

14th Air Force Men Down 15 of 27 Bombers, With 7 More Called Probables

1943

UNITED STATES 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, Sept. 20 (delayed) (UP).—American flyers shot down fifteen enemy bombers and two Zero fighters out of a formation that attacked this headquarters base today—Japanese National Aviation Day.

It was the first attack on this base since May, and the total enemy toll was believed to have been even greater, with seven more bombers probably destroyed and three damaged, and two Zeros probably shot down and four damaged.

No American planes were lost in the action.

Twenty-seven Mitsubishi bombers and between twenty and thirty Zeros took part in the attack. P-40 Warhawk fighters, led by Major Robert Liles, of Jefferson City, Mo., intercepted the raiders before they reached their target, drawing off part of the Zeros.

Later, Captain Roger Pryor, of Starkville, Miss., said: "We all hit them at once. It was the prettiest sight I ever saw—all those big shiny bombers. When the formation left, every plane seemed to be smoking."

At least seventy-five Japanese airmen died in the wreckage of their bombers.

17 ATTACKING JAP PLANES DESTROYED

Chungking, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Fifteen Japanese bombers and two Zeros were destroyed and seven other bombers and two fighters were probably shot down Monday when a squadron of about thirty enemy bombers escorted by fighters attacked major installations of the Fourteenth U. S. A. A. F. in China, a communique from Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said today.

On the same day Mitchell bombers attacked docks and shipping installations at the Yangtze River port of Kiukiang and scored a hit on a 225-foot Japanese destroyer. The Allied planes returned safely.

GAUSS AT CHUNGKING

Chungking, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Away from China since March, when he went home for a consultation with the State Department and for medical attention, the American Ambassador, Clarence E. Gauss, returned to his post today and was greeted by officials of the Chinese Government.

At the same time China's determination to do her full share in defeating Japan was emphasized by Chang Tao-fan, Minister of Information, who said at a press conference that "great attention" should be paid to the recovery of Burma and the reopening of the Burma Road. K. C. Wu, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that Prime Minister Churchill's statement that the war against Japan would unfold itself month by month "signifies that we have a prearranged plan."

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ALLIES STRIKE SIXTY MILES UP FROM LAE

EVENSON

Anzac Paratroopers Seize Kaiapit on North Side of New Guinea.

U.S. BOMBERS SMASH BRIDGES

Spread Devastation Along Future Path of Allied Conquest for 350 Miles Northward.

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Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Only two days after the fall of Lae, New Guinea, airborne Australian troops of Gen. MacArthur's command seized Kaiapit, a village sixty miles to the northwest, while waves of American bombers wrecked airdromes, bridges, trucks and roads along a path of future conquest for 350 miles north. The seizure of Kaiapit last Saturday night was disclosed in a communique today.

This new stroke, which the Japanese vainly attempted to erase by counter-attacks, and the latest air strikes with ninety-seven tons of bombs and 120,000 rounds of ammunition all the way from a point south of Madang up to wewak, clearly indicated Gen. MacArthur's determination that his victories at Lae and Salamaua shall yield quick dividends.

The Japanese air force, obviously concerned by the upsurge of the Allies on the New Guinea front and the hammering dealt by Admiral Halsey's growing air might in the Solomons, struck back on both arms of the 750-mile battle arc.

Kaiapit Region Cleared.

Captured Kaiapit is inland on the Huon peninsula, behind the Markham Valley positions which the Allied paratroopers seized on September 5 to set in motion the pincers movement that swallowed up Lae in less than two weeks. It is not far from Bena Bena, which some time ago was raided repeatedly by Japanese planes. These raids have never been explained, but indicated the presence of Allied forces at Bena Bena.

The Australians who were landed on a grassy field at Kaiapit on Saturday night and Sunday have now driven the Japanese out of that immediate area.

On Monday, more than fifty Mitchell bombers and Flying Fortresses heavily attacked the communications areas around Astrolabe Bay, some seventy miles above Kaiapit. Four important bridges on the Japs' coastal supply road were blown to bits.

Wewak Raided Again.

On the same day, fighter-escorted Liberators smashed at the airdromes at Wewak, more than 300 miles above Lae. More than 400 Japanese planes have been wiped out since mid-August at Wewak, the last large New Guinea base remaining in enemy hands.

The Japanese Air Force lost three fighters out of a formation of twenty-five which inflicted some damage and casualties in a raid on Nadzab, the airstrip which Allied paratroopers occupied seventeen days ago twenty miles back of Lae. The enemy paid his biggest price of twenty planes in a raid, reported today, by thirty dive-bombers and twenty fighters last Saturday on the American positions at Barakoma, on Vella Lavella Island in the Solomons. In that sector, Japanese plane also struck weakly at the Munda airfield on New Georgia and at the American positions on Guadalcanal.

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BIG ALLIED FORCE EFFECTS LANDING NEAR KEY JAP BASE

BONI

Seaborne Maneuver Aimed at Capture of Finschhafen in New Guinea.

JAPS ERASED AT ARUNDEL

Naval Forces Now Within Range of Enemy Garrison at Vila.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, Sept. 23—(AP) Two new blows have been smashed at the Japanese in the accelerated Pacific offensive — a seaborne landing in force, under fleet and air protection, of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, and the complete destruction of the enemy garrison on Arundel island in the Solomons.

The Finschhafen stroke, delivered Wednesday only six days after the fall of Lae 60 miles to the southwest, was aimed at capture of a base which would give the Allies complete control of the Huon gulf — a potential springboard against nearby New Britain.

The destruction of the garrison at Arundel, which is adjacent to American-held New Georgia, puts forces of Admiral William F. Halsey within artillery range of the large Japanese garrison at Vila across the Blackett strait on Kolombangara.

The landing above Finschhafen occurred at dawn Wednesday six miles north of that base in the vicinity of Peacetime Mission headquarters and just below the Song river.

Opposition Reported

There were no details on this action except that the landings were opposed by the enemy.

"Our ground forces have destroyed all remaining enemy forces on the north shores and on nearby Saga Karasa island," the communique reported on the Arundel action.

The Japanese, sensing the peril to Vila, had been moving in reinforcements at night across the narrow strait on barges but in the mop-up six of these barges were sunk by infantry weapons and artillery.

The enemy on Kolombangara then opened up with its artillery, inflicting some American casualties.

Grave Menace to Jap Base

Complete control of this sector, roughly a triangle bounded by the Salamaua air base, captured Sept. 12, the Lae air base, captured Sept. 16 and Finschhafen, once the enemy supply depot for the other two points, would pose a grave menace against New Britain with its enemy stronghold of Rabaul.

This landing beyond Finschhafen followed quickly the seizure by airborne Australians of the enemy base of Kaiapit north and west of both Finschhafen and Lae.

Headquarters today disclosed that a patrol of the troops which captured Kaiapit have killed 120 Japanese.

The Allied air arm struck heavily north of the new operations scene around Madang, making 46 bombing and strafing passes. Nine Japanese planes were downed at Hopoi.

Hopoi is an enemy air strip 20 miles east of Lae, or between there and Finschhafen. From Finschhafen, for which General MacArthur now is bidding, it is only 70 miles across Dampier strait to New Britain.

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Jap Cargo Ship Sunk

Today's communique also announced the sinking by air bombardment of a Japanese cargo ship in the Bismarck sea.

Utilization of land, sea and air elements in the Finschhafen attack emphasized the type of warfare which General MacArthur believes will fold up the Japanese the quickest. It has only been recently, however, as in the pincer envelopment of Lae, that the fleet has been able to play much of a role.

"In a coordinated land, sea and air movement, our troops in force have landed six miles north of Finschhafen," today's communique reported.

The two enemy airdromes on New Britain nearest to Finschafen—Cape Gloucester and Gasmata—were heavily raided. Sixty tons of bombs were dropped by four-engined units on areas at Cape Gloucester where planes are dispersed. The planes, including two-engined Mitchell bombers and attack planes which hit Gasmata at dawn, encountered no interception and all got back.

The main target in the Madang sector, northwest of Finschhafen was Japan's coastal supply road. Four more bridges were added to the four blown to bits in raids there Monday. Points where troops are bivouaced and supply installations also were hit.

No Air Opposition

These planes, bombers with a enemy air opposition, attesting to the effectiveness of recent raids on enemy airdromes around Wewak.

The cargo vessel sunk was a 1,500-tonner spotted off Kavieng, New Ireland. At the other end of New Ireland, a 5,000-ton Japanese merchant vessel was bombed and set afire off Cape St. George by an Allied reconnaissance plane.

The communique announced the loss of the Allied transport-freighter John Penn at Guadalcanal. It was bombed and sunk while returning there recently after landing troops and cargo at a forward base.

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'Lonely Guinea Hens' Swear Fidelity in Love

A BASE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 22 (Wednesday) (AP).—American nurses and Red Cross workers in New Guinea who are separated from their sweethearts by the Owen Stanley Mountain range have formed the Lonely Order of Guinea Hens. Membership requires that the girl be "honest to God in love with her guy" and that she be "tracking fair and no fooling."

Birds of a flighty nature are not permitted to join, but there is no ban on members having an occasional date. The order uses an insigne showing a lonely hen looking longingly at planes flying over mountain tops.

Jerseyman Gets a Zero.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Staff Sergt. Theodore Romanonski of Garfield, N. J., was credited with shooting down a Japanese Zero yesterday when American Liberators bombed Wewak.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Newspaper reports that the new Southeast Asia Command of Lord Louis Mountbatten may subordinate the command of Gen. MacArthur were today recognized officially by the latter in a statement expressing willingness to fill any role assigned him and strongly defending his concept of Pacific strategy.

BONI

"I have no personal military ambitions whatsoever and am perfectly content in such role as may be prescribed for me," Gen. MacArthur said. The statement also expressed confidence that Japan should be hit hard at key holdings instead of rolled back slowly and at great cost from island to island.

"Island-hopping, with extravagant losses and slow progress—some press reports indicating victory postponed as long as 1949—is not my idea of how to end the war as soon and cheaply as possible," the General said. Rather, he favors "massive strokes against only main strategic objectives, utilizing surprise and air-ground striking power supported and assisted by the fleet."

"It makes little difference whether I or others wield the weapon, just so the cause for which our beloved country fights is victorious," his statement read. "However subordinate may be my role, I hope to play it manfully."

JAP SNIPERS SHOT WOUNDED OFFICER

[The following story was written by Staff Sergt. Maurice E. Moran of Pittsburgh, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.]

Guadalcanal, Aug. 7 (Delayed).—A young Marine officer who was killed by Jap snipers as he lay already wounded and helpless was honored today by the fighting men he commanded. The officer was Second Lieut. Curtis A. Tatum of Converse, La., killed in action leading his men against the Japs at Bairoko, New Georgia Island.

"We'll never forget him," chorused three young Marine privates he commanded. "He was a great guy, smart and he always was up in front. They didn't come any better than he was and we made them pay for getting him."

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Lieut. Tatum's death won the accolade from Rayfield N. Graves, 25 years old, of Washington, D. C.; Michael J. Martin Jr., 21, of 827 East 221st street, New York city, and Harry Maciupa, 23, of Garfield, N. J. Graves and Maciupa, who were with the lieutenant in the action in which he met death, said:

"They got him in the legs first and while he was laying there helpless they finished him off. Those Jap snipers seemed to go for our wounded. Three of our guys tried to get to the lieutenant, but they were killed. He kept trying to tell them to stay away because the Japs had his range."

MacArthur's Statement Criticized in Australia

Discussion of Subordination Called 'Unfortunate'

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 22 (AP).—Newspapers here, featuring the statement of General Douglas MacArthur commenting on reports that his role in the Pacific was being subordinated, commented today that the statement was unfortunate.

"The Mirror" asked a clarification of the commands of General MacArthur and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in southeast Asia.

"The Herald" said it "regrets that MacArthur has seen fit to comment publicly on rumors recently circulated in the United States regarding future strategy in the Pacific."

AUSTRALIAN BLOC ENDS

Canberra, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A coalition of the United Australia and the Country parties in the Federal Parliament was ended by mutual consent today. The decision was reached at separate meetings of the two factions.

Robert Menzies, former Prime Minister, was elected leader of the United Australia party and, as such, the leader of the Opposition in Parliament. Arthur Fadden, also a former Prime Minister, was re-elected head of the Country party.

As a result of the recent elections, the Labor Government of Prime Minister John Curtin retained power.

HEAVY RAID TOLL LISTED IN GILBERTS

ERICKSON

Admiral Nimitz Says Four Jap Bases Were Severely Blasted.

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Sept. 22—(AP) Adm. Chester W. Nimitz disclosed today that four Japanese bases were bombed and damaged heavily in the raid last Saturday night and Sunday (East Longitude time) on enemy-held territory in the Gilbert island area.

Admiral Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, revealed also that a carrier task force collaborated with land-based Army and Navy bombers in the co-ordinated operation, which covered 500 square miles of Japan's equatorial outpost holdings in the Central Pacific.

The Navy and Army bombers more than 200 sorties against Tarawa, Makin and Apamama islands in the Gilbert group and against Nauru island 400 miles southwest of Makin.

(A bare announcement that the raid had taken place came previously in a communique issued by Admiral Nimitz last Sunday, but no mention was made at that time that the attack had been carried out by air, nor was it then disclosed that Makin and Apamama, as well as Tarawa and Nauru, had been among the targets.)

Four Planes Lost

Four fighter planes shot down were the only losses suffered by our striking forces in the attack, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire and attempted interception by enemy fighters and night fighters, Admiral Nimitz said.

The operation was the first of an offensive nature attempted by United States forces in the Pacific employing both carrier planes and heavy bombers from land bases both in the South Pacific and Central Pacific areas.

In a communique supplementing his first report on the action, Admiral Nimitz said:

"Damage to the enemy included:

"At Tarawa—Airdrome facilities heavily damaged, eight bombers destroyed on the runway, one small vessel sunk;

"At Makin—Airbase damaged, three four-engined seaplanes and one other patrol plane destroyed;

"At Apamama—Enemy camp installations heavily hit;

"At Nauru—Damage to installations.

"In addition to destroying aircraft on the ground, our forces shot down six Zeros, probably destroyed four others and damaged eight more fighters, and shot down two medium bombers.

"Despite attempted interception by day and night fighters and intense anti-aircraft fire encountered, our losses totalled only four planes."

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AMBASSADORS RECALLED

Argentina Summons Envoys From Mexico and Vatican

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Argentine Government announced today the recall of Alberto Candiotti, Argentine Ambassador to Mexico, and José Manuel Llobet, envoy to the Holy See.

Two other members of the diplomatic corps were retired. They were Ricardo Oliveira, Ambassador to Vichy, and José Amaya, Minister to Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

The action was a continuation of a diplomatic corps shake-up officially reported earlier to be designed to "eliminate those who have not displayed the required degree of dignity and capacity."

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Argentine Embassy said tonight that Ambassador Candiotti had received a four-month leave, which he had requested in July, and that he would depart for Buenos Aires late in November. The Embassy said that he had not been recalled.

Union Opposes Demand For Immediate Invasion

Toronto, Sept. 22 (AP) — The United Rubber Workers' (CIO) convention voted non-concurrence in a proposed resolution calling for an immediate invasion of western Europe and a march on Berlin.

President Sherman H. Dalrymple opposed the resolution, saying:

"We are primarily concerned with producing the weapons of war, not with strategy on the battle fronts of which we know nothing."

Certain Radio Employes In High Canadian Rating

Ottawa, Sept. 22 (AP)—Canadian selective service officials said today that a high priority rating has been given technicians, announcers and similar radio station employes under recently announced regulations which freeze about 1,500,000 Canadian male workers in high priority occupations.

Like newspapermen, radio station employes will not be able to change their employment without a permit from local selective service officials. Essential radio station workers such as announcers and technicians will have top priority ratings. Lower ratings will be given other station employes, such as musicians, whose services are not essential to continued operation of a station.

CANADA TO GET WARSHIPS

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 22.—(AP) Navy Minister Angus MacDonald announced here tonight that the Royal Canadian Navy would obtain six destroyers from Britain this year, two cruisers from the same source next year and possibly aircraft-carrying vessels as well to augment the Dominion's fleet.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Associated Press War Analyst

Possibilities of critical disaster hang over the German troops east of the upper Dnieper. The Russian break-through to the Chernigov gateway to Kiev and Gomel leaves open to the Nazis no more than four meagre, inadequate crossings of the river. And two of those are already in grave danger.

It seems obvious that something has gone radically wrong with the Nazi high command's plans for a deliberate, orderly withdrawal behind the Dnieper for a winter stand. The eastward bulge of the Desna river from its rise southeast of Smolensk. Through fallen Bryansk, then southwestward to its Kiev confluence with the Dnieper apparently was heavily relied upon to safeguard the great retirement.

Russians forces have broken across both the northern and southern arms of the Desna triangle, however. They appear to be converging from the south and east on Gomel, only 70 miles above Chernigov. Its fall would leave open for Nazi retreat from the Desna bulge only the Mogilev crossing below the Orsha bend of the Dnieper, and the Orsha crossing itself.

The Nazi situation to the north, with Russian forces closing in on Smolensk and already threatening the Vitebsk gateway westward, is hardly less dangerous. If they are to withdraw by the old Napoleonic route to Moscow, the Moscow-Minsk railway and the off-shoot via Vitebsk to Polotsk, heavy detachments must pass across the front of Russian columns everywhere pushing into the Desna bulge.

Moscow advices indicate that the Russians have already shifted the emphasis of their attack to the Smolensk-Vitebsk sector. The Vitebsk gateway was the scene of the Nazi initial break-through above the Stalin defense line on the Dnieper to drive perilously close to Moscow. With the tables turned by the massive Russian summer offensive, that gateway could now become a bloody trap for the invaders.

Red troops are not only within easy gun range of the Smolensk bastion by current Moscow reports. They have been holding Velizh 40 miles or less above Vitebsk for a week or more. North of that a Russian spearhead has been poised in the Velikie Luki-Nevel triangle for months.

It is in this sector, above the Orsha bend of the Dnieper, that the possibility of an ultimate major Russian offensive to turn the Nazi Dnieper river line from the north has always seemed greatest. The Russian surge to Velikie Luki months ago looked like a preliminary move to that end.

It is highly possible, however, that the original Moscow plan contemplated the Vitebsk-Nevel sector as the scene of a winter attack rather than as a part of the summer offensive. Winter will close in first, and in a few weeks, on that sector of the active front in Russia. Winter successes have so clearly demonstrated the superiority of Red armies over their Nazi foes under cold weather conditions that it is quite likely Moscow expected originally to reserve the attack which would crack the Dnieper line itself until the chill season was at hand.

In the summer offensive, however, a critical Nazi weakness between now-fallen Bryansk and Kharkov developed. It has permitted the Russians to stab 200 miles westward within sight of Kiev and at the same time threaten the whole Desna bulge from the south.

The only explanation yet advanced for the startling Nazi weaknes east of Kiev is the theory that it was due to withdrawal of reserves from that front for transfer to Italy or the Balkans. That was the closest large troop pool in Russia on which Berlin could draw immediately when Italy cracked up and capitulated.

In any case, the war in the south along the lower Dnieper seems due for a lull of some sort soon. The autumn rains are on there. The Russians must soon pause to reorganize, re-equip and rebuild rearward communications. And the rising scope of Russian attack in the north about the Smolensk bastion and Vitebsk indicates that the main fight will shift to that critical sector during the probable lull in the south.

STALIN PRAISES U. S. WAR AID IN BOND DRIVE PLEA

Message Seen as Move Toward Tripartite Conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—(AP) A personal acknowledgement from Premier Joseph Stalin of the aid the Red armies are receiving in munitions and supplies from "our American friends" added new testimony today to accumulating evidence of warmer Moscow-Washington relations.

Stalin's message, read at a war bond rally here, urged fullest support of the loan to "promote the growth of the military might of the United States and help the joint efforts of the Allies to achieve victory over the bitter enemy within the shortest possible period of time."

It was as strong a declaration of solidarity and amity with the western Allies as the Russian premier ever has made in public.

Termed Major Contribution

The gesture was taken here as a major contribution by Stalin to the establishment of a background of partnership for the Anglo-American-Russian war conferences soon to come.

The Soviet premier's message went specifically, too, into the matter of material aid from the United States, around which a furore centered some months ago Standley stated publicly in Moscow that the Russian people were not sufficiently informed about American aid and the Soviet government had not made sufficient acknowledgement.

After recalling that for 26 months the Soviet people had been engaged in "a war of liberation against our common enemy," and saying that now the Red armies were driving that enemy back from Smolensk to the Black sea, Stalin went on:

"In this struggle the Red army also is successfully employing planes, tanks, guns and other munitions and equipment which are received from the United States and Great Britain. x x x Our American friends who are participating in the manufacture of the ammunition and supplies of provisions are rendering great support in the fight against our common enemy."

Cites Soviet Support

Stalin said the "entire Soviet population is working unceasingly for the front," and by buying bonds is "giving great financial support to the Soviet government."

"It is desirable that the American people, by successful participation in the war loan in the United States," promote the nation's military development and "help the joint efforts of the Allies," he said.

The message was read at the Army's "Back the Attack" bond show by Maj. Gen. A. I. Belyaev, chairman of the Russian Purchasing commission.

Dutra Leaves for Brazil

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian War Minister, and his party left the Washington National Airport today, en route home after a tour of United States war installations in thirty-five states. Oswald G. Aranha, son of the Brazilian Foreign Minister, who is a private in the Brazilian Army, was a passenger aboard one of the two planes transporting the group.

U. S. Signs Agreement For 1944 Cuban Sugar

4-Million-Ton Minimum Fixed at 2.65 Cents a Pound

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The United States agreed today to buy a minimum of 4,000,000 short tons of 1944-crop Cuban sugar at 2.65 cents a pound f. o. b. Cuban ports.

The new contract, the largest ever negotiated with Cuba, was signed between the Commodity Cderit Corporation and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute.

The 1944 sugar crop is the third successive crop to be sold by the Cuban government to the United

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States government. In announcing the deal, the State Department asserted it was "further significant evidence of the co-operation of the two countries in the joint war effort."

J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, signed for the corporation, and Dr. Amadeo Lopez Castro, secretary of the Presidency; Senator Jose Manuel Casanova, Gaston Godoy, Teodoro Santiesteban, Dr. Arturo M. Manas and Dr. Oscar Albertini for the institute. The price paid was the same as last year. The crop is larger by 1,000,000 tons than the 1942 crop.

Steinhardt Arrives In U. S.

Washington, Sept. 22, (AP)—Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey, has arrived in this country from Ankara, it was learned at the State Department today.

World Relief Job for Lehman

Slated for Director as Second Draft of Plan Goes to Allied Governments.

Washington, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A second tentative draft for a United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization has been completed and is being sent to Allied governments for approval.

Diplomatic circles predict that Herbert H. Lehman, head of United States Foreign Relief, will be director-general.

Since the original United States draft was turned down by other governments, two important changes have been made.

One revision is based on suggestions from a number of smaller Powers in the United Nations, led by the Netherlands. It makes clear that the central committee composed of Britain, the U. S. S. R., China and the United States would be completely responsible to the council of all United Nations delegates.

The Netherlands rejected the first draft because the committee would be too powerful and the plan did not seem compatible with democratic principles.

The central committee is to function as an interim group when the council is not holding one of its planned semi-annual meetings. The first council meeting may be in November.

Lehman's Position Explained.

Congressional opinion was behind the second change, which makes specific provision that all commitments and agreements by members of the relief organization are to be in accordance with their own constitution and legislative procedures.

Appointment of Mr. Lehman as director general would clear up conflicting reports about whether he will remain at his present job as head of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

In the wake of recent State Department orders exerting control over all civilian agencies of the Government whose activities impinge on foreign relations, there has been speculation that the former New York Governor would feel hamstrung and resign.

Actually, it was learned at the State Department, Mr. Lehman's present job was never considered more than temporary until the United Nations set-up could be organized.

Mr. Lehman, if named to the New Post, would probably not be responsible to the State Department, not to the American Government directly. He would act in the name of all the nations who join the relief organization.

The organization is to deal with immediate problems of relief in both liberated and Allied nations. It also will set in motion steps for stimulating agriculture and industry in those countries.

C. P. Taft to Head Malay Rehabilitation

Washington, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today the appointment of Charles P. Taft as head of all United States rehabilitation work for the East Endies and Malaya.

Mr. Taft has been director of the community work services of the Federal security agency since 1941. As representative of the State Department, he will head an interdepartmental committee composed of representatives of various agencies interested in economic problems in each of the two areas after their liberation.

Mr. Taft, a former Cincinnati lawyer was chairman of the Federal Steel Mediation Board in 1937 and has long been connected with Government and community service.

BARUCH FAVORS DRAFTING FATHERS

Give Gen. Marshall What He Wants, F.D.R. Advisor Tells Senators.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — (AP) White-haired Bernard M. Baruch advsed a roomful of Congressmen today to give General George C. Marshall what he wants to win the war—including the draft of marrie men if they are needed—or else "throw him out."

Manifesting the highest respect for the chief of staff, whom he has known for 25 years, Mr. Baruch laid down this simple formula:

"The man in charge of the job should be given our unqualified support.

"No cheese paring. No trading down. Give him what he needs."

The big-framed financier, who was chairman of the War Industries board a quarter century ago, was invited by the Senate Military committee to give the final testimony on the bill by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) to defer pre-Pearl Harbor fathers from induction for the rest of 1943.

Decision Next Week

Even before Mr. Baruch testified, there was a movement on among some members of the committee quietly to shelve the bill. A decision is expected to be deferred until next week.

Now an unofficial advisor of President Roosevelt, Mr. Baruch recently completed a sweeping investigation of the national manpower situation with especial attention to West coast shortages.

Drawing on the facts brought out by that inquiry, he told the lawmakers that to attain "quick and certain victory" two steps must be taken:

"1. Improve our efficiency, which we can do in all fields of endeavor.

"2. Take from the civilians as much as is necessary but leave them at least their needs—not their fancied wants. All must be treated alike. There must be equality of sacrifice."

Those recommendations he laid down in a brief, formal statement. Then the questioning started, and got around to the problem of whether to draft fathers to give the Army the 7,700,000 men the general staff said should be in uniform by the end of this year.

Reynolds Turns Questioning

Gen. Hershey (Selective Service director) testified that he couldn't give General Marshall the men he wanted without taking pre-Pearl Harbor fathers," Chairman Reynolds (D-N.C.), said. "What is your opinion on that?"

" If General Marshall says he wants them, I'd give them to him," Mr. Baruch rapped out.

Without professing to possess any inside information, Mr. Baruch said it was apparent that a great offensive is in the making.

"General Marshall knows what he's doing," he said. "He wants to hit the enemy and hit them hard. You can't fool around with those Germans. They're war lords.

"I'd go to any extent General Marshall wants to go."

Draft Dads, Mother Cries In Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—(AP) A shouted plea from a woman spectator for drafting of fathers closed the Senate Military committee's hearings today on the Wheeler bill.

Rising uninvited at her seat and talking so fast the committee stenographer could not record her remarks in full, she told the committeemen that Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), author of the bill, was "evading the real issue."

Since the first inductions in the fall of 1940, she said, "thousands of young men have purposely gotten married to avoid military service."

"I am not insisting on the drafting of men who were fathers before that time," she said, "but I do feel that men should go when mere babies are going.

"I am the mother of four sons already in the service and a fifth, a baby of 18, still to go."

The official reporter understood her to give her name as "Mrs. Margaret Horvath" when he asked her to identify herself.

Newspapermen pressed her in vain for the spelling of her name and for her address.

Bernard M. Baruch, principal witness of the day, congratulated her on her statement.

ARMS PRODUCTION TAKES UPSWING, NELSON REVEALS

Battle Equipment Turned Out at Rapid Pace in August.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. — (AP) Battle equipment—especially arms for invasion—rolled out of American war plants last month at a rate representing the biggest gain since April, the War Production board reported today, but output of warplanes still lagged behind schedule.

In a report so optimistic its tone reportedly caused Army concern, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson said "the August showing indicates that production is regaining its momentum" after a slow summer.

The release of the report coincided with Mr. Nelson's arrival in London where he is to integrate further munitions making of the United States and Britain.

It showed August arms production was up four per cent over July. With an 11 per cent gain in heavy bombers and a five per cent increase in fighter planes, overall aircraft production — 7,612 planes — gained three per cent, but remained behind schedule because of manpower problems and design changes.

WPB took an optimistic view of the plane output, however, because the weight and value of new aircraft increased seven per cent over July, a figure which the report said "dramatizes the trend toward heavier models, especially bombers."

"Our (plane) production rate now has grown to a point where interruptions for design changes can be made without seriously threatening the flow of planes to the fighting fronts," the report said. "When performance in battle indicates weakness in design x x x it is far better to adjust the design and take a temporary loss in production than to continue to produce planes with known defects."

Mr. Nelson said "we are still short of current aircraft schedules" and insisted "further rapid increases in the volume of production and further improvement in quality are required."

(During the day, the Senate's Truman War Investigating committee reported that production was "very bad" at the Brewster Aeronautical corporation's plant at Johnsville, Pa. Hugh Fulton, committee counsel, said frequent changes in design were, however, a factor in delaying production.)

Naval Craft Speeded

The WPB report said there were significant gains in the production of naval craft and in equipment vital to a land invasion. Self-propelled artillery increased 32 per cent over July, small arms, infantry weapons and anti-aircraft guns went up four per cent. Motor vehicles gained 10 per cent.

Production of combat vehicles, including tanks, declined six per cent, reflecting a cut in tank schedules.

Deliveries of Navy vessels hit a new record by increasing 40 per cent over July. Production exceeded the one-billion-dollar mark. Minor combat vessels increased 61 per cent, major combat vessels 41 per cent and landing craft 10 per cent. Merchant ship construction held about level.

Ammunition was about unchanged — no increase was scheduled — but the report said "by next spring this category is expected to become one of the outstanding Army ordnance programs, emphasizing the shift from capital to expendable items throughout the war program."

August production on the WPB index was 618 points, which means munitions manufacturing for that month was more than six times that in the pre-Pearl Harbor month of November, 1941.

FULBRIGHT VICTORY PLEASING TO HULL

Washington, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull applauded today's adoption of the Fulbright resolution in the House yesterday by a 360 to 29 vote.

He told his press conference that he believed such overwhelming approval of this post-war cooperative declaration reflected "the determination of the people of the United States to collaborate effectively with other nations after the war to keep the peace."

"It is significant and commendable that in the Committee on Foregn Affairs and on the floor of the House the discussions of this resolution have been on a high plane and have been carried on in a non-partisan spirit," he said.

The Secretary laid particular emphasis on the fact that members of Congress have just reaturned from their constituencies and asserted: "It is exceedingly gratifying that the House passed the Fulbright resolution with such an overwhelming majority."

Mr. Hull sand the new Allied Mediterranean Commission will hold its first meeting soon. It is to assemble and relay back to the participating goevrnments all

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Tailoring To Insure Passage Of Post-War Bill Planned

Administration Ready to Make Concessions to Obtain Senate Adoption.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — (AP) Evidence piled up today that the Administration is determined to tailor a proposed declaration of post-war foreign policy to a pattern that will win two-thirds approval in the Senate, even if its final wording is qualified and vague.

That will be the objective of Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) and Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) when the Foreign Relations committee begins drafting a statement. A subcommittee headed by Senator Connally will meet tomorrow on the question.

In the end, this may result in a compromise proposal doing little more than recasting into different languages the Fulbright "lasting peace" resolution which swept through the House on a 360 to 29 vote yesterday.

The Fulbright proposal would put Congress on record as "favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein, through its constitutional processes."

This declaration is not acceptable to backers of the Ball-Burton-Hatch resolution which would pledge to preserve the peace by military force. It is also unsatisfactory to those like Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), who want American participation in world affairs to have constitutional and sovereignty limitations.

Oppose Super-State

Those in the Vandenberg camp want the resolution to preclude American entry into any "world super-state." They want something like the limitation to a "cooperation organization of sovereign nations" which the Republican Post-War Advisory council outlined.

The views of Senator Connally appear to offer the possibility of a compromise.

The Foreign Relations chairman favors the use of economic sanctions against aggressors and, if they fail, the weight of military force. He wants an effective international organization, but not a world superstate.

He is opposed to the establishment of an international police force, preferring armed forces furnished by each nation on a quota basis if and when necessary.

House approval of the Fulbright measure won enthusiastic applause today from Secretary of State Hull, who believed the action reflected "the determination of the people of the United States to collaborate effectively with other nations after the war to keep the peace. The secretary at his news conference read particular significance into such an "overwhelming majority" just after the House members had been at home in contact with their constituents.

VINSON SUPPORTS RENEGOTIATION ACT

Proposes Additional Agencies Be Subjected to Provisions of Measure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 — (AP) Chairman Vinson (D.-Ga.) of the House Naval committee, calling for continuation of the war contract renegotiation law, introduced today legislation to extend its provisions to additional agencies, set specific standards and provide for judicial appeals.

His measure would:

1—Bring the contracts of the Agriculture department and the War Shipping administration under provisions of the renegotiation law as well as those of the Army, Navy and Maritime commission which now are subject to the law for recovery of "excessive profits."

2—Call for the setting of specific standards under which contracts will be negotiated.

3—Provide for a judicial review in the Circuit Court of Appeals where contractors are dissatisfied with renegotiation decisions.

4—Require renegotiation officials, on request of the contractor, to furnish him with a statement of findings of facts on which renegotiation decisions were reached.

Foreign Contracts Involved

5—Bring under renegotiation provision pre-Pearl Harbor contracts with foreign governments which were taken over by the Lend-Lease administration.

As Rep. Vinson submitted his measure, Rep. Maas (R.-Minn.) proposed to the House Ways and Means committee that the renegotiation law be eliminated next Jan. 1 and a super-tax against excessive profits on war contracts be substituted.

Rep. Maas suggested imposition of a levy of up to 85 per cent on the 20 per cent net which industry now is allowed to retain (including a 10 per cent post-war refund) after the present excess profits tax is collected. He would allow reserves for conversion to peacetime production before assessing the super-levy.

Committee members said they would try to end the hearings tomorrow.

Army's Radio System a Link With Home

Washington, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—American soldiers overseas have a link with home even when it is only a voice in thin air.

Fiddle-chin Bob Hope, Balding Bing Crosby, Leggsy Betty Grable, and Sunday hymns come out of loudspeakers and radio sets to American soldiers in: Kiska, Chungking, Cairo, New Delhi, London, Oran, Palermo, Khoramahser at the head of the Persian Gulf and in Army huts in Greenland. Those are only a few of the places.

It is a big-scale operation by the Army at home and abroad.

Officers planning the invasion of Kiska telephoned to Washington asking for a radio station, picked it up in Los Angeles, moved it north, and took it ashore the day after the first troops landed.

Headed by experts who were top men in the radio field in civilian life, the job is handled by the Army's special service information branch radio section.

Two of their main jobs are making transcriptions and setting up overseas radio stations to broadcast them.

Where there are as yet no radio stations — Guadalcanal is one — transcriptions are broadcast from this country by short wave, a round-the-clock performance.

The radio section now transcribes thirty-six hours of programs a week on sixteen-inch unbreakable disc records. These are packed seventy-two to a box and delivered by plane wherever possible, one box at a time to one circuit. The Army is shipping out an average of over 2,000 transcriptions weekly to twenty-six circuits.

The Army has placed forty-eight stations of its own abroad and also uses private stations or those owned by other Governments—as in China, Australia and Egypt.

Nearly all the well-known screen, stage and radio stars have appeared on the radio section shows which bring together more talent than you at home may ever have heard on one program.

Two Marylanders Get Army Air Force Awards

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—The War Department announced today awards to more than 200 officers and enlisted men, including two Marylanders, of the United States Army Fifth Air Force.

Technical Sergeant George F. Zorbach, of 2809 Jefferson street, Baltimore, was presented the first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Flying Cross.

First Lieutenant Edward S. Digges, of La Plata, received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

More Soldiers Listed As Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The War Department announced today 432 United States soldiers have been wounded in action, including these with next of kin in New York:

NEW YORK

North African Area

CELENTANO, PETER, private first class; father, Dominick Celentano, 8 Orient Avenue, Brooklyn

COHEN, SAMUEL, private; father, Louis Cohen, 331 Rodney Street, Brooklyn.

DANIELLO, FRANK J., private; wife, Mrs. Stella Daniello, 47 Plandome Road, Manhasset, L. I.

DEAN, EDWARD G., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ida McGill, Amereon.

DeFRANCO, PHILIP, private; wife, Mrs. Gloria Defranco, 2172 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx.

DeLUCA, SALVATORE J., private; wife, Mrs. Margaret DeLuca, 255 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn.

DePOLITO, DOMINICK, private; uncle, Frank Cotruzzolo, 208 East Tremont Avenue, New York.

DIEHL, GEORGE E., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Diehl, 2205 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

DiRUBBA, ANTHONY, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Dirubba, 169 Montgomery Street, Scarsdale.

ENRIQUEZ, MAURICE P., private; father, Manuel Enriquez, 34 Granite Street, Brooklyn.

FELERSKI, RUSSELL P., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Irene Felerski, 46 Klein Street, Rochester.

GLENDENNING, ROBERT A., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Glendenning, 67 Bayview Avenue, New Rochelle.

HAPPELL, WALLACE L., sergeant; father, Arthur A. Happell, 141 Olean Street, East Aurora.

HRONEC, JOHN J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Hronec, 1277 First Avenue, New York.

HUTLOCK, JOSEPH J., private; mother, Mrs. Julia Kasie, Roseton.

KASPRZYK, JOHN J., technician fourth grade; wife, Mrs. Rose Kasprzyk, 4 Division Street, Sidney.

KEOUGH, JOHN, technician fifth [illegible] mother, Mrs. Margaret Keough, 252 [illegible] nect Place, Tudor City, New Yo[illegible]

KERN, JOHN C., private; mother, Mrs. Elsie Kern, 168-12 Sixty-fifth Avenue, Flushing Heights, Queens.

LAWES, GEORGE W., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Clara A. Lawes, 65 Cooper Street, Brooklyn.

LIEBERMAN, JULIUS, private first class; wife, Mrs. Gloria Lieberman, 79 Avenue O, Brooklyn.

LOFRESE, JOHN, private first class; brother, Joseph Lofrese, 107-12 155th Street, New York.

McCAFFREY, JOHN J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary McCaffrey, 504 West 111th Street, New York.

MARTINEZ, EPHRAIM H., corporal; sister, Mrs. Saro Ramos, 617 West 145d st., New York.

MILLER, PHILLIP, private; mother, Mrs. Rose Miller, 1732 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

MURRAY, EDWARD J., private; father, George E. Murray, 7853 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

NELSON, HAROLD T., corporal; father, August Nelson, 1669 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

OLNEY, JOHN D., private; mother, Mrs. Bridget Olney, 40-22 Eighty-first Street, Jackson Heights, Queens.

OLSZEWSKI, RAYMOND W., private; mother, Mrs. Natalie Olszewski, 130 St. Marks Place, New York.

PAWLOWSKI, JOHN R., private; father, Nicodemus Pawlowski, 909 Wendell Avenue, Schenectady.

PELLEGRINO, VICTOR W., private; wife, Mrs. Susan Pellegrino, 33-36 Ninth Street, Long Island City, Queens.

PISCITELLO, TEDDY S., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Piscitello, 108-09 Forty-first Avenue, Corona, Queens.

PONTILLO, DOMINICK, private first class; mother, Mrs. Rose Pontillo, 133 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn.

POLMATIER, KENNETH C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Sadie Park, 31 South Mitchell Street, Norwich.

PURTILL, FRANK, private first class; sister, Mrs. Anna Crotty, box 376, Clayton Street, Central Islip, L. I.

RIBEK, JOHN, sergeant; sister, Mrs. Elsie Poignant, 439 East Seventy-first Street, New York.

ROSTOHAR, JOSEPH H., corporal; mother, Mrs. Helen M. Rostohar, route 2, Worcester.

RYAN, JAMES F., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Ryan, 346 Clinton Avenue, Albany.

SABATINI, ARMANDO A., private first class; wife, Mrs. Carmello M. Sabatini, 65 Ridgewood Avenue, Yonkers.

SALA, FRANK S., corporal; father, Ignatz Sala, 89-04 Ninety-fifth Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens.

SCHIFFMAN, HARVEY, private; mother, Mrs. Gussia Schiffman, 975 East 181st Street, the Bronx.

SCHILLO, JOHN E., private; mother, Mrs. Gretchen Schillo, 60 Cumberland Street, Rockville Centre, L. I.

SCHULTZ, HENRY J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Henry J. Schaltz, 460 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

SCHUTT, EDWARD J. JR., private; mother, Mrs. Polly A. Schutt, 540 Cedar Street, Syracuse.

SERDULA, GEORGE A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Serdula, 331 Oak Street, Corning.

SHERMAN, CHARLES M., private first class; mother, Mrs. Jennie Sherman, Clayville.

VAN VALKENBURG, MYLES E., private first class; mother, Mrs. Ellaman K. van Valkenburg, box 109, Honeoye Falls.

WILNER, JULIUS J., private; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Wilner, 657 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn.

ZBYLUT, ALEXANDER M., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Mary J. Zbylut, 539 Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn.

ZUKOWSKI, JOSEPH, private first class; father, Frank Zukowski, Warner Road, Holland.

North American Area

DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER jr., corporal; wife, Mrs. Ruth M. Davidson, 225 East Seventy-third Street, New York.

SCHULTZ, ELIAS, private first class; wife, Mrs. Mary Schultz, 82 East Third Street, New York.

SPEAR, MURRAY D., private first class; wife, Mrs. Margaret S. Spear, 7 Washington Square, New York.

Southwest Pacific

CORRENTI, JEROME, private; father, Vincent Correnti, 670 East Ninety-third Street, Brooklyn.

SMITH SYLVESTER E., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Rose G. Smith, 30-24 146th Street, Flushing, Queens.

NEW JERSEY

North African Area

CONFALONE, SAMUEL J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Confalone, North East Avenue, Vineland.

COSTELLO, JOSEPH F., private first class; brother, John G. Costello, 131 Linden Street, Passaic.

COTE, JOHN J., private; mother, Mrs. Jessie M. Cote, 197 Sussex Avenue, Newark.

DI GANGI, SANDOW J., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth P. DiGangi, 229 Middle Road, Hammonton.

FRESCO, GEORGE A., private first class; wife, Mrs. Antoinette Fresco, 245 Malvern Street, Newark.

GELBLAT, HERMAN, private first class; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Gelblat, 49 Sandford Street, Trenton.

JOHNSON, RICHARD L., private; brother, Harry Johnson, 35 Cedar Street, Phillipsburg.

KANACH, OTTO F., sergeant; wife, Mrs. O. F. Kanach, 2015 Pleasant Parkway, Union.

LIKANCHUK, STEVE Jr., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Likanchuk, Route 1, Millville.

PHAFF, WILBERT, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Phaff, 321 North Ninth Street, Camden.

RUNG, ADAM R., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Bessie Rung, 587 Adams Avenue, Elizabeth.

Southwest Pacific

STOLTE, RAYMOND F., private first class; mother, Mrs. Emma Stolte, 96 Turnpike Road, South River.

SZCZCINSKI, THEODORE P., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Szczcinski, 150 Baldwin Street, Bloomfield.

TOMASZEWICZ, JOSEPH C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Sophie Tomaszewicz, 47 East Sixteenth Street, Bayonne.

CONNECTICUT

North African Area

FINCH, GEORGE E., private first class; father, Willis Finch, 26 Mechanic Street, Darien.

KASLIKOWSKI, STANLEY S., private; mother, Mrs. Eva M. Kaslikowski, 42 Woodland Avenue, Stamford.

KUEHN, EDWARD R Jr., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Eleanor Laura Kuehn, Route 4, East Hartford.

KUSNIERCZAK, EDWIN Z., corporal; father, Joseph Kusnierczak, 355 Nichols Street, Bridgeport.

NEAULT, ALBERT, private; father, Wilfred Neault, 13 Myrtle Street, Hartford.

REILLY, CHARLES F., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Reilly, 117 Putnam Street, New Haven.

Southwest Pacific

MACSATA, FREDERIC J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen Macsata, 295 North Elm Street, Torrington.

USHER, ALVIN J., corporal; father, Alvin C. Usher, 119 East Main Street, Rockville.

Survivors Of Lost Ship Reach San Francisco

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—Survivors of a medium-sized United States merchant vessel damaged by an enemy torpedo early in May in the Southwest Pacific have arrived at San Francisco, the navy reported today.

There were no casualties. After the submarine attack, the vessel was towed to an Allied Southwest Pacific port.

Former Jap Agent Gets Year, Fined $9,000

New York, Sept. 22 (AP)—John C. Le Clair, 41, former New York and New Jersey college instructor, was sentenced to a year and a day imprisonment and fined $9,000 by Federal Judge J. Waties Waring today. He had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with acting as an unregistered paid agent of the Japanese Government.

The fine equaled to the total received by Le Clair from the Japanese from July, 1938, until June, 1941, for articles of a pro-Japanese nature, which he wrote and which were distributed to numerous American newspapers and periodicals.

Jury Warns U. S. Must Tighten Immigration Act

New York, Sept. 22 (AP)—A Federal grand jury, which has spent sixteen months investigating cases involving the German-American Bund, immigration and naturalization says the United States will be placed in the "gravest jeopardy" after the war unless immigration laws are tightened.

Predicting an unprecedented influx of aliens, the jury recommended in a presentment yesterday that the nation adopt a system of "selective immigration," excluding all except those considered likely to contribute to the welfare of the country.

"The paramount consideration," the jury said, "is the welfare of the United States and not that of the immigrant."

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WINDSOR DOUBTS EARLY END OF WAR

Boston, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A belief that the war would end with "unexpected suddenness one day" but that that day would not come in the immediate future was expressed by the Duke of Windsor today.

The former King of England, now Governor-General of the Bahamas, in Boston with his Duchess to visit her invalided aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merriman, who is hospitalized with a broken hip, also expressed regret over the heavy casualties which the American Fifth Army suffered in the invasion of Italy. He warned in a press conference, however, that the Allies must be prepared to suffer even more heavily before Germany is brought to its knees.

The Duchess, still dressed as she was when she stepped off the train this morning, smiled as she said:

"I expect you will see this black suit every day."

She added that clothes were entirely secondary now.

ALLIES SET TO FOIL SECRET WEAPONS

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Navy Ordnance Chief Says U.S. Has Answer to Any Desperate Move.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22.—(AP) The Axis may try to stave off defeat by a desperate assortment of so-called "secret weapons" like its highly touted radio-directed air bomb, but Uncle Sam is "not asleep" where technological developments are concerned, Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy said here tonight.

Completing a whirlwind inspection tour of United States Steel corporation plants in the district, the admiral, who is chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told reporters:

"We have behind us the undivided concentration of research by the greatest group of scientists the world ever has known. I am sure they have the answer to any question a desperate Hitler can advance."

Speaking before a group of representatives of U. S. Steel, the admiral praised the steel industry for its efforts to produce the sinews of war, but said the industry probably would have to increase its output to even greater proportions in the future.

"In 1943 our steel production will total 88,000,000 ingot tons but for next year the strategic needs of your Army, Navy and Merchant Marine require 110,000,000 tons," he said.

Spy Suspect Faints in Court

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (AP).—Mrs. Theresa Behrens, forty-four-year-old social worker, was held for trial on a charge of conspiracy under the espionage act and fainted a few minutes later as she was being led from the courtroom of United States District Judge Edward J. Moinet today. She recovered shortly afterward in the United States Marshal's office. Mrs. Behrens, arrested on Aug. 24 and one of a group of men and women indicted on charges of attempting to obtain information for the German government, stood mute on the conspiracy charge and a plea of innocent was entered for her. She was ordered held in $25,000 bond.

Din of Battle Drowned Command, So Veteran Sergeant Becomes Hero

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22.—(AP) Sgt. David Woody, Memphis' veteran soldier who says he personally knocked out "wave after wave" of German infantrymen in the Tunisian campaign, asserted today that the exploit resulted from his failure to hear an order to retreat.

Wearer of the Silver Star for his heroic job, Sergeant Woody said his officer credited him with killing at least 200 Germans during two hours of bitter fighting near Medjez el Bab. The War department cited him for firing "with such accuracy that he knocked out two enemy mortars and inflicted severe casualties upon wave after wave of enemy infantrymen attacking his position."

Sergeant Woody explained his achievement by saying simply that his machine gun, protected by several riflemen, was covering a ridge over which the Germans charged. "I couldn't count them, but it looked like thousands to me," he said. "Every time they showed up over the ridge I let them have it."

Sergeant Woody said that when his outfit was ready to retreat "they sent word up, but apparently in the noise of firing I never heard it. They all went away and I was alone on that hill."

Remaining at the post until both machine gun and rifle ammunition were exhausted, he ducked from one slit trench to another and made his escape because the Germans "did some awful poor shooting." He said he fired 1500 rounds of machine gun ammunition and 120 rounds of rifle.

He was wounded in a later engagement and is recovering in an Woody has been in the Army 21 of his 38 years.

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OMAHA, Sep[illegible] The 25th annual American Legion convention adopted a resolution late today charging that Republican Rep. Hamilton Fish of New York "with certain other isolationist members of Congress" permitted use of the Congressional frank by George Sylvester Viereck and the America First committee in disseminating propagranda "inimical to the United States."

Naming of Rep. Fish in the resolution drew strong objection from Ellidor Libonati, Chicago attorney and Illinois Republican leader, who urged the convention to adopt a resolution not mentioning Rep. Fish.

Such a resolution, Mr. Libonati said, was passed at the last convention in Kansas City. Mr. Libonati's motion to eliminate the name of Rep. Fish, whom he discribed as "a good Legionnarie," lost by voice vote. The report of the American[illegible]

LEGION CHARGES FRANKING MISUSE BY REP. HAM FISH

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Resolution Says George Viereck, Others Sent Out Propaganda.

ism committee, which contained the resolution, was adopted.

Proof Offered

The resolution charged that "it has been proved by documentary evidence" that on April 14 of this year a franked envelope of Rep. Fish was mailed from San Diego, Calif., to persons on the mailing list of C. Leon de Aryan.

The resolution identified de Aryan as editor of "The Broom," and declared he was under indictment for sedition but now was out on bail.

Earlier William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech, pledged the A.F.L.'s full resources "to prevent a single moment's interruption in our production task." He asserted that Legion spokesmen "have at times been guilty of rash and unreasonable statements" with respect to organized labor's war effort.

1918 Army No Match For '43 Edition, Says Vet

OMAHA, Sept. 22—(AP) From "somewhere in the Pacific," J. Norman Lodge took time out from his duties as an Associated Press war correspondent to send word today to his buddies in the American Legion that America's fighting forces in the present war "make us veterans of 1918 look like sissies."

The "old sarge" of the first World war, in a letter to National Commander Roane Waring which was read before today's session of the Legion's national convention, said "our sons are doing one hell of a job against a tough, wily foe.

"In the jungles of the Solomons, in New Guinea and on the seas, we are not asking nor giving any quarter. If the Japs want to fight dirty we fight dirtier, if he has ideas he can scare our kids with frightful tactics, it is the Jap who first quits. And believe me, every one of you can be proud of the job these boys are doing."

LEGION AUXILIARY BACKS U. S. SERVICEWOMEN

OMAHA, Sept. 22 — (AP) The American Legion auxiliary, at its annual national convention, today adopted a resolution denouncing attacks on the character of American women serving in the armed forces and expressing "pride, confidence and sincere admiration" for the work they are doing.

In another resolution the auxiliary deplored what it said was a tendency of mothers of young children to rush into defense plants before the manpower of the country and the mature womanpower is exhausted.

Stettinius Asserts U. S. Will Step Up Lend-Lease

10% of Farm Products Will Be Shipped to Allies in '43

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22 (AP).—Lend-Lease shipments from the United States to its Allies are being increased, and this nation is doing everything possible to expedite aid to Russia and China, Edward R. Stettinius jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, said today.

Ten per cent of our farm products in 1943 will be exported, he said, compared with 6 per cent last year.

"For the first six months of 1943," he said, "we have been able to export 11 per cent of our eggs compared with the 10 per cent annual rate in 1942; 14½ per cent of edible fats and oils, compared with 13 per cent; 20 per cent of dried fruits, compared with 15½ per cent; the same amount of canned vegetables (8/10 of 1 per cent); about the same amount of dried beans (13 per cent); but a lesser amount of milk, 2.2 per cent, compared with 3.4. Meat exports have increased to the annual rate of 7.7 per cent, compared with 5 per cent in 1942."

Mr. Stettinius gave his summary of Lend-Lease developments in an interview after he arrived to participate in the transfer of a Liberty ship to China, the second such vessel conveyed to that country in recent days.

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AND LONDON - EDEN CASTIGATES

AS AN EXAMPLE, EDEN CITED AN ARTICLE IN THE SOVIET NEWSPAPER "WAR

AND THE WORKING CLASSES" WHICH SAID THAT IN THE FIRST STAGES OF THE

PRESENT WAR A WIDE MASS OF ENGLISH WORKERS MAINTAINED A MORE OR LESS

CRITICAL WAIIING ATTITUDE TOWARDS

CRITICAL WAITING ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WAR BUT WHEN HITLER INVADED

THE SOVIET ENGLISH WORKERS BEGAN TO SUPPORT THE WAR EFFORT, PLACING

IN FOREFRONT THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITS ACCOMPLICES.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY POINTED OUT THAT "THESE PUBLICATIONS DO

NOT APPEAR IN SOVIET RUSSIA IF THEY RUN STRONGLY COUNTER TO THE VIEWS

OF THE GOVERNMENT."

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THE SPEAKER SAID THAT WHEN HE READ THE ARTICLE THE STORY CAME TO MIND OF "THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON WHO WAS APPROACHED BY A MAN WHO TOOK OFF HIS HAT AND SAID 'MR. SMITH, I BELIEVE,' AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TURNED AROUND TO HIM AND SAID, 'SIR IF YOU BELIEVE THAT YOU WILL BELIEVE ANYTHING.'"

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID THAT THERE WOULD BE TIMES WHEN THE COUNTRIES HAD DIFFERING VIEWS, "BUT BROADLY THE INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY, OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, OF THE UNITED STATES, OF RUSSIA, AND OF CHINA ARE THE SAME BECAUSE, BROADLY, OUR INTERESTS DO NOT CLASH AND ALL OF OUR INTERESTS ARE IN PEACE."

"NOW AND AGAIN," HE ADDED, "IT HAPPENS AS THE PAGES OF HISTORY UNFOLD THAT THERE COME OPPORTUNITIES IN MAN'S PROGRESS IN THE WORLD, AND I BELIEVE THAT IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS THERE IS SUCH OPPORTUNITY FOR US, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA TO REACH A LASTING UNDERSTANDING. IF WE CAN DO THAT EVEN THE HORRORS OF THIS WAR WILL NOT HAVE BEEN IN VAIN. IT IS TO THAT WORK WE HAVE SET OUR HANDS."

EDEN'S APPEARANCE WOUND UP TWO DAYS OF WAR DEBATE.

JR726PEW

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LONDON, THURSDAY SEPT 23-(AP)-THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE RECORDED THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER STALIN AS BROADCAST TODAY BY THE MOSCOW RADIO:

TROOPS OF THE KALININ FRONT, AFTER TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING, BROKE ENEMY RESISTANCE AND ON SEPT.21 TOOK BY STORM ONE OF THE STRONGEST GERMAN DEFENSE CENTERS, THE TOWN OF DEMIDOV.

IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF DEMIDOV TROOPS OF LT.GEN.GOLUBEV DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES. THE FOLLOWING UNITS ESPECIALLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES:

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262ND INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.USACKEV.

270TH INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDED BY COL.BELYAYEV.

114TH INFANTRY BRIGADE COMMANDED BY COL.YEGOSIN.

105TH TANK REGIMENT COMMANDED BY LT.COL.PASVA.

43RD RED BANNER ARTILLERY REGIMENT COMMANDED BY COL.DYDYSHKOT.

118TH MORTAR DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY LT.COL.MELNIKOV.

273RD ENGINEERING BATTALION COMMANDED BY MAJ.ALEXEYEV.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SUCCESSES ACHIEVED, THE ENUMERATED FORMATIONS AND UNITS WILL RECEIVE THE TITLE OF THE DEMIDOV FORMATIONS AND UNITS.

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SIGNED

SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF

MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION

J.STALIN

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KK110PEW

LONDON, SEPT.22-(AP)-- GERMAN AIR RAIDERS SCATTERED A FEW BOMBS OVER EAST ANGLIA AND SOUTHEAST ENGLAND LAST NIGHT, CAUSING SOME DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES, THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ANNOUNCED TODAY, BUT THE RAIDS WERE NOT ON A LARGE SCALE.

SLIGHT ENEMY ACTIVITY ALSO WAS REPORTED OVER NORTHEASTERN AND EASTERN ENGLAND, BUT NO BOMBS FELL IN THOSE AREAS.

TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED OVER BRITAIN DURING THE NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED. #

1943

30.24- 8697

london, sept. 22-(ap)-- the pay-as-you-go income plan for british weekly wage earners, which sir kingsley wood, chancellor of the exchequer who died yesterday had intended to offer to the house of commons today, was presented instead by ralph assheton, financial secretary of the treasury.

the new system, which like the american plan would be regulated to keep in step with ~~thxxxxxxxxxxxx~~xx weekly earnings and the workers' liability for a full year, is intended to take effect for the 1944-45 income tax yearx beginning april 6, 1944.

devised by wood, it will be explained fully in a treasury white paper and a bill incorporating the plan will be introduced in the house in the near future.

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apl daniels 01220 fwf 750aew

by james f. king

NAVAL COMM. R.A. PRIOR, ATTACHED

london, sept. 22 (ap)--a british naval commander who escaped after being captured at dieppe and for nine months evaded the germans in FOR NINE MONTHS

france, told the house of commons today that hitler's vaunted west wall was strong but that it could be breached by a well-organized and determined assault.

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the first-hand report on the horrors being suffered by the french under the nazis and how they look forward to words from prime minsiter churchill for strength to endure came from commander r.a. prior, who walked through france--even paris--dressed as a french workman. AFTER DROPPING FROM A GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE

loyal frenchmen, at the risk of their own lives hid him-- even gave him hard-to-get ration coupons-- and with their help prior made his way over the pyrenees into spain where he was jailed ~~xxx~~ but subsequently released through the efforts of the british embassy.

prior, who before the dieppe raid , was awarded the d.s.c. for his part in the evacuation from dunquerque, was elected to commons last june.

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prior said he escaped from a hospital train after his capture and dieppe and fled to paris where he spent ten days. later he was

1943

recaptured by vichy authorities but escaped again and made his way to spain.

the naval commander said nazi nerves in france "are very bad," [illegible]

[illegible]

prior said he had had a chance to inspect part of the west wall.

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"it doubtless is very strong," he said, "but in my [illegible] view it could be assaulted and breached by a determined assault, well organized."

the french have been defeated but they have never been vanquished prior said and they "are still ready and willing to take up the fight."

describing his "walk through france" prior said he was asked everywhere "when are you coming to help us?"

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prior said he had talked with one man whose eyes had been put out by the nazis because he refused to talk and give away friends. he said he saw prison cells where there was not room enough to lie down and that he saw children wandering about starving, emaciated

"i have seen all these things in france," prior said, "and i find it very difficult to draw a subtle line where the nazi stop and the germans begin."

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the germans are looting the country he said and even [illegible] participating in the black market. the naval officer said he talked with a man in paris who told him he bought three tons of sugar on the black market and it was delivered in a german army truck.

paris, he said, was very like its old self--at the first glance--but when you look deeper you detect an uneasy feeling, an atmosphere of underground unrest, disquiet and desperation.

"the uneasy feeling," he said, "is apparent in the cafes. for while jazz bands are playing and everything is outwardly gay, you

see people looking for signals out of the corner of their eyes and it is clear enough to you that something strange is going on."

in paris prior lived in a hotel but during the rest of the journey he had a rought time although he said sometimes he was lucky and got into a house of sympathizers.

apr2000am525p

at a u.s. bomber base in england, thursday, sept. 23-(ap)-capt. franklin h. colby of andover, n.j. and ~~xxxxxx~~ san diego, calif., sneered at father time and those who claimed this is a young man's war.

he has just celebrated his 42nd ~~xx~~ birthday with his 20th operational flight over the continent as a pilot of the flying ~~xx~~ fortress "thundermug" and claims to be the oldest operational pilot in the/~~xxxxxx~~ euorppes ~~x~~ theater.

colby bragged of his age after an official statement credited major john g. dufour, 35, of alameda calif. with the honor of being the old operational pilot. dufour says he is not competing for the honor.

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30.24 8699

the holder of the air medal with three clusters, colby has led a squadron on five of his 20 raids. after spending a year with the rcaf, he transferred to the american army airforces and came to the european theater with his ~~x~~ squadron last spring. apl 00243 ro 1015p

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BY ERNEST AGNEW

AT A U.S.ARMY BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, THURSDAY SEPT 23-(AP)-A NAZI FIGHTER WHICH VENTURED TOO FAR INTO A FORMATION OF EIGHTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLTS 29,000 FEET ABOVE FRANCE YESTERDAY GAVE CAPT.CHARLES J.HOEY OF 874 DEVON ST., ARLINGTON, N.J., HIS FIRST KILL.

LT.JESSE GONNAM, FORMER FARMER OF VERONA, ILL., BAGGED A MESSERSCHMITT-109--HIS FIRST--two MINUTES LATER.

THE THUNDERBOLTS WERE AMONG HUNDREDS OF FIGHTERS WHICH SWEPT THROUGH FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND IN SUPPORTING A HEAVY DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON THE GERMAN AIRBASE AT EVREUX-FAUVILLE, 45 MILES WEST OF PARIS.

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HOEY, ONE OF THE PILOTS WHO FERRIED THE FIRST EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTERS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, SAID HE WAS BOTHERED MORE BY INTENSE COLD THAN BY GERMAN FIGHTERS.

"WE WERE FLYING AT 29,000 FEET WHEN SEVERAL ME-109S POUNCED ON US," HE SAID. "ONE PLANE CAME INTO OUR FLIGHT AND I FOLLOWED HIM.

"I STARTED FIRING AND NOTICED HITS IN THE RIGHT WING, PROGRESSING TO THE COCKPIT. THEN THERE WERE RED FLASHES FROM THE COCKPIT FOLLOWED BY A CLOUD OF BLACK SMOKE. THEN SUDDENLY DOWN HE WENT."

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GONMAN SAID:

"AN ME-109 CAME INTO ABOUT 275 YARDS AND I LET HIM HAVE IT. THEN I SAW HIM SPINNING DOWN WITH SMOKE TRAILING."

HIS KILL WAS CONFIRMED BY HIS WINGMAN, LT.EDISON G.STIFF OF 301 WILLOW GROVE, HACKETTSTOWN, N.J.

AN ME-109 WAS CLAIMED BY SGT.B.L.PRIOR OF 1198 CHRISTIAN ST., HARRISBURG, PA., TAILGUNNER ON THE "WOLFPACK II" PILOTED BY LT.EDWARD L.MARRIGAN OF 248 AUDABON BLVD., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

"THE MESSERSCHMITT PEELED OFF AND CAME AT US AT 6 O'CLOCK (FROM THE REAR). IT SHOT OUR SHIP'S RUDDER HALF AWAY, USING TRACERS FROM 400 TO 250 YARDS," SAID PRIOR. "THEN I GOT HIM."

OTHERS ON THE RAID FROM THIS BASE INCLUDED CAPT.EARL J.GARVIN OF 1344 ROLAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, KAS.; LT.R.J.BAKER OF 656 TOKAMA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.; SGT.CHARLES VACANTI OF 1416 NORTH 17TH ST., OMAHA, NEB., TAIL GUNNER ON THE "SAD SACK," AND MAJ.WILLIAM S.BAILEY OF 900 E.AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

KK110AEW

A U.S. SUPPLY DEPOT IN BRITAIN--A YEAR AGO PRIVATE MIKE MONTANA OF PITTSBURGH, FLOPPED DOWN ON HIS BUNK IN JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO., AND CAREFULLY PRINTED HIS NAME IN BIG BLOCK LETTERS ON THE WOODEN FRAME.

LAST WEEK MIKE WAS HELPING TO UNPACK A LOAD OF BUNKS JUST ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE FIRST ONE UNCRATED WAS THE SAME ONE HE'D USED IN MISSOURI, WITH HIS NAME IN BOLD BLACK LETTERS. #

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 19-(DELAYED)--THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL WENT INTO HIGH GEAR FRIDAY NIGHT. THE TOWN OF EBOLI, LONG A BONE OF BITTER CONTENTION BETWEEN OPPOSING FORCES, WAS OCCUPIED AT 11:30 THIS MORNING. FOUR NEWSPAPERMEN, AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND A CAPTAIN ARRIVED 45 MINUTES LATER.

SHATTERED REMAINS OF THE ONCE PRETENTIOUS HILLTOWN, WHICH IN NORMAL TIMES HOUSES 25,000 PEOPLE, WERE QUIET AS OUR PARTY MOVED UP.

LT.COL.JOSEPH R.RUSS OF 1901 NORTH WAYNE ST., ARLINGTON,VA., AND CAPT.CHARLES O.ERWIN OF SANTA ROSA, N.M., WERE THE OFFICERS. YOUR CORRESPONDENT, WHO IS UNFORTUNATE ENOUGH TO SPEAK ITALIAN AND BE IN THE VAN, WAS SWAMPED BY FIVE LOCALS WITH HALITOSIS WHO INSISTED UPON AN EXCHANGE OF KISSES. OVER THE WINE WHICH THEY OFFERED US THEY DESCRIBED THE GERMANS IN TERMS OF ANATHEMA AND SWORE THEY HAD ROBBED THE PLACE DOWN TO THE LAST SUIT OF UNDERWEAR.

THE ROAD TO EBOLI WAS LITTERED WITH ANIMATE AND INANIMATE LEAVINGS OF THE BATTLE WHICH HAD RAGED IN THIS AREA FOR NINE LONG DAYS.

SEVERAL MILES FROM THE SEA WE CAME ACROSS THE REMAINS OF A GERMAN TANK AND ARMORED CAR ATTACK ON OUR LINES TWO NIGHT AGO. EIGHT ARMORED CARS AND TWO TANKS HAD BEEN BLASTED BY GUNS AND MINES AND HAD SCATTERED THEIR HUMAN AND OTHER CONTENTS OVER THE FIELDS. CHARRED BODIES, UNIFORMS, SHOES, POSTCARDS, GAS MASKS AND MEDICAL KITS WERE STEWN ALL OVER THE PLACE. THE ODOR OF THE BATTLEFIELD PERMEATED THE HOT MIDDAY AIR AND IT WAS NOT PLEASANT.

FARTHER DOWN THE ROAD WE MET 31 SURVIVORS OF AN OUTFIT WHICH HAD BEEN TRAPPED BEHIND ENEMY LINES SINCE MONDAY NIGHT, FIVE DAYS.

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30.24- 8701

THEY HAD LAIN IN BUSHES NEAR SELERVER, LIVING ON DRIED CORN AND ONIONS AND SUFFERING THE EXASPERATING EXPERIENCE OF BEING STRAFED AND BOMBED BY OUR OWN PLANES. GERMAN ARTILLERY, MORTARS AND MACHINE-GUNS WERE WITHIN 200 YARDS OF THEM MANY TIMES, THEY SAID. #

WITH BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES IN THE DODECANESE--FIRST ADD DODECANESE LIBERATION (BY BARBER)

X X X OF THE MISSION.

BAGPIPERS STRUCK UP "BRIAN BORIU". AT THE MOMENT IT WAS HARD TO IMAGINE THERE WAS A WAR ON, MUCH LESS THAT WE HAVE PARKED OURSELVES RIGHT INSIDE THE SOUTHEASTERN SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE SKY WAS A WARM BLUE ACROSS THE PLACID WATERS OF THIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE HARBOR FROM WHICH OLIVE GREEN HILLS RISE TERRACED TO THE LIME-STONE PEAKS. THE VARIED AND MULTICOLORED UNIFORMS OF THE ITALIANS MAKE A GAY CONTRAST WITH KHAKI.

AN ITALIAN OFFICER IN A SMART GREEN OUTFIT--A MEMBER OF A CRACK CARABINEIRI REGIMENT--JUST PASSED ME AND NODDED WITH A FRIENDLY SMILE. LOOKING OVER MY SHOULDER NOW IS MARIO MAGGIONI OF MILAN.

HE SPEAKS FRENCH. HE TELLS ME THIS IS NO PLACE TO BE.

"THERE ARE NO GIRLS HERE," HE LAUGHED, "BUT IT IS PRETTY, ISN'T IT?"

MARIO IS IN THE ITALIAN NAVY. HE IS GLAD TO SEE US. HE TELLS ME HIS BUDDIES ARE GLAD TOO. THEY ARE ALL STANDING AROUND NOW NODDING AND GRINNING.

AFTER A BRIEF TOUR OF LERO I CAN TESTIFY THE NATIVES DEFINITELY ARE FRIENDLY -- BOTH THOSE OF ITALIAN AND GREEK STOCK.

ONE HIGH POLITICAL OFFICER HERE SAIS THE ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT AMONG THE ITALIANS EXCEEDED EXPECTATIONS.

I DROVE THIS AFTERNOON FROM THE PORT OF LERO TO ONE OF THE MANY NEWLY-STRENGTHENED BRITISH BASES ON THE ISLAND. THE TRUCK WAS ITALIAN, DRIVEN BY AN ITALIAN.

THE DRIVER, WHO WAS MUNCHING BRITISH ARMY BISCUITS, HAD CURLING BLACK HAIR, A SLICK MOUSTACHE AND A FINE PROFILE. HE TOLD ME HE HAD LOST TWO BROTHERS IN ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON NAPLES.

"WAR IS TERRIBLE," HE SAID SIMPLY.

AS WE DROVE ALONG THE ROADS WE KEPT STOPPING EVERY FEW MINUTES TO HAND OUT SCRAPS OF BRITISH ARMY BISCUITS AND TINNED SWEETS TO MISERABLY THIN, POORLY CLAD PEASANTS. THE DRIVER SAID THE "PEOPLE ARE VERY HUNGRY."

CONSIDERING THE POVERTY OF THE PLACE WE ARE GETTING A ROYAL WELCOME. THE ONLY THING PLENTIFUL IN LERO IS HAIR OIL.

HW1002PEW

ADD ALLIED H.Q. IN AFRICA (GALLAGHER) XXX THEATER

THE LIBERATOR SHIFT MADE CERTAIN THAT HITLERLAND IS GOING TO GET A WINTER AIR OFFENSIVE UNPARALLELED IN MODERN WAR.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THE TECHNIQUE OF "PATTERN BOMBING" HAS BEEN FURTHER DEVELOPED. THE EFFECT OF THIS PATTERN BOMBING--DELIVERED FROM A GREAT NUMBER OF SHIPS FLYING IN FORMATION--WHEN USED AGAINST CITIES IS FAR GREATER THAN THE EFFECT FROM THE SAME TONNAGE OF BOMBS DROPPED AT RANDOM.

FOR EXAMPLE, A FLYING FORTRESS CARRYING EIGHT 500-POUND BOMBS AND DROPPING THEM 150 YARDS APART, WILL DEVASTATE AN AREA AT LEAST 100 YARDS WIDE AND 1,200 YARDS LONG. WHEN SCORES OF FORTRESSES FLY SIDE BY SIDE WHOLE SECTIONS OF CITIES CAN BE LEVELLED.

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THIS METHOD HAS BEEN USED ON SMALL TOWNS HARBORING GERMAN TROOPS IN ITALY, AND IN BATTIPAGLIA, WHERE IO WAS TRIED ON A SMALL SCALE, EVERY BUILDING IN THE TOWN WAS LEVELLED, TROOPS ENTERING THE PLACE REPORTED. THE METHOD MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE TO WASTE BOMBS BY DROPPING THEM IN THE SAME PLACE.

DESPITE THE GERMAN USE OF THE NEW "GLIDER BOMB," WHICH IS RADIO CONTROLLED, THE GERMAN AIR EFFORT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN HAS BEEN THE WEAKEST OF ANY CAMPAIGN OF THIS WAR.

THE "GLIDER BOMB" UNDOUBTEDLY IS THE LONG-HERALDED GERMAN SECRET WEAPON, BUT IT HAS THE FUNDAMENTAL WEAKNESS OF ANY OTHER BOMB. IT MUST BE CARRIED BY A PLANE, AND IF THE CONTROL PLANE IS SHOT DOWN THE BOMB IS NO GOOD. THUS FAR THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO USE IT ONLY IN SINGLE-PLANE, SNEAK RAIDS IN WHICH THEY TRIED TO GET THROUGH GAPS IN THE ALLIED AIR COVER.

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WW427PEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT.22-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL GAVE THE UNITED NATIONS A LOT OF NEWS IN HIS ADDRESS TO COMMONS YESTERDAY, BUT HE ALSO BROKE THE HEARTS OF A LOT OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

HE DISCLOSED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THE GERMANS WERE EMPLOYING A NEW RADIO-DIRECTED GLIDER BOMB AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING. DON WHITEHEAD OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SUBMITTED A STORY ABOUT THE SAME BOMB A WEEK AGO, AND THE CENSORS IN NORTH AFRICA FINALLY RELEASED IT ONLY TODAY.

HE TOLD THE WORLD THAT AMERICAN TROOPS HAD LANDED ON SARDINIA. CORRESPONDENTS HERE KNEW THAT SOME ALLIED FORCES WERE IN SARDINIA BEFORE THE GERMAN EVACUATION OF THE ISLAND WAS ANNOUNCED, BUT THEY WERE UNABLE TO WRITE A WORD ABOUT IT. TODAY, 30 HOURS AFTER THE BRITISH PREMIER SPOKE, OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN AT HEADQUARTERS HERE FAILED TO GIVE THE PRESS ANY DETAILS.

THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE EVEN MORE UNHAPPY TO LEARN THAT CHURCHILL DISCLOSED THAT ITALIAN AND BRITISH WARSHIPS PARTICIPATED IN THE CORSICA ACTION. THEY KNEW THE FACTS BUT HAD BEEN REFUSED PERMISSION TO MENTION ANYTHING IN THAT CONNECTION EXCEPT THAT SOME UNNAMED FRENCH WARSHIPS PARTICIPATED.

THE CORRESPONDENTS HAD BEEN WARNED AGAINST SAYING ANYTHING ABOUT A INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION TO DEAL WITH ITALY, BUT THE PRIME MINISTER LET THE WHOLE WORLD IN ON WHAT THEY HAD BEEN TOLD WAS A MILITARY SECRET.

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TO FILL THE CORRESPONDENTS' BITTER CUP, CHURCHILL, WHO ONCE WAS CONSIDERED A PRETTY FAIR WAR CORRESPONDENT HIMSELF, RELATED HOW PLANS WERE LAID TO RUSH AN AMERICAN DIVISION TO ROME ON THE HEELS OF THE ITALIAN SURRENDER. THAT WAS PART OF THE BIG SECRET WHICH CORRESPONDENTS IN NORTH AFRICA WERE TOLD COULD NOT BE DIVULGED. PUNISHMENT AWAITED ANYONE WHO DISCLOSED IT.

ALTHOUGH CHURCHILL IS THE ONLY ONE IN HIGH OFFICE WHO ENJOYED INITIAL PRESTIGE AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT AND WHO STILL LIKES TO SCOOP THE WORKING PRESS, HE IS NOT THE ONLY SPOKESMAN FOR THE UNITED NATIONS WHO HAS BEEN TELLING STORIES WHICH CORRESPONDENTS KNEW BUT COULD NOT SEND HOME.

THE PRESS WAS TOLD ON THE EVE OF THE LANDINGS IN THE SALERNO AREA THE APPROXIMATE STRENGTH OF GERMAN FORCES IN ITALY, BUT WAS WARNED AGAINST EVEN HINTING IT TO ANYONE ELSE. THE NEXT DAY SECRETARY OF

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30.24 8703

WAR HENRY L.STIMSON TOLD A WASHINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE THE SAME THING.

ALGIERS, SEPT.22-(AP)-HENRI BONNET, MINISTER OF INFORMATION FOR THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, SAID TODAY THAT A PROMPT HOUSE CLEANING OF VICHY-APPOINTED COLLABORATIONIST OFFICIALS AND RECOGNITION OF THE COMMITTEE AS THE FRENCH GOVERNING AUTHORITY FOLLOWED THE UPRISING OF THE CORSICANS AGAINST THE NAZIS.

HE SAID CORSICA'S NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR, GEN. MOLLARD, AND ITS PREFECT, CHARLES LUIZET, BOTH APPOINTED BY THE COMMITTEE, RECEIVED A TUMULTUOUS WELCOME AT THE AJACCIO DOCKS SEPT.14.

CORSICAN LEADERS AND PRO-ALLIED PATRIOTS ACKNOWLEDGE LUIZET AS PREFECT AND AFFIRMED THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, BONNET REPORTED.

LUIZET AND GEN. MOLLARD, IN TURN, CONFIRMED MOST OF THE MAYORS CHOSEN BY THE PATRIOTS TO REPLACE THE VICHYITES UNSEATED BY A REVOLT WHICH SWEPT THROUGH THE ISLAND SEPT.9, HE SAID.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FRENCH HISTORY, WOMEN WERE ADMITTED TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS BY CORSICAN PATRIOTS. THEY SELECTED ONE FEMININE MEMBER FOR EACH COUNCIL OF ALL THE ISLAND'S TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

(THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO SAID IN A FRENCH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST THAT 15,000 CORSICANS WERE ARMED BY THE ALLIES BEFORE THE SURRENDER OF ITALY. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DID NOT STATE HOW Pv

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ITALY. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DID NOT STATE HOW THE WEAPONS WERE SUPPLIED, BUT BOTH SUBMARINES AND AIR TRANSPORT MIGHT HAVE BEEN USED.)

HW1044PEW

SEP

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, SEPT 22-(AP)-HISTORY TURNED BACK UPON ITSELF TODAY IN THE VALLEY BETWEEN THE DESNA AND DNIEPER RIVERS AS THE RED ARMY PUSHED ON IN THE DIRECTION OF KIEV AFTER CAPTURING CHERNIGOV--FOR THIS WAS THE WAY THE GERMANS TOOK KIEV.

SMASHING THROUGH THE LUSH VALLEY--OF COURSE, IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION--THE NAZIS IN 1942 SETTLED THEMSELVES IN CHERNIGOV AND THEN DROVE DOWN UPON KIEV.

HERE IN MOSCOW, WHERE HOPES SOAR WITH THE ROCKETS THAT ARCH SKYWARD IN SALUTE TO THE LATEST VICTORIES, THERE IS A FEELING AMONG THE PEOPLE THAT THE RUSSIANS CAN DUPLICATE THAT TRICK.

CHERNIGOV IS THE GATEWAY TO THE DNIEPER, 20 MILES AWAY. AN OPEN ROAD TO THE DNIEPER WAS AHEAD OF THE RED ARMY AS IT SMASHED FORWARD FROM CHERNIGOV.

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AS THE RUSSIANS GRABBED THAT IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ON THE WESTERN BANK OF THE DESNA, THEY SHUT OFF GOMEL'S LAST RAILWAYS TO THE SOUTH AND SEIZED A SERIES OF HIGHWAYS LEADING INTO WHITE RUSSIA.

THE ROCKETS THAT CUT THROUGH MOSCOW'S CHILLING SKIES LAST NIGHT AND THE GUNS THAT BOOMED THE VICTORY SALUTE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE REMARKABLE DRIVE THAT IN THREE OR FOUR DAYS HAD CARRIED THE SOVIET FORCES 40 TO 60 MILES FROM THEIR JUMPING-OFF POINTS EAST OF CHERNIGOV.

DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT SAID THE RUSSIANS ENCOUNTERED HARD FIGHTING IN THEIR ADVANCE, PARTICULARLY SOUTHEAST OF CHERNIGOV IN THE DISTRICTS OF KOSHOLIOVKA AND BERESTOVTZI. THEY ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THE FIGHTERS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT WERE HAMPERED BY THE LACK OF ROADS IN THAT REGION.

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BY THOBURN WIANT

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(ADVANCE) TENTH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN INDIA, SEPT.22-(AP)-LT. GORDON WILSON, 26, OF COVINGTON, KY., HARD LUCK CHAMPION OF THE TENTH AIRFORCE WHOSE LIBERATOR HAS BEEN SHOT UP ON 16 OUT OF 34 MISSIONS, DECLARES "I MUST HAVE A HORSESHOE SOMEPLACE."

HIS LATEST MISHAP IN A STRING STARTING TEN MONTHS AGO OCCURRED WHEN WILSON, HOLDER OF THE AIR MEDAL AND THE DFC, RETURNED FROM A TOUGH MISSION WITHOUT A SINGLE HOLE IN HIS PLANE.

BUT THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM FAILED AND WILSON CIRCLED FOR AN HOUR WHILE THE LANDING GEAR WAS PUMPED DOWN BY HAND.

HIS LANDING WAS PERFECT BUT THE RIGHT WHEEL COLLAPSED. THE WING AND RIGHT RUDDER DUG INTO THE GROUND, THE PLANE DARTING TOWARD A COMBAT MOVIE PHOTOGRAPHER. WILSON HALTED THE PLANE, NAMED "PATCHES," BARELY 30 FEET FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHER, WHOSE FILMS MAY APPEAR EVENTUALLY IN UNITED STATES THEATERS.

WILSON, WHO HAS AMASSED 325 COMBAT HOURS, TOLD OF AN AMAZING COINCIDENCE INVOLVING HIS TOP TURRET GUNNER, SGT. CHARLES STEINBURG, DETROIT, MICH., ON TWO UCISSIVE

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DETROIT, MICH., ON TWO SUCCESSIVE RANGOON MISSIONS.

ON THE FIRST STEINBURG WAS BLOWN FROM THE TURRET BY AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL EXPLOSION, A FRAGMENT GRAZING HIS CHEEK. WEARING A CHEEK PATCH, STEINBURG TOOK OFF ON A SECOND RAID. AGAIN HE WAS BLOWN FROM THE TURRET BY ACK-ACK. A SHELL FRAGMENT GRAZED HIS CHEEK AT THE SAME PLACE, REMOVING THE PATCH.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT.22)

MJ510PEW

BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN

SEP 23 1943

U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, SEPT 22-(AP)-TWENTY-SEVEN JAPANESE BOMBERS ESCORTED BY FROM 20 TO 30 ZEROS VENTURED A RAID MONDAY ON THIS HEADQUARTERS AIR BASE AS A JAPANESE AVIATION DAY EVENT AND GOT A FLAMING RECEPTION.

FIFTEEN TWIN-ENGINED EXPLOSIVE CARRIERS AND TWO ZEROS WERE DEFINITELY SHOW DOWN, SEVEN OTHER BOMBERS AND TWO ZEROS PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED AND THREE BOMBERS AND FOUR ZEROS WERE DAMAGED. THE TOTAL CONFIRMED IS EXPECTED TO BE INCREASED BY LOCATION OF THE WRECKS OF ADDITIONAL PLANES ON THE GROUND.

P-38 AND P-40 FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED THE ENEMY OVER THE TARGET AREA, FORCING THE BOMBERS TO SALVO THEIR LOADS INACCURATELY. THE BOMBS CAUSED ONLY MINOR DAMAGE, SOME STRIKING A VILLAGE. A FEW CHINESE CIVILIANS WERE KILLED. THERE WERE NO AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

WHEN I GALNCED UP FROM THE SHALLOW TRENCH INTO WHICH I HAD DIVED I SAW ONE BOMBER FALLING IN FLAMES A MILE AWAY.

AMONG THE FIGHTER PILOTS WHO SCORED VICTORIES WERE:

LT.JASPER BROWN OF BAIRD, TEXAS, ONE BOMBER; ONE PROBABLE; LT. WILLIAM EVANS, NASHVILLE, TENN., ONE BOMBER; LT.ROBERT ROBERT CLAVQ, IPSWICH, MASS., ONE BOMBER; LT.VERNON HEADERSON, FRESNO, CAL., ONE BOMBER; LT.CLARENCE DOOLEY, LESSLEY, MISS., TWO BOMBERS; CAPT. WILLIAM GROSVENOR, NEW PORT, R.I., TWO BOMBERS; TWO PROBABLES; LT. DONALD GLOVER, OLYMPIA, WASH., ONE BOMBER; LT.VERNON TANNER, DALLAS, TEX., ONE BOMBER; LT.CURTIS SCOVILLE, KANSAS CITY, MO., ONE BOMBER; ONE PROBABLE; LT.DONALD BROOKFIELD, BRYN MAWR, PA., ONE BOMBER; ONE ZERO.

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(EDS: READ ABOVE 2ND PGH DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN, (CORRECT)

DA1223AEW

ADD ALLIED HQ-S-W-PACIFIC (BONDI) XXX MANFULLY

RATHER, HE FAVORS "MASSIVE STROKES AGAINST ONLY MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, UTILIZING SURPRISE AND AIR-GROUND STRIKING POWER SUPPORTED AND ASSISTED BY THE FLEET."

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THE PATTERN FOR SUCH WARFARE WAS SET RECENTLY AT LAE. AFTER FOOLING THE JAPANESE GARRISON THERE INTO REINFORCING SALAMAUA, 18 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST, BY PRETENDING THE MAIN BLOW WOULD BE STRUCK THERE, MACARTHUR LANDED FORCES UNDER GUNS OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS ABOVE LAE SEPT. 4 AND THE NEXT DAY LOOKED ON FROM A FLYING FORTRESS WHILE AN AIR ARMADA LANDED PARATROOP FORCES BEHIND LAE. THE JAPANESE WERE SO SURPRISED THEY OFFERED ALMOST NEGLIGIBLE OPPOSITION AND LAE FELL SEPT. 16.

ISLAND TO ISLAND MOVEMENT, MACARTHUR SAID, ENTAILS HEAVY CASUALTIES. SUCH ISLAND BY ISLAND MOVEMENT MARKED PROGRESS FROM GUADALCANAL UP THROUGH NEW GEORGIA IN THE SOLOMONS AFTER WHICH THE PROCEDURE WAS VARIED BY THE SURPRISE OCCUPATION OF VELLA LAVELLA, BYPASSING JAPANESE-HELD KOLOMBANGARA.

IN PRESS CONFERENCES, GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT AUSTRALIA IS MORE SUITABLE THAN EITHER HAWAII OR THE ALEUTIANS FOR AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN AND THAT, ONCE NEW GUINEA HAS BEEN CLEARED OF THE ENEMY, THE NATURAL THING WOULD BE TO AIM FOR THE PHILIPPINES, BYPASSING JAPANESE HOLDINGS IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S APPOINTMENT WAS ANNOUNCED AUG. 25 AFTER HE HAD ATTENDED THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE. ON AUG. 26 HE WENT TO WASHINGTON TO CONFER WITH ADM. ERNEST J.KING. THE SAME DAY IT WAS LEARNED HE WOULD CONFER IN CHUNGKING WITH GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK BEFORE STARTING THE BURMA CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPAN. HE RETURNED TO LONDON SEPT. 1.

30.24-8705

ADD ALLIED HQ S.W. PACIFIC (EUNSON) XXX GUADALCANAL

NEAR NEW GEORGIA, THE JAPANESE ARE MANIFESTING ALARM OVER THE THREAT POSED BY AMERICAN ATTEMPTS TO COMPLETELY OCCUPY ARUNDEL ISLAND WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF THE ENEMY'S VILA GARRISON ON KOLOMBANGARA.

SEP 23 1943

UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS, THE JAPANESE SENT REINFORCEMENTS IN BARGES ACROSS NARROW BLACKETT STRAIT, BUT MOST OF THEM WERE DRIVEN OFF BY AMERICAN GUNFIRE. ENEMY TROOPS ON ARUNDEL'S NORTHERN TIP BATTLED TENACIOUSLY IN BEHALF OF VILA, WHOSE GARRISON'S SUPPLY LINE HAS BEEN RENDERED PRECARIOUS BY AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF VELLA LAVELLA ABOVE KOLOMBANGARA.

DM1146PPW

(EDITOR'S NOTE--THE ALLIED CONQUEST OF LAE, NEW GUINEA, LAST THURSDAY--THE CLIMAX OF A CAMPAIGN WHICH DEFINITELY REMOVED THE THREAT TO PORT MORESBY SO APPARENT JUST ONE YEAR AGO--BROUGHT SURCEASE FOR THE HEROIC BOMBER PILOTS WHO PLAYED SO LARGE A PART IN THOSE VITAL MONTHS. IN THE FOLLOWING STORY, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT DEAN SCHEDLER DETAILS THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.)

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BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SEP 23 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT 22 (AP)-A YEAR AGO TODAY, THE JAPANESE BATTLE PLAN CALLED FOR THE OCCUPATION OF PORT MORESBY, AND THE FANATICAL, FEVER-RIDDEN, HALF-STARVED JAPANESE SOLDIERS HAD PUSHED THEIR WAY OVER THE OWEN STANLEY RANGE WITHIN 32 MILES OF THEIR OBJECTIVE.

WHILE ALLIED SOLDIERS FOUGHT IN THE JUNGLE, GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SMALL BUT HARD-HITTING AIRPOWER WAS PUNCHING THE JAPANESE WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAD--WHICH WAS ONLY A HANDFUL OF THOSE GRAND BOMBERS, B 17'S.

1943

THE B17'S WERE SO SCARCE AND NEEDED SO BADLY THAT THE MORESBY AIRDROME AREA WAS CONSIDERED TOO "HOT" EVEN TO LEAVE THEM THERE OVERNIGHT. SO THEY FLEW HUNDREDS OF MILES FROM AUSTRALIAN BASES TO MAKE BRIEF RAIDS, THEN RE-FUELED AND RETURNED TO AUSTRALIA FOR SAFETY.

THE MEMBERS OF ONE UNIT WHICH FLEW A MISSION OVER LAE THE DAY IT FINALLY FELL TO THE ALLIES, HAVE COMPLETED MONTHS OF COMBAT FLYING AND ARE GOING FOR A WELL-DESERVED REST. BUT THEIR OLD FORTRESSES, ALTHOUGH NO LONGER IN THE BATTLE WITH ZEROS, WILL STAY IN ACTION AS TRANSPORT PLANES.

SOME OF THESE FORTRESSES WHICH CAME BACK FROM THE FAREWELL TRIP OVER CONQUERED LAE ARE FROM THE OLD 19TH AND 7TH BOMBARDMENT GROUPS WHICH CAME OUT OF THE PHILIPPINES AND JAVA. THEY FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, IN THE JAVA SEA, MACASSAR STRAITS, CORAL SEA, BISMARCK SEA, PAPUAN CAMPAIGN--CLEAR THROUGH TO THE FALL OF LAE.

THE ACTUAL RECORDS OF THESE FORTRESSES WERE STARTED LAST NOVEMBER, SO THAT THEIR 21-MONTH SERVICE RECORDS ARE NOT COMPLETE. BUT HERE'RE THE COMBAT HOURS FOR A FEW OF THE OLD VETERANS:

ONE PLANE HAS 1500 COMBATT HOURS, APPROXIMATING 250 MISSIONS; ANOTHER 331 COMBAT HOURS, 147 MISSIONS; STILL ANOTHER 324 COMBAT HOURS, 95 MISSIONS.

THESE OLD BATTLERS HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR BASES, WITHOUT EXAGGERATION, ON "A WING AND A PRAYER."

THE LATE BELOVED MAJ.KENNETH MCCULLAR, WHO FLEW AS MANY AS FOUR LONG MISSIONS IN ONE DAY, RETURNED FROM A STRIKE AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, WITH THE FUSELAGE RIDDLED, TWO ENGINES OUT, A CREWMAN DEAD, THE HYDRAULICS AND LANDING SYSTEM USELESS. BUT THE PLANE HAD COMPLETED ITS MISSION.

ONE OF THESE PLANES WAS USED TO PERFECT SKIP-BOMBING A YEAR AGO.

GG113PCW NM

SEP 23 1943

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SEP 23 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,SEPT.21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SMOKE BILLOWED UP FROM 2,000 FEET AT WEWAK AND EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED AT INTERVALS AS MAJ.WILLIAM WELSH, OF ST.LOUIS, LED ONE FLIGHT OF LIBERATORS OVER THAT NEW GUINEA AIR BASE BY THE ENEMY YESTERDAY.

A STICK OF BOMBS FROM WELSH'S FORMATION CAUSED A GREAT SHEET OF FLAME, INDICATING A LARGE FUEL DUMP HIT.

DURING THE BOMBING RUNS, SEVEN ZEROS MANAGED TO SLIP THROUGH A SCREEN OF ESCORTING LIGHTNINGS BUT GUNNERS ON THE LIBERATORS BAGGED TWO AND DISPERSED THE OTHERS. STAFF SGT.ROBERT KOLLER, OF WALTHILL,NEB., A TAIL GUNNER, WAS CREDITED WITH ONE ZERO. STAFF SGT.THEODORE ROMANOWSKI, OF GARFIELD,N.J., GOT THE OTHER.

ON THE SAME DAY, LIBERATORS AND MITCHELS REAPED DESTRUCTION ON ENEMY COMMUNICATION LINES SOUTH OF MADANG. FOUR BRIDGES, INCLUDING ONE 183 FEET LONG, WERE DESTROYED BY 1,000 POUND BOMBS. SOME OF THESE HITS WERE SCORED BY A PLANE PILOTED BY MAJ.JAY ROSEN, OF MUSKOGEE,OKLA. HIS BOMBARDIER WAS LT.HAROLD KAHLER, OF GILLETTE,WIS.

SEP 23 1943

SOME OF THE MITCHELLS DARINGLY HEDGEHOPPED MOUNTAINS TO STRAFE A ROAD FROM MADANG TO BOGADJIM. ONE ELEMENT WAS LED BY CAPT.ROBERT JUDD, OF JEFFERSON CITY,IA.

LT.FRANK HEUSER, OF 1234 NORWOOD, CHICAGO, MADE EIGHT RUNS ALONG THE ROAD WHICH, NOT UNLIKE THE BURMA ROAD, WINDS IN AND AROUND THE MOUNTAINS. HE HIT SEVERAL JAPANESE TRUCKS WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

PILOTS REPORTED SEEING NO JAPANESE DURING THEIR RUNS BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF THE ENEMY MUST HAVE BEEN CAUGHT HIDING ALONG THE

1943

30.24 8707

ROADSIDE AND IN THE NATIVE VILLAGE BY SOME OF THE 120,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION EXPENDED.

(THE OFFICIAL REPORTS ON THE WEWAK AND MADANG RAIDS WERE MADE IN GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE OF WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22)

FR/FJ1153PCW

PEARL HARBOR--SECOND ADD GILBERT ISLAND RAIDS (BY ERICKSON)

XXX FOUR PLANES."

ADMIRAL NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE MADE CLEAR THAT THE HEAVIEST DAMAGE OCCURRED AT TARAWA ISLAND AIRFIELD, ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTH OF MAKIN, AND SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT TARAWA WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE FOUR BASES HIT. ENEMY BOMBERS WHICH HAVE RAIDED UNITED STATES BASES ON CANTON AND FUNAFUTI ISLANDS TO THE SOUTHEAST PROBABLY OPERATED FROM TARAWA, WHICH IS THE EASTERNMOST OUTPOST IN JAPAN'S PACIFIC OCEAN DEFENSE PERIMETER.

FR937PCW NM

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, SEPT. 22--(AP)---FOREIGN MINISTER GABRIEL TURBAY, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, RESIGNED IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT ALFONSO LOPEZ TURBAY SAID HIS HAD BEEN MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH A LIBERAL RMM PARTY CRISIS REGARDING POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT ELECTION WISHED TO LEAVE LOPEZ FREE TO REORGANIZE THE CABINET.

AQ16 02000 JRT 11PEW

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OTTAWA, SEPT. 22-(CANADIAN PRESS)-FURTHER CLARIFICATION AND SIMPLIFICATION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO FARMERS WAS URGED UPON THE GOVERNMENT BY A DELEGATION REPRESENTING PAPER PRODUCING AND CONSUMING INTERESTS AS A MEANS OF AVOIDING A POTENTIAL 20-PER-CENT PRODUCTION SHORTAGE.

THE DELEGATES TOLD THE GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY THAT FARMERS WHO NORMALLY GO INTO THE WOODS IN THE WINTER TO CUT PUPPWOOD WERE REFUSING TO DO SO BECAUSE THEY FEARED THEIR COMPULSORY SERVICE DEFERMENT AS FARMERS WOULD BE PREJUDICED.

THE DELEGATION WAS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CANADIAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION AND THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY OF CANADA.

AFTER A 2 1/2-HOUR CONFERENCE WITH THE CABINET, THE DELEGATES WERE TOLD THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS THOROUGHLY AWARE OF THE PROBLEM AND WOULD DO ITS BEST TO MEET IT.

THE PULP AND PAPER DELEGATES TOLD THE GOVERNMENT THAT THERE WAS A POTENTIAL SHORTAGE THREATENED FOR THE COMING CUTTING YEAR OF 1,750,000 CORDS OF PULPWOOD, ABOUT 20 PER CENT OF THE PRODUCTION NEEDED TO MAINTAIN CURRENT REQUIREMENTS.

THEY SAID THEY WERE CONVINCED THAT MANY FARMERS WHO NORMALLY GO INTO THE WOODS TO CUT PULPWOOD WERE STAYING OUT BECAUSE THEY FEARED THEY WOULD LOSE THEIR SELECTIVE SERVICE EXEMPTION AS FARMERS.

THEY REQUESTED THAT FARMERS BE GIVEN THE NECESSARY ASSURANCE THAT THIS WOULD NOT HAPPEN AND STRESSED THAT THIS WOULD NOT TAKE MEN FROM OTHER ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY BUT WOULD MERELY MEAN THE USEFUL OCCUPATION OF FARMERS WHO OTHERWISE MIGHT REMAIN IDLE.

GW1016AEW

Vancouver, Sept. 22-(AP)-RCAF headquarters disclosed today that Flight Officer E.W. Bristol of Long Island, New York, (further address unavailable) was one of two fliers killed Monday in a plane crash near here.

SEP 23 1943

HALIFAX, N.S., SEPT 22-(AP)-AN EMERGENCY APPENDIX OPERATION AT SEA, WITH DOCTOR AND PATIENT STRAPPED TO THE OPERATING TABLE IN HEAVY WEATHER, SAVED THE LIFE OF AARON WILHITE, 21-YEAR-OLD MERCHANT SEAMAN FROM CHICAGO.

WILHITE WAS ON A SHIP BOUND FOR ENGLAND FROM SICILY AFTER THE SICILIAN INVASION WHEN HE HAD AN ACUTE SEIZURE. HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO A 1,500-TON RESCUE SHIP, WHERE SURGEON LIEUT.F.B.T.BRAKE

1943

OPERATED SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE SMALL CRAFT PITCHING VIOLENTLY.

WILHITE, SUCCESSIVELY A NEWSPAPERMAN AND POLICEMAN BEFORE TAKING TO THE SEA, ARRIVED HERE RECENTLY.

G225PEW SEP 23 1943

ADD TORONTO xxx NOTHING

HE RECEIVED APPLAUSE WHEN HE ASKED: "WHO ARE WE TO CRITICISE THE BATTLE MOVES? WE MUST REMEMBER WE ARE NOT DOING THE FIGHTING. IF WE SAW BUDDIES FALLING ON ALL SIDES THROUGH LACK OF PROPER EQUIPMENT OR LEADERSHIP IN ILL-TIMED BATTLES WE WOULD THINK TWICE BEFORE WE URGED SUCH A MOVE.

"THE AIR FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARE BLOWING GERMANY TO BITS, SMASHING THE MORALE OF ITS PEOPLE AND PAVING THE WAY FOR THE EVENTUAL INVASION THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS TOLD US WILL SURELY COME. IF SUCH METHODS MEAN THE PROLONGING OF THE WAR ANOTHER YEAR BUT MEANS THE SAVING OF MILLIONS OF LIVES OF OUR FINE SOLDIERS, A WAIT IS WORTH-WHILE.

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"WE ARE NOT ONLY FIGHTING GERMANY BUT THE ENTIRE AXIS, AND THE FIRST STEP TOWARD UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THESE SATELLITES HAS BEEN WON.

"WHEN WE INVADE IT WILL BE ON SOMEONE ELSE'S TERRITORY, AND OUR BOYS WILL BE BAPTIZED BY A FLOOD OF BLOOD, FOR THE ENEMY IN HIS LAST MORTAL GASP, WILL HURL EVERYTHING TO REPEL THE INVASION.

"OUR MILITARY LEADERS WILL NAME THE TIME AND THE PLACE, AND THEY WILL MAKE SURE THAT OUR BOYS HAVE EVERYTHING AT THEIR COMMAND TO INSURE SUCCESS OF THE OPERATION. WE SHOULD MAKE SURE THAT OUR PART IN PRODUCTION ON THE HOME FRONT FILLS THEIR EVERY LAST NEED."

THE CONVENTION ALSO VOTED DOWN A RESOLUTION OF NON-CONFIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES WAR LABOR BOARD. ANOTHER RESOLUTION, PASSED BY THE CONVENTION, URGED EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN WORKERS IN THE RUBBER INDUSTRY, WHILE A FURTHER MEASURE UPHELD BONUSES FOR NIGHT SHIFT WORKERS, PAID LUNCH PERIODS AND PAID PERIODS OF REST FOR ALL WORKERS.

REFERRING TO RECENT RACE RIOTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ONE RESOLUTION READ: "WE SHALL NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANY MEMBERS ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, COLOR, CREED OR NATIONALITY."

THE DEFEATED RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES WAR LABOR BOARD WOULD HAVE CALLED FOR THE UNION TO INSTRUCT ITS MEMBERS "TO WITHDRAW FROM THE W L B IMMEDIATELY AND URGE ALL OTHER LABOR MEMBERS TO DO LIKEWISE."

SEP 23 1943

L.S.BUCKMASTER OF AKRON, OHIO, UNION VICE PRESIDENT, SAID, "WORKERS HAVE GAINED RIGHTS THROUGH THE BOARD THAT THEY NEVER HAD BEFORE.

"MANY OF THE DECISIONS THE BOARD MAKES ARE AS UNPOPULAR WITH THE MANAGEMENTS AS THEY ARE WITH LABOR."

KK913PEW

new york, sept. 22-(ap)-the algiers radio said today that gen. georges catroux, governor general of algeria and member of the french committee of national liberation, had asked the committee to approve a credit of ~~150~~ 105,000,000 francs ($2,100,000) to indemnify algerian civil servants dismissed by the vichy government ~~x~~ for racial or political reasons.

the broadcast, recorded by u.s. government monitors, said the general had asked for other credits totalling 172,500,000 ($3,450,000), part of

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which was to be used to increase the salaries of present civil servants and part as a budgetary increase for algeria, bringing the district's total budget to 350,000,000 francs ($7,000,000).

catroux, the broadcast added, planned to raise the money from an increase in taxes.

BY STEVEN WILLIAMS

SEP 23 1943

NEW YORK SEPT 22-(AP)-THE CAPTURE OF THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL OF KIEV --AND TONIGHT IT APPEARED IMMINENT--WOULD MARK A SIGNIFICANT GAIN IN THE RED ARMY'S DRIVE TO SWEEP EVERY GERMAN FROM RUSSIAN SOIL.

KIEV IS RUSSIA'S FOURTH LARGEST CITY AND "MOTHER" OF ALL RUSSIAN CITIES. THE LOFTY, GOLD-COATED DOMES AND ONION-SHAPED TOWERS OF KIEV'S ANCIENT CHURCHES ALREADY WERE IN VIEW OF SOVIET TROOPS.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN REPORTED YESTERDAY THE GERMAN UKRAINIAN ADMINISTRATION WAS EVACUATING KIEV.

KIEV, WHOSE HISTORY RUNS BACK OVER MORE THAN 1,000 YEARS AND TOUCHES ON MANY OTHER BLOODY ERAS, COMMANDS THE WIDE WESTERN BULGE OF THE DNIEPER.

THE CITY, BUILT ON HIGH GROUND, LIES LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM THE EASTERN BOUNDARIES OF NAZI-OCCUPIED POLAND.

SEP 23 1943

IT IS LESS THAN 300 AIR MILES NORTH OF THE STRATEGIC BLACK SEA PORT OF ODESSA. THE CITIES ARE ABOUT TWICE THAT DISTANCE APART AS THE DNIEPER FLOWS.

BEFORE THE WAR, KIEV WAS A CLEAN, NEATLY APPOINTED CITY, WITH WIDE, STRAIGHT STREETS, TROLLEY AND BUS LINES AND HANDSOME, UP-TO-THE-MINUTE

30.24-8709

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BUILDINGS.

FOR TWO MONTHS IN 1941, THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE LAID SIEGE TO THE CITY, WHICH IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF BUFFALO OR MILWAUKEE AND HAD ABOUT 850,000 RESIDENTS. THAT SEPTEMBER, AFTER A VALIANT STAND, KIEV FELL, AND THE NAZIS SWIFTLY INSTALLED THEIR REIGN OF HORROR.

THOUSANDS OF BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED ON KIEV. SHELLS FROM BIG GUNS AND STREET FIGHTING ADDED MORE SCARS TO THE SCENE. IN OCTOBER, 1941, A FIRE RAGED THROUGH THE CITY FOR FIVE DAYS. THE NEXT OCTOBER, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID 54,000 KIEV RESIDENTS ALREADY HAD BEEN MURDERED BY THE NAZIS.

THE NAZIS, WITH FOOLISH CONFIDENCE THAT THE TIDE COULD NOT TURN, SET UP A BRANCH OF THE GIANT KRUPP STEEL WORKERS IN THE CITY.

FOR THREE YEARS, THE NAZIS REVELLED IN THIS ADDITION TO HITLER'S EMPIRE.

THE BEGINNING OF 1943 SPELLED THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF THAT REVELRY.

SEP 23 1943

IN RUSSIAN HANDS, KIEV WAS A GREAT COMMERCIAL CENTER, DRAWING MUCH OF ITS TRADE FROM THE DNIEPER PLATEAU, WITH ITS FACTORIES AND HOME INDUSTRIES, ITS AGRICULTURE, FRUIT CULTURE AND CATTLE RAISING.

THE OLDER PART OF THE CITY, WHICH ONCE WAS THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIA, OCCUPIES A HIGH, FORTIFIED CLIFF OVERLOOKING THE RIVER. THE LOWER CITY, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE DESNA WHICH JOINS THE DNIEPER HERE, HAD BEEN CONGESTED WITH THE FLOW OF GOODS BETWEEN THE RIVER AND KIEV'S GREAT RAILROAD PATTERN. KIEV RANKED WITH LONDON AND PARIS COMMERCIAL-LY IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

KIEV ALSO WAS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER. IN NORMAL TIMES, SOME 25,000

1943

STUDENTS ATTENDED ITS TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES AND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. ITS LIBRARY CONTAINED ABOUT 2,000,000 BOOKS BEFORE THE NAZIS CAME.

SINCE THE DAY OF ST.VLADIMIR, WHO ESTABLISHED THE GREEK CHURCH AS THE STATE RELIGION OF RUSSIA IN 988, KIEV HAS BEEN A RELIGIOUS CENTER, CALLED "THE UKRAINIAN JERUSALEM." EVERY YEAR IN PEACE TIME THOUSANDS OF PILGRIMS CAME TO WORSHIP AT KIEV'S CHURCHES.

THROUGH THE CENTURIES THE CITY'S CHURCHES, WHICH HAD INCREASED IN NUMBER TO 150, GATHERED JEWELS AND GOLD AND SILVER VALUED AT $500,000,000. WHEN THE BOMBS FELL THEY FELL TOWARD MANY DOMES OF GOLD.

ONE HISTORIAN SAYS KIEV WAS FOUNDED IN 564 BY THREE BROTHERS, KIY, SHCHEK AND KHORIV. WHEN THEY DIED, TWO SCANDINAVIANS, ASKOLD AND DIR, SEIZED THE CITADEL--AND EVER SINCE, KIEV HAS PAID RICH TRIBUTE TO ITS HOLDERS. IN 1240 KIEV WAS SACKED BY THE TATARS UNDER BATU. FIVE YEARS LATER THE CITY WAS LAID IN RUINS BY CARPINI.

KIEV WAS UNDER POLISH RULE FOR MANY YEARS UNTIL 1654, AND FINALLY WAS INCORPORATED AS PART OF RUSSIA IN 1686.

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KK940PEW

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY (WEDNESDAY) THAT NAZI TROOPS HAD ATTACKED ITALIAN, SLOVENE AND CROATIAN INSURGENTS WHO WERE ATTEMPTING TO TAKE OVER THE TERRITORY FORMING THE LANDBRIDGE BETWEEN ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO, THE HIGH COMMAND

SEP 23 1943

DECLARED:

"SLOVENE INSURGENTS IN COOPERATION WITH ITALIAN COMMUNISTS AND PARTISAN GROUPS FROM CROATIA ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF BADOGLIO'S TREASON AND ATTEMPTED TO GRASP POWER IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE PROVINCE OF VENICE AS WELL AS IN ISTRIA AND SLOVENIA.

"GERMAN TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY NATIONAL FASCIST UNITS AND NATIVE VOLUNTEERS, OCCUPIED MOST OF THE IMPORTANT LOCALITIES AND ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS AND HAVE OPENED AN ATTACK ON THE PILLAGING INSURGENTS."

DA123

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

SEP 23 1943

- - -

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS THE KNACK OF HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD, AS HE AGAIN DEMONSTRATED YESTERDAY ON THE MANNER IN WHICH HE DROVE HOME THE POINTS OF HIS NOTABLE TWO-HOUR WAR REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUTSTANDING WAS THE PREMIER'S WARNING OF THE NEED OF CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIES AND THEIR RUSSIAN COLLEAGUE -- A SUBJECT WHICH LONG HAS BEEN DRIVING MANY TIMID STATESMEN TO THE HURRICANE CELLAR. HE BROACHED THE MATTER BY ANNOUNCING THAT NOT ONLY WILL THERE BE A CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICA, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA "AT AN EARLY DATE" BUT THAT THIS WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A ROOSEVELT-STALIN-CHURCHILL PARLEY, AND OF THIS LATTER PROJECT HE SAID:

"NO MEETING DURING THIS WAR COULD CARRY WITH IT SO MUCH SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD AS A MEETING BETWEEN THE HEADS OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS, FOR WITHOUT CLOSE, CORDIAL AND LASTING ASSOCIATION

1943

30.24-8711

BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND THEIR GREAT ALLIES WE MIGHT FIND OURSELVES AT THE END OF THE WAR ONLY TO HAVE ENTERED UPON A PERIOD OF DEEPENING CONFUSION."

SEP 24 1943

MR.CHURCHILL THUS APPROACHED A GREAT ISSUE WHICH IS CAUSING INCREASING ANXIETY -- THAT IS, THE NEED OF IRONING OUT IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES IN VIEWPOINT BETWEEN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP AND OUR SOVIET ALLY. THESE PROBLEMS ARE LARGELY POLITICAL AND UNLESS THEY ARE SOLVED THEY WILL BODE NO GOOD TO A POST-WAR WORLD WHICH WILL BE ENTERING A NEW EPOCH IN THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND.

TO MY MIND THE FUNDAMENTAL FACT TO WHICH ALL PARTIES MUST ADJUST THEIR OUTLOOK IS THAT RUSSIA'S STAR SEEMS TO BE LEADING HER STRAIGHT TO DOMINATION OF MOST OF EUROPE AND ASIA AFTER THIS WAR. LOOK AT IT WHATEVER WAY YOU WILL -- POLITICALLY, ECONOMICALLY OR MILITARILY -- AND THE ANSWER IS THE SAME. THIS VAST, SELF-CONTAINED, INVULNERABLE EMPIRE WILL BE THE MOST POWERFUL UNIT OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE. THAT'S A DECREE OF FATE, AND THE ONLY WAY TO MEET IT IS TO RECOGNIZE IT AND STRIVE FOR A FRANK UNDERSTANDING.

AMONG THE QUESTIONS ON WHICH THE SOVIET AND THE WESTERN ALLIES APPEAR TO BE RATHER FAR APART IS THAT RELATING TO THE METHOD OF HANDLING THE DEFEATED AXIS COUNTRIES, AND ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS THE TREATMENT OF GERMANY. AMERICA AND BRITAIN DEMAND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, WHICH WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY MILITARY OCCUPATION.

MOSCOW, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAS NODDED APPROVAL OF THE ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN OFFICERS AND OTHERS IN RUSSIA WHO HAVE FORMED COMMITTEES AND ARE TRYING TO PERSUADE THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO OVERTHROW HITLER AND FORM A GOVERNMENT WHICH THEY HOPE MIGHT SECURE A NEGOTIATED PEACE. THE SIGNS ARE, TOO, THAT THE SOVIET DOESN'T CARE FOR THE ALLIED PLANS FOR SUPERVISING ITALY.

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UNDERLYING THE ISSUE OF THE POST-WAR HANDLING OF BOTH GERMANY AND ITALY THERE IS, OF COURSE, THE VERY BIG QUESTION OF WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT THESE COUNTRIES ULTIMATELY WILL ADOPT FOR THEMSELVES. FROM WHAT FOUNT WILL THEY DRAW THEIR INSPIRATION?

THEN THERE'S THE QUESTION OF THE BALKANS, WHICH RUSSIA REGARDS AS WITHIN HER SPHERE OF INFLUENCE BUT WHICH ALSO FIGURE IN BRITAIN'S INTERESTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. AND OVER IN IRAN (PERSIA) THE OLD, OLD RIVALRY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA FOR DOMINATION OF THIS STRATEGICALLY SITUATED STATE IS WORKING OVERTIME, AS WAS MADE QUITE CLEAR TO ME DURING MY RECENT VISIT TO THAT COUNTRY. MORE THAN INCIDENTALLY, MANY OBSERVERS HOLD THAT RUSSIA HAS HER EYE ON THE PERSIAN GULF TO PROVIDE HER WITH ONE OF THE WARM WATER PORTS WHICH SHE NEEDS SO BADLY.

SO IT GOES, AND THE FURTHER WE PROCEED IN SURVEYING THE POSITION THE MORE APPARENT DOES IT BECOME THAT THERE MUST BE A MIGHTY LOT OF GIVE AND TAKE AMONG THE ALLIES IF GRAVE DIFFICULTIES ARE TO BE AVOIDED. THAT MUST BE NEGOTIATED BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR, FOR AFTERWARD MAY BE TOO LATE.

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RN352AEW

Blank

1943

Americans Gain 5 Miles in Naples Drive; Allies Cut Off Nazis' Escape on Corsica; Reds Win Poltava, Close on Smolensk

SEP 24 1943

GERMANS PREPARE TO EVACUATE CITY AS ALLIES ADVANCE

GALLAGHER

Nazis Put Torch to Industrial Areas of Italian Metropolis.

CORSICA ALMOST FREED

Battle for French Island Enters Its Final Stages.

FIFTH ARMY GAINS

Troops Move Ahead Ten Miles to Straighten Out Line.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 23.—(AP) German torch and dynamite crews demolished the Naples waterfront, scuttled 30 ships to block the harbor and wrecked industrial and rail centers in the great Italian metropolis in apparent preparation for evacuation as Allied armies lunged tonight within sight and sound of the wholesale destruction.

The battle for Corsica was in its final stage. French troops and American Rangers closed in on Bastia, northeast port of the Napoleonic island, and Allied navies and air forces clamped on a tight blockade, cutting off German escape. Gen. Henri Giraud, French commander in chief, predicted that all Germans on the island would be ousted or killed in "from 10 to 15 days."

Allies Straighten Lines

Advances of from 10 to 15 miles in central and southern Italy put great chunks of land behind the straightening Allied lines.

The whole German left flank in the Salerno area, 20 to 40 miles south of Naples, was pried loose and turned inland. The American Fifth and British Eighth armies were advancing and forcing Marshal Albert Kesselring to draw grudgingly back on the interior approaches to flaming Naples.

Ginosa, Avigliano and Acerno fell.

(The British radio said Auletta and Contursi had been captured. Auletta is 36 miles southeast of Salerno on the road to Potenza. Contursi is 26 miles southwest of Salerno, and there the Germans admitted "a dent made by the enemy in our positions.")

A French communique said the Germans lost heavily in men and material near the tiny Corsican seaport of Solenzara, 60 miles south of Bastia on the east coast. A small number of Rangers are fighting alongside the French and Corsican patriots in the battle. Bastia was bombed again, and flight routes between Corsica and Leghorn and Elba were constantly patrolled. The French bulletin said:

Island Blockaded

"Allied navies and air forces are maintaining a very effective blockade of the eastern coast of the island, making it difficult for the enemy to evacuate material or personnel by sea or by air."

German air power over the entire Mediterranean appeared to be in a state of collapse. The Allies battered German ships leaving Corsica, roamed freely over southern Italy to crash high explosives among the fleeing foe, and bombed objectives in Greece, Rhodes and Crete without molestation.

Almost no Nazi aircraft were reported anywhere along the 1,500-mile Mediterranean front, and huge Allied ship convoys moved at will.

Most of the Allied land gains in Italy were north of Taranto and above the instep of the Italian boot as the reinforced British Eighth army and British Fifth corps pushed forward on the heels of Germans retreating northward toward the cluster of major air fields around Foggia.

Ginosa is 25 miles northwest of Taranto and 14 miles inland from its gulf. Avigliano is 50 miles east of Salerno and eight miles northwest of Potenza. Acerno is 18 miles east and slightly north of Salerno.

Thus the continuous Allied line from Salerno on the Mediterranean to above Bari on the Adriatic had been pushed forward eight miles northwest of Potenza, 14 miles north of Sala Consilina and 10 miles west of Mottala, which is north of Taranto.

Small gains were made north of Salerno in the last mountain barrier to the plains of Naples. There the Germans resisted stubbornly while they destroyed everything of value in the once-beautiful city of 925,000. A smoke blanket hung over Naples and approaching Allied troops could hear frequent explosions.

Waterfront Destroyed

Aerial photographs showed the destruction of the Naples waterfront to be worse than were the German demolitions at Tripoli in north Africa.

"At least 30 Italians ships have been scuttled and sunk and practically every usable berth along the docks have been blocked" by Nazi demolitions, an official announcement said.

"Fires have been burning along the docks for several days, apparently the result of demolitions. Charges have been seen to explode among the docks."

The somber pictures also showed that the industrial area north of the docks had been wrecked. Railroad yards were demolished.

"The extent to which this is going on indicates the enemy is determined to make the big port—one of the largest and best of peacetime harbors—completely useless to Allied troops when they occupy it," the Allied air forces stated.

The port of Naples is the principal prize. Its possession will greatly facilitate Allied logistics. A great harbor close to the forward battlelines would simplify the problems of supply and reinforcement, allowing the largest transports and cargo carriers to unload at docks rather than have to ferry their loads to beaches in lighters and landing craft. Experience in North Africa showed that the most thorough demolitions failed to permanently knock out harbors. The thoroughness of the wrecking at Naples, however, quite likely will delay bringing the harbor into effective use.

Allied Armies Advance

Gen. Eisenhower's communique said "both the Fifth and Eighth armies continued to advance," and added:

"The enemy continues to cling hard to his positions in the western sector while tending to withdraw his left flank."

No heavy fighting was reported in Italy, where both sides were regrouping and building up strength for the next critical battle, expected shortly.

The Germans used a small number of tanks to cover their retreat up the Italian boot, but the Allies had little trouble dealing with them. Considerable minefields were encountered in some sectors, but they did not approach the profusion of mines strewn in Tunisia or Sicily.

The increasingly violent air war had been heralded by the transfer of bomber groups from England. Liberators hacked at German air strength by bombing the airdromes of Maritza in Rhodes and Elevsis near Athens without opposition. Only a small number of planes were seen on the ground at these once thickly populated air bases. Wellingtons of the R.A.F. polished off eastern Mediterranean activities by bombing the Maleme airdrome of Crete.

The systematic campaign of the northwest African air forces to wipe out enemy communications leading to the Naples area continued without pause. Bridges, road junctions, highways and moving transport columns were battered at and around Torre Annunziata, Formia, Mignano, Benevento, Grottaminarda, San Martino, Cava, Nocera and Avellino.

American Warhawks strafed enemy shipping in the Adriatic 60 miles northwest of Bari in the Gulf of Manfredonia. They hit a 2,000-tonner twice and shot up the quays and piles of war materiel. Two Allied planes were lost in all and they found only a single German to shoot down.

to uncover the inland approaches to smoke-smothered, dynamite-shattered Naples.

Victorious French soldiers and American Rangers pressed the Germans back farther into the northeastern corner of Corsica.

Allied sea and air power threw a blockade around Corsica, cutting off German troops fleeing from French and American troops closing in on Bastia, the enemy's last seaport. It appeared doubtful that the Germans would be able to hold out on the small island much longer under combined air, land and sea pressure.

Allied warships bombarded the strip of coast where the road of retreat runs close to the sea, and supported the troops which carried out a furious attack near Solenzara, sixty miles south of Bastia.

Allied soldiers were within sight and sound of the systematic wrecking of Naples by German demolition squads. As the sound of frequent explosions from the smoking city rolled over the hills toward the Americans and British, Allied headquarters announced that the Germans had scuttled at least thirty ships at Naples and blocked practically every berth along the docks.

"Fires have been burning along the docks for several days, apparently as the result of demolitions," said the announcement, which was based on aerial reconnaissance. "Charges were seen to burst along the docks."

Photos Show Destruction.

Aerial photographs also showed a large industrial area north of the docks had been wrecked by bombings and the railroad yards demolished.

"The extent to which this is going on indicates the enemy is determined to make the big port, one of the largest and best peacetime harbors in Europe, completely useless to Allied troops when they occupy it," the announcement stated.

German forces defending Naples withdrew further to the north yesterday under the continuing pressure of the Allied armies, which captured the town of Avigliano, sixty miles east of Salerno, headquarters announced. The daily communique said that both the Fifth and Eighth armies continued to advance.

Allies Sweep in Arc.

In the inland sweep British and Americans swung the right of their line forward toward the Adriatic, with Salerno serving somewhat as a hinge, and straightened out several deep mountain bulges.

They advanced ten miles northwest of Potenza, fifteen miles north of Sala Consilina and ten miles west of Mottola which is north of Taranto, capturing the towns of Acerno, Avigliano and Genosa. Acerno is eighteen miles

TROOPS CAN HEAR FOE BLOWING UP THE CITY

Nazis Scuttle Thirty Ships to Block Harbor—Air and Sea Blockade Cuts German Line of Escape From Corsica.

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Allied headquarters announced advances of ten to fifteen miles in central and southern sectors of Italy today in a forward sweep which was gradually forcing Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring

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east and slightly north of Salerno and six miles north of Campagna, reported captured yesterday. Avigliano is fifty miles east of Salerno and about eight miles northwest of Potenza, also reported captured yesterday. Genosa is twenty - five miles northwest of Taranto and fourteen miles inland from the Gulf of Taranto.

[Allied Forces in Southern Italy have taken Auletta, on the highway between Salerno and Potenza, BBC said in a dispatch from Allied headquarters. The broadcast, recorded by NBC, said the Allied line east of Potenza still dipped south in a loop but added, that there are no Germans believed inside that loop which will shortly be straightened.]

[The German communique today admitted "a dent made by the enemy in our positions near Contursi" but claimed the break was "cleaned up in counter-attacks. The enemy has brought up fresh forces in the eastern sector of the front without, however, so far commencing an attack." Contursi is between Acerno and Avigliano and apparently somewhat to the rear of the new Allied line.

[The BBC in a broadcast recorded by NBC, said the American Fifth Army had captured Contursi, twenty - six miles southeast of Salerno.]

Nazis Defending Naples.

North and northeast of Salerno, however, the Germans were putting up a stiff and stubborn battle on the direct, shoreline route to Naples and little advance was made.

Speaking of Corsica, Gen. Henri Giraud, French Commander in Chief, just returned by air from a two-day visit there, predicted that all Germans would be ousted or killed on the island in "from ten to fifteen days."

Gen. Rene Chambe, Gen. Giraud's spokesman, in relating details of the French commander's visit to the island, said that the attack had been prepared for six months and that 10,000 Corsicans had been armed with tommy-guns which had been dropped by parachute or taken in by submarine since last February. Eighty thousand Italians on the island were taking orders from the French, he added, but only a handful were fighting the Germans.

Italians Put to Work.

"We have put them to work rebuilding roads and bridges that were blown up, and they must leave Corsica as soon as transportation can be arranged," Gen. Chambe declared at a press conference. The Italians are not prisoners, he said, but under strict control while disposition of their arms awaited the orders of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Meanwhile the Northwest African Air Forces held to their task of mopping up Nazi communications leading to the Naples area, with Mitchells, Marauders and Ja-

vaders striking at bridges, road junctions and moving transport.

During the day, American P-40 Warhawks branched out into a new field of operations and swooped down on enemy shipping in the Gulf of Manfredonia, sixty miles northwest of Bari on Italy's east coast. They scored a direct hit on the stern of a 2,000-ton enemy supply ship, then turned their attention to the docks near by.

Fleeing Nazis Bombed.

Other attacks on enemy shipping were carried out by B-25 Mitchells which blasted at Nazi vessels attempting to evacuate German troops from Bastia, in Corsica, to Italian ports. Two ships were left smoking and listing and hits were scored also on a barge and an escort vessel.

Wellingtons attacked a small enemy convoy between the Island of Elba and the Italian port of Leghorn.

In the Benevento area, Mitchells plumped bombs squarely on the bridge at Grottaminarda, and the bridge bottleneck at San Martino was left impassable by a tightly knit bomb pattern.

Railroad communications and installations inland from the seaside resort of Formia, thirty-five miles up the coast from burning Naples, were attacked by bombers last night.

Once again little enemy opposition was encountered in the air. In the day and night operations one Nazi plane was destroyed. Two Allied aircraft were listed as missing.

Gen. Giraud Visits Corsica, Sees Early Victory on Island

GALLAGHER

French Commander Makes Daring Plane Trip to Battle Zone.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 23—(AP) The first-hand story of how Corsicans boldly planned and bravely executed their military revolt to rid their island home of Germans was brought back today by General Henri Giraud, who spent two days there.

The French commander-in-chief predicted confidently that in "from ten to fifteen days" all the Germans on the island would be ousted or killed.

Flew to Corsica by Plane

Gen. Giraud's spokesman was General Rene Chambe, who related that Gen. Giraud flew to Corsica unannounced last Tuesday night, arriving at dawn, despite the admonition of his staff that the trip was too dangerous for him to undertake.

(The Algiers radio quoted Gen. Charles de Gaulle, co-president with Gen. Giraud of the French Committee of National Liberation, as saying that French forces were ready to take part in the battle of Italy.

("The whole of France," he said, "rejoices because Corsica is basking in the sun of liberation, but the battles in Corsica are only an episode in the battle of the Mediterranean.

("The enemy is linked up with a great battle which our American and British allies are gloriously waging against the Germans on the Italian peninsula and in which an important French army stands ready to participate.")

Organized Revolt

Gen. Chambe said a young captain, Colonna D'Istria, scion of one of the oldest families on Corsica, organized the revolt. He landed on Corsica last February from a French submarine on the orders of Gen. Giraud and maintained constant radio contact with Gen. Giraud in Algiers.

Now the intrepid Captain D'Istria is ill in a hospital at Ajaccio, where he was decorated by Gen. Giraud on his visit.

Since February 10,000 Corsicans had been armed with tommyguns dropped by parachute or brought by submarines.

Gen. Giraud found that when French troops first began to land, the Germans attacked with tanks in an attempt to get Ajaccio, but that the Corsican partisans had beaten off the attack at Cauro and started a retreat which never stopped.

U. S. Rangers in Action

Gen. Chambe said a small unit of American Rangers was employed near Bastia but he did not know how they fared.

The Corsican partisans ranged in age from 15 to 75 and wore armbands with the initials "FT" meaning Franc-Tireur (guervler) and knew if the Germans caught them they would be shot.

In the village of Levie, Gen. Giraud praised a boy of 15 and an old man of 75, each of whom had killed three Germans.

Gen. Giraud visited several battle areas and was greeted with cheers. The Corsicans revived the old friendship sign of their island by throwing handfulls of rice and flowers at the general as he passed through their villages.

Gen. Chambe said there are 80,000 Italians on the island who are taking orders from the French but that only a handful are fighting the Germans.

"We have put them to work rebuilding roads and bridges and they must leave Corsica as soon as transportation can be arranged," Gen. Chambe said at a press conference in the palace where Darlan was shot.

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10,000 Corsicans Armed

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 23 (AP)—Gen. René Chambe said that young Capt. Colonna d'Istria, scion of one of the oldest families on Corsica, organized the revolt in Corsica. He landed on Corsica last February from a French submarine on the orders of General Giraud and maintained constant radio contact with General Giraud in Algiers.

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In the village of Levie General Giraud praised a boy of 15 and an old man of 75, each of whom had killed three Germans.

SOVIET ARTILLERY NOW WITHIN RANGE

OF SMOLENSK BASE

LONE

Encirclement Drive Pushed with City of Kiev as Next Goal.

UNECHA CAPTURED

Russian Forces Pound Along Highway to White Russia.

SEP 25 1943

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24. — (AP) The Red army captured the German fortress of Poltava yesterday after a bitter three-day hand-to-hand struggle, smashed to within artillery range of Smolensk, and tightened its attack arc around the Ukraine capital of Kiev, Moscow announced early today.

A Soviet communique also announced the capture of Unecha, 73 miles southwest of Bryansk on the road to White Russia, and said Russian troops had reached a point only 10 miles from Dnepropetrovsk on the eastern Dnieper bend as 863 more towns and villages were swept up during the day and more than 5,300 Germans were killed.

Moscow Celebrates Victory

The fall of Poltava released a Soviet military wave engulfing a 300-mile stretch of territory bordering the middle Dnieper between Dnepropetrovsk and Chernigov. Marshal Stalin saluted the victory with an order of the day, and also issued a second one last night to celebrate the seizure of Unecha.

The daily bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor told of the capture of Buzanovo, nine miles northeast of the German central stronghold of Smolensk, and of Pochinok, 19 miles to the southeast. The seizure of Pochinok cut the railway to Roslavl, where Berlin said Soviet troops already were fighting in the streets. Two thousand Germans fell in the battles around Smolensk.

Northwest of Smolensk in a drive aimed at Vitebsk, strategic rail junction, the Russians said their troops had beaten down 20 enemy counter-attacks and forced the Kasplya river. That river empties into the Dvina only 25 miles above Vitebsk.

Kiev Encirclement Pressed

On the approaches to Kiev the Russians killed more than 1,000 Germans at a rail station 24 miles to the northeast, the communique said, and also gained in their encirclement tactics southeast of Kiev.

"Under the blows of our troops the enemy retreats, abandoning guns and huge quantities of shells and cartridges," said the communique of the drive on Kiev. It added that the Russian pace was so swift that six German tanks were captured intact with their crews.

In the surge toward White Russia 1,500 Germans were killed in the capture of Unecha, rail junction midway between Bryansk and Gomel, the communique said. The Moscow radio earlier had said in a broadcast that Soviet troops already had crossed into that territory adjoining Poland.

A Berlin broadcast acknowledged the peril to Smolensk, Kiev, Cherkasi, and other eastern front bastions; admitted the loss of Poltava, said Soviet troops had broken into Roslavl below Smolensk, and also stated "a few small" Russian detachments had reached the Dnieper river.

The German military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, said the Red army's offensive was "the most gigantic of the entire eastern campaign," and that the wide Soviet pincers move on the Ukraine capital of Kiev was being pressed with "extraordinary violence."

Sertorius said German troops were "systematically disengaging themselves," but gave no hint as to where the German High Command would decide to make a definite stand.

The Russians now have plunged so far westward that eastern Prussia, the Baltic states, Rumania and Axis targets in Poland and Hungary are within easy Soviet bomber range for the coming three-sided Allied effort to smash the entire German "roof" this winter. The Ploesti oil fields in Rumania are only 435 air miles from the advancing Russians.

Nazi Hold Weakened

The Germans at one time held approximately 500,000 square miles of Russia proper. Now it is estimated they hold only 200.000.

Moscow dispatches said the battle for Dnepropetrovsk had begun with the Red army attacking less than 13 miles from that city, which was the site of Russia's big hydro-electric works. Zaporozhe, to the south, also was imperilled by Soviet units attacking eight miles away.

Of the gains ranging from three to 12 miles in the six key sectors, the Russians made their greatest stride in the push toward Gomel, said the communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

The fall of Poltava was announced in an order of the day saluting the army of Gen. Ivan S. Konev. Its conquest removed the last major enemy bastion stemming the Russian envelopment of the northern side of the Dnieper bend. The next Soviet goal in the area is Kremenchug, 60 miles below Poltava.

Far to the west the German situation at Kiev was particularly critical, Moscow dispatches said.

18 Miles From Kiev

The Russians are deploying along a crescent position northeast, east, and southeast of the rich Ukraine capital which had a peacetime population of 2,000,000. The Russians at one point are within 18 miles of Kiev.

The Moscow newspaper Izvestia, which was quoted as saying the Red army already was fighting inside White Russia, hailed the Russian drive to the Dnieper with these words:

"The left bank of the liberated Ukraine welcomes you. Two years ago the Germans came to the Dnieper and boasted they would never leave. Our victorious troops are surging forth to the Dnieper. The right bank of the Ukraine will be liberated."

At the top end of the Russian front the Soviet danger to Smolensk was admitted indirectly by a Berlin broadcast which said Smolensk was now in a sector "bulging rather far out towards the east."

Northwest of Smolensk where the Russians were aiming at Vitebsk, in upper White Russia, the Moscow communique said the Red army had gained up to four miles and captured more than 40 localities.

At the southern end of the front in the Kuban district of the western Caucasus the Germans appeared to be doomed to annihilation or flight to the Crimea after the fall of Anapa, the last town of any consequence in that area of the Taman peninsula.

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SOVIET FORCES BREAK THROUGH IN GOMEL ZONE

Nazis Lose Poltava, Key Fortress on Southern End of Line.

1943

ENEMY DEFENSES CRUMBLING

LONG

Three-pronged Drive Aimed at Kiev—Great Battle Fought Northwest of Smolensk.

BULLETIN.

London, Sept. 23 (A. P.)—The Russian Army has smashed to a point only nine miles northeast of the German central front bastion of Smolensk and captured more than 300 villages in a drive on Gomel in White Russia, Moscow announced tonight.

London, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Premier Joseph Stalin announced today that Poltava, in the heart of the Ukraine, had been taken by storm as a smashing Russian offensive carried into the Gomel area of White Russia.

Stalin's Special Order of the Day announced triumphantly: "The troops of the Steppe front, successfully developing their offensive, forced the river Vorskla and after three days of fierce fighting today captured the regional center of the Ukraine, the town of Poltava, a powerful German center of resistance."

Poltava's fall, which the Berlin radio had previously acknowledged, eliminates the last major German base above the vital Dnieper River Bend.

The break-through into White Russia near Gomel had been announced earlier by the Moscow radio. Gomel is a railway center midway between Kiev and Smolensk, a bare fifteen miles from the Dnieper and within 150 miles of the old Polish border.

Record 73-Mile Gain.

Tonight a Russian communique said that Unecha, a railway junction midway between Bryansk and Gomel, also had fallen before the Russian onslaught. Unecha's capture represents a seventy-three-mile gain by a Russian column racing southwest along the railroad from Bryansk toward Gomel.

White Russia, overrun by the Germans in their crushing 1941 drive, is the last great area lying between the triumphant Russians and Old Poland on the central front. It is bounded on the south by the Ukraine and the great Pinsk Marshes, on the east by the provinces of Bryansk and Smolensk, and on the north by the Pskov district of the Leningrad area on the north. Its area is roughly 78,550 square miles and its peacetime population about 6,000,000.

City of 90,000.

Poltava, a city of 90,000, lies on the Vorskla River in the fertile wheatlands of the Ukraine, and is a control center of a network of railways radiating to Kharkov, Kiev, Kremenchug and Dniepropetrovsk. It is eighty moles west of Kharkov, 187 miles southeast of Kiev, sixty-one miles northeast of Kremenchug on the Dnieper and seventy-seven miles northwest of Dniepropetrovsk at the Dnieper Bend.

[Moscow reported that the Red forces are within clear view of the Dnieper. They are within five miles of the river at some points, front-line dispatches said.]

The city was isolated yesterday when Red Army forces stormed the town of Dikana, fifteen miles to the north, and Golovach, six miles to the south. The German broadcast said that Nazi troops destroyed all military installations in Poltava before they continued their retreat westward toward the Dnieper.

Big Battle in North.

With the Red Army charging forward unchecked along the whole 750-mile front, the Berlin radio said in a noon-day news bulletin that the center of gravity had shifted to southeast of Smolensk, the German central front bastion. There, the Germans reported, the Red Army was storming at Nazi positions with strong infantry and tank forces.

Bloody fighting was said to be raging west of Yelnya, some forty miles southeast of Smolensk and in the Demidov region, forty-two miles northwest of the key center.

Three Drives Aimed at Kiev.

Kiev, Russia's fourth largest city and keystone of the German defense wall on the Dnieper River, is menaced from three directions as Red Army forces continue to gain along the 750-mile front from Demidov in the north to the Kuban bridgehead on the Black Sea.

Demidov, forty-two miles northwest of Smolensk and twenty-one miles from the borders of White Russia, was stormed by the Russians yesterday after one of the most sanguinary battles of the Soviet summer drive. Its capture, after two days of bitter fighting, elicited a special order of the day from Joseph Stalin, who called the northern bastion "one of the strongest German defense centers."

More than 8,000 Nazi troops were killed in the struggle for Demidov, Moscow declared. The enemy had launched twelve counter-attacks.

Vitebsk Also Threatened.

Russian possession of Demidov, while increasing the danger to Nazi-held Smolensk, also paves the way for a direct Soviet thrust toward Vitebsk, fifty miles due west of Demidov on the Dvina River.

In the Kiev salient, capture of the village of Lyeski, eighteen miles northeast of the Ukraine capital, brought the church spires of the city within view of the Reds. Other Soviet forces were at Ostroluchye and Pereyaslav, fifty miles to the south and within five miles of the Dnieper. Meanwhile, a Red army spearhead stormed the town of Zolotonosha, thirty-five miles further south and a scant eight miles from the river.

A three-way drive on Kiev, from the north, center and south was imminent, Russian front dispatches indicated, with the center push mounted from captured Berezan, thirty-five miles directly east.

On other sectors along the crumbling front, the Soviet forces were reported to have scored gains of twelve to fifteen miles, storming outer defense lines before Dniepropetrovsk, Zaporzhe and Gomel, just inside the borders of White Russia. Units driving for Gomel had reached Starodub, seventy miles to the east. Moscow advices said that Roslavl, between Gomel and Smolensk, also was under immediate threat from columns which already had seized Liubovka, only five and a half miles away.

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PLANES HIT DUNKERQUE, CALAIS AREA

HLL

Another Strong Force Strikes Deeper Inland In Continent

U. S. Fortresses In Twin Raids On Submarine Base At Nantes

SEP 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, Sept. 24—A great concentration of British bombers made a pulverizing assault against Hitler's west wall defenses between Dunkerque and Calais early today while another strong force roared out for a new and deeper assault within the continent.

Great explosions shook the English coast twenty miles away. Scores of enemy searchlights and bursting shells stabbed the skies while the bombers poured tons of explosives on the fortifications guarding the French invasion coast.

European Radios Silenced

The roar of heavy bombers as they went out in a long procession over Dover straits continued more than an hour. Within a few minutes after the flights started, the Berlin, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Paris and Luxembourg radios were silenced.

These night assaults capped a tremendous twenty-four-hour bombing offensive—perhaps the greatest yet—against German continental air and sea bases and industrial targets on a front 500 miles long and more than 200 miles deep from the west coast of France to the north coast of Germany.

During that period at least fourteen targets were blasted by heavy and medium bomber armadas.

German planes made insignificant raids on areas of East Anglia and the northeast coast. Neither property damage nor casualties were reported.

Fortress Double-Header

The United States Eighth Air Force staged its first double-header in fourteen months of operations with twin daylight raids on the Nazi submarine base at Nantes by Flying Fortresses, while Marauders ranged deep into France for two attacks on German airfields.

A joint British and American communique said the Fortresses in their morning attack on docks and shipyards at Nantes destroyed nine enemy fighters while four more fell to the guns of escorting American Thunderbolts. Two more Nazi fighters were shot down in a Fortress raid on the Kerlin-Bastard airfields in France.

In addition to the double blow by the Fortresses at Nantes, the widespread operations were marked by the RAF's heavy, concentrated raid last night on the German industrial and railway center of Hannover, in which a great tonnage of bombs was dropped in thirty minutes.

Meet Swarm Of Fighters

The Germans threw up a considerable swarm of fighters in an effort to stave off today's assaults on the Nantes area, but only one Fortress was lost in the morning raid.

The Fortress fleet often has hit several different targets in a day, but this was the first time it had hammered the same target twice in a day. It indicated the Allies had begun applying the pressure in earnest in their campaign against important Nazi facilities.

The blows fell rapidly between yesterday evening and dusk today, and the drive apparently continued into tonight when coastal observers on the English Channel reported more large formations of planes were swarming across to the Continent and the Berlin radio quit the air.

Path Of Destruction

Here was the path of destruction from the North Sea to the Bay of Biscay:

Hannover—Metropolis of about 500,000 persons west of Berlin on the key Berlin-Cologne railroad line; site of Germany's largest rubber works and big locomotive and tank plants.

Emden—North Sea port previously hit several times by United States Flying Fortresses.

Oldenburg—Important military and communications center west of Bremen.

Nantes—French Atlantic port and key base for Nazi submarine and naval operations and coastwise shipping, attacked twice.

Vannes-Meucon—Coastal air base, seventy miles northwest of Nantes, attacked by the Fortresses.

Kerlin-Bastard—Air base farther northwest near Brest; hit by a collateral branch of Fortresses.

Beauvais-Tille—French air base received its sixth pasting this month.

Evreaux-Fauville—Air base forty-five miles northwest of Paris; hit by United States Marauders in the first raid of the series late yesterday.

Brest—Air base hit simultaneously by RAF Typhoons.

Conches—Air base sixty miles west of Paris; sixty-fifth target for the Marauders in little over two months.

Air bases in northwest Germany and France hit by RAF night intruders.

The big RAF night attack on Hannover was officially described only as a "very strong force" of bombers, but it was authoritatively estimated that more than 2,000 tons of explosives might have been dropped in the half-hour raid.

65 Tons Per Minute

This would mean more than sixty-five tons a minute—fifteen more per minute than during the record attack on Hamburg.

The concentration of bombing—which the Germans signally failed to achieve in their attack on Britain—is considered an important factor in the success of the raids.

The Hannover bombing was the fourth big blow at Germany's vital rubber sources in less than three months. In June Flying Fortresses hit the big synthetic plant at Huls. In July, they hit Hannover's Continental Gummiwerke plant. Last week, the RAF bombed the big Dunlop rubber factory at Montlucon, France.

Typhoons Attack Shipping

The RAF lost twenty-six bombers last night. The Marauders in their push nearly to Paris knocked out eleven planes of the Germans' interference.

During the daylight attacks on France, detachments of RAF Typhoons swung off into the outer Schelde channel among the islands off the Dutch coast to attack shipping and installations in the Wemeldinge canal.

the second and third made by Fortresses in eight days on that important Nazi submarine, naval and coastal shipping base. They hit the same target last Thursday, sinking a new enemy destroyer and scoring possible hits on several big merchant ships.

This daylight activity followed a mass raid by the Royal Air Force on the German city of Hanover last night.

Emden Also Hit.

The Air Ministry said "a very strong force" of Britain's biggest bomb carriers roared into north central Germany during the night to attack the important railway and factory city of Hanover. Twenty-six of the bombers were listed as lost.

"Preliminary reports show that a highly concentrated attack was completed in thirty minutes, leaving very large fires with smoke rising to a great height," a Ministry communique said.

Smaller British bomber formations attacked the port of Emden, in the extreme northwest corner of Germany, and inland Oldenburg, a big army, airforce and railroad center east of Bremen.

The American Fortresses, crossing the Channel at dawn even before the British formations had returned, attacked naval installations at Nantes on the Bay of Biscay, and two airfields at Vannes-Meucon and Kerlin-Bastard in western France.

Following up their long-range visit late yesterday to Evereaux-Fauville, forty-five miles west of Paris, American Marauders this morning attacked airfields at Conches, sixty miles west of the French capital.

Rubber Works Target.

There was a little enemy activity over the coastal districts of east and northeast England, a joint Air Ministry and Home Security communique said. Bombs were dropped at a few

Fortresses Hit France Twice

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Eighth U. S. Air Force Puts On Its First Double Header by Daylight.

London, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Eighth United States Air Force staged its first double header in fourteen months of operations today when Flying Fortresses bombed docks and shipyards at Nantes, France, twice during daylight while Marauder bombers made two forays into France to slash at Nazi airfields.

The attacks on Nantes were

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points. Only slight damage was done and there were no casualties.

The British night raid on Hanover was the fourth big Allied air blow in three months against Nazi rubber sources. Amid Hanover's big industrial concentration of refineries, locomotive and tanks works is the Continental Gummiwerke, Germany's largest rubber factory.

Out in force for the first time since the Dunlop rubber factory at Montlucon, France, was blasted a week ago, the big R. A. F. bomb carriers also struck a blow at Germany's internal communications in hitting at Hanover. Located 158 miles west of Berlin, the city, which has a population of about 472,000, stands on the east-west railroad line between Berlin and Cologne. A big locomotive works is located there and many oil tanks are in the vicinity. It was Hanover's forty-eight raid of the war.

Hanover was a frequent target of the R. A. F. in the early days of the war, but it has been left mostly to itself in recent months except for a raid July 26 by American Flying Fortresses which hit an important rubber works in the metropolitan area.

Raid Breaks Lull.

The night attack was the first time the R. A. F. had gone after targets in Germany since the night of September 15 when scattered points were hit by comparatively small raiding forces. The most recent heavy assault on the Reich was directed at Munich the night of September 6.

[Today's German communique said "Hanover and Oldenburg report casualties among the civilian population as well as considerable damage to public buildings. Anti-aircraft forces shot down twenty-one enemy bombers."]

R. A. F. fighters swept into Holland and northwest Germany on intruder patrols during the night, the Air Ministry announced, and destroyed one enemy aircraft. Enemy air bases were the chief targets of the fighters.

YUGOSLAV TROOPS DRIVE ON TRIESTE

Slovene Units Enter Port City, Battle Nazi Garrison.

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LONDON, Sept. 23—(AP) Slovene troops of the Yugoslav army were reported tonight to have penetrated the Italian Adriatic port of Trieste, fighting the German garrison there with the aid of inhabitants.

Yugoslavs having communication with partisan armies fighting bloody battles in northwestern Yugoslavia said other Slovene formations occupied Idria, 30 miles northeast of Trieste and 50 miles north of Fiume, exerting pressure on both Italian ports.

Heavy Fight Rages

Elsewhere troops were said to be fighting heavy engagements on a 50-mile front from Bistrica to Ljubijana.

(The Algiers radio said the Yugoslavs were shelling Fiume from Susak, just across the frontier, and reported street fighting in Trieste. The broadcast was repeated by BBC, which was recorded by CBS.)

The Budapest radio, quoting a Zagreb dispatch, declared the Germans had captured Susak. This broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Area Under Siege

An area 55 miles north of Durazzo was reported under siege by Montenegrins after they captured the coast town of Ucinj and the summer resort of Petrovac. The Italian "Taurinence" division, with its commanding general was said to have gone over to Yugoslav partisan units now fighting the Germans.

In a wide area around Banja Luka, Croatian divisions were said to have destroyed German railway facilities at Nova Gradiska and Novakapel.

The German airforce and artillery practically destroyed Novomesto on the Krk river, 20 miles northeast of Banja Luka, a Yugoslav authority here said.

There were some estimates that the war equipment of about four out of 20 Italian divisions in the northern part of the country had now fallen into the hands of the Yugoslavs.

Madrid quoted reports from both Italian and Balkan sources which said that not only Fiume but the whole German grip on the Istrian peninsula was threatened by swift-moving, well-armed guerrilla bands in communication with partisan forces holding Susak and part of the Adriatic coast.

A number of Adriatic island craft were said to have been armed with guns left by Italians. At Novi a landing party of nearly 100 German sailors was reported wiped out and its launches seized.

(The British radio said "At least seven separate engagements are now being fought in the Fiume area." It said Idria was the seat of one of the biggest mercury mines in Europe.)

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Mussolini Gives Graziani a Post In His 'Cabinet'

Berlin Announces Names, List Even Includes Under Secretary of the 'Navy'

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today in a Rome dispatch that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani had become Minister of Defense in "the new Fascist government" headed by Benito Mussolini as premier and foreign minister.

The Berlin broadcast said Guido Buffarini, former Under Secretary of the Interior, had been named Interior Minister, and former Under Secretary of Finance Domenico Pellegrini was named Finance Minister.

[A Berlin broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission said the seat of the "new republican Fascist government" would be established temporarily in a city in southern Germany. The radio said that "it would be unwise and contrary to national interests" to establish the new regime in Italy because its functioning would be subject to interruptions by air raids and war operations.]

Graziani, one of the Italian Army's highest ranking officers, had previously held a number of posts, including the viceroyalty of Ethiopia and the governorship of Libya.

Other Appointments Listed

Other appointments were: To the Justice Ministry, General Antonio Tringali-Casanavo, former head of a special court set up to try persons arrested for attempts on the life of Mussolini; Under Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Legnari; Under Secretary for Air, Commander Botto, like Legnari an unknown quantity; Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Moroni, also an unknown; Public Works, Giuseppe Peverelli, former Minister of Public Transport; Education, Professor Carlo Biggini, who formerly held that post; Popular Culture, Fernando Mezzasoma, former vice-secretary of the Fascist party; under secretary to the Premier, Francesco Maria Barracu, "wearer of the military gold medal."

The arrest of Buffarini by the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio had been reported earlier this month. He was made a member of the directorate of the Fascist party in 1942.

The Berlin radio said that Crown Prince Humbert of Italy had contacted the German government for support of his ascent to the throne "after King Victor Emmanuel's abdication," and added that the Nazi reply "was absolutely negative."

The broadcast said: "It is certainly no coincidence that Crown Prince Humbert is now being made the object of the severest German press attacks while formerly the attacks were made chiefly on King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio."

Nazis Say Humbert Asked Aid.

London, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that Crown Prince Humbert of Italy had sought the German Government's support for his ascension to the throne "after King Victor Emmanuel's abdication," but that the Nazi reply "was absolutely negative."

Berlin added: "It is certainly no coincidence that Crown Prince Humbert is now being made the object of the severest German press attacks while formerly the attacks were made chiefly on King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio."

Berlin earlier quoted a Rome dispatch as saying that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani had become Minister of Defense in "the new Fascist government" headed by Benito Mussolini as Premier and Foreign Minister.

Guido Buffarini, former Under-Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed Minister of the Interior and a former Under-Secretary of Finance, Domenico Pellegrini, has been made Finance Minister, Berlin added.

Graziani, one of the Italian Army's highest ranking officers, had previously held a number of government posts. He was Viceroy of Ethiopia and at another time, Governor of Libya.

Other appointments were: Minister of Justice, Gen. Antonio Tringali-Casanova, former head of a special court set up to try persons arrested for attempts on the life of Mussolini; Under-Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Legnari, an unknown; Under-Secretary for Air, Commander Botto, an unknown; Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Moroni, an unknown; Public Works, Giuseppe Peverelli, the former Minister of Public Transport; Education, Prof. Carlo Biggini, who formerly held that post; Popular Culture, Fernando Mezzasoma, former vice-secretary of the Fascist party, and Under-Secretary to the Premier, Francesco Maria Barracu, "wearer of the Military Gold Medal."

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West Wall Can Be Broken, Dieppe Escapee Declares

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The House of Commons was told yesterday by a man who saw Hitler's vaunted West Wall from the inside that "it doubtless is very strong," but not so strong that Allied invaders couldn't break through.

Naval Comdr. R. M. Prior, a Briton who escaped after being captured at Dieppe and finally reached safety by way of Spain after nine months of wandering in France, declared:

"In my view, it could be assaulted and breached by a determined assault, well organized."

Comdr. Prior walked through France disguised as a French workman after dropping from a German hospital train. He said that during his flight he had opportunity for a close inspection of part of the wall.

ITALIAN FLEET'S STATUS IS NOT YET DECIDED

LONDON, Sept. 23—(AP) Viscount Cranborne, colonial secretary, told the House of Lords today that the Italian fleet did not surrender to the Allies but "moved to designated points under the terms of the armistice."

"The future of the fleet," he added, "is under consideration."

His assertion caused surprise since previously the Admiralty, in a message to Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Mediterranean commander-in-chief, said "on the occasion of the surrender of the Italian battle fleet their lordships send x x x their warmest congratulations."

Cranborne Tells Why Crete Wasn't Seized

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Germans have 30,000 troops on Crete, Viscount Cranborne, colonial secretary, told the House of Lords today.

In replying for the Government to questions on why Rhodes and Crete had not been seized after Italy's capitulation, Cranborne said the Allies were in touch with the Italians on Rhodes and had expected them to take over the island. It would have taken a large expeditionary force that could not be spared to capture Crete, he added.

Pope May Become A 'Prisoner' Again

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London, *Friday*, Sept. 24 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Zurich said today it was reliably reported from Rome that Pope Pius XII intends to become a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican by reestablishing the conditions prevailing before the Lateran Treaty.

The Germans have established a guard at the entrance to the Vatican.

From 1870, when church states were incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, until 1929 the Popes remained in self-constituted imprisonment in the Vatican. Then Pope Pius XI signed the Latern Treaty with the Government of Italy, headed by Benito Mussolini, which recognized the Pope as sovereign of the city of the Vatican.

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Belgians, Dutch Agree On Post-War Money Plan

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Belgian and Netherlands governments-in-exile announced today they had agreed on a post-war monetary stabilization plan.

Under the plan each government will place at the other's disposal their respective currencies and will establish a stable rate of exchange between the currencies.

"The agreement is the first concrete step toward realization of the international monetary plan now being prepared in Washington to which both governments are favorably inclined," the announcement said.

It further stated that Dutch-Belgian negotiations on the development of post-war trade had been in progress for some time.

Papen Recovers From Malaria

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, had been ill with malaria fever but had recovered.

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French School Term Deferred

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—A Berlin propaganda broadcast said today that the beginning of a new school term in France has been postponed until the end of October by the French Eudcation Ministry "as a result of Anglo-American air attacks on the French civilian population."

ALEXANDER HAILS SPAATZ

Cites 'Magnificent Air Support' Given Fifth Army at Salerno

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, deputy Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean area, has sent a message of thanks to Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the Northwest African Air Force, expressing the United States Fifth Army's thanks and appreciation "for the magnificent air support given them" during the Salerno operations, it was announced here today.

"Not only have your tremendous air attacks strengthened the morale of the ground and naval forces but they have inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment on the enemy," Alexander wrote.

"They have seriously interfered with his movements, interrupted his communications and prevented his concentration of forces to launch large-scale attacks."

Bevin Says Priority Is Given Plane Plants To Meet '44 Struggle

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Urging that every provision be made for "the titanic struggle facing us in 1944," Labor Minister Ernest Bevin said today that the British cabinet had given priority to aircraft construction and urged women up to 50 to go to work in plane factories at once.

In a review of Britain's manpower situation before the House of Commons he reported that:

Mobilization has reached a stage not excelled in any other country.

Nearly 23,000,000 out of 33,000,000 persons between 14 and 64 who are available for work are in the armed services, civil defense of part-time employment.

Seven million women are doing part-time work. More than 1,000,000

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women are doing voluntary, nonpaid jobs.

Ninety-one per cent of Britain's unmarried women between 18 and 40 are employed. More than 80 per cent of childless married women in that group also are working.

More than 1,000,000 men and women over 65 are in the war effort.

Two and a quarter million more persons are employed in munitions making than at the end of the last war.

Knox Sees King George

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was received at Buckingham Palace today by King George VI. Another Palace caller was Prime Minister Churchill, who stayed for lunch. Donald Nelson was received by the King Thursday night, the British radio said.

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Says Ships In Britain Cost Fewer Man-Hours

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, of the United States Maritime Commission, broadcasting to American shipyard workers after a tour of British yards, declared today that cargo vessels are being built in the United Kingdom at less cost in man-hours than in the United States.

Admiral Vickery spoke over the Blue network.

U. S. Air Force Reported More Active In Iran

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—The German International Information Bureau said today in a Berlin radio broadcast that according to reports from Teheran the activity of the United States air force in Iran was increasing.

The propaganda agency added that air bases have been installed at strategic military points, notably in the Teheran area.

May Call Up Americans

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—Americans in Britain, who have not joined United States armed forces or who have not been exempted by their own Government, are to be called up by the British, Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, said today.

British Steps in India Defended by Wavell

By the Associated Press.

WINCHESTER, England, Sept. 23.—Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, Viceroy-Designate of India, told a Winchester audience today that Britain has little to be ashamed of and much of which to be proud in her dealings with India.

Speaking during a ceremony at which he received the freedom of the city, Marshall Wavell asserted: "We have made mistakes in India, mistakes of manners and mistakes of judgment once or twice, but very rarely blunders due to greed or fear."

"The good we have done," he added, "in giving India a peace as never before, in uniting India as never before, in encouraging a national spirit, in leading India a long way down the road toward her great destiny, has been one of the finest pieces of government and administration ever accomplished in this world of difficulties and dangers. * * *

"For the moment the outlook in India seems dark and the right road hard to find; if we can lead India a little further, through a few more troubles, we shall have set the seal on a great task and can let her direct her own footsteps to the great and prosperous future for which we hope and, we hope also, in co-operation and partnership with the other nations of our commonwealth."

R.A.F. MOVIE BANNED

DUBLIN, Sept. 23—(AP) The American movie, "A Yank in The R.A.F.," was banned by the Minister of Justice today after running one week at the Savoy theater, where it had been booked for a two-weeks' run. No reason was given for the ban, effective tomorrow.

Bikes Worse Than Foe

A United States Air Force Hospital in England, Sept. 23 (AP)—A recapitulation of injury causes in one accident ward today showed this result:

Bicycles—45.
Jeeps—10.
Enemy Action—5.

FLYERS STICK BY COMRADE

YANK

Six Ride Fortress To Belly Landing Because One Could Not Bail Out

[By the Associated Press]

At a United States Bomber Base in England, Sept. 23—Six crewmen rode a Flying Fortress to a belly landing with a full load of two tons of bombs recently because one of their number found, when ordered to jump from the flaming plane, that his parachute had been ruined by enemy fighter shells.

Four men had left the ship—"Mister Five by Five"—on the order of the pilot, Capt. Kee H. Harrison, of Lombard, Ill., when Sergt. James H. Curtis, of Redwood Falls, Minn., shouted over the intercommunicating system that he could not go because his parachute was burned.

Oxygen System Knocked Out

Fighters in twos and threes had knocked the Flying Fortress out of formation and torn in from all sides when they saw that it was on fire. The first cannon attack had caused an explosion behind the pilot's seat, knocked out the oxygen system and crippled the top turret guns.

"Because of the lack of oxygen and the fact that we were blinded by smoke we had to get down in a hurry," said Lieut. David H. Turner, copilot, of De Ridder, La.

"While I was getting rid of the fire by stamping and beating the flames as best I could," said Turner, "Harrison was getting downstairs as quickly as he could.

Chipping Us To Pieces

"Those fighters were chipping us to pieces, but none of the crew was hurt. It looked hopeless, though, and Harrison gave orders to jump."

Four men jumped before Curtis discovered his 'chute was useless.

"We sure couldn't jump and leave Curtis in the ship, so Harrison decided to land her, bombs and all," said Turner.

"And what a landing he made. He just greased it in and there wasn't one of us hurt, but boy, were we scared."

Those who rode the ship down in addition to Harrison, Turner and Curtis were Sergts. Charles H. McNemar, of Weston, W. Va., radio gunner; Jefferson D. Polk, of Oklahoma City, ball turret gunner, and Richard H. Lewis, of Chicago, right waist gunner.

Clark Gable Earns Air Medal

Returns From Raid on Nantes Announcing He Is Soon to Leave for U. S.

A Flying Fortress Base in England, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Capt. Clark Gable, who went on today's raid on Nantes, France, disclosed after his return that he will leave for the United States soon with a gunnery training film he has been directing. He also said he hoped to see active service in some other theater before the war is over. "But, you know, I just do whatever the Army tells me to," he added.

In today's raid the former movie star participated as a combination camera man and gunner. The ship was hit by anti-aircraft fire, but none of the crew was wounded.

"I didn't hit a damn thing," Capt. Gable said.

The raid was his fifth and earned for him the Air Medal. The peacetime matinee idol looked like anything but that when he stepped from the plane in wrinkled green coveralls. His collar was open, his shoes scuffed and his hair was ruffled, and he said that what he wanted most was a cup of coffee.

He flew in the Duchess, lead ship at this base, with Lieut.-Col. Robert W. Burns of Ecru Miss.

Assigned to Make Picture.

When Capt. Gable came to England, the impression got around that he was to be a regular Fortress gunner.

What actually happened was that, with a view to capitalizing on his movie experience and the following he commanded, he was sent over here to make a moving picture about gunners' work that would be accurate and intimate and help in recruiting good[illegible]n for gunnery training.

A cam[illegible] crew and one of the movies' [illegible] writers, Lieut. John Lee Mahin, were assigned to help him.

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Capt. Gable went on raids to see just what it was like, and to ascertain the chances of getting movies of planes and men in actual combat.

He has found that it is a tough job. It is so cold that it's hard to work. The cameras have to be specially rigged so they won't freeze instantly. The necessity of being connected with an oxygen tank all the time at high altitude hampers moving around the plane when anything happens, like an enemy plane attacking from an unexpected angle at a rate of closure of 700 or 800 miles an hour, whizzing past in a flash, it's well-nigh impossible to get a picture of it.

Has Excellent Results.

The rest of the time Capt. Gable has been shooting pictures on practice flights and working on the ground.

His knottiest problem to date is that he has gotten some pictures too good to believe. He got a shot of a bombardier in the nose of a Fortress firing a machine gun. A few days later, invited by the Catholic chaplain to visit a mass, he heard a beautiful tenor voice coming out of the choir. It was the same fellow. He got some good sound pictures of the boy singing "Ave Maria." The obvious thing is to put the sequences together—firing the machine gun, and then in the choir, singing.

But the combination is so dramatic he's afraid people would think it was faked somehow.

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GERMANS EXTEND DANISH DEFENSES

Belt of Forts, Pillboxes Is Built Along Coast of Jutland.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23—(AP) The Germans are extending their network of fortifications along the Danish western coast of Jutland, apparently because of new invasion fears.

Camouflaged as peasant homes and barns and in other ways, a belt of forts and pillboxes has been developed deep into the countryside.

Danish workers, in the main, are doing the construction work and receive high wages. Costs of fortifying the coast are paid by the Danish National bank as part of the occupation burden through Nazi requisitions.

The island of Fanoe, outside the only important west coast port of Esbjaerg, also is heavly fortified.

The entire west coast has been well mined, making sea travel dangerous. The Danish Press service said the German army had announced a ban on hunting effective Sept. 29 along the coastal stretch from south of Frederikshaven, on Jutland.

Hunting and shooting within 20 miles of points where German soldiers are located also were prohibited. No reason for the prohibition was given, but it was obviously intended to keep the Danes out of military zones to prevent attacks on the Germans.

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Serious Operation On Il Duce Reported

Stockholm, Sept. 23 (AP)—A Budapest report that Benito Mussolini recently underwent a serious operation in Vienna was published today by the newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*.

The paper said Mussolini went to Vienna after seeing Adolf Hitler at the latter's headquarters. It gave no details of the nature of the operation.

Soviet Boy And Blind Sister Sit As Other Children Play

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Vovo And Katia, Driven From Smolensk Two years Ago, Now Living With Aunt

GILMORE

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 23—A group of children was playing in the late afternoon sun along the old Smolensk road down which Napoleon once fled.

In the window of a house beside the road a boy, about 7, was holding a girl's hand. She was about 9. They sat silently.

Face Toward The Sun

The girl's white face was turned toward the sun. You wondered why it did hurt her eyes.

You stopped and talked as you would to a couple of children anywhere. There were the usual questions—What is your name? Is this your sister? Is this your brother?

They were brother and sister and their names were Katia and Vovo.

Suddenly you realized why Katia was staring into the sun and not blinking or squinting—Katia was blind.

Full Of Information

Vovo was full of information.

His father? No he did not have a father any more. He was killed by the Germans.

His mother? The last he had seen of her was when an aunt took him and his sister from their home in Smolensk. His mother was sick and some friends were taking her away in a truck. Yes, there was a lot of bombing and shooting that day in Smolensk—that day a couple of years ago.

As her brother talked of bombs, Katia turned her head. "I could see before the bombs," she said.

That was one of those statements that you don't know how to answer.

The boy said he and his sister were sitting in the sunlight while his aunt put her other children to bed and fed them.

"She's got three besides us," Katia volunteered, "but I am more trouble than the baby because I can't see."

Attempts Moscow Service

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Archbishop of York, representing the Church of England in a good-will trip to the Russian capital, attended a service of prayers celebrated at the Moscow Cathedral today "for the gift of victory for troops of the Allies and the Red Army." Patriarch Sergei, of the Russian Orthodox Church, entertained at dinner honoring the Church of England delegation.

FASCISTS KILL BADOGLIO MEN

Nazis Say Humbert Sought Their Aid to Throne.

Berne, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Nazis and Fascists have joined hands in a program of revenge against Italian anti-Fascists, reports at the Italian frontier said today. Again emerging into daylight with the protection of Nazi machine guns, Fascists were reported to be attacking the homes of anti Fascist leaders who became

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known during the time Premier Badoglio ruled in Rome. When the men sought are not found, the reports said, their homes are stripped and members of their families seized as hostages.

One of the first prominent victims was said to have been Giuseppe Roveda, whose body was left on the principal street of Turin after his assassination. Roveda had been appointed Vice-Commissioner of Industrial Organizations under Badoglio. He had spent many years in prison for his opposition to Fascism.

Tens of thousands of young Italians who returned home after the armistice are said to have disappeared into the mountains again.

it declared an open city.)

2—The forces had been gathered around Rome for defense in case of an Allied landing in central Italy, the dispatch related, and included an armored division and strong anti-aircraft units.

Defense Plans Prepared

3—A week before the armistice, plans for defending the city had been drawn and included five defense zones each under a general. The generals never appeared at the scene of fighting and the plans remained on paper.

4—The day after the announcement of the armistice, it was learned that Italian military headquarters in Rome had been dissolved and that Premier Pietro Badoglio had left the city. Fighting broke

Rome Lost Without Fight As Traitors Aided Nazis

BRUTTO

Generals Refused to Oppose Germans Marching Into Italian Capital.

ON THE SWISS - ITALIAN FRONTIER, Sept. 23.—(AP) Rome was betrayed into German hands almost without a fight by "generals unwilling to resist and traitorous high officials," a Milan dispatch to the newspaper Libera Stampa at Lugano said tonight.

Sharp sporadic fighting flared in the Italian capital—a fact demonstrated by pictures appearing in Swiss newspapers showing blazing tanks in the background and smoke billowing up from the streets—but it was isolated, almost without direction. The bitterest fighting was between Ostia and Rome, the Milan dispatch said. Defending Italian grenadiers lost more than 1,400 dead, it stated.

The Milan account of the events said:

Rome Well Armed

1—The problem of resisting the Nazis was not military but political. Rome had arms. Weeks before the armistice, military authorities prepared for defense of the city. Fifteen days before the armistice on Sept. 8 three army corps totaling about 180,000 men, of which nearly 100,000 were first line fighting troops, had been concentrated about Rome.

(Dispatch did not bring out how such concentrations could have been gathered about the capital in this period, when the Italian government was reporting Rome was demilitarized and seeking to have

out immediately but it was isolated.

5—The Fascists also took a hand in the deliverance of Rome to the Nazis. Blackshirted Fascists sided with the Germans and fired on Italian troops.

The Milan dispatch said there were similar occurrences at Turin, Genoa, Milan and Bologna. In each instance, a relatively small German force was aided in defeating Italian troops by "generals who were unwilling to resist, commanders who sabotaged and high officials who betrayed."

YANKS 'SHOCK' FOE OFF HILL AT ALTAVILLA

Oust Germans From Key Height With Bayonets, Grenades And Tricks

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By RELMAN MORIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 19 (Delayed)—The battalion is sleeping tonight in the hills of Altavilla.

The town below them is theirs. They aren't occupying it, and they weren't the first troops to enter after the Germans had left, but Altavilla is theirs. They took it when they took the slope above, and held it through the darkness and a furious fight.

So let somebody else have the town. What counts is the high ground. It is here on this slope that the Germans were beaten and forced to retreat.

A Town Of Stone

Altavilla is a stone town, so gray and weatherbeaten that even in daylight you can almost mistake it for a pile of rock bulging on the brow of the mountain. Beneath it on one side a straight cut valley reaches clear to the sea. A military highway crosses the plain on the other side.

Therefore, we had to have that town and the mountain where it is niched. We had to have it because of the valley and the plain and to secure the highway.

And we did have it, in the sense that troops had fought their way in and held the buildings. But the Germans held the slope above Altavilla and so no supplies nor heavy weapons could come to these combat teams. They fought until their ammunition was gone and then they had to withdraw.

Battalion Arrives

Late one afternoon the battalion came into the hill.

It was not a large unit but it was heavily armed, belted and strapped with all the weapons that a man can carry. It was a shock unit and its mission was to shock the Germans off the slope.

At sundown the battalian began to move through the scrub pine and the olive groves, inching ahead toward the foot of the hills. With the first move of the first man, German guns came into action.

They seemed to search out hole and cranny, every ditch, every place where a man could hide. Later the battalion learned the reason.

The whole area around Altavilla, each point within range, had been a training site for artillerymen.

Italians Had Charted It

Long before, the Italians had charted it virtually to the inch, measuring distances and calculating angles. When the Germans came and took it from them, there was nothing to do but lay the guns and lock them on the targets. Nothing to do but load and pull the lanyards.

The battalion came through this. It was there the men began to climb, clawing upward toward the ridges. The 88s were silent now and the German machine guns had taken over. They flamed and chattered in sudden bursts and then they waited and fired again.

Nazis Well Placed

The German machine gunners were well placed to command the slope. They were experienced and cool veteran soldiers and they must have felt secure in the sheltered nest, sweeping the ground with their fire.

The battalion came through this, too.

A major has disappeared. "Last we saw of him," said the men, "he had a tommy gun and was shooting it out with a machine gunner."

They broke up into teams to knock out these nests, working with hand grenades and finally bayonets. In one of the teams was Private A. G. Ostrom, of 2218 Kentucky avenue, Baltimore.

One by one they silenced the machine guns and bulled their way to the top. Now they were on Hill 424. The Germans were there, too. It was all close work up there in the darkness, close work with knives and bayonets and clubbing rifles.

Alive With Snipers

And then suddenly it was quiet on the hill.

The Germans seemed to have gone, but every time a twig cracked or the leaves rustled a bullet would sing over some soldier's head and sometimes it didn't pass overhead. The brush was alive with snipers.

The Germans then tried to rush the hill.

Pvt. Peter Schneider, of the Bronx, New York, speaks German fluently. He heard an officer yell, 'Get up, you yellow so-and-so, get up and go for them."

And he heard the German soldiers argue: "They're all snipers. Everyone is a sharpshooter."

"Helps" The Germans

But the Germans did come and Private Schneider helped to direct them. He called out "This way—this way," and when they came into view he and Sergt. Earl Clow, of Albion, Ohio, shot them. They shot fourteen Germans.

So it went through the night.

A message came to the colonel of the battalion: "Withdraw to the next ridge."

He sent the runner back with an answer, "We've got the high ground and we're holding it."

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Americans Hid In Trenches as Tanks Crossed

Clung Grimly to Positions Near Salerno to Wait for Crack at Infantry

By Relman Morin

For the combined American press
Distributed by The Associated Press

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 21 (Delayed) (AP).—An American force has driven deep into the mountains on the Eboli-Battipaglia line after enduring 100 hours of continuous shelling and beating off a series of German assaults unequalled in this campaign for fury and determination.

When the unit moved forward it was virtually the first time in five days that the men had left their slit trenches.

"Tanks ran right over some of them," said Major Theodore Klein, of 3330 Eighty-seventh Street, Jackson Heights, New York, "but they were still in the trenches and fighting when German infantry came up behind."

The battle took place on the plain below the towns of Eboli and Battipaglia, where the Germans made their greatest and last effort to drive the American forces to the sea and split the Allied armies holding the Gulf of Salerno beachhead.

The Nazis held the hills and mountains overlooking the plain and had the high ground bristling with artillery. The Germans fired on every visible target below them and no movement was possible without enemy observers spotting it.

German artillery fire was practically continuous. Two or three times a day it would increase to a thunderous crescendo and then the tanks would rumble out from behind their cover at the foot of the mountains and hit the American positions.

The men never cracked or moved back out of line even though their front positions were held only by infantry without anti-tank units. It was during these assaults that the tanks frequently passed over the trenches.

"It was the damnedest thing to see the men pop up from their holes behind the tanks and open up on the German infantry," said Lieutenant Joseph Driscoll, of Dorchester, Mass. "It takes plenty of guts to stay in your trench and let nearly forty tons of steel run over you, but they did it."

Private John Smith, of 3070 Thirty-second Street, Astoria, Long Island, who endured this experience several times, said, "You haven't got time to worry. You hear and feel an awful roar, and then if the trench hasn't caved in on you it's all over."

German infantry attempted to come with or close behind their tanks, but when the armored assaults couldn't drive the Yanks to cover the enemy soldiers were "sitting like ducks" for machine guns.

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Detail's of Italy's Surrender Withheld as Potential Dynamite

SEP 24

By CLARK LEE,
Representing the Combined American Press.
Distributed by the Associated Press.

WITH GEN. EISENHOWER AT AN ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST.—For the last 10 days we have been up to our neck in big shots.

There has been so much brass and braid, rank and title around headquarters that any officer with only one star on his shirt collar looked practically naked.

All of the principal actors in the thrilling Italian drama of the last month have been in this vicinity and every one of them had a marvelous story to tell. They have been duly told and recorded, but you haven't read them in your papers yet and probably won't until after the war because most of the information is potential dynamite and the Army doesn't want to risk touching off any unnecessary explosions.

When Dave Brown, representing the British press, and I did get a story something almost invariably prevented it from reaching its destination.

Interviewed Castellano.

If we put it aboard a plane the pilot would forget to put it off or the plane would land at some other airfield. If we used the wireless the current would be turned off or a sudden storm would blow up or the censors here would hold the story so long that it would be announced in London, Washington or somewhere else. But at least, as the cliche has it, we have met some interesting people, and for me, this has been old home week, with unexpected reunions with friends from many parts of the world.

One of the interesting characters who will go down in history is Brig. Gen. Guiseppe Castellano, who negotiated and signed the armistice under which Italy got out of the war.

Castellano is a short, swarthy Sicilian in his late 40s. His thin, dark hair is slicked back on both sides, leaving a V-shaped expanse of baldness. He has been a staff officer during most of his career and did not see action in Ethiopia, the African desert or Sicily. He was worth his weight in gold to the Allied cause because the armistice certainly saved us many lives and softened our landings in Taranto and the boot of Italy.

At the request of Gen[illegible]ower, Castellano granted Br[illegible] myself an interview. He k[illegible] waiting for a half-hour. When he turned up he was wearing a double-breasted blue coat, gray flannel slacks, green socks, low brown shoes, a white shirt with thin brown stripes and a red and blue figured tie. He told us we could have a half-hour but after 5 minutes we could see that the time would be wasted both for him and us.

Saw Italians Dining.

Castellano did not want to talk, although he did express interest in the journalistic rights to this story. What we wanted was the true story of Mussolini's downfall for immediate publication, and, for later use, the inside information about the Italians' part in the armistice negotiations.

I had noticed Castellano and another officer on the eve of our Salerno landings when they were seated in the headquarters mess nibbling tentatively at hamburgers—or what passes for hamburgers in this part of the world. With them was a youngish, handsome American brigadier general. I suspected the others were Italians and went over to ask the general. He shook hands and said, "Don't you remember me?" I didn't. "I'll give you just 2 minutes to remember and if you do I'll give you a good story, provided my superiors approve." At the end of 2 minutes I still couldn't recall him.

"I'm Maxwell Taylor," he said, "and you almost rented my house in Tokio five years ago in April."

Jack Benny in Area.

He was a captain then. Later Taylor did tell me his story of his daring trip into Rome under the noses of the Germans together with Col. William Tudor Gardiner. Gardiner hadn't mentioned it and Taylor didn't know until I told him that Gardiner was a former Governor of Maine.

Jack Benny came to this area, not to headquarters, but to perform before 10,000 soldiers at an airfield

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where, incidentally, Bruce Cabot, another Hollywood boy and now an air force lieutenant, is stationed. Benny and Larry Adler have covered Central Africa and the Middle East in their four-month trip, playing at least one town a day, and they liked it so much they postponed broadcasts at home in order to have a little more time here.

Benny was anxious to play in Italy, possibly to be one up on Bob Hope, who was the first entertainer to go to Sicily.

41 OF ITALY'S SHIPS BATTLE TO FLEE NAZIS

Admiral Tells How He Led Last Portion Of Fleet To U. S. Base

By ALFRED WAGG
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the U. S. Navy At An Advanced Mediterranean Base, Sept. 18 (Delayed)—The Italian Admiral Amedo Nomis Di Pollone has shepherded forty-one Italian warships into this American naval base. They represent the final portion of Italy's fleet that was able to sail when ordered to Allied ports.

His ships have already struck back at the Germans and have sunk nine enemy craft. Several fought their way out through German fire to carry out the admiral's command.

Given Orders In Rome

In an exclusive statement to the Associated Press, Admiral Di Pollone told how he had been in Rome on September 7 and there received orders from his government to return to Spezia and take command of a large squadron of destroyers and other craft bound to the port of Maddalena, Sardinia.

Early on the morning of September 9, five warships in dry dock were scuttled. All those that were in commission had left Spezia harbor by 10 A. M. It was only a few minutes later that the Germans breezed into the city and took over the port. Later in the day two small motor launches belonging to the admiral's unit escaped.

Launches Dodge Nazis

I went aboard one of these thirty-six footers that came all the way from Spezia alone looking for their admiral. Commanded by Petty Officer Joseph Cacucci, the small craft slipped out of Spezia dodging machine-gun fire from the breakwater. The navigator of one of these craft was wounded as bullets went clean through flimsy wooden boats. With no maps, with little food—only enough for two days—they found their way from Spezia to this base.

Admiral Pollone continued to tell of how, proceeding to Maddalena, he received orders to change course and proceed to Porto Ferraio, on the isle of Elba, since Maddalena had been occupied by the German army. After a day and a half at Elba they received orders to proceed to this American base.

Trips More Difficult

He explained that as Rome was directing the Italian navy into Allied ports many were scattered and, while much of Italy's fleet sailed into Malta with the British, it was more difficult to make runs from Genoa, Spezia, Elba and Bastia, Corsica, where this large portion of the fleet under his command was based.

Admiral Pollone's fleet of forty-one ships includes destroyers, corvettes and sub-chasers.

SAY NAZIS NOW TRY TO PLEASE VATICAN

Madrid, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The German forces in Rome, according to reports reaching here from Italy, have received strict orders from Berlin to maintain the best possible relations with the Vatican. The reports indicate that the Nazis are most anxious to avoid any such trouble as might lead to a public appeal from the Vatican asking them to move out of Rome so that it may be considered an open city.

Italian cardinals, it was said, are being allowed free entry and exit through the German lines around the Vatican City, and the Nazis were reported to have offered to supply the Papal State with any foodstuffs it might need. This offer, however, was said to have been rejected.

Madrid, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Berlin correspondent of the Madrid newspaper Informaciones quoted a German military spokesman today as saying that "Nazi troops had reoccupied almost all the towns seized by Croat guerrillas in northern Yugoslavia following the Italian armistice. All railways in the region are in German hands and clean-up operations against partisans have begun," it was said.

Rhodes, Crete, Athens Bombed

CAIRO, Sept. 23 (AP).—American Liberators bombed Maritza airdrome on Rhodes and Elevsis airdrome at Athens yesterday, an air communique announced today. Maleme airdrome on Crete also was attacked by Royal Air Force Wellingtons during the night.

Two Enemy Convoys Destroyed In Aegean

Alexandria, Sept. 23 (AP)—Two enemy convoys operating in the Aegean Sea were destroyed recently by light Allied naval forces without loss to themselves, a British navy announcement said today.

The escort of one of the convoys was sunk and vessels protecting the other were damaged, the announcement said.

Allied naval forces have been operating in the Dodecanese Islands in close cooperation with the army and RAF.

Birds Get Airmen All A'twitter

NEW DELHI, (AP)—A description and picture of an Indian bird may soon be added on the enemy plane identification chart now hanging in operation rooms at USAFF airbases in the Gandhi country unless something is done to discourage them from racing combat planes when they take off.

Like houseflies over a cake, these buzzards on two counts .Besides giving the men extra work patching up holes in planes they lose eatable food to the feathered sneak and snitch raiders. Plane mechanics are finding out what the British learned many years ago—that you can't have cake with your tea and eat it too when you are snacking out in the open air.

U. S. And RAF Planes Raid Japs In Burma

New Delhi, Sept. 23 (AP)—Flying through improving Moscow monsoon weather, American medium and heavy bombers and RAF Beaufighters heavily attacked communications and military installations in Japanese-occupied Burma.

A United States air communique today announced "good results" in a medium bomber raid yesterday on freight yards at Sedaw, while B-24 heavy bombers demolished buildings and trackage in the Mandalay area.

All of the American planes returned safely.

The principal British raids were in the Katha district, along the Irrawaddy river, and on Cheduba Island along the coast.

East African Force Reinforces Ceylon

Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 23 (AP). A large and powerful force of East African troops has arrived to reinforce troops stationed at this British naval base since early last year, it was announced today.

The soldiers, some of them veterans of the East Africa campaign against the Italians in 1941, will serve under Lieutenant General Harry Edward Wetherall, Governor of this island stronghold south of India.

Japanese Troops Fight PuppetPoliceInHankow

Chungking, Sept. 23 (AP)—Clashes between Japanese soldiers and puppet Chinese police in the great central China city of Hankow has led to the imposition of martial law on that city, dispatches said today.

The Japanese-controlled police were reported to have turned on the soldiers, killing three of them, after three policemen were bayoneted by drunken Japanese.

ALLIES CAPTURE NEW FOOTHOLD ON NEW GUINEA

Australians Landed Above Finschhafen, 60 Miles Northeast of Lae.

BIG JAP BASE IS OBJECTIVE

Americans in Solomons Wipe Out Enemy on Arundel and Saga Karasa.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur announced today the seaborne landing of Australian troops above Finschhafen, enemy base on the New Guinea coast, sixty miles northeast of Lae; and the destruction of remnants of a Japanese garrison on Arundel Island in the Solomons.

Under protection of warships and planes, the Australians went ashore against enemy opposition at dawn yesterday, six miles above the peacetime mission headquarters and just below the Song River. At dusk of the previous day, Japanese bombers and fighters had sought to attack the ships involved in the operations but were intercepted between Lae and Finschhafen by Warhawks which shot down four bombers and five fighters at a cost of one of our own planes.

Within Shelling Range of Vila.

The capture of Finschhafen, on the Huon Peninsula, which is more suitable for ground action than any other territory previously attacked on New Guinea, would give the Allies control of a gulf within easy over-water striking distance of Japanese-held New Britain and its stronghold of Rabaul.

On Arundel, directly west of New Georgia, American jungle troops destroyed enemy troops and reinforcements on that island's north shore, and also on nearby Saga Karasa Island, and thus moved within artillery shelling distance of the Japanese garrison at Vila, across Blackett Strait on Kolombangara. The Japanese guns at imperiled Vila immediately opened fire.

Where the new blow was struck above Finschhafen, six days after Gen. MacArthur's men had captured Lae, there are no swamps such as bogged the troops at Burma, 170 miles to the southeast. The coastline is comparatively free of reefs, facilitating seaborne reinforcement and supply. There are few beaches but one of these was chosen for the landing.

From the beachhead, the troops have fairly open country through which to fight. The terrain rises gently in a series of almost ladder-like grass terraces. A coconut plantation is about two miles south of the landing site. There is an airstrip about two miles above Finschhafen but, at last report this was not serviceable.

120 Japs Die in Fight.

Sixty miles northwest of Lae at Kaiapit, which airborne Australians captured on September 18, headquarters disclosed that a Japanese patrol of 200 was encountered the night of the transport landings. The Aussies killed 120 of the enemy and routed the others.

Widespread air blows of the Allies augmented the latest ground operations. In the Madang sector, northwest of Finschhafen, the already disrupted coastal supply road took a new pounding on Tuesday which doubled the number of bridges destroyed to eight. Across the Dampier Strait from Finschhafen, Liberators dropped sixty tons of bombs on the airdrome at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and other planes raided the airdrome at Gasmata.

In the vicinity of New Ireland reconnaissance bombers set a 5,000-ton enemy ship afire, sank a 1,500-ton ship and bombed two other vessels. In the Solomons, forty American dive bombers and torpedo bombers pounded the gun positions defending Vila.

The Japanese Air Force coused slight damage and casualties with eighteen fighter-escorted bombers which attacked Allied positions in the Watut Valley, well inland from Lae.

AUSSIES CAPTURE ENEMY AIRDROME NEAR FINSCHHAFEN

New Guinea Coastal Town Under Artillery Fire.

JAPS LOSE IN AIR BATTLE

40 of Foe's Planes Downed, Allies Lose Three Aircraft.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, Sept. 24. — (AP) Australians who landed from the sea six miles north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, Wednesday have pushed resisting Japanese southward, reached the airdrome only two miles north of the base and have placed the coastal town under artillery fire.

Headquarters announced these developments today in a communique which also disclosed that a heavy air engagement ensued the day of the landing in which 40 Japanese planes were downed and five others probably were destroyed.

Three Allied planes were lost.

6,300 Japs Killed

Headquarters also disclosed a preliminary count since July 1 of more than 6,300 Japanese dead in the fighting which resulted in Allied capture of Lae and Salamaua. This total, coupled with a previous estimate of 6,000 killed in that area before July 1, raised the figure above 12,000.

"Enemy resistance is being rapidly reduced and we are pressing toward Finschhafen which is now under artillery fire," the communique said.

"We have reached the north end of the airfield."

Warships and bombing planes provided cover for Wednesday's landings.

Capture of Finschhafen would put Gen. MacArthur in a strong position, if he so chose, to strike at crescent-shaped New Britain which, in turn, outflanks Bougainville, principal Japanese holding in the Solomons.

The Japanese airforce began attempts to intercept the ships off Finschhafen in mid-morning Wednesday. The landings began at dawn. Two of the first attacking planes were shot down from high altitude.

Attack Landing Craft

The big fight occurred at noon. Japanese planes attacked landing craft.

Anti-aircraft guns on American warships put up a heavy fire. Allied fighters engaged in a 25-minute battle.

Headquarters said not a ship or passenger was damaged or injured. (The Tokyo radio said last night that two Allied cruisers were set on fire and other ships damaged).

Allied medium units and attack planes, closely supporting the landings, dropped 21 tons of bombs and fired 48,000 rounds of ammunition.

The biggest Japanese airforce blow was aimed while the American warships were withdrawing.

"Twenty to 30 enemy bombers, covered by 30 to 40 fighters attacked," the communique related.

"Our fighter cover intercepted with complete success, not a ship or passenger being damaged or injured."

The pilot of one of the three Allied planes downed was saved.

In addition to the Australians moving south on Finschhafen, another force stands between it and Lae, having landed there Sept. 4 to open the operations which ended

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in Lae's capture Sept. 16.

Today a compilation of preliminary reports on the victorious fight for Lae and Salamaua said more than 6,300 enemy dead have been counted since July 1.

"The final estimates will be very much greater," headquarters said.

Enemy Troops Scattered

"About 600 of the enemy are believed to be scattered in the hills north of Lae. They are being hunted down."

Previously a spokesman for General MacArthur had estimated that approximately 2,000 Japanese were slain in outpost battles leading up to the capture of Lae and Salamaua.

The Japanese army defending Lae and Salamaua at one time was estimated to total 20,000.

Lae, an air base, Salamaua, an air and sea base, together with Finschhafen bound the Huon gulf.

The heavy air losses of the enemy at Finschhafen strongly indicated that the Japanese airforce, rendered virtually impotent over New Guinea during the closing stages of the Lae-Salamaua fight, has been reinforced and intends to strongly resist he latest MacArthur Moves.

Prior to Wednesday's landings above Finschhafen, a formation of enemy planes was sent to attack ships involved in the operation and nine were downed by intercepting P-40s.

Only 85 miles northeast of Finschhafen, the enemy airdrome at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, has been dealt its third heavy bombing since Sunday. Ninety-four tons of explosives were dropped there and on Finschhafen in the latest raids.

New Pacific Emphasis Pleases Australia, Lord Gowrie Says

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Sept. 23.—Australia has every reason to be satisfied with the decision of United Nations leaders to prosecute the Pacific war with the same vigor as in the European theater, Lord Gowrie, Governor General, said today in opening a new session of Parliament.

The Commonwealth government's war policies, he announced, would be governed by the commander in chief's strategical plan of operations, as related to the global strategy of the Allies.

(No further identification of the commander in chief was given.)

Appreciation Expressed.

Lord Gowrie disclosed that the Australian government had expressed appreciation to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for their assurance of equal vigor in fighting the Japanese as well as the Germans.

Reviewing the South Pacific campaign, he said:

"United States troops in the Solomons and Australian and United States troops in New Guinea relentlessly are forcing the enemy out of his forward bases. With each advance the range of our air attack becomes more extensive and the enemy's bases to the rear become more vulnerable."

Gains Already Cited.

The Italian surrender, he continued, transformed the naval position in the Mediterranean and this would have its effect on the Pacific theater. Already Allied land forces had established definite superiority over the enemy and had wrested the initiative from him. The allied assault on the enemy New Guinea base of Wewak and the landings near Lae demonstrated the predominance of our air and sea power.

Stating the policies and views of the new government of Premier John Curtin the governor general pledged that assistance to American forces would be continued under reciprocal lease-lend. Primary consideration would continue to insure maximum contributions to the Southwest Pacific, but the commonwealth would contribute food and supplies to other theaters as well.

Natives Rig Tricky Phone

WELLINGTON, N. Z., (AP) — Stories of the ingenuity of the men of the Maori Battalion in the Western Desert were told by Lt.-Col. F. Baker, D.S.O., to the Tin Hat Club, the soldiers' entertainment club in New Zealand.

After dark, he said, they would be out in no man's land often within a few hundred yards of the enemy's position searching for anything that might be useful.

"On one occasion my boys removed every battery and electric bulb from abandoned vehicles and on doing the rounds with the orderly officer that night I found every dug-out was electrically lit," he said.

"The boys had even rigged up a rough telephone system with wire taken from the trucks. There was only one ring — a long one. Everybody answered, of course, and the caller had to get his man by elimination—'No, not you Tom. . .Not you Hori', and so on, till he got the man he wanted. Actually it worked quite well."

Nimitz Gives Details Of Raids on Jap Isles

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Sept. 23 (AP).—For the first time carrier planes and heavy land-based bombers have teamed up in a smashing offensive against Japanese island possessions.

This was disclosed by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in amplified reports on operations September 18 and 19 against enemy installations in the Gilbert Islands area.

Land-based planes from both the South Pacific and Central Pacific joined with carrier planes in making more than 200 sorties over a 500-square-mile area against islands near the equator about 2,400 statute miles southwest of Hawaii.

In a communique yesterday, Admiral Nimitz also disclosed that these attacks took in Makin and Apamama Islands as well as Tarawa and Nauru.

He made this summary of the results:

Tarawa, easternmost Jap outpost and the hardest hit—airdrome damaged heavily; eight grounded bombers destroyed; a small vessel sunk.

Makin, 100 miles north of Tarawa —Airbase damaged; three four-engined seaplanes and a patrol plane destroyed.

Apamama, 80 miles southeast of Tarawa — Camp installations hit heavily.

Nauru, directly west of Gilberts and about 800 statute miles northeast of Guadalcanal—Installations damaged.

Six Zermos and two enemy medium bombers were shot down, four other Zeros probably were downed and eight damaged at a cost of four American planes.

Gripsholm Quits Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Swedish liner Gripsholm sailed today with more than 160 Japanese diplomats, business men and journalists from the United States and Chile en route to Mormugao, Portuguese India, where a diplomatic exchange will be made with North and South American residents of the Far East.

El Salvador Uses U. S. Dimes

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Sept. 23 (AP).—Circulation of United States dimes in El Salvador was authorized by the government today to alleviate a shortage of fractional money. The 10-cent pieces will be accepted as the equivalent of 25-centavo coins.

Retroactive Wage Boost In Puerto Rico Invalid

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico today held unconstitutional retroactive wage increases for sugar workers ordered by the Insular Minimum Wage Board.

The wage increase contested by eighty-three sugar companies and individuals was ordered last February 23 by the board and made retroactive to February 6, 1942.

Longest Stage Mail Route In World Opens

Dawson Creek, B. C., Sept. 23 (AP)—United States Army trucks opened today what is described as the longest stage mail route in the world — the 1,000-mile overland route from Dawson Creek to Whitehorse, Yukon territory, along the Alaska highway.

The seventy-two-hour trip includes two mountain ranges. A daily northbound and southbound schedule is planned.

PACE OF AIR WAR IN PACIFIC MOUNTS OVER WIDE AREA

U. S. Planes Hammer Jap Bases from Burma to Gilbert Isles.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Japanese strongholds from Burma to the Gilbert islands, spanning nearly 5,000 miles, have suffered heavy blows this week in a convincing display of the magnitude of Allied air operations in the Pacific and Far East.

A U. S. Air communique issued at New Delhi Thursday reported that American bombers, flying through improving monsoon weather, raided freight yards at Sedan with "good results" and destroyed buildings and trackage in the Mandalay area of Burma. British Beaufighters made attacks in the Katha district and on Chedura island, along the coast.

Gilbert Islands Bombed

These raids at the western front of Japanese military activity followed by four days the heavy assault on four of the Gilbert islands, the easternmost of the enemy bases.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a communique on Wednesday disclosed that carrier-based planes and heavy land bombers teamed up for the first time in an offensive against Japanese-held islands.

In raids on Tarawa, Makin, Apamama and Nauru, at least 20 enemy planes were destroyed, two airdromes damages, a small vessel sunk and installations crippled.

Between these extremes of activity the Allied offensive in the south Pacific went forward with a seaborne landing north of the Japanese base of Finschhafen, New Guinea, in a move to isolate that supply point, 60 miles northeast of Lae, which was captured last week. In the central Solomons Americans gained complete control of Arundel island by wiping out the last of the enemy garrison. This made more precarious this position of the Nipponese at Vila, Kolombangara island, their only remaining base in the central Solomons.

The Navy department in Washington reported the fifth enemy raid of Guadalcanal since Sept. 13 and the largest in many weeks against that southern Solomons American air base. Two enemy bombers, out of a force of 12 to 16, were shot down. There were no United States casualties and damage was light.

Indications that Japanese propagandists have started an intensive campaign to mobilize Nippon's fighting spirit and increase war production have been made by the Tokyo radio, the Office of War Information said in New York. Previously plans for the evacuation of many civilians from Tokyo and other large cities had been announced.

BREAD RATION INCREASED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The German radio announced last night that the bread ration in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia — formerly Czechoslovakia —would be increased by 400 grams (14 ounces) monthly in October. The broadcast, which quoted a Prague dispatch, was recorded by the Associated Press.

What's Behind the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Associated Press War Analyst

There are strong intimations in the war news from Italy that the Nazi retreat up the narrow boot leg is destined to continue north of Naples.

No Nazi except stragglers or suicide rear-guard units are reported south of the Salerno-Auletta-Potenza-Matera-Taranto highway, nor east or south of the northward offshoot of that road to Bari from Massafra, just above Taranto. Nazi demolition in Naples leaves little doubt that it also is to be surrendered and that the Anglo-American advance, swinging now like a gate on the Salerno hinge, will meet its next formidable opposition somewhere north of the Naples-Foggia line.

At a guess that projected Nazi defense front below Rome might run along the north bank of the Volturno river in the west, linking up with the lower Calore and the upper Tammaro to reach the crest of the Apennines near Campobasso. The line would join the Fortore river, east of the mountains, at that point to reach the Adriatic coast north of Lake Dilesina. It would represent a river and mountain front less than 100 miles long but would be dangerously close to Rome.

The obvious Allied answer would be a leap-frog jump by sea up the coast beyond Naples to overrun the Volturno plains and outflank the line even before the retreating Nazi can reach it for a stand. Seizure last week of Ischia and Procide islands, off the tip of the Naples promontory suggested that such a move might be in prospect, following the pattern of the 7th army leap-frog jumps along the north coast of Sicily which proved so successful in that campaign.

Allied tactical air forces appear to be concentrating on the Nazi supply and escape routes from Naples, particularly northward along the Volturno crossings. That might be another indication that General Eisenhower intends to bypass Naples, and the tremendous bulk of Vesuvius south of it, to strike by sea again along the coast of the Gulf of Gaeta rather than work his way forward frontally at probably heavy life cost to his armies.

It is still not clear just how far the Allied occupation of Italy is intended to go. There are good military arguments [illegible] where, perhaps [illegible] Foggia short line, [illegible] the foe elected to make his next stand north of that position he would be followed up.

Military reasons alone cannot shape the campaign in Italy. Good political grounds can be advanced for pushing on into Rome itself as General Clark told his army after the Salerno bridgehead fight would be done.

The final decision probably rests in any case on what the Germans attempt to do, and also upon the relation of the Italian campaign to the next contemplated major Allied move in other sectors.

London comment still harps on the possibility of a Balkan drive. There is nothing on this side of the Atlantic nor in Prime Minister Churchill's war review to Parliament to sustain that conjecture. On the contrary, Mr. Churchill laid his main stress on cross-channel invasion preparations in Britain. Seasoned Allied troops from the Mediterranean theater would be useful in the west when that comes.

Again, however, what happens within Italy, on the Greek peninsula or in the Balkans within the next few weeks must effect Allied military plans. With the Russians virtually at the Dnieper, the war in the east could roll so close to Rumania and Bulgaria soon as to force them out of the Axis orbit by internal upheavals. The Allies must stand ready to take prompt advantage militarily of any new "windfall."

There are two disengaged British armies of formidable proportions standing-by across the Mediterranean, the 9th and 10th in Syria and Iraq. The effect of a Balkan internal collapse upon Turkish neutrality also might provide an important factor in the situation there.

And the proven genius of Allied strategic plans thus far has been to a large extent the fact that they were flexible enough to absorb any unexpected development, good or bad. They have met both kinds in the recent past without a breakdown.

2 JAPS SHOT DOWN OVER GUADALCANAL

Washington, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Shooting down two enemy bombers, American fighter planes drove off a Japanese bombing raid on Guadalcanal, the Navy reported today. The enemy group, largest reported over the island in many weeks, was composed of "twelve or sixteen enemy bombers," but only slight

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material damage and a few casualties had resulted before the Japanese were driven off on Tuesday morning, the communique declared.

The Navy also reported another raid by six Japanese planes which dropped bombs near the air strip on Guadalcanal on Monday. Only light damage was caused and no casualties were suffered in that raid.

The two attacks raised to five the number of Japanese raids in the Guadalcanal area since September 13.

U. S. Ship Sunk Off India

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Navy announced today the torpedoing of a medium-sized United States merchant vessel by an enemy submarine in the Indian Ocean in mid-June. Survivors have been landed at Key West, Fla.

Members Are Called Traitors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—All the members of Mussolini's "New Fascist Government," including Mussolini, one authority here said today, are legally traitors, liable to execution by the Italians should they be captured by the Allies. They have violated the armistice signed by the legitimately constituted Badoglio government.

Marshal Graziani's appointment as Minister of Defense was surprising. Presumably he was chosen because he has been a high army officer, who once collaborated wholeheartedly in Mussolini's military adventures. He was supposedly in disgrace, however, after his implied criticism of the Mussolini regime in his 1941 report explaining how the British defeated the Italians in Cyrenaica.

Steinhardt in Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Turkey, returned to Washington today for a series of conferences viewed as especially significant, in view of military and political developments in the Balkan and eastern Mediterranean areas.

He reported to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and is expected to confer with other high officials. His assignment in Turkey has been of particular importance in view of that neutral country's position between Soviet Russia, the German-dominated Balkans and the Allied positions in the Near East.

PACIFIC PLAN IS M'ARTHUR'S

Washington Source Comments On Statement—Overlapping Command Denied

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 23—Gen. Douglas MacArthur suggested the strategy now used against the Japanese in the Pacific, it was said in high quarters today, and the major blows at present are being delivered under his immediate command.

At the same time Secretary Stimson asserted that the commands of MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific and of Lord Louis Mountbatten in southeast Asia do not overlap.

Statement Raised Question

The question of the extent of MacArthur's command, and of the extent to which his advice has been heeded or ignored by the high command, drew attention because of the statement issued by MacArthur two days ago, implying that he has been relegated to a subordinate position and that his plans for smashing at the vitals of the enemy have been by-passed for a more cautious approach.

The statement stirred up a public furor, coming on the eve of expected big offensives against the Japanese, not only in the Pacific, but under Mountbatten's command in Burma and the Indian Ocean, where the end of the monsoon season this month opens the weather for large-scale operations.

MacArthur's statement seemed to puzzle Washington officialdom. The impression, however, is that it was directed, not at the Allied high command, but at comments of Australian newspapers opposed to the Government of Prime Minister Curtin.

Linked To Island-Hopping

These papers had asserted that Mountbatten would overshadow, and might even supersede MacArthur—a development, incidentally, which would have been as unpopular in Australia as in this country. Furthermore, they tagged MacArthur with sponsoring "island-hopping" strategy.

The latter alone was enough to infuriate MacArthur, who has consistently opposed the tedious process of tightening the ring around Japan by methodical seizure of island outposts, and has instead advocated what he terms broad and massive strategic strokes.

However curious its terms, then, MacArthur's statement is regarded here as an answer to Australian newspapers—and possibly also to similar implications in a statement made in the Southwest Pacific by Senator Chandler (D., Ky.).

No Rift With Department

In the wake of all the clamor, it can be stated on high authority:

1. There is at present no controversy between MacArthur and the War Department or between MacArthur and the high command.

2. Nothing happened at Quebec to change MacArthur's status, the Quebec conference confining itself—as far as the war with Japan is concerned—to plans affecting Mountbatten's new command and to operations in China.

3. As far as operations in the Southwest and South Pacific, and the coordinated operations in the Central Pacific, are concerned, the broad decisions were reached at Casablanca. Details were settled at a conference of Pacific staff officers in Washington last spring.

MacArthur's plan was adopted virtually intact, and MacArthur is now engaged in carrying it out. Northern Pacific operations are outside his realm.

Line Set Between Theaters

Geographically, the extent of MacArthur's command was made more clear by a London announcement today that Mountbatten's southeast Asia theater stops at a line running south from Indo-China through the China Sea, passing between Sumatra and Java. Eastward of this line, and to Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, the responsibility is MacArthur's.

Eventually, some adjustment of responsibilities may have to be made, but both MacArthur and Mountbatten must retake large portions of conquered territory before their respective theaters can conceivably overlap.

Both apparently aim at an eventual break-through into the China Sea, where the shipping lifeline between Japan and the territories she has seized could be cut by sea and air action.

WAR RELIEF PLAN REVEALED BY HULL IN MEETING CALL

Allied Nations Invited to White House to Sign Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 — (AP) A revised scheme of global relief for victims of global war was projected tonight by the State department in inviting Allied nations to a White House meeting to sign an agreement.

Secretary of State Hull made public the text of the proposed agreement, which provides power for a director general of relief and rehabilitation to operate all over the world within limits set by a central committee from the United States, Britain, China and Russia.

Responsible to Council

This central committee, in turn, is made responsible to a council from all participating nations in which small and large alike are given equal voice.

Representatives of 42 united and associated nations and the French Committee of National Liberation were invited to send representatives here for the signing early in November.

Secretary Hull noted that the agreement has been considerably modified since the first tentative text was submitted last June. Suggestions made by various governments had been incorporated, he said.

The chief modification appears to have been in making the big four central committee responsible to the council. The Netherlands government, as one of the smaller countries, had protested that the first draft granted too much power to the committee and did "not seem compatible with democratic principles."

Another major change, stemming in part from Congress, is a specific provision that commitments made by members of the relief organization shall accord with their own constitutional and legislative procedures.

Secretary Hull told a press conference that, inasmuch as nearly a year has been consumed in preliminary discussions and in revision of the draft text to conform with the desires of various governments, it will not be necessary to hold a United Nations conference to discuss general problems of relief or further revision of the agreement.

The formal meeting at the White House, he explained, will be simply for the ceremony of signature "if the draft is acceptable to the other governments." Later it is planned to hold the first meeting of the council somewhere in the United States outside of Washington.

Under the agreement each participating government or authority is entitled to one representative on the council, which will be the policy making body. The council's first meeting will be for the purpose of organization and election of officers, including a director general previously nominated by unanimous vote of the central committee.

FOREIGN PROGRAM PROPOSED BY U. S. TO END SHORTAGES

Expansion of Moves Already Started Is Suggested in Note to Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 — (AP) The government is contemplating a sharply increased program of developing foreign food productive resources to help meet war and post-war rehabilitation needs.

Such a program was inaugurated by the United States last year. Authority over it was divided, however, between the Office of Economic Warfare and the Agriculture department.

As a move to expand the program, the Office of War Mobilization has prepared an executive order transferring Agriculture department phases to the OEW. The order is now on President Roosevelt's desk, and officials at both agencies said today they expect it to be signed by this week end.

Can Recommend Programs

Under the present administrative setup, the OEW has authority to recommend programs designed to encourage production of foods in foreign lands. But those programs can not be put into operation without approval of the Agriculture department, particularly the latter agency's Commodity Credit corporation, because it provides the necessary funds.

During the past year, the CCC often turned down OEW recommendations upon the contention that the food production and purchase programs either were uneconomic or involved the guarantee of excessive prices.

Vast Possibilities

The OEW, on the other hand, drew pictures of vast food productive possibilities in foreign lands. The Agriculture department, with its Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and corps of foreign agricultural experts, took a less optimistic view.

This difference of opinion cropped up recently in a report issued by a food advisory committee headed by E. W. Gaumnitz, then an official of the OEW. That report scored what it called the failure of the United States and Great Britain to tap foreign food resources.

The Agriculture department apparently was putting up no opposition to the proposed transfer of its functions. It was understood that the Presidential order would give the State department general supervision over the foreign food program insofar as foreign policy is concerned. In the past, the State department has leaned heavily on the Agriculture department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations for advice on agricultural problems in other lands.

Reports were circulated that the OEW would ask W. I. Myers of Cornell university, to take over the program. Mr. Myers formerly was governor of the Farm Credit administration.

GRIM MONTHS OF WAR SEEN

Marshall Warns Against Being Lulled Into "Fake Sense Of Easy Victory"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 23—Gen. George C. Marshall asserted tonight that "we face grim months of fighting on all fronts all over the globe" and admonished the nation against being lulled by initial successes "into a false sense of easy victory."

The chief of staff, in an address at the army "Back the Attack" exhibit of war weapons here, referred to recent actions on far-flung fronts, and then said "we are, for the first time since the war started, ready to deploy the tremendous American army which the purchase of war bonds has financed."

Advances Accelerated

Reporting that Allied advances in the southwest Pacific and Solomons areas have been greatly accelerated, Marshall added that "in the China-Burma theater we are getting into a position to carry heavy fighting to the Japanese."

The present war, Marshall said, surpasses any in history in the wastage of military equipment.

"No previous war," he said, "has approached such requirements as the present awful struggle. Tanks, jeeps, trucks, airplanes and artillery are inevitably destroyed by the hundreds on the battlefield even when the going is good.

Losses Serious Problem

"So far we have been extraordinarily fortunate, but even so the losses present a serious problem. The weapons and equipment must be replaced immediately without delay, if the advance is to continue and if we are to give the soldiers who depend on these weapons a fair break on the battlefield.

"There will be no end to these requirements for weapons until the last battle is victoriously completed."

NEW YORK-MOSCOW PHONE CALL IS $21

Washington, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Direct telephone service has been established between New York and Moscow.

This became known today with the filing of a tariff with the Federal Communications Commission by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The cost of a call between New York and Moscow is on the basis of $21 for three minutes.

The tariff filed with the FCC gave no details as to eligibility of persons for using the new service. This service, like all other overseas communications, will be subject to censorship.

Stimson Hails Allied Successes Of Week

Washington, Sept. 23 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today successes for Allied arms during the last week in all world battle areas will "make possible further deployment of our forces for a possible ultimate penetration of enemy defenses on all fronts."

Stimson asserted the Allied posi-

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tions in the Salerno area are now "reasonably secure" against German counter-attack.

The advance of the Allies in the Mediterranean, Stimson commented, undoubtedly has accelerated the German retreat in Russia. He said the fall rains in Russia may prove more of an obstacle to Russian advances than German rear-guard action.

DeWitt to Staff College.

Washington, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. John L DeWitt, former commanding general of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command, has been named commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College here. Commodore E. J. Foy of the Navy, who has been acting commandant, will remain as Gen. DeWitt's deputy.

300,000 Draft Eligibles Hold U. S. Jobs, House Group Told

Committee's Counsel Charges Non-Fathers Have Not Been Called For Induction

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 23—Counsel for a Congressional committee investigating draft deferments for Government workers charged today that approximately 300,000 draftage non-fathers were in Government service, and had not been called up for induction although less than half actually had been given deferred status.

Ralph Burton, counsel for the House Military subcommittee directed to study the Government's own deferment policies, made the charge.

Representative Costello (D., Cal.), subcommittee chairman, asserting he was surprised by Burton's allegations, said a full investigation would be made.

Review Group Quizzed

Burton submitted his figures during committee questioning of members of the three-man review committee set up by the President to pass on deferments of Federal workers.

"They are available for call," said Robert M. Barnett, chairman of the review group, when Representative Harness (R., Ind.) asked: "How in the name of common sense can that many single men be working down there when they are talking about drafting men with children?"

Barnett said his committee had no responsibility in the matter, its jurisdiction being limited to pass on key positions and to determine which agencies should use replacement schedules.

116,935 Deferred

"We have wondered why they have not been called for induction," he commented with respect to non-inducted Government workers who have not been deferred.

Burton said Selective Service figures indicated that 197,656 draftage, non-fathers were employed by the Government as of August 15, with many agencies unreported. The committee's own estimate, he said, was that the total was closer to 300,000. Employes given deferments as of August 15, Burton said, approximated 116,935.

Barnett asserted that many men listed as Government workers and charged against the Government in deferment tables were not actually Government employes. Particularly was this true, he said, in the case of the War Shipping Administration, against which is charged deferment of merchant seamen and merchant cadets.

Asked by committee members if his group had received many complaints from departments because of its attitude in handling deferment cases, Barnett said there had been complaints that the review committee was "too tough."

The Petroleum Administration for War, headed by Interior Secretary Ickes, "complained rather loudly about it," he added.

Taken To White House

Col. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, selective service representative on Barnett's committee, said the Interior Department had submitted a list of 6,000 key positions for which deferment was sought, and complained when many of them were turned down. Some of the complaints, Fitzpatrick said, were taken all the way to the White House, without apparent result.

Fitzpatrick accused the Interior Department of having failed to "readjust itself to the war effort."

RENEGOTIATION ACT MAY BE RETAINED

Modifications Hinted But Basic Law Will Remain in Force.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(AP) The House Ways and Means committee appeared definitely inclined today toward retention of the renegotiation law for recapture of "excessive profits" in war contracts, notwithstanding numerous petitions for its repeal.

Both Chairman Doughton (D-NC) and Rep. Knutson (R-Minn), leading Republican member, expressed the view that Congress would keep the law, after considering some important modifications.

Rep. Doughton and Rep. Knutson expressed their opinions as the committee completed 12 days of public hearings on proposals for repeal or revision of the law.

Some members said it appeared a majority of the committee would favor amendments providing for court appeals from decisions of renegotiation boards, raising the limit of contracts subject to renegotiation from $100,000 to $500,000 a year, exempting standard commercial products and having one board instead of six pass on renegotiation cases.

In addition, these members believed the committee might recommend some plan for compensating contractors who, in good faith, lose money through war contracts.

Senate Committee Delays Action on Fulbright Plan

Expects to Produce Own Measure Within a Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee delayed today for at least a week any action on a dozen or more pending post-war policy proposals, including the House-approved Fulbright resolution.

Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, predicted the committee would act within "three or four weeks" on a resolution of its own. He said there was some feeling in the Senate that the House had gone out of bounds in passing the Fulbright measure.

Senator Gillette told reporters that while he welcomed the House action he believed the Senate would desire to pass a resolution of its own. The Senate holds the constitutional authority to advise the President in the negotiation of treaties, which cannot become effective until ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Senator Carl Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, who is not a member of the committee, told reporters he regarded the House-approved Fulbright measure as unsatisfactory because it lacks a definite pledge to use military force to prevent future aggression.

The Fulbright proposal would put Congress on record merely as favoring United States participation in "appropriate international machinery" with power adequate to maintain peace.

The proposal to use military force is the keynote of a resolution offered by Senator Hatch and Senators Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, Joseph H. Ball, Republican, Minnesota, and Harold H. Burton, Republican, of Ohio, which the subcommittee is considering. Their resolution, the Fulbright measure, and other pending proposals appear likely to give way in the committee to a compromise statement expected to be offered later by Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman, of the full committee.

Brooklyn Man's Son Honored

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Navy announced today the awarding of the Silver Star to Lieutenant Webster R. Robinson, of Berkeley, Calif., for gallantry on war patrols in the Pacific area. He is the son of W. R. Robinson, 8701 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Sweden Has Lost 222 Merchant Ships

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—Sweden's merchant marine lost 222 vessels, amounting to 577,000 gross tons, from the beginning of the war until the end of August, the American Swedish News Exchange announced here today.

Included were 25 ships of 46,000 gross tons seized by German prize courts and 16 fishing boats of 800 gross tons.

A total of 1,191 lives were reported lost.

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U. S. And Chile Discuss Permanent Trade Treaty

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez said today that he and Secretary of State Hull had discussed the possibility of a "permanent trade unity" between the two nations.

The Foreign Minister said after a brief visit here and in Canada he would return to Washington to continue discussions with Secretary Hull regarding the pact and other state affairs.

The Chilean leader said that his Government was trying to effect a common policy for the South American democracies "not only for this difficult moment but also for the no-less complicated moments in the post-war period."

World Freedom Talk Is Dream, Taft Says

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) said tonight "when we talk of bringing freedom—or the four freedoms—to the rest of the world, we are talking in a dream language."

He said he was opposed to a British-American-Russian military alliance to keep peace on the ground that domination of the world by force would be inconsistent with any true freedom.

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WAR LOAN DRIVE TO END ON OCT. 2, MORGENTHAU SAYS

Remaining Nine Days Dedicated to Gen. Clark's Fifth Army.

NEW YORK Sept. 23—(AP) Dedicating the remaining nine days of the Third War Loan to General Mark Clark's "gallant Fifth army" battling in Italy, Secretary Morgenthau said tonight the $3,000,000,000 that still must be raised might seem impossible but declared:

"To some, not very long ago, beating Germany seemed impossible. The invasion of North Africa, of Sicily, of Italy, seemed impossible. It seemed impossible for the Russians to drive the Nazi forces out of their land. But all these things were done."

He added, in a CBS radio address, that he was just as confident "our home front army of 5,000,000 volunteer salesmen" would be able to sell $25, $50 and $100 bonds to "millions of people" to attain the goal.

"Nor will we forget that every extra billion will end the war just that much sooner," he asserted.

Drive Ends Oct. 2

The Oct. 2 closing date for the drive announced by Secretary Morgenthau was the first time a termination date had been set.

In Washington, meanwhile, the Treasury reported a "most gratifying" upswing in small bond purchases as it announced a gain of $522,000,000 in sales during the day to bring the total to $12,222,000,000.

Pointing to a five per cent overnight rise in bond sales to individuals—now 44 per cent of the $5,000,000,000 goal for that category—National Director Ted Gamble said "It is apparent that the individuals—the people—are behind this drive."

"The small bond buyers are going to carry the third war loan to success," he declared.

With the campaign scheduled to close Oct. 2, bond sales during the remaining nine days will have to average over $300,000,000 a day to reach the $15,000,000,000 quota.

Ohio Nears Quota

Ohio, with three of its principal cities—Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati—already over their quotas, showed most promise tonight of joining Maryland and Rhode Island in the 100-per cent-plus column. Sales there were reported at 93 per cent. Maryland climbed to 116 per cent in the latest breakdown, with Rhode Island up to 106.

Other percentage figures released by the Treasury:

*Alabama 64, Arizona 48, Northern California 52, South Californuia 47, Colorado 57, Connecticut 75, Delaware 79, District of Columbia 64, Florida 64, Georgia 52, Idaho 45, Illinois 82, Indiana 65, Iowa 62, Kansas 46, Kentucky 59, Louisiana 55, Maine 74, Massachusetts 70, Michigan 62, Minnesota 87, Mississippi 51, Missouri 56, Montana 57.

Nebraska 49, Nevada 58, New Hampshire 82, New Jersey 54, New Mexico 55, New York 89, North Carolina 72, North Dakota 68, Oklahoma 55, Oregon 51, Pennsylvania 68, South Carolina 56, South Dakota 57, Tennessee 63, Texas 63, Utah 82, Vermont 52, Virginia 67, Washington 65, West Virginia 89 Wisconsin 58 and Wyoming 53.

MAJ. W. V. CUDDY KILLED; NATIVE OF STAMFORD

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23—(AP) Major William V. Cuddy, 43, an administrative officer with the U. S. Army in North Africa, was killed in an accident on Sept. 15, his widow, Mrs. Mary Murphy Cuddy, learned today.

Major Cuddy, a native of Stamford, Conn., received a captain's commission two years ago while working for Pan American Airways, Inc., in Africa, when the line's African network was taken over by the Army.

WOMAN STOWAWAY FREED

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—(AP) Mrs. Alice Piper, 29, of Detroit, who decided to come home after nine weeks in the British Women's Airforce auxiliary and stowed away on a freighter was placed on probation in Federal court today and given opportunity for repatriation as a United States citizen.

LEGION BACKS POST-WAR PLAN

Indorses U. S. Participation And Administration Manpower Policies

[By the Associated Press]

Omaha, Sept. 23—The American Legion today indorsed participation by the United States in an association "of free and sovereign nations" in the post-war world, and at the same time threw its support behind Administration war manpower policies, which include drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

The indorsements were contained in committee reports accepted at the closing session of the twenty-fifth annual convention, which elected Warren H. Atherton, Stockton (Cal.), advocate of a universal service act, as national commander.

Adopted By Voice Vote

Participation with other nations in a post-war association was recommended in a report by the Legion's foreign relations committee and adopted by the convention in a voice vote.

The report emphasized that such

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a move is the method by which "our nation can best serve and protect its natural interests," and added that such cooperation should be "implemented by whatever force may be necessary" to maintain peace.

Support of present draft policies was contained in a report presented by the national defense committee, which declared that Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, has stated that 7,700,000 men are needed by December 31, 1943.

Strategic Plan

"As this figure has been based upon a definite strategic plan and worked out by experts, any authority who undertakes to change this figure, recommended as a minimum for the plan envisaged, must assume the responsibility for the effect upon the plan which may result from such change," the report said.

Former Governor John Steele of Illinois demanded from the convention floor whether that portion of the report should be interpreted as giving one hundred per cent. cooperation to General Marshall in present manpower-draft plans.

Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, retired, of Chicago, who delivered the report, replied "yes" and affirmation came also from Waring. The convention then approved the report by voice vote.

Admiral King Talks

The Foreign Relations Committee report said "it would be premature now to state with particularity how the peace shall be implemented and enforced, but it must be obvious now to all the world that no peace can be lasting and secure for nations that are not fully prepared to maintain peace."

The action preceded a speech by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States fleet, who told the convention that shattering blows against the enemy "with all weapons that can be brought to bear, synchronized and coordinated with overwhelming assault," constitute the aim of the navy.

No Holding Operation

Later, Admiral King in an interview declared that Allied forces in the Pacific "are not fighting a holding operation against the Japanese," but are performing offensive operations that will increase as more means are allocated to the Pacific theater.

He asserted that Allied forces in the Pacific will "throw more and more monkey wrenches into the machinery of the enemy as we get more and more monkey wrenches to throw."

Bases Will Be Aid

He asserted that in the Pacific theater bases are being taken away from the Japanese and will be an aid when the time comes to press against the enemy.

War material taken from the enemy, such as the Italian fleet, will be used by the Allies "according to its capabilities," Admiral King said. He estimated that "about two thirds" of the Italian fleet, as it existed a month ago, was in Allied hands.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TELLS OF HER TRIP

Says Improvement Of U. S. War Equipment In Pacific Is Apparent To All

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Sept. 23—Looking tired after her 23,000-mile trip to the South Pacific and Australia, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a press conference today she was glad to be home, adding "I don't think I ever worked as hard in my life."

She arrived from Honolulu by plane at 12.20 P. M., five weeks and two days after leaving the country on the longest and hardest of her many journeys.

Did she have any comment on General MacArthur's recent statement about being willing to take a subordinate position in forthcoming strategy?

Answers Anyway

A military aide shook his head at the question, but she replied.

"No, I wouldn't have any comment, except, of course, I'm quite sure there isn't an officer in that area who, if he thought conduct of the war would be improved if he should be shifted to another position, would hesitate for a moment to take it."

Mrs. Roosevelt was asked whether the men and officers feel the Pacific front is regarded as less important than the one in Europe.

"They know it is important; they know how big it is," she answered. "I think they do feel we at home don't know how big it is. In order to make gains possible, of course, there is a great deal of work done just to hold places that are not in combat, and I think the men in some of those posts do have a forgotten feeling.

Cites Improved Equipment

"As for equipment, they know their equipment is enormously increased, and very excellent. The change is so marked they all can see it."

The trip had three purposes, she explained: Accepting a long-standing invitation from Australia and New Zealand to see the work women were doing in the war there; gathering information for the Red Cross on how it is functioning and what it needs most, and carrying out her husband's suggestion that she "see as many of the men as you can, and see how things are going with them."

Tells About The Girls

She said the Australian lads have much of the British attitude of aloof formality with women, and find that American boys are "just walking away with their gals."

"They hardly know what to make of the Americans' fast work," she said. "The boys told me of one lad who got on a bus, sat down by a pretty girl and said by way of introduction, 'Angel, what heaven did you drop from?'

"That was something new in Australia."

Aussies Find Yanks 'Work Fast' with Gals

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—(AP) Australian lads have much of the British attitude of aloof formality with women, and find that American boys are "just walking away with their gals," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said today after her tour of the Pacific.

"They hardly know what to make of the Americans' fast work," she said. "The boys told me of one lad who got on a bus, sat down by a pretty girl and said by way of introduction, 'angel, what heaven did you drop from?'

"That was something new in Australia."

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ADD LONDON-CRANBORNE XXXADDED

ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS HAD 7,000 TROOPS IN RHODES, CRANBORNE SAID THE ITALIAN GARRISON WAS MORE THAN FOUR TIMES AS LARGE.

"THESE ITALIANS HAD SHOWN US THEIR INTENTION OF DEALING WITH THE GERMANS, BUT WHEN THE TIME CAME THE ITALIAN THREW IN HIS HAND AND HIS TROOPS SURRENDERED.

"X X X IN CRETE THERE ARE 30,000 GERMANS AND IT WOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY TO MOUNT A VERY LARGE EXPEDITION. ALL OUR FORCES WERE ENGAGED ELSEWHERE."

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"SN931PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD CRANBORNE ITALIAN FLEET (A75) X X X WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS."

AUTHORITATIVE NAVAL SOURCES DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON THE STATEMENT.

A SUGGESTION WAS ADVANCED, HOWEVER, THAT HIS PURPOSE IN EMPHASIZING THAT THE FLEET DID NOT SURRENDER WAS TO LEAVE OPEN THE POSSIBILITY THAT ITALIAN SEAMEN WOULD MAN THE SHIPS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS AND NOT BE INTERNED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

IT WAS TAKEN FOR GRANTED IN LONDON THAT THE ITALIAN SHIPS WOULD BE USED ANYWAY IF FOUND SUITABLE, BUT THERE WAS SOME QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE TYPE OF AMMUNITION THEY NEEDED WAS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.

SN81030PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 23-(AP)-THE GIGANTIC AIR ATTACK THAT GERMANY HURLED AT LONDON THREE YEARS AGO THIS MONTH DEFINITELY WAS THE PRELIMINARY STEP TOWARD INVASION OF BRITAIN, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED BARGES MASSED IN PORTS ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE NORTH SEA WERE TO HAVE CARRIED HITLER'S INVASION HORDES TO THE SHORES OF ENGLAND AS THE CLIMAX OF A FIVE-WEEK PROGRAM

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CULMINATING IN MID-SEPTEMBER.

THE PLANNED PRELIMINARY STEPS WERE TO HAVE BEEN THE KNOCKING OUT OF THE RAF AND THEN THE BOMBING OF LONDON TO SHATTER THE WILL AND ABILITY OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE TO RESIST.

THIS INFORMATION, OBTAINED FROM SOURCES WHICH MAY NOT BE SPECIFIED, PRESENTED A BROADER PICTURE OF EVENTS THAT OCCURRED DURING THOSE DARK DAYS THAN IT WAS POSSIBLE TO GIVE THEN OR SINCE.

THE DARING AND TIRELESS PILOTS OF THE RAF CARRIED THE MAJOR BURDEN OF THROWING THIS ENEMY INVASION PROGRAM AWRY--THE MEN WHO LONG AGO WERE IMMORTALIZED BY THE WORDS OF WINSTON CHURCHILL: "NEVER IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN CONFLICT WAS SO MUCH OWED BY SO MANY TO SO FEW."

THE RAF THEN WAS OUT-NUMBERED FOUR TO ONE BY THE GERMAN AIRFORCE'S 3,450 PLANES.

THE FORCE THAT BATTLED BACK 400 GERMAN PLANES ON SEPT. 15, 1940 AND 350 ON SEPT. 27 AMOUNTED TO ONLY 29 SQUADRONS--LESS THAN 350 PLANES--SOME OF WHICH FOUGHT THREE TIMES IN A DAY.

BESIDES COURAGE, THE RAF'S BIG ASSETS WERE A RADIO LOCATION SYSTEM, AN EFFICIENT OPERATIONAL SYSTEM, AND THE GERMANS' SEQUENCE OF MISTAKES.

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THE GERMANS COUNTED ON DIVE-BOMBING, BUT EVASIVE TACTICS WHICH SAVED THE STUKAS IN SPAIN FAILED TO WORK IN BRITAIN. WITHOUT ARMOR, THE NAZI BOMBERS WERE FORCED INTO HIGH ALTITUDE PATTERN BOMBING BY DAYLIGHT--A SYSTEM IN WHICH THEY DIDN'T BELIEVE.

/EJ722AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 23-(AP)-IN BETWEEN HEAVY INNINGS WITH THE GERMANS, A BUNCH OF AMERICAN FLIERS HAVE PEPPED UP THE ANCIENT AND RESERVED BRITISH GAME OF CRICKET WITH A LIBERAL APPLICATION OF BASEBALL RAZZLE DAZZLE WHICH HAS LEFT THE ENGLISH STARTLED AND AMUSED.

RESOLVING TO LIVEN UP CRICKET, WHICH SEEMD TO THE YANKS "THE SOLEMNEST THING OUTSIDE CHURCH," MEMBERS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE

SEP 24 1943

30.24-8723

RAZZED BATTERS AND BOWLERS (PITCHERS TO YOU) IN THE BEST BRONX MANNER.

THIS CAUSED THE DAILY MAIL TO TERM A MATCH BETWEEN TWO AIR FORCE STATIONS "THE MOST REMARKABLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE GAME." SUCH RAZZING IS DECIDEDLY NOT CRICKET AMONG THE ENGLISH, WHO USUALLY LIMIT THEIR MANIFESTATIONS OF APPROVAL TO POLITE CLAPPING FOR A WELL-HIT BALL.

THE FLIERS WANGLED THREE BRITISH AIRMEN INTO HELPING THEM CONVERT THEIR BASEBALL SKILL INTO THE INTRICACIES OF CRICKET.

AT THE INTER-STATION MATCH, SAID F.G. RPINCE WHITE, DAILY MAIL SPORTS WRITER, ENGLISH COACHES WERE ASTOUNDED BY "A STORM OF GOOD NATURED CHEERS AND LOUD AND DERISIVE COMMENTS."

TOP SCORER WAS MAJ.JOHN R.MITCHELL, A HUSKY PRODUCT OF COLLEGE PARK, MD. HE MADE 60 RUNS.

"WHAT A GAMEN," HE CHUCKLED. "I GUESS ANY ENGLISHMAN IN MY PLACE WOULD HAVE WILTED RIGHT AWAY FROM THE RAZZING I GOT."

(EDS: IN ABOVE 5TH GRAPH MK READ PRINCE WHITE)

TAS&3PEW

SEP 24

LONDON, SEPT 23-(AP)-OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THE SILVER STAR WERE AWARDED TO TWO U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE OFFICERS TODAY. TEN OTHERS IN MAJ. GEN. IRA C.EAKER'S COMMAND RECEIVED THE STAR, THIRD HIGHEST ARMY DECORATION.

THE CLUSTERS, AWARDED WHEN A MAN IS ENTITLED TO THE SAME DECORATION THE SECOND OR THIRD TIME, WENT TO LT. COL. CLEMENS K. WURZBACK OF ROUTE FOUR, SAN ANTONIO, TEX. AND MAJ. WILLIAM R.

1943

CALHOUN, JR. OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

THOSE RECEIVING THE SILVER STAR WERE:

BRIG. GEN. ORVIL A.ANDERSON, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND.

LT. COL. KERMIT D.STEVENS, PORTLAND, ORE.

LT. COL. EUGENE A.ROMIG, CANTON, OHIO.

MAJ. GLENN E.HAGENBUCH, UTICA, ILL.

MAJ. LEWIS E.LYLE, PINE BLUFF, ARK.

MAJ. KIRK R.MITCHELL, ROUTE FIVE, BOX 132, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

LT. ELTON HOYT, MENTOR, OHIO.

LT. WILLIAM J.COOK, JR., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

STAFF SGT. RAYMOND PATRICK GREGORI, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

STAFF SGT. SAMUEL J.CANTER, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

GENERAL ANDERSON'S CITATION SAID THAT HE SERVED AS AN OPERATIONAL OBSERVER IN A FORTRESS DURING A RAID OVER OCCUPIED TERRITORY JULY 14, MANNING ONE OF THE NOSE GUNS, AND "AIDED IN DRIVING OFF REPEATED AND DETERMINED ENEMY FIGHTER ATTACKS."

JJ602PEW

SEP 24 1943

LONDON, SEPT 23-(AP)-EITHER THE BRITISH ARE BECOMING CONVINCED OF FLYING FORTRESSES' ABILITY TO SHOOT DOWN GERMAN FIGHTERS, OR THEY'RE POKING A BIT OF FUN AT FORTRESS CLAIMS.

TODAY'S ISSUE OF AEROPLANE, AUTHORITATIVE AVIATION WEEKLY, CARRIES A CARTOON--WITHOUT EXPLANATION--SHOWING THE FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS ACTING AS ESCORTS AND MERRILY SHOOTING DOWN ENEMY PLANES ON ALL SIDES WHILE P-47 THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS DROP BOMBS.

--BASH--

SEP 24 1943

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEPT. 23-(AP)-THE HEALTH OF THE AVERAGE BRITON IS HOLDING UP REMARKABLY WELL DESPITE THE RIGORS OF FOUR YEARS OF WAR, MINISTER OF HEALTH ERNEST BROWN SAID TODAY, BUT HE WARNED THAT INCREASES LAST YEAR IN VENEREAL DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS CONSTITUTED "DANGER SPOTS."

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE NATION'S PRODIGIOUS WAR EFFORT HAS IMPOSED A SEVERE STRAIN UPON THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE--A STRAIN WHICH THEY HAVE WITHSTOOD IN GENERAL WITH DOGGED DETERMINATION AND ASTONISHING SUCCESS," BROWN SAID IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

SURVEYS, HE ADDED, SHOWED NO GENERAL DETERIORATION IN THE NUTRITIONAL STATE OF THE PEOPLE BUT SUGGESTED A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN SHORT TERM SICKNESS.

ALTHOUGH VENEREAL DISEASES, WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASING STEADILY THROUGHOUT THE WAR PERIOD, SHOWED AN UNSPECIFIED INCREASE LAST YEAR, THE TOTAL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WAS LESS BY NEARLY 30 PER CENT, BROWN SAID. DIPHTHERIA FIGURES WERE THE LOWEST IN 19 YEARS, BUT SCARLET FEVER SHOWED A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE.

BROWN'S REPORT ALSO SHOWED THAT THE ILLEGITIMACY RATE IN BRITAIN ROSE FROM 42 PER THOUSAND IN 1939 TO 54 PER THOUSAND IN 1942.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M. EASTERN WARTIME TODAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23)

EJ742AEW

SEP 24 1943

LONDON , SEPT 23--(AP)--FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN TO ARMY GENERAL KONEV ON THE CAPTURE OF POLTAVA:

TROOPS OF THE STEPPE FRONT, SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPING THEIR OFFENSIVE, FORCED THE RIVER VORSKLA AND AFTER THREE DAYS OF FIERCE

1943

30.24- 8725

FIGHTING TODAY CAPTURED THE REGIONAL CENTER OF THE UKRAINE, THE TOWN OF POLTAVA, A POWERFUL GERMAN CENTER OF RESISTANCE ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER.

IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF POLTAVA TROOPS UNDER LT. GEN. SADOV, LT. GEN. MANAGAROV AND AIRMEN UNDER LT. GEN. OF AVIATION GORYUNOV DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.

A NUMBER OF OTHER UNITS ALSO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES. IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VICTORY THE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WHO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF POLTAVA WILL HENCEFORTH BEAR THE NAME OF POLTAVA.

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THE 84TH KHARKOV INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH FOR THE SECOND TIME DISTINGUISHED ITSELF IN THE FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS, IS TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER.

TODAY, SEPT. 23, AT 9 P.M., THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY, MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY, WILL SALUTE OUR VALIANT TROOPS WHO LIBERATED POLTAVA BY FIRING 12 ARTILLERY SALVOES FROM 124 GUNS.

FOR THE EXEMPLARY FULFILMENT OF THEIR MILITARY DUTIES I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS COMMANDED BY YOU WHO TOOK PART IN THE LIBERATION OF POLTAVA.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES FALLEN IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY.

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

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(END)

london, sept. 23-(ap)-following is the text of an order of the day, broadcast by the moscow radio and recorded by the soviet monitor, from marshal joseph stalin to army general popov, announcing the capture of unecha:

our troops of the bryansk front, continuing their violent offensive, today sept. 23 took by storm the vital railway junction and strong point of the german defenses in the gomel direction, the town of unecha.

in the fighting for the town of unecha, the following troops distinguished themselves:

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troops under lt. gen. fedyuninsky and airmen under lt. gen. of aviation naumenkos.

two infantry division, one tank brigade and an motorized infantry brigade paraicularly distinguished themselves. to commemorate the victory, the above units will be awarded the title of unecha units.

the 197th bryansk infantry division which for the second time has distinguished itself is x recommended for the award of the order of the red banner.

today sept. 23 at 10 p.m., the capital of our motherland, moscow, will salute our gallant troops which liberated the town of unecha with 12 artillery salvoes fired from 124 guns.

for the excellent military operations, i express my gratitude to all the troops, commanded by you, who participated in the liberation of the town.

eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the fighting for the freedom and independents of ~~it~~ our motherland.

death to the german invaders.

(end)

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london, sept. 23-(ap)-jan stanczyk, polish labor minister who has addressed miners at scranton, pa. and other united states mining centers, said today that the world should realise that germany is attempting "biological destruction" of poland by killing off and deporting polish children.

he told a press conference in a prelude to a mass protest meeting ~~without~~ that 40 of each 100 polish children were dying before their first birthday because of lack of food, fuel and clothing coupled with german persecution.

"we appeal to the britiah and americans as true humanitarian peoples to do all in their power to keep our children from perishing," he said.

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30.24 8727

count edward raczynski, ambassador to london, declared the world was unable to imagine the actuality of the horrors inflicted on polish children as the government was able to picture it from disjointed reports received from ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the occupied country. he added that no propaganda effort on the part of the poles was able to match the reality as they learned it.

fro m time to time, he said, the germans intensify their campaigns deporting children to germany, using youths in forced xx labor and "germanizing" children in nazi schools.

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london, sept. 23-(ap)-private ray adler of ponchatoula,la., has been doing guard duty in front of u.s. army headquarters for hearly a year here, but he isn't sure whether he's in the army or n o t.

he learned today for the first time of a medical discharge,which had been filed for hi~~m~~ a year and a half ago before he even shipped overseas, when his

mother wrote that his allotment home had been stopped.

adler suffered a fractured pelvis in an automobile accident in january, 1942 and was given a discharge a ~~xxhz~~ month later.

neither he nor his commander were notified, however, and adler rejoined his infantry outfit on leaving the hospital and was sent overseas.

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SEP 24 1943

london, sept. 23-(ap)-wright bryan, who left his desk as associate editor and managing editor of the atlanta journal to become a war correspondent, arrive in london looking for action.

he was accompanied across the atlantic by four other additions to the american corps of correspondents covering the war.

1943

bryan said his assignment was indefinite, "but i definitely hope it will last until the invasion of europe gets going."

"we got off to a bad start," he added. "for on our atlantic crossing we didn't see any excitement whatever. the biggest shock i've gotten so far has been the difference in georgia and english weather."

other ############ correspondents arriving today were gilbert hammond, boston herald and ######## traveller; winston phelps, providence journal; kenneth crawford, of news week; and tommy webber, photographer on special ass ignment for look magazine.

bryan is the second atlanta newspaper executive to come to london in recent weeks. ralph mcgill, editor of the constitution who made the visit under the auspices of the ministry of information, returned home in august after a months stay.

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BY RICE YAHNER

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 23-(AP)-THE GAYEST GUY IN THE U.S. AIRFORCE IS "COWBOY" BILL DALY OF LANSDALE,PA., WHO HAS COMPLETED HIS REGULAR TOUR AS A PILOT WITH 70 DAYS OF "PERFECT" FLYING FORTRESS BOMBING AND NOW WANTS TO GO BACK TO THE UNITED STATES TO FLY "REAL BIG BOMBERS."

LT. DALY, 21, WHO WEARS THE AIR MEDAL AND THREE CLUSTERS AND HAS TWICE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, SAID FORTRESSES HAD "KNOCKED HELL OUT OF" HANGARS, REPAIR SHOPS AND OTHER BUILDINGS OF THE JU-88 SQUADRON BASE AT LORIENT THAT HAS BEEN INTERFERING WITH LONG-RANGE ALLIED BOMBERS.

LT. DALY, WITH THE PROSPECT OF RETURNING SOON TO AMERICA AFTER A YEAR OF RAIDING SOME OF THE TOUGHEST TARGETS IN EUROPE, TOOK A LITTLE TIME TO TALK OF HIS PLANS BEFORE BOARDING THE TRAIN FOR LONDON AND A CELEBRATION.

"AS SOON AS I GET A BIT OF CELEBRATING IN I'M GOING TO TRY TO GET BACK TO THE STATES AND GET ON ONE OF THOSE REALLY BIG BOMBERS THEY'RE TALKING ABOUT AND SHOW THE JERRIES AND JAPS WHAT HELL FROM THE SKY REALLY IS," HE SAID.

"IF I DON'T MAKE THAT I'D SURE LIKE TO BE ONE OF THE GUYS IN THE AIR RESCUE SERVICE--FINDING FELLOWS WHO HAVE COME DOWN IN THE DRINK.

"BUT BEFORE THAT I'D SURE LIKE TO GET TO WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.,

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AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. MY WIFE IS WORKING IN AN ADJUTANT'S OFFICE AT MORRISONVILLE."

DALY, WHOSE NAME IS WILLIAM J., GOT THE NICKNAME "COWBOY" BECAUSE OF HIS EARLY BUMPY LANDINGS. LANDINGS OF HIS PRESENT SHIP, THE "ELUSIVE ELCY, SECOND," HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN AS SMOOTH AS SILK.

JR140PEW

MADRID, SEPT 23-(AP)-BERLIN'S OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN TODAY TOLD SPANISH CORRESPONDENTS HOW MUCH BETTER ADOLF HITLER COULD HAVE MANAGED THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE THAN GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, HAD THE FUEHRER BEEN COMMANDING ALLIED FORCES.

"HITLER," HE SAID, "WOULD HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE FIRST DAYS OF CONFUSION AFTER THE ARMISTICE TO HAVE LANDED AT LEGHORN OR GENOA AND TODAY WOULD HAVE THE WHOLE PENINSULA IN HIS POWER."

THE DISPATCHES QUOTED THE SPOKESMAN AS SAYING THAT HITLER WAS FAR MORE ORIGINAL ON THE OFFENSIVE THAN THE ALLIED GENERALS.

HE DID NOT DISCUSS THE FUEHRER'S ORIGINALITY ON THE DEFENSIVE WHICH, AS THE SPANISH CORRESPONDENTS OBSERVED, IS THE GERMAN POSITION ON BOTH THE EASTERN AND MEDITERRANEAN FRONTS TODAY.

SN104AEW

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30.24- 8729

to luncheon tomorrow and a tour of lisbon.

lupis apr 01915 def 330p

THERE WERE A LOT OF TEAMS--PRIVATE PETER DALY, OF 511 WEST 181 ST., NEW YORK CITY, PRIVATE JOHN BUHLMAN, OF 8079 LOHZIER SIT., DETROIT MICH., CORP VICTOR PARISI, OF 18 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., AND PRIVATE RAYMOND COOPER OF PAEONIAN SPRINGS, VA. THAT WAS ONE TEAM.

BESIDE THEM WERE PRIVATE ARTHUR MCCREADY OF 14726 84TH AVE., JAMAICA, L.I., SGT.R.J.PAHLER, 2713 WATERMAN, PITTSBURGH, PA., PRIVATE DURREL BARNES, 142 NORTH 39TH ST., MIAMI, FLA., AND PRIVATE A.G.OSTROM, 2218 KENTUCKY AVE., BALTIMORE, MD. THAT WAS ANOTHER.

MEANWHILE AN AMERICAN PATROL WAS WORKING ITS WAY DOWN THE SIDE OF THE RIDGE INTO ALTAVILLA ITSELF, SOME 500 YARDS LOWER. PRIVATE BARNEY WALTERS OF SNEADS, FLORIDA, PVT. IRVING FAIRBROTHER, 52 GROVE ST., PORT CHESTER, N.Y., PVT.WILLARD EBSTROM OF RUSH CITY, MINN., AND PVT.AMOS CUNDIFF WENT DOWN FOLLOWING LIEUT.RENEAU BREARD OF 201 LOUISVILLE AVE., MONROE, LA.

lisbon, sept. 23-(ap)-mayor robert e. riley of portland, ore., who arrived yesterday aboard the portuguese liner serpapinto en route to england, told american business men at a luncheon in his honor today that he hoped the "atlantic would soon become normal" again and that business could be developed.

mayor eduardo rodriquez of lisbon has invited the american city official

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CORP.WELDON CARLOCK OF JOSHUA, TEX., A COMMUNICATIONS MAN, TOLD THE COLONEL THE PORTABLE RADIO WAS OUT, SO MESSAGES HAD TO BE CARRIED OUT OF THE HILLS TO THE NEAREST AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE REAR BY RUNNERS.

THE MORTAR SHELLS WERE CRASHING ALL AROUND THEM AND ALL THE MEN WERE HUDDLING IN HOLES, BUT WHEN A RUNNER WAS CALLED HE HAD TO COME OUT OF HIS SHELTER AND GET THE MESSAGE AND TRY TO CARRY IT OUT.

FIVE RUNNERS WERE WORKING. ONLY TWO OF THEM WENT AND CAME BACK. THEY WERE P.F.C. DONALD L.LEONARD, OF 136 MILTON AVE., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, AND CORP.DONALD KELLEY OF CLOVER ROAD, MILWAUKEE, OREGON (CORRECT).

ANOTHER MAN JUMPED OUT OF HIS FOX HOLE WHEN HE SAW AN OFFICER FALL WOUNDED. HE MADE HIS WAY THROUGH THE SEEMINGLY SOLID FENCE OF SHELLS, PICKED UP THE OFFICER AND CARRIED HIM BACK. HE WAS SGT.HOWARD JONES OF 914 WEST CUCHARRAS ST., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

ONE "MEDIC" WAS ON THE HILL WITH THE BATTALION, WORKING FEVERISHLY IN THE DARKNESS BESIDE THE MEN, DOING WHAT HE COULD WITHOUT LIGHT AND WITH ONLY FIRST AID EQUIPMENT FOR THE WOUNDED AND THE DYING. HE WAS CORP. WILLIAM J.CAIL, OF TERRY PARK ST., FORT MYERS, FLA.

THE GERMANS TRIED TO RUSH THE HILL THEN TO REGAIN THAT HIGHER GROUND.

ADD WITH 5TH ARMY (NDORIN) XXX GUNS

"WE HAD TWO AT EITHER END OF ONE SECTION OF THE LINE AND WE CUT THEM DOWN LIKE WHEAT EVERY TIME THEY HIT THERE," SAID LT.GEORGE EVANS, OF 1410 WAVERLY ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

EVANS SAID THAT AN OKLAHOMA INDIAN, SGT. JACK BLOOMER OF ARDMORE, JUMPED FROM BEHIND HIS POSITION A NUMBER OF TIMES AND LUGGED HIS MACHINE-GUN SQUARELY IN THE CENTER OF A RAILROAD TRACK THAT WINDS ACROSS THE PLAIN, AND DROVE BACK ENEMY INFANTRY FROM THAT EXPOSED POSITION.

HE'S UP FOR PROMOTION AND THEY'VE CITED CORP. VIRGIL STANBROUGH OF MARLOW, OKLA., IN DISPATCHES FOR STANDING AT A ROAD JUNCTION THROUGH FIVE HOURS OF UNINTERRUPTED BOMBARDMENT, DIRECTING TRUCKS CARRYING AMMUNITION AND RATIONS TO A FORWARD AREA.

THERE WAS ANOTHER INCIDENT, WHERE A JEWISH BOY BORN IN GERMANY AND LATER NATURALIZED, "WENT OUT LOOKING FOR BRASS," SOLDIER TALK FOR A HIGH-RANKING OFFICER. THIS LAD'S PARENTS ARE IN A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

DURING THE DARKNESS OF THOSE TERRIBLE FIVE NIGHTS HE CRAWLED FROM THE TRENCHES EVERY NIGHT "TO GET SOME BRASS."

"WE DON'T KNOW HOW MANY GERMAN OFFICERS HE KILLED," SAID THE BOY'S COMMANDING OFFICER, CAPT. JAMES CHEEK OF MANGUM, OKLA., "BUT HE SEEMED TO FEEL THAT HE HAD JUST ABOUT EVENED THE SCORE FOR WHAT THEY DID TO HIS MOTHER AND FATHER."

CAPT. CHEEK SAID THE BOY DIDN'T RETURN FROM A FORAY THE NIGHT BEFORE THE FORCE MOVED UP.

ARTILLERY OF ONE AMERICAN UNIT WHICH FIRED 670 SHELLS IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, BACKED BY SHELLING FROM WARSHIPS, FINALLY FORCED THE GERMAN GUNS FROM THEIR POSITIONS AND DROVE BACK THE ENEMY INFANTRY ITSELF.

BUT NOT BEFORE A FURIOUS ARTILLERY DUEL THAT EXCEEDED EVEN THE WORST PERIODS OF THE FIVE PRECEDING DAYS AND ONE MORE TANK ATTACK.

ONE GERMAN TANK CHASED CORP. WILLIAM HOLSCHER, OF 60 HENDRICK ST., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., RIGHT AROUND A TREE BEFORE SGT. RUSSELL PRICKETT, OF 1401 E. 14TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, GOT IT WITH AN ANTI-TANK WEAPON.

LT. LEON FILL, OF 2754 GLENDALE AVE., DETROIT, OF THE MEDICAL CORPS, MADE FOUR TRIPS THROUGH THE HEAVIEST SHELLING TO GET WOUNDED

1943

30.24- 8731

MEN. HE CARRIED ALL FOUR MEN ON HIS BACK AND THREE SURVIVED. ONE DIED ON THE WAY BACK FROM THE LINES.

THE AMERICANS HAVE THAT MOUNTAIN TERRAIN NOW AND ARE DRIVING FORWARD WITH MURDER IN THEIR EYES. THE GERMANS ARE STILL SPASMODICALLY SHELLING AMERICAN POSITIONS, HOWEVER, AND A COUPLE OF 88S WHINED OVER OUR HEADS WHILE WE WERE TALKING WITH LT. JOHN GOLDONI, OF 157 CLERK ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J.

"A COUPLE OF SHELLS DON'T SEEM WORTH BOTHERING ABOUT AFTER YOU'VE HAD A COUPLE OF HUNDRED ALL COMING AT THE SAME TIME," HE OBSERVED.

XM&MJ1145AEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

SEP 24 1943

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT. 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE VILLAGE CARPENTER WAS MAKING COFFINS.

HE HAD TO MAKE THEM SWIFTLY FOR PEOPLE WERE WAITING. THEY HAD COME OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS AFTER THE BATTLE HAD PASSED AND FOUND THEIR DEAD LYING IN THE STREETS OR BURIED BENEATH THE WRECKAGE OF STONE HUTS. AND SO THEY WAITED OUTSIDE THE CARPENTER'S SHOP.

HE WORKED FAST, NAILING ROUGH BOARDS TOGETHER WITH A FEW QUICK BLOWS. IT TOOK A LITTLE MORE TIME TO MAKE A CROSS FOR EACH ONE AND TACK IT ON THE COVER. THEN HE WOULD GESTURE TO THE PEASANTS AND THEY WOULD TAKE ANOTHER COFFIN AWAY.

THIS WAS IN ALTAVILLA SHORTLY AFTER THE AMERICANS OCCUPIED IT.

BATTIPAGLIA HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY WIPED OFF THE MAP. THERE'S NOT A SINGLE HABITABLE DWELLING NOR USABLE BUILDING. IT'S BEEN BOMBED AND SHELLED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

FROM BATTIPAGLIA TO EBOLI STRETCH FIELDS WHERE THE AMERICANS DUELLED WITH GERMANS, USING TANKS, HEAVY ARTILLERY AND GIANT BOMBS. THE ROAD IS SO PITTED WITH CRATERS THAT IT'S HARDLY PASSABLE. IT PASSES A FIELD SO CHEWED AND TORN THAT IT LOOKS LIKE PLOUGHED GROUND.

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FOR MILES AND MILES THE BROWN CLAY HAS BEEN THROWN UP IN MOUNDS OVER THE GRASS AND WHEAT.

CONCRETE CULVERTS ARE SMASHED BEYOND RECOGNITION. BROKEN WIRES FROM AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY HANG FROM POLES STILL STANDING. RAILS ARE TWISTED UPWARD LIKE THE CURVED EAVES OF A CHINESE TEMPLE.

EBOLI IS A MINIATURE BATTIPAGLIA. FIRES STILL ARE BURNING THERE, CRACKLING IN THE SILENT STREETS.

"LET THEM BURN," SAID AN ITALIAN POLICEMAN. "PERHAPS ITS BETTER THAT PEOPLE FIND NOTHING WHEN THEY COME BACK."

THE PEOPLE ALL LEFT BATTIPAGLIA AND EBOLI WEEKS AGO WHEN THE BOMBERS FIRST BEGAN COMING AND WHEN THEY KNEW THE WAR WOULD PASS THIS WAY. THEY ARE TRUDGING BACK OUT OF THE HILLS NOW, CARRYING THEIR BUNDLES, LEADING CHILDREN BY ONE HAND AND PERHAPS A DONKEY OR GOAT BY THE OTHER.

BUT IN ALTAVILLA MOST OF THE PEOPLE STAYED.

THAT IS WHY THE HORROR IS GREATER THERE. THEY SCOOPED OUT HOLES IN THE DIRT FLOORS OF THEIR HOUSES AND COVERED THEM WITH TIMBERS AND STONES, AND LIKE ANIMALS THEY CLUNG TO THEIR HOMES. DEATH AND MUTILATION FOUND THEM AS THE SHELLS AND BOMBS FELL AND THE WALLS TOPPLED. FEAR STILL STAMPS THE FACES OF THE LIVING.

AMERICANS HAD SET UP A FIRST AID STATION AND PEOPLE CAME CRAWLING PAINFULLY OVER THE WRECKAGE IN THE STREETS TO GET THEIR WOUNDS BANDAGED.

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MOTHERS AND FATHERS APPEARED CARRYING THE LIFELESS FORMS OF

1943

CHILDREN. DOCTORS GENTLY SENT THEM AWAY. A WOMAN WALKED DOWN THE CENTER OF A STREET, HER EYES GLAZED AND STARING. SHE MURMURED OVER AND OVER: "MARIA! MARIA!" SUDDENLY SHE SCREAMED AND BEGAN SMASHING HER HEAD AGAINST A WALL. A SOLDIER LIFTED HER AND CARRIED HER TO A HOSPITAL.

AS GROUPS PASSED CARRYING COFFINS PEOPLE CROSSED THEMSELVES AND AVERTED THEIR EYES.

A SUDDEN EXPLOSION SOMEWHERE IN THE HILLS ABOVE SENT THE STREET INTO A PANIC. PEOPLE RAN, STUMBLING AND FALLING OVER EACH OTHER.

WHEN AN AIRPLANE PASSED OVERHEAD THEY TREMBLED AND ASKED THE SOLDIERS: "AMERICANO?"

THE SOLDIERS TOLD THEM YES AND THAT THE WAR NOW HAD GONE AHEAD--AWAY FROM THEIR VILLAGE--AND THAT THEY HAD NOTHING FURTHER TO FEAR.

EJ541AEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

WITH U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, SEPT 23-(AP)-PRECEDED BY A BIG ARTILLERY BARRAGE, ALLIED FORCES PUSHED FORWARD NORTH OF SALERNO TODAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO CRACK THE GERMAN DEFENSE LINE ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS DOMINATING THE NAPLES PLAIN.

AMERICAN UNITS JABBED INTO ENEMY POSITIONS NORTHEAST OF SALERNO.

THE BATTLE NOW HAS DEVELOPED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY INTO A STRUGGLE FOR THE MOUNTAIN PASSES GIVING ACCESS TO THE LEVEL GROUND AROUND NAPLES. NEITHER SIDE HAS BEEN ABLE TO USE TANKS EXTENSIVELY AND ARTILLERY IS TRANSPORTED MAINLY BY MULEBACK. THE ALLIED INFANTRY IS CARRYING THE BURDEN ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY, PLUGGING FORWARD THROUGH A SERIES OF SAWTOOTHED PEAKS WHERE THERE IS LITTLE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT.

NEVERTHELESS, BOTH WINGS ARE MAKING STEADY PROGRESS.

A PULVERIZING BARRAGE WAS POURED INTO ENEMY HILL POSITIONS PRIOR TO THE ATTACK BEFORE DAWN. FLASHES FROM THE GUNS KEPT UP AN ALMOST SOLID ILLUMINATION OF THE SKY FOR MILES AROUND AND THEN THE INFANTRY HIT. THE TROOPS PRESSED AHEAD QUICKLY TOWARD THE PASSES.

(THE BRITISH RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT "ALLIED PRESSURE WAS STEPPED UP ALL ALONG THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT." THE RADIO REPORT SAID ALLIED WARSHIPS JOINED IN THE SHOOTING AND THAT THE GERMANS ARE "FIGHTING BACK HARD."

CONSIDERABLE RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED AT ALL POINTS ALONG THE GERMAN LINE.

AS EXPECTED THE ENEMY HAS MADE A SLOW AND FIGHTING RETREAT.

THE GERMANS NOW ARE HOLDING A PRACTICALLY SOLID LINE WITH THEIR LEFT FLANK ANCHORED IN THE APPENNINES. THE LINE RUNS WESTWARD TO THE MOUNTAIN BARRIER ABOVE THE NAPLES PLAIN.

SN114SPEW

by relman morin

with the u.s. fifth army in italy, sept. 19-(delayed)-pvt. aubrey ~~skammy~~ ~~xmmx~~ east mcgee st., rome, ga., is a slightly perplexed young soldier.

"it's a very strange situation indeed," he said, "when your own artillery gets you captured and the enemy's artillery sets you free."

all that happened withih the space of 20 minutes the other night,

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during a confused night battle for altavilla. the american artillery was ~~xxxx~~ shelling the germans in the town, itself, and the germanx guns were trained on an american position on a nearby ridge.

pvt. stamey was somewhere in between, having penetrated inside the town.

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"our guns let loose with a big blast and i heard shells coming. so i dived into a nice, big slit trench," he said. the slit trench was already occupied by six germans.

"as soon as the guns quit for a minute, the germans left the trench and took me with them. i thought i was sure on the way to berlin about that time," at that ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ moment, the enemy mortars came to pvt. stamey's rescue.

"they fired a big batch of mortar shells which fell short and began exploding all around us,".and the germans scattered in all directions, plunging into foxholes. pvt. stamey found himself all along in a ditch beside the road.

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"they couldn't see me in the dark and didn't try very hard. so when they were gone, i just went back to our lines."

stamey regards all artillery now with a slightly jaundiced eye.

ln/morins2100/1130

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BY HAL BOYLE

AN AMERICAN FIGHTER BASE IN ITALY, SEPT.21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE YANKEE FIGHTER-BOMBERS WHOSE STRAFING IS FORCING THE GERMANS TO ABANDON DAY MOVEMENT OF ROAD CONVOYS TOOK THE PRESSURE OFF OUR OWN DOUGHBOYS TODAY BY SMASHING A NAZI TANK AND INFANTRY COUNTERATTACK FORMING NORTHWEST OF SALERNO.

THE OFFENSIVE ACTION, WHICH IS JUST ONE OF THE MANY WAYS IN WHICH ITALY-BASED ALLIED AIRPOWER--NOW SUPREME OVER THE INVASION SKIES--HAS BEEN HELPING GROUND FORCES EXTEND THEIR ADVANCES, WAS DESCRIBED BY LT EUGENE SANTALA, 24, OF HIBBING, MINN., WHO LED THE SECOND FLIGHT OF A-36 INVADERS OVER THE TARGET AREA.

"WE HAVE BEEN THERE BEFORE AND EXPECTED HEAVY FLAK," SAID SANTALA WHO IS AN ACCOUNTANT IN CIVIL LIFE. "JUST AT THE CRUCIAL MOMENT WE SWUNG OUT FROM BEHIND A CLOUD.

"AN 88 OPENED UP ON SOME SPITFIRES NEAR US AND THE REST OF THE GERMAN ACK-ACK GUNS FOLLOWED ITS EXAMPLE. THAT WAS A LUCKY BREAK FOR US--WE WERE THEN FREE TO OPERATE.

"WE DROPPED DOWN ON THEM AND HIT AN OLIVE GROVE IN WHICH THEY WERE LINING UP TANKS & STRAFED WITH EVERYTHING WE HAD A

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CONCENTRATION OF TRUCKS AND OTHER VEHICLES AS WELL AS INFANTRY MOVING ALONG A ROAD.

"I DON'T KNOW HOW MANY TANKS WE KNOCKED OUT WITH OUR BOMBS. THEIR POSITION WAS WELL CAMOUFLAGED AND WE HAD TO BE CAREFUL OF THE DIRECTION FROM WHICH WE STRAFED AND BOMBED AS WE WERE WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE OF OUR OWN LINES AT THE TIME. WE SAW TWO OF OUR BURSTS HIT DIRECTLY ON THE ROAD--MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE GERMAN COLUMN TO MOVE UP IMMEDIATELY TO ATTACK.

"WE ALSO WERE ABLE TO LAY A LOT INTO THAT OLIVE GROVE. IT BLEW UP WITH A LOT OF DUST AND NOISE AND THERE WAS SO MUCH STUFF FLYING THROUGH THE AIR YOU COULDN'T SEE THE GROUND.

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"ANYTHING IN THERE WAS WELL BEATEN UP.

"AFTER THAT ATTACK THE GERMANS HAD TO PULL BACK. WE DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE AND DIDN'T PICK UP ANY FLAK OURSELVES."

THE AMERICAN INFANTRY WAS CLOSE ENOUGH TO SEE AND ENJOY THE ENEMY CATCH THIS PASTING FROM THE AIR. THE TWELFTH AIR SUPPORT COMMAND, IN A MESSAGE OF COMMENDATION TO THE INVADER DIVE BOMBER PILOTS WHO FLEW IN THE TWO MISSIONS, SAID "OUR TROOPS STATE THAT THE ENEMY WAS UNABLE TO ADVANCE OWING TO THESE BOMBING ATTACKS."

THAT IS THE SWEETEST MUSIC POSSIBLE TO THE EARS OF THESE FIGHTER PILOTS--RECOGNITION AND PRAISE FROM THE DOUGHBOYS WHOM THEY GUARD FROM THE AIR.

FLYING WITH SANTALA WERE LIEUTENANTS GEORGE HUTCHINGS, FORTH WORTH, TEX.; WILLIAM H.LIBBERT, ROUTE 2, NEWBURGH, IND.; KENNETH O. CHILSTROM, ELMHURST, ILL.; LESLIE SOKAY, LOCKPORT, N.Y.; EDMUND GRIFFIN, ROCKHILL, S.C.; AND FRANK L.MACFADDEN, OF NEAR PITTSBURGH.

MK35SAEW

ADD U.S. NAVY ADV-MED. BASE (WAGG) XXCHASER

THIS MORNING I WENT ABOUT THE HARBOR VISITING MEMBERS OF THIS FORMER ENEMY NAVY, WHICH NOW LIES SMARTLY IN AN ALLIED HARBOUR. THEY ARE FLYING THEIR FLAGS AND THEY ARE ARMED JUST AS THEY WERE WHEN THEY CAME INTO OUR CUSTODY. THIS SURRENDER IS MORE OF AN AGREEMENT TO QUIT HOSTILITIES AND TALK THAN ANYTHING ELSE AND IT IS APPARENT HERE THAT THE BINDING FACTORS OF THIS AGREEMENT ARE MUTUAL HATRED OF GERMANY AND THE FACT THAT ITALIAN NAVY MEN CONSIDER THEMSELVES FIRST GENTLEMEN, THEN SAILORS.

ADMIRAL POLLONE INVITED THIS CORRESPONDENT, THROUGH THE U.S. NAVAL AUTHORITIES, ABOARD THE ITALIAN FLAGSHIP. WITH ME WENT THE OFFICER INSTRUMENTAL IN DEVELOPING THE EXTREMELY CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH THIS BIG SECTION OF ITALYS FLEET.

HE IS A NEWYORKER LT. (JG) PAUL ALFIERI, 3922 MURDOCK AVE., BRONX, N.Y. ALFIERI AND I WERE GREETED ABOARD THIS FLAGSHIP WHICH WAS NEAT, CLEAN AND WELL PAINTED AND CONDITIONED, WITH MORE THAN THE USUAL COURTESIES.

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MANY OFFICERS CAME UP AND THANKED ALFIERI, WHO HAD BEEN SEEING TO THEIR NEEDS WITH EVERYTHING FROM SOAP, FOOD, FUEL AND CIGARETTES TO RED CROSS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND HOSPITALIZING OF A NUMBER OF THEIR SHIP'S COMPANY.

ALFIERI TRANSLATED AND INTERPRETED BETWEEN THE ADMIRAL AND ME. HE BEGAN BY TALKING ABOUT WHAT THE ADMIRAL HAD DONE BEFORE THIS WAR. IN THE LAST WAR HE FOUGHT THE AUSTRIAN FLEET IN THE ADRIATIC. IN THIS WAR HE HAS BEEN SUPREME COMMANDER OF CONVOY ESCORTS BETWEEN AFRICA AND ITALY. HIS MAIN FIELD ALWAYS HAS BEEN DESTROYERS AND HIS THREE HOMES IN TORINO, ITALY, HAD BEEN BOMBED OUT.

HE SAID THAT THE ITALIANS WITH HIM WERE HAPPY THE WAR WAS OVER

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AND TO BE CUT OFF FROM THE GERMANS. HE SAID, AS A FEW TEARS CAME TO HIS EYES, THAT AT THE PRESENT TIME "OUR SENTIMENTS ARE MIXED UP BECAUSE OF CONDITIONS IN ITALY TODAY."

"HOWEVER WE OF THE ESCORT NAVY HAVE FOUGHT HONORABLY AND OUR CONSCIENCE KNOWS WE HAVE DONE OUR DUTY AS BEST WE CAN," HE SAID. "WARS CAN BE WON AND LOST, BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO LOSE WITH HONOR AND THIS WE HAVE DONE."

ADMIRAL POLLONE IS ABOUT FIVE FEET SIX. HE WORE A WHITE LINEN TUNIC DECORATED WITH THE LAST WAR'S ALLIED MEDALS AND VARIOUS ITALIAN HONORS.

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DA&SN914PEW

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 23-(AP)-THE VITAL ROADS ALONG WHICH GERMAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN MOVING IN THE VICINITY OF NAPLES WERE SEVERED, ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE ADRIATIC SEA WAS BLASTED AND ENEMY MOTOR CONVOYS WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED YESTERDAY IN WIDESPREAD RAIDS BY THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE.

AMERICAN P-40 WARHAWKS, BRANCHING OUT INTO A NEW FIELD OF OPERATIONS, SWOOPED DOWN ON ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE GULF OF MANFREDONIA, 60 MILES NORTHWEST OF BARI ON ITALY'S ADRIATIC COAST, AND SCORED DIRECT HITS ON THE STERN OF A 2,000-TON SHIP. OTHER BOMBS HIT QUAYS AND THE WARHAWKS THEN STRAFED STORES OF ENEMY WAR MATERIAL PILED ON THE DOCKS.

AMERICAN B-26 MARAUDERS SET THE PACE FOR THE METHODICAL DESTRUCTION OF SUPPLY ROUTES UPON WHICH GERMAN TROOPS MASSED IN THE NAPLES AREA AND BEYOND ARE DEPENDENT.

THE MARAUDER CREWS WATCHED THEIR BOMBS CUT RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS NORTH AND SOUTH OF A BRIDGE CROSSING THE VOLTURNO RIVER SOUTH OF AMOROSI AND ONE STRING OF BOMBS WAS SEEN TO HIT THE BRIDGE ITSELF.

ROADS AT MIGNANO, 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF NAPLES ALSO WERE BLASTED AND ALL AVENUES OF TRAFFIC IN THAT AREA WERE SEVERED, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

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SHARP-SHOOTING AMERICAN B-25 MITCHELLS WERE CALLED UPON FOR PINPOINT BOMBING OF KEY BRIDGES AND HIGHWAY BOTTLENECKS WELL BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES.

OTHER ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPPING WERE CARRIED OUT BY B-25 MITCHELLS WHICH BLASTED AT NAZI VESSELS ATTEMPTING TO EVACUATE GERMAN TROOPS FROM BASTIA, IN CORSICA, TO ITALIAN PORTS. TWO SHIPS WERE LEFT SMOKING AND LISTING AND HITS WERE SCORED ALSO ON A BARGE AND AN ESCORT VESSEL.

WELLINGTONS ATTACKED A SMALL ENEMY CONVOY BETWEEN THE ISLAND OF ELBA AND THE ITALIAN PORT OF LEGHORN.

IN THE BENEVENTO AREA, MITCHELLS PLUMPED BOMBS SQUARELY ON THE BRIDGE AT GROTTAMINARDA, AND THE BRIDGE BOTTLENECK AT SAN MARTINO WAS LEFT IMPASSABLE BY A TIGHTLY-KNIT BOMB PATTERN.

THE TENTH DAY OF WIDE SWEEPS BY THE TACTICAL AIRFORCE SAW NEGLIGIBLE FIGHTER OPPOSITION, BUT HEAVIER FLAK WAS ENCOUNTERED OVER SOME OF THE TARGETS.

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ENEMY TROOP CONCENTRATIONS NORTHWEST OF CAVA ON THE MAIN ROAD TO NAPLES, STRONG DEFENSE POSITIONS ABOUT SIX MILES NORTH OF SALERNO AND THE COASTAL ROUTE NORTHWEST OF CAVA WERE VICIOUSLY ATTACKED BY MITCHELL FORMATIONS.

RAIL AND ROAD CONNECTIONS EAST OF FORMIA WHICH CONTROL THE COASTAL APPROACHES TO NAPLES FROM THE NORTH WERE DESTROYED LAST NIGHT BY RAF

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WELLINGTONS WHICH POURED TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTERS ON THE AREA.

BOSTONS, ALSO GIVING THE ENEMY NO REST FROM NIGHT ATTACKS, BOMBED TRANSPORT JUNCTIONS AT AVELLINO AND TORRE ANNUNZIATA AND STRAFED ENEMY VEHICLES MOVING ALONG SUPPLY ROADS.

AMERICAN A-36 DIVEBOMBERS CENTERED THEIR ATTACKS ON ROAD DEFENSES BEING FEVERISHLY THROWN UP BY THE GERMANS ON THE NAPLES ROAD. THE NOCERA ROAD JUNCTION WAS BLASTED AND A NEARBY FUEL DUMP WAS HIT.

AMERICAN WARHAWKS CONCENTRATED ON A 60-VEHICLE TRUCK CONVOY NEAR MONTELLA AND ANOTHER OF 100 TRUCKS A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY.

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XM845AEW

allied headquarters in north africa,sept.23-(ap)--

while nazi artillery shells plowed up the area and enemy fighters and bombers attacked nearby allied guns,united states army surgeons on the beaches of the salerno bridgehead calmly performed three delicate brain operations,it was disclosed today.

that was only a single incident in the story of an american field evacuation hospital unit which went ashore immediately behind the assault wave on the beaches,set up their tents under almost continuous attack from enemy ground and air forces,and began saving the lives of hundreds of wounded soldiers.the heroic story of the unit,commanded by lieut.col.paul sauer of new york city,was related in an official dispatch to allied headquarters medical officers.

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german shells and bullets were popping on the beaches when sauer led his troops ashore."it's funny," he said later," to have landed under fire and then watch the tanks and the rest of the infantry come ashore.hell,wet ought we were there to support them!"

although exhausted by two days and nights of bombing, strafing and mortar fire with which the enemy attempted to dislodge the americans from the beach, sauer's men finally assembled scattered equipment and worked all night setting up portable operating rooms and tent wards. then they began unending day and night treatment of the wounded.

major howard a. patterson, new york city, formerly with the surgical staff of roosevelt hospital and a veteran of battlefield surgery in the tunisian campaign, led the staff at the operating tables.

because the nurses were n o t due to be landed for several days, the hospital's enlisted men pulled on gowns and sterilized masks and toiled long, hot hours at the surgeon's elbows.

sgt. francis hopkins, waukegan, ill., chief enlisted technician,

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was among those pressed into service to help with the operations. he had only two hours sleep in three days. corp. richard j. ranft, bellevue, ky., got his first brief nap at the end of two days and sergeants simon smith, hartford, ill., john meglyn, st. cloud, minn., and ernest ~~hamathan~~ homuth, elgin, ill.,, worked three days stopping only to dash into the mess tent for hot meals and a rare few minutes nap.

the casualties piled up in such degrees during the ten days of fighting for the bridgehead that the hospital was expanded by the addition ~~xxx~~ of a surgical team and medical battalion and today the evacuation hospital is prepared for any surgical or medical service of a large, metropolitcan hospital.

a field laundry, ~~xx~~ attached to the hospital, worked on a day and night basis, cleaning ~~x~~ and sterilizing dressings~~x~~, bandages, sheets, and gowns and the mess also functioned without interruption.

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ALGIERS, SEPT.23-(AP)-FRENCH TROOPS WHO LANDED ON CORSICA SEPT.14 TO ASSIST ISLAND PATRIOTS IN OUSTING GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES WON A 10,000-FRANC PRIZE AS THE FIRST FRENCH UNIT TO LAND ON FRENCH METROPOLITAN SOIL, GEN.HENRI GIRAUD ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT A PERSON WHO PREFERRED TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS HAD DONATED THE SUM LAST SPRING.

CORSICA, A FRENCH DEPARTMENT, IS CONSIDERED A PART OF THE MOTHERLAND.

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XM1017AEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

A UNITED STATES AIR BASE, INDIA, -(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--ARMED ONLY WITH AN ABILITY TO ATTAIN HIGH ALTITUDES AND OUTSPEED ANY PLANE THE JAPANESE POSSESS, SINGLE-SEATED AMERICAN AIRCRAFT FLY OVER BURMA DAILY PHOTOGRAPHING ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING WHICH AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS RIP APART A FEW HOURS LATER.

THESE AIRCRAFT ARE CALLED "PHOTO JOES." THEY ARE THE EYES OF THE TENTH U.S.AIR FORCE.

THE YOUNG MEN WHO PILOT THE "PHOTO JONES" ARE BUSIER THAN A ONE-ARMED PAPER HANGER WITH THE ITCH. THEY SIT IN ONE PLACE -- UNABLE TO SQUIRM MORE THAN TWO INCHES IN ANY DIRECTION--FOR AS LONG AS NINE HOURS. THEY DO THEIR OWN NAVIGATION. THEY TAKE THEIR OWN PICTURES. WHEN OVER ENEMY TERRITORY, THEY SCAN THE SKY CONSTANTLY FOR JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES, IN ADDITION TO KEEPING CONSTANTLY ALERT FOR JUICY TARGETS.

COMMANDER OF THE "PHOTO JOES" IN INDIA IS MAJOR DALE L.SWARTZ, 39, OF SPOKANE, WASH., WHO HAS BEEN FLYING ALL TYPES OF AIRCRAFT SINCE 1928. SWARTZ SHUNS PERSONAL PUBLICITY, BUT JUMPS AT ANY OPPORTUNITY

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TO PRAISE "THE BOYS."

"THEY ARE DOING THE TOUGHEST KIND OF FLYING IN THE WORLD, AND I THINK THEY'RE JUST ABOUT THE BEST IN THE WORLD," SWARTZ DECLARED.

SWARTZ, WHOSE WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN LIVE AT 239 WEST CLEVELAND STREET, SPOKANE, ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO BEFORE TAKING UP FLYING AND PHOTOGRAPHY. HE HAS ROLLED UP MORE THAN 100 HOURS OF COMBAT FLYING SINCE COMING TO INDIA IN AUGUST, 1942.

"THE BOYS HAVE PHOTOGRAPHED VIRTUALLY EVERY INCH OF BURMA," SWARTZ SAID. "IN ADDITION, THEY HAVE 'SHOT' PICTURES OF IMPORTANT OBJECTIVES ELSEWHERE."

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THE "PHOTO JOE" PILOTS EACH FLY OVER BURMA TWO OR THREE TIMES A WEEK. THEY SELDOM ARE INTERCEPTED BY THE JAPANESE BECAUSE THEY FLASH PAST LONG BEFORE THE ENEMY CAN GET INTO THE AIR.

"THE JAPS FIRED SOME ACK-ACK AT ME ONE DAY," SAID LT.ROBERT MARTIN, 28, OF ST.LOUIS, "BUT I DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT IT UNTIL I LANDED BACK AT BASE AND FOUND THREE HOLES IN MY PLANE."

CAPT.DON P.WEBSTER, 25, OF CLEBURNE, TEX., WHO GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS IN 1939, TOLD HOW HE WAS INTERCEPTED OVER RANGOON ONE DAY.

"I LOOKED UP FROM MY INSTRUMENT PANELS AND SAW A ZERO ON MY RIGHT AND ONE ON MY LEFT. I PUSHED THE THROTTLES FORWARD AND DOVE. THE ZEROS COULDN'T KEEP UP. THEY FOLLOWED ME MANY MILES, BUT DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE OF CATCHING UP WITH ME -- THANK GOD! THE ONLY WAY THEY CAN GET US IS BY SURPRISING US -- AND WE DON'T SURPRISE EASILY."

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LT.RUSSELL MIKSCH, 24, OF VISALIA, CALIF., SAID HE HAD BEEN FLYING OVER BURMA A YEAR WITHOUT INTERCEPTIONS.

"SOMETIMES, JUST TO BREAK THE MONOTONY, I WISH THE JAPS WOULD TRY TO CATCH ME," MIKSCH SAID. "I'D LIKE TO SHOW 'EM UP."

THE "PHOTO JOES" FLY IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER, EVEN WHEN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS TURN BACK.

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"THE WEATHER OVER THE AREA WHICH WE WISH TO PHOTOGRAPH MAY BE GOOD, SO WE PLOUGH THROUGH AND SEE," MIKSCH EXPLAINED.

OTHER PILOTS OF "PHOTO JOES" INCLUDE LIEUTENANTS WARREN S.BOLLMEIER OF PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.; JOHN E.BUFFIN OF CARLISLE, PA.; GERALD E.CHELIUS OF READING, PA.; ROBERT L.DEVLIEG OF SALEM, ORE.; DONALD M.LARSON OF ELLSWORTH, IA.; PHILLIP O.ROBERTSON OF MANISTIQUE, MICH.; AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS MELVIN L.BATES OF ELYRIA, O., AND FRANK H.TILCOCK OF COFFEYVILLE, KAS.

OFFICERS WHO HANDLE GROUND OPERATIONS FOR THE "PHOTO JOE" SQUADRON INCLUDE CAPTAIN ERNEST B.EPSTEIN OF SIOUX CITY, IA.; LIEUTENANTS EUGENE ALLISON OF ROYAL OAK, MICH.; WARD E.DUNCAN OF ALMA, ILL.; DEFOREST E. STARKEY OF GREENWICH, O.; AND CHARLES F.WILSON OF WORTHINGTON, O.; SECOND LIEUTENANTS HAROLD J.BOWEN OF (1744 EAST 72ND) CHICAGO; LAWRENCE A.FERGUSON OF LANESBORO, MINN.; RICHARD J.RITTER OF (1128 EAST TABOR) INDIANAPOLIS AND ROBERT G.ROGERS OF LYNDHURST, O.

KEY ENLISTED MEN WHO KEEP THE CAMERAS AND THE AIRPLANES ROLLING INCLUDE: FLIGHT CHIEFS, CAMERA SECTION -- STAFF SERGEANTS JACK SCHNEIDER OF BELLEVILLE, ILL.; CYRUS O.WEDGER OF MENOMINEE, MICH.; AND CARROLL WOODS OF TAYLORVILLE, ILL.; FLIGHT CHIEFS, ENGINEERING SECTION -- T/SERGEANTS RICHARD MCKENZIE OF (2361 VINE) DENVER; HOWARD MEAD OF RICHLAND CENTER, WIS.; AND FRED NOTTINGHAM OF MUNCIE, IND.;

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CREW CHIEFS -- STAFF SERGEANTS JACK RARRIG OF PARKERSBURG, W.VA.; BERNARD MOHLER OF SHANTON, O.; BRYANT NEAL OF (1347 EAST 83RD) LOS ANGELES; AND LAWRENCE MASON OF PARKERSBURG, W.VA.; SERGEANTS JOHN HENDERSON OF ALAMEDA, CALIF.; PETER MUNIS OF MINGO JUNCTION, O.; ROBERT MCNEAL OF (3545 95TH) SEATTLE, WASH.; ANDREW MCHARG OF [illegible]SVALE, PA.; JAMES MORRIS OF MORGANTOWN, W.VA., AND NORMAN MADSEN OF YAKIMA, WASH.; AND PRIVATE ROBERT BOWLING OF (4573 UTICA) DENVER.

PS415AEW

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U.S.14TH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, SEPT.23-(AP)-TWENTY-SEVEN JAPANESE BOMBERS AND BETWEEN 20 AND 30 ESCORTING ZEROS WHICH RAIDED THIS HEADQUARTERS BASE MONDAY WERE INTERCEPTED BY A FORMATION OF AMERICAN P-40'S COMMANDED BY MAJ.ROBERT LILES, OF JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

PART OF THE ZEROS WERE CHASED OFF BY LILES' GROUP BEFORE THEY REACHED THE TARGET.

OTHER P-40 FLIGHTS LED BY CAPTAINS MATTHEW GORDON OF PUEBLO, COLO., AND ROGER PRYOR OF STARKVILLE, MISS., THEN TORE INTO THE TWIN-MOTORED MITSUBISHI 97 BOMBERS ALONG WITH LILES AND HIS MEN.

IN THE ENSUING CONFLICT LILES, GORDON AND PRYOR ALL BECAME ACES AS THE ENEMY SUFFERED THE HEAVIEST LOSS TO DATE--15 BOMBERS AND TWO ZEROS DEFINITELY DOWNED AND THREE BOMBERS AND FOUR ZEROS DAMAGED--IN ATTACKS ON AMERICAN AIRDROMES IN THIS THEATER.

LILES SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND ONE BOMBER CONFIRMED AND CLAIMED ONE PROBABLE BOMBER AND ONE ZERO DAMAGED. THE TWO DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN RAISED HIS TOTAL TO FIVE.

"WE HIT THEM ONLY ONCE," SAID PRYOR. "WE ATTACKED THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE FORMATION."

PRYOR CHALKED UP TWO BOMBERS CONFIRMED AND TWO PROBABLES, GIVING HIM A TOTAL OF FIVE CONFIRMED AND THREE PROBABLES.

"TWO OF MINE," HE SAID, "WENT DOWN FLAMING. THE OTHER TWO WERE SMOKING. WHEN WE LEFT IT LOOKED LIKE EVERY SHIP IN THE FORMATION WAS SMOKING."

GORDON NAILED A BOMBER AND PROBABLY ONE ZERO, RAISING HIS TALLY TO FIVE CONFIRMED AND THREE PROBABLES.

A HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE RAID CAUSED ONLY MINOR DAMAGE, SOME BOMBS STRIKING A VILLAGE. THERE WERE NO AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

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PS531AEW NM

CHUNGKING, SEPT 22-(AP)-FIFTEEN JAPANESE BOMBERS AND TWO ZEROS WERE DESTROYED AND SEVEN OTHER BOMBERS AND TWO FIGHTERS WERE PROBABLY SHOT DOWN MONDAY WHEN A SQUADRON OF ABOUT 30 ENEMY BOMBERS ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS ATTACKED MAJOR INSTALLATIONS OF THE 14TH U.S.A.A.F. IN CHINA, A COMMUNIQUE FROM LT. GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

ON THE SAME DAY MITCHELL BOMBERS ATTACKED DOCKS AND SHIPPING INSTALLATIONS AT THE YANGTZE RIVER PORT OF KIUKIANG AND SCORED A HIT ON A 225-FOOT JAPANESE DESTROYER. THE ALLIED PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

M757AEW

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1943

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, SEPT 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SEVERAL OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 5TH AIR FORCE, U.S. ARMY, WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY AS RECIPIENTS OF THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER, IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL AIR MEDAL, BY LT. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA.

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THEY INCLUDED:

CAPT. FLOYD FINBERG OF (2015 N. 1ST ST.) DULUTH, MINN., FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AN AERIAL COMBAT OVER THE BISMARCK SEA, EAST OF ORO BAY, NEW GUINEA, IN MARCH, 1943.

2ND LT. RUSSELL A. FRANCIS OF (186 JASPER ST.) SYRACUSE, N.Y., FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AN AERIAL FLIGHT WEST OF ORO BAY, NEW GUINEA, IN MARCH, 1943.

1ST LT. ROBERT H.GREENE, OF (73 WALNUT ST.) CANAJOHARIE, N.Y. (HIS SECOND CLUSTER), FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AN AERIAL COMBAT OVER OR BAY, NEW GUINEA, IN APRIL, 1943.

2ND LT. JAMES P. HAGERSTROM OF (915 WESTERN AVE.) WATERLOO, IA., FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL COMBAT 30 MILES EAST OF ORO BAY, NEW GUINEA, IN APRIL, 1943.

DY1027AEW

TBY REMBERT JAMES

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WITH UNITED STATES GROUND FORCES ON SAGE KARASA ISLAND, SOLOMONS, SEPT. 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GAVE UP ANOTHER IMPORTANT STRATEGIC SPOT TODAY, THEIR INFANTRY FLEEING IN THE EARLY MORNING DARKNESS FROM THIS TINY ISLAND DURING A HEAVY ARTILLERY EXCHANGE.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND, WHICH THE JAPANESE ONCE APPARENTLY INTENDED TO DEFEND TO THE LAST MAN, GIVES THE UNITED STATES POSITIONS ONLY 1,200 YARDS SOUTH OF KOLOMBANGARA ACROSS BLACKETT STRAIT. THE JAPANESE HAVE AN AIR BASE AND A GARRISON, RINGED WITH GUNS, AT VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA.

THE JAPANESE FLIGHT OCCURRED WHILE AMERICAN MORTARS POUNDED THEIR POSITIONS. BARGES FROM KOLOMBANGARA EVACUATED THEM BUT NOT EVERY JAPANESE BOAT GOT BACK.

ONE JAPANESE BOAT BLUNDERED ON TO A PORTION OF SAGE KARASA BEACH HELD BY UNITED STATES FORCES. WHAT HAPPENED WAS DESCRIBED THUS BY PVT.PAUL FREDERICKS, OF LITTLE FALLS, N.Y.:

SEP 24 1943

"IT WAS ALONG AFTER MIDNIGHT AND VERY DARK. I AND SOME OTHER MEN WERE WATCHING OUR BEACH FACING KOLOMBANGARA. WE HEARD SOMETHING OUT IN THE WATER AND PRETTY SOON MADE OUT IT WAS A BOAT.

"WE KNEW THERE WEREN'T ANY AMERICAN BOATS OUT THERE SO WE GOT OUR GUNS READY AND WAITED. WHEN THEY GOT 20 YARDS OFFSHORE, WE FIRED, I USING MY CARBINE WHICH SOUNDS LIKE A JAPANESE RIFLE.

"THE JAPS OUT ON THE BOAT STARTED HOLLERING. I THINK THEY THOUGHT WE WERE JAPS BECAUSE OF THE SOUND OF OUR GUNS, BUT WE SOON CHANGED THEIR MINDS."

(A COMMUNIQUE ON THURSDAY FROM HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THAT REMNANTS OF JAPANESE ON THE NORTH SHORE OF ARUNDEL ISLAND, WEST OF NEW GEORGIA, AND ON SAGE KARASA ISLAND, 200 YARDS OFF ARUNDEL, HAD BEEN WIPED OUT).

SF1057PPW NM

SEP 24 1943

1943

30.24- 8741

SANTIAGO, CHILE, SEPT. 23-(AP)-PAUL MILLER OF REDWOOD CITY, CALIF., FORMERLY OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TODAY RECEIVED THE HIGHEST CHILEAN CIVILIAN DECORATION FOR "OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE BUILDING UP OF CHILEAN INDUSTRY."

MILLER, WHO HELPED PIONEER THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN NITRATE INDUSTRY, IS ONE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT METAL RESERVES COMPANY. IN CHILE 25 YEARS, HE IS KNOWN AS "DON PABLO" THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

MILLER'S WIFE IS THE FORMER ANNE JEFFERS OF NEW YORK CITY. HIS SISTER, MRS.FLORENCE O'BRIEN, LIVES IN REDWOOD CITY AND HIS BROTHER ALLEN IN BERKELEY, CALIF.

SEP 24 1943

JJ726PEW

OTTAWA,SEPT.23 (AP)--PILOT OFFICER BRIAN EDWARD BROWN,WHOSE NEXT OF KIN,AN UNCLE,W.S.BOISCLAIR LIVES AT 3634 MCLEAN AVE.,CHICAGO, ILL.,WAS LISTED AS KILLED IN ACTION IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE [redacted] CASUALTY LIST PUBLISHED TONIGHT.

SEP 24 1943

CP19-AM1105P

OTTAWA, ONT., SEPT. 23--(AP)--PRIVATE JOSEPH GRIGAS OF MONTREAL AND WORCESTER, MASS., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL FOR HIS SERVICE WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT IN SICILY, DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE AWARD WAS ONE OF 52. THE CITATION ACCOMPANYING THE AWARD WILL BE MADE PUBLIC LATER.

CP 18 OCT 125P

SEP 24 1943

HAVANA, SEPT 23-(AP)-THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT INTERVIEWED TONIGHT IN THE OPERATION OF THE BACARDI COMPANY'S $12,000,000 RUM PLANT AT SANTIAGO, CUBA, TO COMPEL COMPLIANCE WITH A LABOR DEPARTMENT ORDER FOR HIGHER SALARIES TO MORE THAN 1,000 UNIONIZED EMPLOYES.

PRESIDENT BATISTA SIGNED A DECREE ORDERING A GOVERNMENTAL AGENT TO ADOPT ALL MEANS NECESSARY TO FORCE OBEDIENCE TO THE ORDER, WHICH THE COMPANY HAD FOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY IN CUBAN COURTS.

THE DECREE CARRIES POWER FOR THE INTERVENOR TO SEIZE THE HUGE DISTILLERY, IF NECESSARY. COMPANY SPOKESMEN HAD NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT.

THE BACARDI COMPANY IS AN 81-YEAR-OLD RUM-MAKING ORGANIZATION OWNED BY THIRD AND FOURTH-GENERATION MEMBERS OF THE BACARDI FAMILY. THE SANTIAGO PLANT IS THE LARGEST IN THE WEST INDIES.

SN1142PEW

TORONTO SEPT 23-(AP)-THE UNITED RUBBER WORKERS OF AMERICA (C.I.O.) UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED TODAY A RESOLUTION OPPOSING A CONTROLLED REFERRAL HIRING PLAN RECENTLY INSTITUTED IN THE NIAGARA FRONTIER AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

DELEGATES ATTENDING THE INTERNATIONAL UNION'S EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION CONTENDED THE PLAN ROBS THE WORKER OF FREEDOM IN CHOOSING A JOB AND MAKES IT PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE EMPLOYE TO OBTAIN A HIGHER WAGE LEVEL AT A NEW JOB.

UNDER THE PLAN, APPLIED IN NIAGARA AND ERIE COUNTIES AND IN PART OF GENESEE COUNTY, ALL MALE HELP EXCEPT FARM WORKERS MUST OBTAIN REFERRAL

1943

CARDS FROM THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE BEFORE SEEKING NEW JOBS. THE PLANT TO WHICH A WORKER MAY BE REFERRED IS DETERMINED BY A PRIORITY RATING GIVEN THE PLANT BY THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, BASED ON THE ESSENTIALITY OF THE PLANT AND ITS NEED OF HELP.

KK1243AEW

SEP 24 1943

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONT., SEPT 23-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE BATTERED BODY OF MISS MARTHA O'MELIA, 60, WAS FOUND LYING ON A BOULEVARD IN THE CENTER OF THE TOWN BY TWO SOLDIERS AT 6:45A.M., TODAY AND OFFICERS PRESSED AN INVESTIGATION TONIGHT.

PENDING COMPLETION OF A POST MORTEM EXAMINATION BY DR. LORNE WHITTAKER OF NEARBY ST. CATHARINES, POLICE SAID IT WAS BELIEVED MISS O'MELIA'S DEATH WAS CAUSED BY FIST BLOWS ON HER HEAD AND FACE, WHICH WERE COVERED WITH BLOOD, AND THAT SHE HAD BEEN CRIMINALLY ASSAULTED.

RESIDENTS OF THE VICINITY SAID THEY HEARD A SCREAM SHORTLY AFTER 3A.M.

PROVINCIAL POLICE INSPECTOR ANDREW GRANT OF TORONTO IS IN CHARGE OF THE INVESTIGATION. HE IS ASSISTED BY CORP. C.W. WOOD OF THE PROVINCIAL POLICE DETACHMENT AT ST. CATHARINES AND NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE POLICE.

MISS O'MELIA, WHO HAD LIVED HERE SINCE CHILDHOOD, IS SURVIVED BY A BROTHER, EDWARD, WHO RETIRED SOME YEARS AGO AS A CUSTOMS OFFICIAL AT THIS PORT AND NOW IS EMPLOYED AS A CIVILIAN AT CAMP BORDEN.

SEP 24 1943

DY820PEW

WINNIPEG, SEPT 23-(AP)-WHILE THE TWO-DAY DEADLOCK BETWEEN THE MANAGEMENT AND COMPOSING ROOM EMPLOYES OF THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS CONTINUED TONIGHT, SOME PROGRESS TOWARD SETTLEMENT OF THE SITDOWN STRIKE WAS REPORTED FOLLOWING A MEETING OF UNION AND COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES.

SEP 24 1943

HARRY M.FRASER OF TORONTO, INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OFFICIAL, SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT "SOME PROGRESS WAS MADE AND FURTHER MEETINGS WITH THE EMPLOYERS ARE ANTICIPATED."

THE MEN, WHO CEASED WORK WEDNESDAY, ARE SEEKING RECOGNITION OF LOCAL 191, I.T.U., AS THEIR BARGAINING AGENCY. THE MANAGEMENT CLAIMS IT IS BOUND BY A CONTRACT WITH THE WINNIPEG NEWSPAPER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION, EXPIRING AFTER THE WAR.

NO STATEMENT WAS ISSUED BY THE FREE PRESS FOLLOWING THE MEETING TODAY.

SN141AEW

SEP 24 1943

NEW YORK, SEPT. 23-(AP)-TOKYO BROADCASTS TODAY, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID, INDICATE THAT JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS HAVE BEGUN AN INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN TO RALLY THEIR PEOPLE BEHIND THE NEWLY ANNOUNCED PROGRAM TO MOBILIZE THE NATION'S FIGHTING SPIRIT.

THE CONTROLLED TOKYO PRESS, AUTOMATICALLY REACTING TO THE PROGRAM LAID DOWN BY PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO IN A RADIO SPEECH YESTERDAY, ISSUED SIMULTANEOUS APPEALS TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO BACK UP THE GOVERNMENT, THE BROADCASTS DISCLOSED. STRESS WAS LAID ON TOJO'S DEMAND THAT THE NATION'S LABOR POWER BE MOBILIZED TO THE UTMOST AND THAT THE AIRPLANE AND MUNITIONS OUTPUT BE INCREASED.

IN HIS RADIO SPEECH THE JAPANESE PREMIER HAD ANNOUNCED THAT UNNECESSARY GOVERNMENT OFFICES, FACTORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CIVILIANS

1943

30.24- 8743

WOULD BE EVACUATED FROM TOKYO AND OTHER LARGE CITIES AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST EXPECTED AIR RAIDS.

TOJO, ACCORDING TO THE OWI RECORDING OF A DOMEI DISPATCH, WARNED THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE "PERSISTENTLY ATTEMPTING TO COUNTER-ATTACK US WITH THE INTENTION OF OVERWHELMING IMPERIAL JAPAN...BY OVERCOMING EVERY POSSIBLE DIFFICULTY," AND THAT "THE WAR SITUATION IS GAINING IN FEROCITY DAY BY DAY."

DOMEI QUOTED THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER SHIMBUN AS SAYING THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM PLACED THE ENTIRE NATION ON THE "FOREMOST FIGHTING LINE" WHILE MAINICHI CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE ITS DRASTIC MEASURES "WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME." OTHER NEWSPAPERS FOLLOWED THE SAME LINE, DOMEI SAID, ACCORDING TO OWI.

IN ANOTHER DISPATCH REPORTED TO OWI, DOMEI SAID THE NEW JAPANESE MANPOWER MOBILIZATION PROGRAM CALLS FOR THE SUBSTITUTION BY MAY 15, 1944 OF WOMEN FOR ALL MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 40 INCLUSIVE, IN AT LEAST 25 "LESS-ESSENTIAL" OCCUPATIONS. THE DISPLACED MEN WILL BE MOVED INTO THE ARMED FORCES OR WAR INDUSTRIES, DOMEI SAID.

SEP 24 1943

EJ717AEW

new york, sept. 23-(ap)-allied forces in southern italy have taken auletta, hxif about halfrway between salerno and potenza, the british broadcasting corporation said today in a dispatch from allied headquarters headquarters.

the broadcast, recorded by cbs, said the allied ix line east of potenza still dipped south in a loop but added, "there are n o germans believed inside that loop which will shortly be straightened up as it is between salerno and potenza."

(editorsxx: the forgoing may be bracketed in the allied headquarters north african--italian story if desired.)

SEP 24 1943

ln/nbs 8/1150

new york, sept. 23-(ap)-inhabitants of thexjxpxn formosa, japanese island off the coast of china, and kwzxa japanese-occupied korea have been made liable to compulsory military service, the dmaxi domei news agency said today in a broadcast recorded by u.s. government monitors.

the dispatch quotedzxxxxxx president eiji amau of the government information board as saying, "both the people of korea and the people of taiwanx (formosa)x will assume the honor of military service and be accorded the privilege to serve as a shield for his majesty, the emperor, in the defense of our country."

ln/owi30/1200

SEP 24 1943

1943

NEW YORK, SEPT. 23--(AP)---THE SEAT OF THE "NEW REPUBLICAN FASCIST GOVERNMENT" SET UP UNDER THE PREMIERSHIP OF BENITO MUSSOLINI IS TO BE ESTABLISHED TEMPORARILY IN SOUTHERN GERMANY BECAUSE OF WAR HAZARDS IN ITALIAN TERRITORY, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

"IT WOULD BE UNWISE AND CONTRARY TO THE NATIONAL INTERESTS," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, "IF THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF MUSSOLINI WERE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN ITALIAN TERRITORY, NAMELY IN REGIONS WHERE THE CARRYING ON OF WAR OPERATIONS AND ENEMY AIR RAIDS WOULD INTERFERE WITH ITS NORMAL FUNCTIONING."

A NEW CABINET WAS ANNOUNCED EARLIER IN BERLIN TRANSMISSIONS. MUSSOLINI IS TO BE HIS OWN FOREIGN MINISTER, IT WAS SAID. MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, ONE OF THE ITALIAN ARMY'S HIGHEST RANKING OFFICERS, WAS IDENTIFIED AS MINISTER OF DEFENSE .

OW154 JRT--532PEW

UNDATED SHIPS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FIRENCH AND ITALIAN WARSHIPS ADDED TO THE UNITED NATIONS FLEET IN LESS THAN A YEAR INCLUDE AT LEAST NINE BATTLESHIPS, 17 CRUISERS, 35 DESTROYERS AND 33 SUBMARINES AND A HOST OF OTHER CRAFT.

THE TOTALS IN THE HEAVIER CATEGORIES MAY BE STILL HIGHER, SINCE MILITARY SECRECY VEILS THE REPARATION OF SOME FRENCH SHIPS DAMAGED IN THE ALLIED LANDINGS AT CASABLANCA AND ORAN.

THE FRENCH SCUTTLED THE MAJOR PORTION OF THEIR FLEET AT TOURLON WHEN THE GERMANS BEGAN OCCUPATION OF THE NAVAL BASE NOV. 27, 1942.

BUT SINCE THEN THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION HAS AT ITS DISPOSAL, ALTHOUGH MANY ARE STILL UNDER REPAIR, FOUR BATTLESHIPS AT DAKAR, ALEXANDRIA, MARTINIQUE AND ALREADY IN ITS POSSESSION. IN ADDITION IT HAS NINE CRUISERS, EIGHT DESTROYERS, 13 SUBMARINES, A SUBMARINE TENDER AND AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER. DAMAGED AT ORAN AND CASABLANCA WERE A BATTLESHIP, A CRUISER, FOUR DESTROYERS AND A SUBMARINE, OF WHICH SOME MAY HAVE BEEN SALVAGED.

THE SURRENDER OF THE ITALIAN FLEET UNDER ARMISTICE TERMS GAVE THE ALLIES AT THE LAST COUNT A TOTAL OF 77 ADDITIONAL CRAFT. THESE INCLUDED FIVE BATTLESHIPS, EIGHT CRUISERS, ONE SEAPLANE CARRIER, SUBMARINES, 27 DESTROYERS, 12 TORPEDO BOATS, SIX CORVETTES AND ONE AUXILIARY CRUISER.

THE FRENCH CONTINGENT WILL CERTAINLY BE OF IMMEDIATE USE AND MANY HAVE TAKEN PART IN ALLIED ACTIONS FOR MONTHS. THE USE OF THE ITALIAN VESSELS MUST AWAIT A DECISION ON CREWS TO MAN THEM, AMMUNITION TO FIT THEIR GUNS AND REPLACEMENTS READY TO FIT THEIR MACHINERY.

HOWEVER ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING SAID IN AN INTERVIEW AT OMAHA THURSDAY THAT WAR MATERIAL SUCH AS THE ITALIAN FLEET WOULD BE USED "ACCORDING TO ITS CAPABILITIES" AND ESTIMATED THAT TWO-THIRDS OF THE ITALIAN FLEET AS IT WAS A MONTH AGO WAS IN ALLIED HANDS.

SN115AEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

- - -

ONE OF THE MANY THINGS THE WORLD LIKES ABOUT GENERAL DOUGLAS

1943

30.24 8745

MACARTHUR IS THAT THIS GREAT SOLDIER SPEAKS HIS MIND AS BEFITS A MAN OF ACTION, BUT HIS UNUSUAL STATEMENT IN AUSTRALIA THAT HOWEVER SUBORDINATE MAY BE HIS ROLE IN THE WAR, HE HOPES TO PLAY IT MANFULLY, LEAVES ONE WITH FEELINGS OF DEEP PUZZLEMENT AS TO WHY HE THOUGHT IT NECESSARY TO ISSUE IT.

SEP 22 1943

THE GENERAL'S DECLARATION IS WHOLLY CRYPTIC TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, AND THE USUAL NEWS SOURCES IN WASHINGTON PROFESS TO BE EQUALLY AT A LOSS. THERE'S NO INDICATION OF WHAT INSPIRED IT BEYOND THE FACT THAT OBVIOUSLY SOMETHING IS TROUBLING HIM.

IS IT THAT THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF ARMY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES OF THE ALLIED NATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC (TO GIVE HIM HIS FULL, RATHER TERRIFYING TITLE) FEELS THAT HE HAS BEEN IN SOME WAY BELITTLED? IF THAT IS WHAT HE THINKS, HE'S WRONG, FOR HIS POSITION IN THE ESTEEM OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IS AS HIGH AS THE SKIES. HE IS ONE OF OUR GREAT NATIONAL HEROES AND HIS PLACE IN OUR HALL OF FAME IS SECURE.

ALL SORTS OF GUESSES ARE BEING MADE AS TO EXACTLY WHAT IS IN MACARTHUR'S MIND. BUT NOBODY HAS GOT CLOSER TO IT THAN THAT APPARENTLY HE FEELS HE IS BEING CIRCUMSCRIBED SOMEHOW IN CARRYING OUT HIS STRATEGIC CONCEPTION FOR THE PACIFIC THEATER. THIS, AS HE SAYS, "CONTEMPLATES MASSIVE STROKES AGAINST ONLY MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES," WHICH WOULD "OBVIATE THE NEED FOR STORMING THE MASS OF ISLANDS NOW IN THE ENEMY'S POSSESSION." ONE OF HIS MOST CHERISHED OBJECTIVES, OF COURSE, IS RECAPTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

MANY OBSERVERS THINK PERHAPS MACARTHUR IS TALKING ABOUT THE COMING BURMA DRIVE, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN AS ALLIED COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. WELL, IT'S HARD TO SEE HOW MOUNTBATTEN'S APPOINTMENT COULD SUBORDINATE MACARTHUR OR DETRACT FROM THE LATTER'S COMMAND. IT MIGHT EASILY BE, HOWEVER, THAT THE STAGING OF THE BURMA SHOW, WHICH WILL CALL FOR THE MASSING OF VAST STRIKING-POWER IN THE INDIAN THEATER MIGHT TEMPORARILY DEPRIVE THE GENERAL OF RESOURCES WHICH HE WOULD LIKE FOR HIS OWN OFFENSIVE.

BE ALL THAT AS MAY, THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND SAYS THE BURMA SHOW IS TO GO FORWARD. THAT'S IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GENERAL STRATEGY LAID OUT LONG AGO. AS THINGS NOW STAND, ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS WHICH MUST BE DONE IN THE GRAND OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN IS TO DRIVE THE MIKADO'S LITTLE MEN OUT OF BURMA AND REOPEN THE FAMOUS BURMA ROAD--CHINA'S LIFELINE TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

SEP 22 1943

IT'S ONE OF THE MIRACLES OF THE WAR THAT THE SEVERANCE OF THIS COMMUNICATION HASN'T ALREADY FORCED THE CHINESE TO CAPITULATE, DESPITE THEIR HEROIC FORTITUDE. THEY'VE IN A MANNER OF SPEAKING BEEN FIGHTING WITH BARE FISTS AND TIGHT BELTS. IF THE CHINESE SHOULD BE KNOCKED OUT IT WOULD PRESENT THE ALLIES WITH BLEAK PROSPECTS.

WE ARE LOOKING TO CHINA TO SUPPLY THE FIGHTING MEN TO OUST THE JAPS FROM THE CONTINENT, AND AIR BASES FROM WHICH WE CAN OPERATE AGAINST THE INVADERS AND AGAINST JAPAN ITSELF. WE MUST FEED AND ARM THE CHINESE. WE NEED BURMA AS A BASE; WE NEED ITS RESOURCES, ESPECIALLY THE OIL WHICH IS SO BADLY WANTED FOR CHINESE OPERATIONS. VAST QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES MUST GO UP THE IRRAWADDY RIVER FROM RANGOON ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY, AND FINALLY BE LOADED ON TRUCKS WHICH WILL CRAWL OVER THAT WINDING HIGHWAY THAT LEADS THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS TO CHINA.

SEP 22 1943

EVICTION OF THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR POSITIONS IN THE BURMESE JUNGLES REPRESENTS A VAST OPERATION. IT CALLS FOR AN AMPHIBIOUS EXPEDITION WHICH WILL TAX ALLIED RESOURCES IF IT'S UNDERTAKEN BEFORE THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, AS WE ARE LED TO BELIEVE IS THE INTENTION UNLESS HITLER COLLAPSES IN THE NEAR FUTURE. PERHAPS MACARTHUR'S OWN OPERATIONS MIGHT BE DELAYED BY THIS, THOUGH ONE WOULD HOPE THAT HE MIGHT SEE BOTH OFFENSIVES GOING AT ONCE, THUS PLACING THE NIPPONESE IN A VISE.

IT'S ABOUT 5,000 MILES FROM THE INDIAN THEATER TO NEW GUINEA WHERE GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS BEEN DOING SUCH GRAND WORK, AND THAT'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL FOR ANY ONE HEADQUARTERS TO COVER.

1943

Nazis Quit Smolensk, Berlin Radio Says; 5th Army Launches Offensive for Naples; Allied Conquest of Corsica in Final Stage

RUSSIANS REACH DNIEPER RIVER ON 300-MILE FRONT

Nazis Report First Red Move to Cross Stream Repulsed.

SMOLENSK MENACED

Town Captured Seven Miles Northeast of Big Rail Center.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—(AP) The battle for the Dnieper river defense line began today as the Russians surged forward in force along a 300-mile front on the eastern bank and knocked at the gates of Smolensk in the north and Kiev in the south, Moscow announced.

German reports said the Russians had tried to cross the Dnieper only one mile above Kiev where the Desna joins the Dnieper but the Soviet communique made no mention of a crossing, nor an attempt to cross.

First Reports Incorrect

The Soviet monitor, incorrectly transcribing a Moscow broadcast of the communique, first said the Dnieper had been crossed in the Gomel sector but later changed its version of the communique to tell of a crossing of the Iput river, some 70 miles east of the Dnieper.

Nevertheless, the Russians, according to Moscow reports, were already at the river in many places and the Germans themselves mentioned an attempted Soviet crossing below Gomel at a point where the Pripet river enters the Dnieper.

In the fighting for Smolensk Moscow announced the capture of Korelly, seven miles northeast of Hitler's former headquarters and on the northwest they tightened another tentacle that may soon throttle that big rail center prize. The Roslavl-Smolensk high road also was seized.

Reds Close in on Kiev

Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, heard the thunder of approaching Soviet guns at Borispol, 17 miles to the southeast. The Russians had already swept through Lyeski, 18 miles northeast.

The Moscow communique said that in the Kiev battle the Germans launched several counterattacks "but after losing over 400 officers and men killed were forced to roll back."

The communique also told of retreating Germans in many sectors, retreating so rapidly they were abandoning artillery, infantry, armaments and munitions. The enemy "is compelled to abandon one position after another. x x x A Soviet formation pursuing the Germans advanced nine miles. x x x Breaking down enemy resistance our troops successfully forged ahead. x x x As they retreat the Germans abandon artillery x x x," the communique said.

A Moscow radio commentator, recorded by Reuter, said the "roads leading to the west are jammed with German transport columns, offering excellent targets to the Soviet airforce which is holding enemy communications in the rear under a steady hail of fire."

Nazis Retreat at Kerch

Other Red army gains saw the Germans backing up to the Kerch strait on their last feeble foothold in the Caucasus. The last town on the southern coast of the Taman peninsula fell to the Russians as they captured Blagovyeschchenskaya, 15 miles north of Anapa. The road center of Gostagaevskaya, northeast of Anapa, also fell to the Russians.

The Russians also closed on Zaporozhe, Dnepropetrovsk, Kremenchug and Cherkasi, all important Ukraine towns on the lower Dnieper.

German broadcasts painted a dark picture of the Nazi plight in the east.

Another Soviet drive took the Red army to within three miles of the borders of White Russia with the capture of Tarasenki.

German broadcasts, painting a dark picture of the Nazi plight in the east, indicated that the Germans were evacuating the Kuban bridgehead into the Caucasus, while far to the north the Nazis said the Russians were attempting to "break through along the whole front at Smolensk and particularly on both flanks."

The Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the Russians had captured the town of Korelly, seven miles northeast of Smolensk, and five other large populated places in an advance up to three miles that took a total of over 50 towns and hamlets.

Northwest of Smolensk, where the Soviets were flanking the Nazi stronghold, the communique said 20 settlements were taken.

The communique, however, was more cautious than Moscow newspapers and German broadcasts, which told of Red army advances far beyond points claimed by the official bulletin.

Red Forces Superior

Col. Ernst von Hammer, German front correspondent whose dispatch was broadcast by Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said that on the Smolensk front "the Soviets were favored in their bringing up reinforcements by the fact that unfavorable weather conditions prevented the employment of the German Luftwaffe (airforce), so that the German ground troops had to bear the brunt of the hard defense struggle.

"The German formations here were faced with the extremely difficult task of holding their positions against the numerically superior enemy. At only a few points, however, did the Russians succeed in gaining ground x x x."

The first Russian announcement that the Red army had reached the middle Dnieper came from the army newspaper Red Star, which said Soviet columns drove through Novomoskovsk to the banks of the great stream and also reached it at other points.

The Soviet communique told of the capture of Borispol, 17 miles southeast of Kiev, and of two towns about 45 miles northeast of Kremenchug, middle Dnieper town between Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk. In the drive on Gomel the Soviets reached Klimov, 48 miles from that White Russian city and 15 miles south of Novozybkov.

The Red army took 466 towns and hamlets in the days' drives.

The communique also told of the capture of Tsarichanka, 17 miles from the Dnieper north of Dnepropetrovsk, and of continuing advances up to five miles in the Caucasus.

Moscow's Forces Capture Korelyi, Only Seven Miles From Smolensk, and Are Reported One Mile From Kiev.

Moscow, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The Red Army has reached the Dnieper in force, and other Soviet units northwest of Smolensk have reached the village of Tarasenki, only three miles from the border of White Russia, Soviet dispatches said today.

With the Red Army only nine miles from Smolensk, after capturing Luzanovo, the Germans were in immediate danger of losing their central front citadel, which they have held since the early days of their smash toward Moscow.

[The German High Command said the Russians already were making heavy thrusts in efforts to cross the Dnieper, but declared they were repulsed.

[In a communique broadcast by the Moscow radio and picked up by the Soviet monitor at London tonight the Russian High Command announced that the Russian forces, sweeping down from the north to flank the Nazi bastion of Smolensk, captured the town of Korelyi, only seven miles northeast of that central front bastion, and that other Russian troops continued their advance in the Kuban Peninsula and surged forward by as much as twelve miles in the Dnepropetrovsk direction at the Great Bend of the Dnieper River.

[Moscow also claimed the capture of the district center of the Dnepropetrovsk region, Tsarichanka, forty miles northwest of Dnepropetrovsk and seventeen miles from the Dnieper, and added that more than ninety populated places were taken in this area, while in the advance toward Kromonchug, important enemy-held railway center on the left bank of the Dnieper, the Russians pushed forward by from six to eight miles, capturing over 100 populated places.]

Strong forces of Soviet troops have arrived on the banks of the Dnieper at other points, Red Star said.

Fight on East Bank.

As the Russians reached the Dnieper from Novomoskovsk the Germans threw in everything they had in an attempt to halt the Red Army drive west of Poltava, capture of which was the high spot of yesterday's Russian forward surge.

"The Germans attempted to protect the Poltava district," said the Red Star dispatch, "whence to some extent they could tie up the operations of our troops who advanced to the Dnieper River from the left and right."

[The German military commentator, Ludwig Sertorious, today declared that "the Red Army is now only one mile from the Ukraine capital of Kiev," the British radio said today in a broadcast recorded at the CBS listening station.

[According to German reports, "Russian troops in their advance along the coast of the Azov Sea, are already beyond Melitopol," the British radio said today.

["This means that they have cut the main route which the Germans could use to escape from the Crimea, this route being the one along the railroad to Zaporozhe, and must therefore either use the Perekop-Kherson Railroad or else try to escape by sea."]

This afternoon's Russian communique for the first time announced that Soviet forces were fighting in the direction of Kremenchug. This is a large city on the east bank of the Dnieper, fifty-eight miles southwest of Poltava and sixty-two miles up the river from Dniepropetrovsk.

Thrown back to the Dnieper in force throughout this southern Ukrainian sector, it now remains to be seen whether the Germans are going to try to make a desperate bid to hold their positions up and down the river, with Kiev as the center of the line.

The Dnieper is considered to be an excellent defense line, especially when defended from the western bank which looks down upon the lower eastern shore.

Break-through at Poltava.

The key to the great Red Army advance upon the Dnieper was the break-through at Poltava, which was accomplished in dramatic fashion.

Front dispatches related how the fall rains had made seas of black and through which the troops and machines had to move. The heavy mud clung to the fighters' boots, to the tires of motor transport and even hampered the machines equipped with caterpillar treads.

The crossing of the Vorskla River was accomplished with near-herculean efforts. Late on the afternoon of September 22 the Red Army forces prepared to cross the water barrier protecting the city.

Fog enveloped the river as Soviet engineers made ready the rafts and barges and constructed temporary bridges in the cold water.

The Red Army crossed the Vorskla protected by heavy artillery fire but met just as stiff a reception from German heavy guns. A charge into the city followed immediately after the crossing was completed.

Reds Push Forward.

Meanwhile to the north of Poltava other units smashed through the German defenses and approached the Dnieper. Still other units to the south of Poltava cut forward, throwing more Nazis back to the river's bank. The German commanders in Poltava then found themselves in a near-trap, surrounded from three directions.

Red Star said that Poltava was in flames when the Red Army reached it in a still dense fog. When the defense of Poltava finally crumbled many Germans were found to have been cut off from the main body of the enemy.

Moscow hailed the recapture of ancient Poltava. It was the real German Bastion in the southern Ukraine. It was the center of many-sided operations of the German Army and was highly important to their forces in the great area east of the Dnieper.

Capturing more than thirty places in the Dniepropetrovsk sector further to the south, other columns of the Red Army were dangerously close to the important power city on the Dnieper. Advancing from three to six miles yesterday, the Soviet troops in some places were three or four miles from Dniepropetrovsk itself.

Red Star said that the Russian forces are deployed along the Dnieper over a stretch of 300 miles from Zaporozhe in the south to the Chernigov sector in the north.

Abandon Kuban Bridgehead.

London, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—German forces are abandoning their Kuban bridgehead in the Caucasus, the Berlin radio announced today as surging Russian troops threatened to engulf Nazi positions along the lower Dnieper and still further north moved

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within artillery range of Smolensk.

In a broadcast recorded by Reuters the Nazi transocean news agency said:

"The Germans are systematically evacuating heavy equipment, important installations and civilians from the Kuban bridgehead.

This German admission followed by some thirty-six hours a Russian announcement of the capture of Anapa, the last Black Sea port held by the Nazis on the Taman Peninsula.

Berlin admitted mounting peril to Smolensk, as well as Kiev, Cherkasi and other strong points on the Dnieper line and said that at 'some points' a few small detachments of Russian troops had reached the river itself.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military expert, said in a broadcast that the Soviet offensive was the "most gigantic of the entire eastern campaign."

Dispatches from Moscow said there was an atmosphere of expectancy in the capital, with some of the greatest victories of the war believed to be at hand.

CORSICA CAMPAIGN NEARING ITS END, NAZIS TRY TO FLEE

Bonifacio, Porto Vecchio, Southern Towns, Fall to Allied Forces.

SHIP SUNK AT VALONA

Motor Torpedo Boats Slip Into Albanian Harbor for Surprise Attack.

ITALIAN FIGHT RAGES

American Troops Gain Slowly in Mountains in Bitter Battle.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 24—(AP) The American Fifth army, in full offensive, lunged toward tortured Naples tonight behind a violent artillery and air barrage which reduced stout German mountain positions and blocked enemy roads just behind the "bitter and severe" fighting.

Bonifacio and Porto Vecchio, main towns of southern Corsica, fell to French troops, patriots and American Rangers who were steadily herding the Germans to the northeast corner of the island from which they were trying desperately to escape by air and sea.

Ship Sunk at Valona

The vulnerability of the German held Balkans to Allied attack across the Adriatic was demonstrated by a bold raid of motor torpedo boats which sank a loaded ammunition ship and another vessel in the Albanian bay of Valona. They damaged two more and escaped without damage or casualty before costal guns could find their range.

The American and British troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army exerted so much pressure before Naples that the British Eighth army was able to mop up virtually all Italy south of a line east of Salerno to the Adriatic above Bari. Impeded only by demolitions, the Eighth army captured Altamura, 42 miles northwest of Taranto, and Matera, ten miles south of Altamura. An arm of the Fifth army scooped up the mountain town of Oliveto-Citra, 24 miles east of Salerno.

(The United Nations radio at Algiers, meanwhile, said "the Germans have been compelled to regroup their forces in Italy."

Italians Follow Badoglio

(In another broadcast, recorded in London by the Associated Press, the radio said that Italian officers answered the appeal of Premier Badoglio by reappearing in parts of Italy to lead patriot forces in open fighting against the German army and sabotage Nazi defenses. The broadcast said these efforts to liberate Italy were now going on at a far greater scale than at any time since the Italian armistice was signed, and were hampering seriously German attempts at reinforcement.)

The main body of the Fifth army made slow progress in the mountains north of Salerno. There was evidence of ground gained within sight of smoking Mount Vesuvius.

An air force statement said American Mitchell bombers "blocked roads and hit targets just behind the enemy lines near San Severino and Sarno." Sarno is 19 miles east and slightly south of Naples on the east side of Vesuvius. San Severino is seven miles north of Salerno.

Gun Positions Bombed

Indicating that the Germans had been forced to move their artillery back from their original lines, the air force bulletin announced that fighter-bombers had pummeled gun positions west of Avellino, a road junction 16 miles north of Salerno and 25 miles east of Naples.

(This suggested that Gen. Clark was hurling his main weight toward Avellino in a wide flanking movement to the east of Naples and Vesuvius. The volcano compresses the main highway from Salerno to Naples into a narrow coastal defile.)

The heavy pressure of the Fifth army threatened the roads leading into Naples, second largest Italian port of 925,000. German demolitions have wrecked the waterfront and blocked the docks with the hulks of at least 30 Italian ships. Industrial and rail centers also have been put to the torch.

Gen. Clark's men encountered heavy artillery and mortar fire and extensive minefields in their forward drive. They struck at dawn to open a new phase in the battle for Italy after firmly consolidating their hard-won hold on the Salerno sector, 20 to 40 miles below their current objective.

A military spokesman said:

"The enemy obviously intends to hold on as long as possible. Progress is slow north of Salerno, but the fighting is bitter and severe. The enemy has reconstructed his whole line and put strength where it is needed. The Eighth army has been able to advance 30 miles northward because of Gen. Clark's operations."

Reinforcements Arrive

Reinforcements and supplies were being landed constantly on the Salerno beaches to increase the power of Gen. Clark's smash. Gen. Eisenhower's communique gave few details of the offensive, stating merely that "The Fifth army is exerting increased pressure."

The Germans were ensconced in strong mountain positions, but beyond this final range lay the flat plains of Naples on which tanks and self-propelled artillery could maneuver easily.

The conquest of Corsica, the French island just 100 miles south of France itself, was near its end. Besides Bonifacio and Porto Vecchio, the hardy Corsican patriots, French and U. S. troops seized Murato and Santo Stefano. The escape port of Bastia, to which the survivors of the estimated 12,000-man German force were in flight, was rendered virtually useless by air attacks.

Two ships loaded with weapons, ammunition dumps and numerous tanks along the quayside awaiting embarkation were destroyed. The French communique said its air force was participating in the Corsican operation but did not say whether the planes were using island airports.

Seven Nazis Shot Down

R.A.F. Beaufighters shot down seven, and possibly more, big Nazi transport planes crammed with evacuating troops flying toward Leghorn. Allied naval forces were on the watch for shipping attempting to escape from Bastia. Fliers reporting sighting many small boats attempting to run the blockade. The French disclosed that two cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines of the French fleet had aided operations. One cruiser was from Martinique.

The Germans already were beset with the problem of trying to keep well-armed bands of Albanian and Yugoslav patriots under some degree of control, and they were jolted anew by the Mosquito fleet raid into the bay of Valona.

The foray appeared to give conclusive evidence that the Germans could not dare to move shipping along the Adriatic side of the Balkans, which are barely 50 miles from Allied bases on the heel of Italy.

The northwest African air forces appeared for the time being to have driven the Germans from the skies over the battlefront. They hammered roads and junctions, gun emplacements and bridges, troops and transports, as well as railways throughout the battle area. Principal targets were around Avellino, Benevento, Cancello and Capua—all in the Naples area.

Night bombers flew north beyond Leghorn to attack rail yards and an airport at Pisa. Mosquitos hit the Vitero base north of Rome.

Marauders shattered a bridge at Cancello, exploding a truck crossing it at the time. A road junction at Capua was tangled. Ten trucks were demolished on the road linking Benevento and Avellino.

Middle East bombers pounded the Maritza and Calato airdromes on Rhodes in the Dodecanese.

American Invader dive bombers were credited with breaking up a German infantry attack with a barrage of 500-pound explosives east of Salerno. An Army message said:

"The enemy was unable to advance because of this attack, which was most successful. Hits were observed among infantry."

ENEMY TROOPS IN FULL FLIGHT FROM CORSICA

Seven Big Transport Planes Shot Down as Evacuation Goes On Day and Night.

FRENCH DRIVE NAZIS NORTH

Giraud Returns From Visit to Isle Revealing Part Played by His Fleet and Local Patriots.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Allied Beaufighters intercepted a Nazi air fleet evacuating German forces from Corsica and shot down seven transport planes, it was announced today.

Air Force headquarters said that the evacuation was going on day and night. It was the third time since May that the Germans were on the run by air and sea. The first time was from Tunisia and the second from Sicily. In each instance their air transport losses were extremely heavy.

Meanwhile today an official French communique declared that the Germans are continuing their northward retreat on Corsica, and that the Allied forces have occupied Bonifacio and Porto Vecchio.

It was also revealed today that a French fleet of eleven warships, including the cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, formerly based at Martinique, had assisted in landing French troops on the island to wrest possession of it from the Germans.

Brought Down in Flames.

The destruction of the German air transports was the highlight of the day's events on and near Corsica.

"Three separate attacks were made against the transports, some of which were Junkers 52s and some Savoia Marchetti 82s," an Air Force communique declared.

"The first destroyed all three of a formation. The second two out of six. The third brought two out of five down in flames.

"At other times during the day several score enemy transports were observed making an evacuation trip and on the sea a large number of small boats were seen by reconnaissance aircraft."

The Allied airmen's preoccupation with the mainland offensive in Italy precluded further inroads into these formations, it was understood here.

French Fleet and Flyers Active.

French Air Force units, it was disclosed, took part in the operations leading to the capture of the occupied towns of Bonifacio and Porto Vecchio, which are at the southern end of the isle. At the same time it was stated in the French communique that Bastia, on the northern tip of the 112-mile long island, has been rendered almost useless to the enemy, through continued air raids. Several ammunition dumps and numerous tanks on a quayside, awaiting embarkation, were destroyed, the French High Command announced.

The disclosure concerning the French fleet of two cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines, and the part they had played in landing troops came as Gen. Henri Giraud, the French Commander in Chief, declared on his return from a two-day flying trip to Corsica that he expected all the Nazis on the island to be ousted or slain within ten or fifteen days.

Pays Tribute to Corsicans.

Through his spokesman, Gen Rene Chambe, Gen. Giraud paid high tribute to the Corsicans who planned and executed the military revolt to rid the island of the Nazi invaders. Gen. Chambe said that Gen. Giraud flew to Corsica last Tuesday night against the advice of his staff that the trip was too hazardous.

Capt. Colonna d'Istria, young scion of one of Corsica's oldest families, organized the revolt, Gen. Chambe said. On Giraud's orders he landed on the island in February of this year from a French submarine and maintained constant radio contact with Gen. Giraud in Algiers until the actual fighting began. Today the captain is ill in an Ajaccio hospital, where he was decorated by Gen. Giraud just before the latter left for Africa.

Gen. Chambe said that enough Tommy guns had been dropped by parachute or landed by submarines on the island since February to arm 10,000 Corsicans. When the French troops first began to land on Corsica, he said, the Germans attacked with tanks in an attempt to capture Ajaccio. The Corsican partisans, however, beat off the attack at Cauro and the Germans started a retreat that never stopped.

The Corsicans all wore armlets with the initials "FT" (Franc Tireur) and knew if the Germans caught them they would be shot.

Gen. Chambe said that of the 80,000 Italians living on the island, only a handful are fighting the Germans.

"We have put the rest to work building roads and bridges," he added. "But they must leave Corsica for Italy as soon as transportation can be arranged."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, co-president of the French Committee of National Liberation, tonight hailed the liberation of Corsica as France's contribution to the Allies "one war for one victory." Gen. de Gaulle said that Corsica enthusiastically supported the National Committee and added in a broadcast that it was only for the committee to decide on substitutions among Corsican officials and on punishment for those replaced. He thus once more asserted his view of the committee as the civilian authority over and above the military.

There have been reports of subsurface tension within the committee over the issue of the treatment to be accorded former Corsican officials, some of whom are reported to have been freed by Gen. Giraud after they had been imprisoned by Corsican patriots.

FIFTH ARMY OPENS GREAT OFFENSIVE

British Rush Forward as Clark Rivets Foe

1943

—Allied Bombers Attack Pisa Rail and Air Facilities.

SEP 25 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The Fifth Army launched a full-scale offensive against the German mountain positions guarding the route to Naples, it was announced today.

Both the Eighth Army and the Fifth advanced steadily and captured two towns.

The Fifth Army forces of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark overran the inland mountain town of Oliveto-Citra, twenty-four miles due east of Salerno and ten miles southeast of the town of Acerno, which was yesterday reported to have fallen. Matera, thirty-six miles northwest from Taranto, fell to the British forces, representing an advance of eleven miles from captured Ginosa.

Bombers Attack Pisa.

On the other hand, Allied bombers last night ranged into northern Italy to Pisa, and attacked the railway yards and airfield there, the Air Command announced.

Mosquito intruders of the Royal Air Force also plastered parked aircraft at the Viterbo Airdrome north of Rome.

Squadrons from both the tactical and strategic air forces paced Gen. Clark's attack. American Marauders blasted a bridge at Cancello and Warhawks wiped out ten motor trucks on the Avellino-Benevento Road, while Invaders were credited with breaking up a German counter-attack with a barrage of 500-pound bombs that fell among the Nazi infantry east of Salerno.

Fierce Attack Concentrates Foe.

Driving northward into strongly defended saw-toothed positions, Gen. Clark's troops encountered heavy artillery and mortar opposition as well as minefields, and a spokeman said that they were making slow progress.

"The fighting is bitter and severe," he declared. "The enemy obviously intends to hold onto Naples as long as possible."

The attack, which had been in full progress from daybreak yesterday, was strongly supported by artillery and mortars.

While Gen. Clark threw nearly his full strength into the ferocious attack, the Germans were forced to concentrate almost entirely in that area, and the British Eighth Army to the south was able to advance more swiftly and almost at will.

Reinforcements Pouring In.

"The enemy has had to reconstruct his whole line and put strength where it is needed," said the spokesman. "The Eighth Army has been able to advance thirty miles northward because of Gen. Clark's operations."

A naval announcement said that Allied vessels are still pouring reinforcements into the Salerno area and added that the Eighth Army is being supplied across the Straits of Messina.

The onslaught by Gen. Clark's American and British soldiers from their hard-won Salerno positions against Naples, Italy's second greatest port, was launched after a period of consolidation of the Allied springboard and while the Germans were reported engaged in large-scale demolitions, apparently with a view to making the harbor installations useless when the Allies occupy the city.

11 French Warships in Invasion

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 24 (AP)—Two French cruisers—including one recently based eat Martinique—six destroyers and three submarines helped land the French forces now driving the Germans from Corsica.

Among the French ships participating in the invasion landing, an official announcement said, was the 6,500-ton training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, one of the naval units based at Martinique before that Caribbean island severed its ties with Vichy.

It was the first intimation that any of the vessels from the Martinique squadron were operating in Mediterranean waters.

The large destroyers Le Fantasque and Le Terrible, which have attained speeds of 43 to 45 knots, also were used to run troops into Ajaccio almost under the noses of the Germans. Both formerly were stationed at Dakar.

Other ships that participated were the 7,600-ton cruiser Montcalm, the destroyers L'Alcyon, Le Fortune and Basque, all of 1,378 tons; the Tempete, 1,319 tons, and the submarines Casablanca, 1,479 tons; L'Aperle 669 tons, and Arethuse, 660 tons. The Casablanca, which escaped to North Africa from Toulon last fall, is one of the world's fastest submarines with a surface speed of 18 knots.

The Jeanne d'Arc, Le Fantasque and Le Terrible all had been refitted in United States navy yards preparatory to going into action in the Mediterranean.

R. A. F. FLYERS BOMB 4 CITIES IN REICH RAID

SEP 25 1943

32 Bombers Fail to Come Back From Second Big Blow in 24 Hours.

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS TARGETS

Mannheim, Aachen, Darmstadt and Ludwigschafen Blasted in Night Attack.

London, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—In their second heavy blow in twenty-four hours against Nazi industrial and transportation centers, a fleet of big R. A. F. bombers blasted four German cities last night, heavily bombing the twin cities of Mannheim-Ludwigshafen and hitting Darmstadt, thirty-five miles northeast of Mannheim, and Aachen, near Cologne.

Thirty-two bombers failed to return.

The twin cities at the junction of the Rhine and Nekar rivers, shuddered under the impact of 1,500 long tons (1,730 United States tons) in forty-five minutes—seventeen tons a minute less than the record load dumped on Hamburg—in a sequel to the Wednesday night attack on Hanover.

American Marauders carried the latest big-scale aerial assault into its third day with another daylight raid on the Evreux-Fauville air base forty-five miles west of Paris which they also hit Wednesday. Today's operation was the Marauders' seventh in seven days.

Other formations of bombers crossed the coast during the eary afternoon to continue the daylight attacks.

It was the second big attack in less than three weeks on Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, Germany's second largest inland port, through which large quantities of coal and other vital supplies are transshipped to Italy. Aachen, hit sixteen times before, is a key railroad and highway point, through which moves much of Hitler's supplies and reinforcements for the west wall.

The three-pronged attack rounded out smashes by American Flying Fortresses and medium Allied bombers yesterday to make the twenty-four-hour raids probably the heaviest day-and-night operation of the war.

Nantes, French Atlantic port, was raided twice in daylight yesterday by the big American bombers, their first repeat raid within twelve hours of the war.

Intruder aircraft, joining the R. A. F.'s big bombers in last night's raiding, swept northern France and Germany and shot down four enemy planes, the British announced. Fortifications along the French coast shook in explosions reminiscent of the earlier days of the war.

The Vichy radio, in a report not confirmed by any Allied source, said that "American planes" attacked Paris last night, starting a fire in the Magasin du Midi store. It said one of the raiders was shot down.

The British Air Ministry reported slight enemy activity over Britain last night, mainly over the coastal districts of eastern England. Bombs were dropped, but the Ministry report said no damage or casualties had been reported.

SEP 25 1943

Four German Cities Bombed In Big Night Attack By RAF

Medium Planes Follow With Raids On France In Third Day Of Steady Assault

TILL SEP 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 24—A big fleet of RAF night bombers hit four big German industrial centers—including the important twin cities of Mannheim - Ludwigshafen — and American Marauders again raided Evreux - Fauville airfield, near Paris, in daylight today, carrying the Allies' latest large-scale round-the-clock aerial assault from Britain into its third straight day.

A joint British-American communique said that during the day Eighth Air Force Marauders attacked Nazi airfields at Evreux-Fauville and Beauvais-Tille while RAF Mitchells blasted a railway center at Amiens and airfields at Brest-Lanvoc, Brest-Guipvas and St. Omer-Longeunesse. Typhoon bombers also bombed the latter airfield. At the same time, United States Thunderbolts made supporting sweeps over France and Belgium.

RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters escorting the bombers shot down twenty enemy planes and the Marauders destroyed one. Nine Allied planes were missing.

Other German night targets were Aachen (also known as Aix-la-Chapelle, near Cologne) and Darmstadt, near Mannheim.

32 Bombers Lost

The RAF lost thirty-two bombers, two less than when it hurled 1,500 tons of explosives in forty-five minutes on the twin cities less than three weeks ago.

Nazi night fighters again used the tactic of dropping myriad flares along the ingoing and outcoming bomber lanes, making the night almost as bright as day, one pilot reported.

Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, on the western German border at the junction of the Rhine and the Neckar rivers, is an important transshipment point for supplies to Italy. Darmstadt is on the main supply route to the Belgain and French coasts.

The quadruple night assault was another blow in the RAF's new drive against Nazi consumer goods and finished-product factories, as contrasted with those plants which do first stage processing of raw materials for the enemy's war machine.

Big Chemical Works

Mannheim - Ludwigshafen has been cited by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare as a typical final-stage manufacturing center turning out tanks, trucks, Diesel engines and armorplate. At Darmstadt are the Merck chemical works, one of Germany's leading drug and medicine producers. At Aachen consumer items like cloth, glass, pins and needles were made before the war in factories which now are likely converted to important small war implements.

The Marauders new foray was their third in two days. Yesterday they hit both the Conches and the Beauvais-Tille airfields.

SEP 25 1943

PATRIOTS BATTLE GERMAN TROOPS IN TRIESTE STREETS

GOLDBERG

Yugoslav Armies Also Fight Nazis for Control of Split.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—(AP) Yugoslav patriots still are fighting the Germans in the streets of Trieste in northeastern Italy and struggling to control Susak near Fiume in northwestern Yugoslavia, advices from partisan leaders said tonight.

The advices said the patriots were inflicting severe punishment on the Nazis in those battles as well as in the Yugoslav drive to regain Split, about 150 miles southeast of Fiume along the Adriatic shore.

Earlier, the Budapest radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that the Germans had recaptured Susak.

(British broadcasts recorded in New York by CBS said Nazi attempts to rescue their Fiume garrisons "have been frustrated" and quoted a Yugoslav people's army communique tonight as saying fighting at Goritza and Ljubljana was "particularly severe."

(BBC said strong Nazi detachments tried to smash through the port of Split but were thrown back towards the Cetina river and the town of Imotski 40 miles inland. The patriots also were said to have repulsed Nazi efforts to land troops on the two islands west of the Dubrovnik naval base, sinking a Nazi ship. Two German troop trains were reported wrecked along with two and a half miles of railway track near Sarajevo.)

One report said guerrillas had hurled tanks into a battle against Nazi tank forces near Ljubljana and destroyed two German tanks without losing any. Where the partisans obtained the tanks was not explained but the German radio said in one broadcast that Italian troops had joined the fight against the Nazis, and that British agents also were getting into the battle.

The Free Yugoslav radio said that a full Italian division was cooperating with the patriots in one area.

A German overseas news agency broadcast said without confirmation that German forces had entered the Dalmatian harbor of Sidenik, midway between Zara and Split.

Serbs Fight Nazis in Trieste; Allied Craft Attack Valona

Fiume Is Also Menaced by Co-ordinated Drive Against Two Northern Italian Ports on Adriatic Sea.

London, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Strong Yugoslav guerrilla

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forces were reported fighting German troops today in the streets of Trieste and threatening Fiume in an apparently co-ordinated drive against the two Italian ports at the northern end of the Adriatic.

The action was part of a series of new flareups by partisan armies against Nazi occupying forces at scattered points along some 400 miles of the eastern Adriatic shore, all conceivably inaugurated with Allied approval.

[According to an announcement from Allied headquarters in North Africa, a force of Allied motor torpedo boats speeded into the Bay of Valona on the Albanian coast directly across from the Italian heel Tuesday night and sank two enemy vessels and hit two others, an Allied communique said today.

[The opening of the Adriatic to Allied naval forces was vividly pointed up by the foray into Valona harbor across the strait from the Italian heel. This was the first time Allied naval forces had struck in that direction since the fighting in Albania and Yugoslavia in 1941. The bold raid coincided with the campaign of Allied forces in the Middle East who have seized Samos and two islands in the Dodecanese.]

Yugoslav sources here said that Slovene irregulars struck some twenty-five miles into Italy from the Yugoslavian border and penetrated Trieste, with oppressed inhabitants of that former Italian naval base joining their ranks to attack the Nazi garrison.

Occupy Italian Town.

These same sources reported other Slovene formations had occupied Idria, Italian mountain town four miles east of the Yugoslav border and twenty-eight miles northeast of Trieste, while farther to the east in northwestern Yugoslavia heavy fighting was said to be in progress along a fifty-mile front between Bistrica (Feisstritz) and Ljubljana.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting a broadcast by the Algiers radio, said that Fiume was being shelled by partisan artillery set up in Susak, a mile and a half away across the frontier.

In a broadcast heard by the Associated Press, however, the Budapest radio quoted a Zagreb dispatch to the effect that the Germans had captured Susak.

The partisans reported engaged around Trieste and Fiume apparently were operating under command of the Montenegrin guerrilla chieftain, Josip Broz, familiarly known as Tito, but the forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic were said to be fighting further south in the interior.

Yugoslavs here, however, said that while there evidently was some co-operation between the two guerrilla armies, they were not operating under a joint command or with unified plans.

Madrid dispatches quoted Italian and Balkan reports as saying that not only Fiume but the whole German grip on the Istrian peninsula, which juts into the northern Adriatic between Fiume and Trieste, was threatened by swift-moving, well-armed guerrilla bands.

Report Fighting in Bosnia.

Yugoslav authorities here reported other new fighting in Bosnia and along the Montenegrin-Albanian border.

Croatian divisions, operating in a wide section of Bosnia around Banjaluka, were said to have destroyed German railway facilities at Nova Gradiska and Novakapel.

German planes and artillery, apparently striking at one major center of resistance, virtually destroyed Novomesto, on the Krk River, fifty miles northeast of Fiume, this information said.

Some estimates here were that war equipment of about four Italian divisions has now fallen into the hands of the partisans.

ALLIES TAKE FRANK STAND

SEP 25 1943

Talk 'Cold Turkey' In Preparation For Tripartite Conference

DANIEL

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 24—As a result of conferences under way in London recently, Anglo-American-Russian relations have been put on a franker, firmer, more realistic basis in preparation for the approaching tripartite conference, but neither the time, the place, the agenda nor American representation for the conference have been yet fully decided.

With vital post-war problems coming to a head and demanding positive decisions, representatives of the three countries have been "talking cold turkey" to each other, as demonstrated by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's frank, blunt speech to Commons and Prime Minister Churchill's two recent firm declarations that the United States and Britain will not be stampeded into a Western front.

Response From Kremlin

That this policy of frankness has drawn a favorable response from the Kremlin is suggested by reports from the United States that Churchill and President Roosevelt sent their Western front plans to Premier Stalin and obtained his indorsement.

These reports have not been confirmed officially—but they passed through both British and American censorship.

The frankness of the British response to Russian prodding reached its apogee in Eden's comment on a recent Soviet article averring that British workers did not put their whole hearts into the war effort until Russia joined battle.

"If you believe that, you will believe anything," Eden said, quoting a quondam remark of the Duke of Wellington.

Urges Frankness

"We must be frank with one another," said the Foreign Minister, who is the first of three representatives so far publicly designated for the conference.

His statement is characteristic of an attitude which many observers have noted developing in Britain. This is that the British are perfectly willing, as Eden said, to collaborate in full friendship with the Russians but will not be continually badgered and belittled by Russian propaganda.

Growing British-American respect for their own military accomplishments — particularly the singular defeat of Italy—in comparison with Russia's admittedly magnificent success, has contributed to this tough mindedness.

The British and Americans very positively feel that the attack in southern Europe and the threat in the west have made a substantial contribution to German withdrawal in the east, and they are telling the Russians so. Those in London who know the realistic minds of the Russians believe this sort of plain talk is received in good spirit rather than otherwise.

Post-War Problems

Post-war problems, which it is believed will form the core of the agenda for the forthcoming conference, are being approached in the same incisive manner. Eden made it very plain in his earlier remarks in Commons that the British Government depended on Russia not to step outside the framework of the tripartite to make two-way agreements with lesser European partners in the anti-Nazi alliance. Czecho-Slovakia was a case in point.

Settlement of European economic, political and territorial problems on a continent-wide basis appears to be the desire of all parties, but there are difficulties which might require them to be dealt with on a regional basis.

These difficulties have delayed a written agenda for the tripartite conference, which the Russians insist upon. One of the difficulties is believed to be a divergence of views, particularly between Russia and the United States, as to whether this is the time to discuss the Soviets' territorial claims, especially in Poland and the Baltic.

Mediterranean Commission

An approach has been made to such difficulties by the creation of a Mediterranean commission which Stalin proposed. The Russians are being given representation on the commission in recognition of their interests in the Mediterranean—particularly in the Balkans and the Black Sea—despite the fact that they have made no direct contribution to its reconquest thus far.

The Mediterranean commission represents the first united effort of the three powers to deal with European settlement.

PACIFIC STRUGGLE GREAT SEA WAR, KNOX DECLARES

Third of Jap Cargo Fleet Sunk, Navy Chief Tells British.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—(AP) Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told naval-minded Britain today that the present struggle in the Pacific is the greatest naval war ever fought either by Britain or the United States and that already "a full third" of the Japanese merchant fleet has been sent to the bottom.

The American secretary told a press conference that the British press should emphasize the necessity of winning the Pacific war. On the other hand, he conceded that the United States had not concerned itself sufficiently with the necessity of a European victory.

"Nothing would more disturb the growing American confidence in British cooperation than to believe the British feel that when Hitler is disposed of it all will be over," Secretary Knox declared.

He added that during his current visit to England he had found that the attitude here is that "the real war is in Germany and the other a sideshow." In dispelling that belief, he declared:

"In addition to the fact that the Japanese have a good fleet and handle it well, it is a very important fact that their main islands lie 7,000 miles away, and that every pound of material and every ship and every weapon has to be transported over that vast distance.

"The mere establishing of adequate bases alone has been a herculean task and one which has consumed months and months of time and was carried out only under the greatest difficulties.

"You are a naval people, and the war in the Pacific is the greatest naval war that ever has been fought by either of us in the most difficult circumstances and against the best armed foe."

Secretary Knox told the conference that United States newspapers should "bring home the conviction that never again can we withdraw entirely from the rest of the world."

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Beaverbrook Is Returned to British Cabinet

Friend of Russia Is Lord Privy Seal; Shifts Give Anderson Treasury Post

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Lord Beaverbrook, one of Russia's best friends in Great Britain and an outspoken advocate of a second front in western Europe, returned to Prime Minister Churchill's Cabinet tonight as Lord Privy Seal, as 10 Downing Street announced a series of changes.

Beaverbrook, owner of "The London Daily Express," held the Ministries of Aircraft Production, State and Supply in 1940 and 1941. In February, 1942, he was named Minister of War Production, but declined to enter the Cabinet because of ill health. Oliver Lyttelton took the post.

The new changes apparently were caused by the death this week of Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Downing Street announced the appointment of Sir John Anderson to succeed Wood, and Richard K. Law was named Minister of State.

The return to the Cabinet of the sixty-four-year-old Canadian-born Beaverbrook as Lord Privy Seal makes him available for any special assignment. It was said, however, he would not be a member of the War Cabinet.

The reshuffling, which Downing Street said would be followed by "certain consequential appointments," saw no major changes in the leadership of the fighting services, but was a general strengthening of Churchill's team in the over-all war machine.

Viscount Cranborne, whom Beaverbrook succeeded as Lord Privy Seal, was named Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, the announcement said, adding that he would retain his post as leader of the House of Lords.

The announcement said that Major Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor party, who has been Dominions Secretary, will continue as Deputy Prime Minister and assume the office of Lord President of the Council, a post formerly held by Anderson.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Anderson, will be a member of the War Cabinet, the announcement said. Wood had not been a member of that group.

The new Minister of State, Law, who has been serving as Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, will assist the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden. R. G. Casey, who has been serving as Minister of State, now becomes Minister of State "Resident in the Middle East," the announcement said.

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U.S. PRODUCTION TOPS AXIS OUTPUT, NELSON DECLARES

WPB Chief Tells British of Gains in Building War Goods.

LONDON, Sept. 24—(AP) Donald M. Nelson, War Production board chairman, told the British tonight that American war production this year would be at least one and a half times the combined output of Germany and Japan and next year probably would be twice as great.

Speaking at a dinner given by the British government in his honor, the American production chief said he thought his figures might interest the Germans as well as his audience.

He said the United States alone produced 110,000 military planes since Jan. 1, 1942, "and the production curve is still rising."

"Very soon we will be turning out a completed plane every five minutes around the clock, every day of the month."

60,000 Tanks Built

Also since Jan. 1, 1942, Nelson said, America produced 60,000 tanks and tank chassis, 53,000 scout cars and carriers and 1,100,000 trucks and trailers.

"More than 21,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant vessels and nearly 3,000,000 displacement tons of naval vessels have come from our shipyards during this time," he said.

As for artillery and ammunition, he said enough had been manufactured "to let us fire nearly 2,000 shots at every soldier in the Axis armies."

Speaks of U. S. Production

Emphasizing that he was speaking only of American production exclusive of the other United Nations, Mr. Nelson said:

"Let the German people exercise their imagination on the total of our combined war production. Let them understand how hopeless is the struggle they are waging in a war where mechanical production is the foundation of every military campaign."

Mr. Nelson struck sharply at what he termed "the diplomacy of

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squeeze and grab," saying that already in some quarters peace was being discussed in terms of new power combinations by which one group of nations could get the better of another.

"I wonder how long the people of the world will tolerate that negative and dangerous attitude," Mr. Nelson said.

"I have a feeling that the time is here when frankness and simplicity will prove to be the most effective tools of international statement."

Vatican.

From 1870, when the Papal States were incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, until 1929 the Popes remained in self-constituted imprisonment in the Vatican. Then Pope Pius XI signed the Lateran Treaty with Italy, which recognized the Pope as sovereign of the independent Vatican City.

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Nazis Report British Sub Sunk In Effort to Torpedo Tirpitz

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—An audacious foray by a British "pig boat" in an attempt to sink the German battleship Tirpitz in a Norwegian fjord was reported today by DNB, official German news agency.

The agency report, which was broadcast by the Berlin radio, said a British submarine "of the smallest type" stole into the Norwegian island area, but was caught and destroyed before it could carry out its mission.

"This enemy attempt which was obviously intended to make amends for the setback which the British Navy suffered through the daring deed of Guenther Prien in Scapa Flow, was a complete failure," DNB asserted.

Prien commanded the U-boat which slipped into Britain's great Scapa Flow naval base and sank the battleship Royal Oak on October 14, 1939. The Germans reported that Prien failed to return from a subsequent operation.

The Germans did not say on what part of the island-studded Norwegian coast the British submarine attack was made, but the 35,000-ton Tirpitz was reported recently to have holed up in Alta Fjord in Northern Norway. The entrance to Alta is guarded by a cluster of islands.

In addition to the Tirpitz, Germany's 26,000-ton battleship Scharnhorst and a number of cruisers and destroyers have been using bases in Northern Norway.

POPE IS REPORTED IN PRISONER ROLE

London, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Zurich today said that it was reliably reported from Rome that Pope Pius XII intends to become a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican by re-establishing the conditions prevailing before the Lateran Treaty.

The Germans have established a guard at the entrance to the

NAIZS CLAIM VICTORY IN RAID ON A CONVOY

12 Destroyers and 9 Merchant Ships Are Reported Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported today that German submarines had made a surprised attack on a heavily escorted Allied convoy en route to America, sinking twelve destroyers and nine merchant ships totaling 46,500 tons.

The German broadcast, which was recorded by The Associated Press, was unconfirmed by any Allied source, but it recalled Prime Minister Churchill's statement in the House of Commons Tuesday that an Allied convoy was at that moment under attack.

Mr. Churchill made his statement in disclosing that the Allies had not lost a single ship to enemy submarines in the North Atlantic in the four months ending Sept. 18, a fact that later was confirmed unofficially by the German radio.

In addition to the vessels the Germans reported today they had sunk, they listed three destroyers as damaged and probably sunk and two other merchant vessels as hit.

19 More Frenchmen Reported Executed

London, Sept. 24 (AP)—A Madrid dispatch said tonight that an order of Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, Nazi commander in France, had been published Tuesday in the *Pariser Zeitung* announcing the executions of sixteen Frenchmen for guerrilla activities and three more for "contact with the enemy."

Meanwhile, the Netherlands news agency Aneta quoted the Dutch Nazi newspaper *Het Nationale Dagblad* as saying that Anton Mussert, Dutch Nazi party chief, had admitted that more than 1,000 of his followers had been slain by Dutch patriots.

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CHANNEL GUNS DUEL

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25—(AP) British and German guns based on opposite sides of the straits of Dover exchanged shell fire for about 15 minutes today shortly before 4:30 a. m. The Germans fired the initial volley. Some shells landed in the Dover area.

Exchange Ship Leaves China

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Tokio radio reported that the Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru, en route to Portuguese India with 600 Americans, 50 Canadians and 30 Chileans aboard, left Hongkong today for Manila.

Claim Capture of Island.

London, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The German news agency DNB broadcast today that German troops had captured the island of Cephalonia, in the Ionian Sea off the west coast of Greece. It reported hard fighting against numerically superior Badoglio troops.

ROLE OF ITALIAN FLEET STUDIED

London, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—A statement by Colonial Secretary Viscount Cranborne that the Italian fleet did not surrender but "moved to designated points under the terms of the armistice" aroused speculation today as to the probable next moves by the former enemy vessels.

On that score, the Secretary told the House of Lords in his statement yesterday that "the future of the fleet is under consideration."

Although no official amplification of the remark was forthcoming, the suggestion was advanced that Lord Cranborne's purpose was to leave open the possibility for Italian seamen to man the ships against the Germans rather than be held as war prisoners.

Lord Cranborne's assertion caused surprise since the admiralty had messaged Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Mediterranean Naval Commander in Chief, "on the occasion of the surrender of the Italian battle fleet their Lordships sent their warmest congraluations."

Rommel Reported at Verona

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Swiss radio said today that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, German commander of northern Italy, has chosen Verona as his headquarters.

Gen. Crawford Gets Service Medal

London, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The Distinguished Service Medal was awarded today to Major-Gen. Robert W. Crawford for his services as commanding general of the United States Army Service Forces in the Middle East where he served until last June. He is now deputy commander and chief of staff of the Army Service Forces in the European zone.

The medal was presented by Lieut.-Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of American forces in the theater.

Canadian Private Executed

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Eugene Gauthier, a private in the Canadian Army, was hanged today for the murder last March of Mrs. Annette Pepper, the wife of a British prisoner of war. The Crown charged that Gauthier, from Quebec Province, was jealous of Mrs. Pepper because of her friendship with another soldier.

WOUNDED GUNNER BLASTS AT NAZIS

Sergeant's Leg Shot Off But He Keeps Firing at Foe.

AT A U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Saturday, Sept. 25. — (AP) The Flying Fortress "Briny Marlin" has returned to this base despite 600 bullet holes in its fuselage, wings, and tail and 15 direct hits by cannon shells—largely because Gunner Sgt. Donald D. Partridge, 25, of Peoria, Ill., kept blasting away at attacking Nazi fighters long after his right leg was shot off.

Partridge didn't lose consciousness when machinegun bullets from one of the swarm of Messerschmitts attacking the Flying Fortress on the recent raid over La Pallice, France, hit him. He pulled up, steadied himself on the other leg and fired away until another shell knocked him out.

The Fortress crew knocked down four of the enemy fighters which swarmed in for the kill after the "Briny Marlin" caught a burst of flak in the gas tank and Pilot Donald R. Andrews, 22, Glenn Ellyn, Ill., cut out one motor.

Low on gas, with one engine out, and another leaking gasoline, with fire damaging the inside of the plane, and bullet holes throughout, the Fortress headed for England. Unable to reach his home field, Andrews topped off the day by putting the plane down on a runway built for fighters.

Britons See U. S. Army Crops

CHELTENHAM, England, Sept. 24 (AP).—Corn-on-the cob as grown by doughboy gardeners has caught the eye of Britishers at the third annual garden produce show. The year's yield of vegetables from United States Army installations in the United Kingdom is expected to be enough to fill sixty-six ships, according to Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Hutchinson, of Raleigh, N. C., agricultural officer.

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Pranksters Paint Up Shakespeare's Town

By the Associated Press.

STRATFORD - ON - AVON, England, Sept. 24.—William Shakespeare's home town was painted red last night—apparently by one who believes Francis Bacon actually wrote the works attributed to Shakespeare.

Stratford inhabitants awoke today to discover crimson letters 2 feet high on the Shakespeare Memorial Theater: "Bacon Memorial Theater." Lady Macbeth's statue bore a red face and the head and feet of Hamlet's monument had been painted.

Paint was thrown about on the pavements, and to top it all, the flag staff on the townhall was flying a woman's underwear.

Belfast Family of 13 Is Cut to One by War

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 24 (AP).—A Belfast family has lost twelve of its thirteen members in the war.

In an air raid in 1941, the father, mother, six brothers, a sister and her husband and child were killed. Today one of the two surviving brothers, Able Seaman Henry Clarke, was reported missing and presumed lost at sea. The surviving brother is a war worker.

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Dnieper Line Called Not Short Enough

Stockholm, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the *Stockholms-Tidningen* reported today that "one thing sure is that the Dnieper line is not short enough to make it practical to conserve troops."

This dispatch appeared to be a hint that the Germans plan to establish a shorter winter defense line behind the Dnieper.

There is speculation that the Germans, desperately short of reserve troops since drawing on the east front to reinforce Italy and the Balkans, may try to stop the Russians on a line running from Riga on the Baltic to Odessa on the Black Sea.

EDOUARD HERRIOT DEAD

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24—(AP) The death in a hospital in southern France of Edouard Herriot, former French premier, was reported today in a dispatch from Berlin to the Svenska Dagbladet.

The dispatch said Mr. Herriot had been taken to the hospital recently, but gave no details of his death.

Danish Town Fined For Killing Nazi

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The Germans fined Odense, the largest town on the Danish island of Fyn, 1,000,000 corwns (about $222,000) for the slaying of a German corporal on September 19. This is the second 1,000,000-crown fine imposed on Odense.

Archbishop Of York Affirms Worship Is Free In Russia

Anglican Prelate Expresses Conviction Soviets Will Not Interfere With Religion After War

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 24—The Archbishop of York, visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Russian church, said today he had found complete freedom of worship and had seen no indications why it should not continue after the war.

At a press conference in a hotel, across the square from the Kremlin, the Archbishop was asked to what he attributed the current interest in religion in the Soviet Union.

"I believe," he said, "that the Government feels the people of Russia are a religious people and that the Russian church is earnestly throwing itself into this international cause."

Certain Of Church Freedom

To another question, the Archbishop replied "I most certainly believe freedom of worship exists here. I am also quite sure the churches can freely hold services."

The Archbishop said he had brought an invitation to Russian churchmen to visit England and that the invitation had been accepted, although dates and names of the delegates had not been decided upon.

Further commenting on the religious services in the Russian churches, two of which he said he had attended, the Archbishop declared he had been greatly impressed by the size of the congregations and their "obvious earnestness."

Thinks It Will Continue

"I believe," he said, "that this current freedom will exist after the war."

Replying to another question, he said he saw no indication that the church was currently being exploited as part of the war effort.

"The church is playing a great part in the national life," he continued, "and Premier Stalin as a great statesman has recognized this fact."

The British churchman said he had been told by Russian prelates that from forty to fifty churches are open now. Heretofore the best information correspondents in Moscow had was that twenty-six churches were open. This, of course, would indicate that others have been opened recently.

Found Middle-Aged At Church

The Archbishop said he had not gone into the question of reopening the former Anglican church here, but added, the community must be very small now.

Speaking of the services he had attended, the English churchman said that before coming to Russia it had been his impression that

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most of the people attending churches here were old, but that this was not his impression now, as a majority of the congregations appeared to be between 35 and 45 years of age.

He said he would like to comment on the "great friendliness of the people." The Archbishop exhibited an ikon of St. George and the Dragon which had been presented to him by a Moscow priest.

His Grace said he had heard little second-front talk in his conversations.

He may see Russian leaders other than churchmen during his visit.

KREMLIN ROOF DAMAGED AS STORM HITS MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Sept. 24—(AP) High winds which swept through Moscow last night, breaking windows and uprooting trees, tore off a part of the Kremlin roof.

Damage was done to buildings which overlook the United States embassy, but it was not heavy. A window was blown out of Spasso house, home of the United States ambassador.

ITALIAN ROYALTY MAY BE IN GENEVA

Berne, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The Swiss Telegraphic Agency retracted today an earlier announcement that Queen Helena of Italy had arrived in Geneva with the Crown Prince Humbert. The announcement was withdrawn an hour and a half after its issuance.

In its later account the agency said that the Queen and the Crown Prince were probably in Sicily.

[The Berlin radio declared at about the same time the first announcement was made in Berne that Queen Helena and Humbert reached Geneva with Princess Maria Pia and Princess Yolanda, the wife of Count Calvi di Bergolo, the Governor of German-occupied Rome.]

Meanwhile today the Corriere del Ticino of Lugano, Switzerland, published a report that

Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, would enter the Badoglio Cabinet as the representative of an anti-Fascist organization active abroad for the past twenty years. The newspaper said that he was reported al-

ready en route to Palermo, Sicily, which had been designated the provisional seat of King Victor Emmanuel's government.

Count Sforza has lived in London and New York.

On the other hand, it was officially announced today that some 20,000 Italians, both soldiers and civilians, have crossed the border into Switzerland since the Italian capitulation. A special committee has been organized in the Italian-speaking section of Switzerland to aid the refugees.

The whereabouts of King Victor Emmanuel has not been announced, but Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons this week that the King and his government "are now established behind our advancing lines."

The Berlin radio said yesterday that the Axis had rejected suggestions that Humbert become King "after the abdication" of Victor Emmanuel.

Meanwhile today the daughter of Count Sforza denied at her home in New York that the Count would enter the Badoglio Cabinet.

"My father, who is out of town but in this country, telephoned me this morning and instructed me to deny emphatically reports he was en route to Italy," Miss Fiammetta Sforza said, "and he certainly would never take any part in a government with Badoglio."

Miss Sforza said that her father, an anti-Fascist exiled by the Mussolini government, was out of town on business and would return to New York within a few days.

Post for Sforza Reported

Bern Hears That Count Will Be in Badoglio Cabinet

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 24 (AP).—The newspaper "Corriere del Ticino" published a report today that Count Carlo Sforza, a former Italian Foreign Minister, would enter the Badoglio Cabinet as the representative of an anti-Fascist organization active abroad for twenty years. The newspaper said he was reported already enroute to Palermo, Sicily, which, it said, had been designated as the provisional seat of government of King Victor Emanuel III.

20 Belgians Sentenced To Death or Prison

Berne, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Twenty "communists" were sentenced to death or long terms of penal servitude by a military tribunal at Brussels, Belgium, in an effort to break up an organization specializing in attempts at violence, German news agencies announced today.

Nazis Warn Italian Officers.

At The Italian Frontier, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Despite the formation of the new Mussolini government, dispatches from Italy indicated today that the occupied areas remain firmly in the hands of Germany's military commanders. Italian officers were warned in a High Command proclamation that they must decide whether they will fight with the German Army. "All who are not with the Reich are against the Reich," it said.

Internal conditions were reported worsening for the Italians. A frontier dispatch to La Suisse of Geneva said that the threat of famine was growing in northern Italy where food can be purchased only on the black market. Italian youths, hiding in the mountains to escape being transported to Germany for forced labor, were said to be forming partisan bands, but their position was described as desperate because of lack of food.

GENERALS CONFER ON ITALIAN FRONT

Montgomery, Clark Discuss Battle Plans of Two Armies.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 24.—(AP) Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery conferred today with Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark on what the latter afterward described as future plans and the relationship between the British Eighth and the Fifth armies.

The meeting, held in Gen. Clark's headquarters, lasted more than one hour.

Gen. Montgomery, dressed in his favorite black beret and a grey sweater, appeared smiling and optimistic. He said he was unable to make any predictions of the future, but declared:

"The Eighth army is moving along very well."

Gen. Montgomery said he had wagered a correspondent five shillings ($1) against his spending Christmas at home, and added "Just where we will spend it I don't know."

In Gen. Montgomery's presence, as they stood in a dusty field outside the tent, Gen. Clark said the Fifth army's proud march alongside the Eighth of Montgomery was going to teach the American force a lot of tricks the Britishers learned fighting the Germans.

As the British general entered his automobile to leave, Gen. Clark said:

"Thanks very much for coming over. It's been a big help."

Some indication of the grand strategy of the Allies at the inception of the campaign appeared in Gen. Clark's statement that his Fifth army's landing had greatly facilitated the Eighth army's progress.

Slow but steady gains have been registered in the battle for the mountain passes leading into the plain of Naples. The Allies are digging in and blasting the Germans out of one defile after another and tightening the pressure on the big port.

Doctor Delivers Baby At U. S. Field Hospital

Wounded Italian Mother Was Found by Ambulance Crew

WITH AMERICAN 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 23 (delayed) (AP).—Amid the hustle and hurry of a big American field hospital where doughboys were getting treatment for battle wounds, a baby's wail sounded today.

Her name is Teresa Maria Russo, but the American nurses already have nicknamed here "K-Ration Tessie." The reason is that an empty ration box is serving as Tessie's bassinet.

Tessie's mother was brought to the field hospital terribly torn by shrapnel. Caught between the American and German lines, she had lain helpless for several days before an ambulance party found her.

While she was being prepared for an operation for the removal of shrapnel, it was discovered she was about to give birth to a child.

There was a peace-time pediatrician present, Major Charles Better, of Memphis, Tenn. With the assistance of Lieutenants Mary Kilpatrick, of Philadelphia; Dyle Croninweth, of Perrysville, Pa., and Every Anderson the major delivered the baby.

Yanks Find Ex-New Havener Tending Bar on Isle of Capri

By DON WHITEHEAD

CAPRI, Sept. 23 (Delayed) —(AP) When American occupation forces arrived on this sirens' isle across the Bay from Naples they found great banners atop Luigi's bar reading:

"Welcome at last" and "welcome to the liberators."

Luigi Gargulo who used to run a restaurant on Church street in New Haven, Conn., has been operating a bar here since the United States went dry.

All drinks were on the house when the Americans first came to town.

But now that the Americans have discovered Capri, Capri is discovering that Americans are loaded with cash.

Although its glitter has been tarnished by the war, Capri otherwise has hardly been touched. No bombs have fallen here.

Luigi, known on the island as an anti-Fascist, said he had spent "damn near as much of my time in jail as I did in my place of business," for "every time some big Fascists would come to Capri they'd throw me into jail."

His place is the ... gathering place of the Americans and he acts as guide, interpreter and adviser to the visitors.

Referring to his departure from New Haven, Luigi said:

"When the country went dry I just couldn't get on, so I left and returned to Capri."

ROMA TOLL PUT AT 1,400

Survivors of Italian Battleship Say 500 Others Were Burned

MAHON, Balearic Islands, Sept. 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Survivors of the sinking of the Italian battleship Roma said today that 1,400 crewmen were killed and some 500 others were burned seriously when a German plane scored a hit squarely in the vessel's stack.

Italy's newest and largest warship "exploded like a bomb," one sailor said, as she sped southward toward Algiers shortly after the Italian capitulation.

Escorting cruisers and gunboats rescued about 700 of the survivors, some of whom were landed here, and a few others were picked up by launches from the Balearics.

An Italian cruiser and four gunboats are interned here and a German U-boat is reported to be keeping a watch from adjacent waters to prevent any break for freedom.

American Army's victory at Salerno ma ygo down in history as shattering the last glimmer of hope and confidence that Nazi army and party propagandists were able to stir in the German public, neutral travelers from Germany said today.

Nazi propaganda had warped the Salerno battle into a German "victory" mainly for consumption in the Balkans and neutral countries, they said, but the news swept all of Germany. Then, when it became clear that the Allies were far from being hurled into the sea and were, in fact, attacking, German morale hit an all-time low, these travelers said.

They also said that the fact that the Germans are retreating on both the Russian and Mediterranean fronts is beginning to strike home to the Germans despite official communique descriptions of tactical evacuations and closing of breaches.

Spanish correspondents in Berlin have described the German reaction as "resigned," but travelers who were in Berlin this week described the Germans as "listless, despondent and hopeless." Foreign workers have done much to alter German morale by their attitude toward the German press, planting doubt in the minds of millions of Germans as to its accuracy, they said.

German retreats on two fronts, the repeated bombings and the growing doubt of the press had weakened morale even before Salerno, they added.

The battle of Salerno had an immediate and obvious reaction in German war production, with many factories dropping off sharply in the last week, one traveler said.

Others said that a story now current in Berlin is that the official account of Mussolini's spectacular rescue by parachute troopers was pure propaganda, and that he was actually released through bribery. His Italian guards in the Abruzzi Mountains were guaranteed their personal security by Nazi go-betweens, according to this story.

Rising morale in occupied France also is giving Nazi party and Army leaders much trouble, frontier reports said. Desperate measures were reported being taken to halt sabotage and executions have increased. They told of a Paris announcement of the execution of nineteen Frenchmen recently for "acts of terror," and said that German forces guarding the Riviera road and rail bottlenecks into Italy had already shot an estimated thirty persons.

Naval Activity at Gibraltar

Report 50 Cargo Ships, 2 Carriers, 2 Transports in Harbor

MADRID, Sept. 24 (AP).—Unusual naval activity at Gibraltar, in which fifty merchant ships anchored in the bay were joined by two airplane carriers and two large transports, was observed from the neighboring town of La Linea, dispatches said today.

The carriers arrived from the Mediterranean and the two transports, evidently carrying additonal troops to the Mediterranean theater, arrived from the Atlantic.

Allies Sink Two Ships In Albanian Port Raid

Surface Attack at Valona First in Area Since '41

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 24.—A force of Allied motor torpedo boats speeded into the Bay of Valona on the Albanian coast directly across from the Italian heel Tuesday night and sank two enemy vessels and hit two others, an Allied communique said today.

The daring motorboat foray to the Albanian shore marked up an Allied move in a new direction against the German forces in Southeastern and Southern Europe.

A naval announcement said the larger of the two vessels sunk was laden with ammunition. Shore batteries opened fire on the torpedo boats during their retirement, causing some damage to one vessel, but all returned to base without casualties, the announcement said.

The opening of the Adriatic to Allied naval forces was pointed up by the foray.

It was the first time Allied ships

Spain Hears Salerno Is End of Nazi Ho

Madrid, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The

had struck in that direction since the fighting in Albania and Yugoslavia in 1941 when Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham's cruisers and destroyers made daring dashes into the straits.

The raid coincided with the campaign of Allied forces in the Middle East who have seized Samos and two islands in the Dodecanese.

Egyptian King Pilots Plane Carrying Royce

Cairo, Sept. 25 (AP)—King Farouk of Egypt personally piloted the plane in which he took Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce and United States Minister Alexander Kirk on a recent sightseeing trip, an American spokesman disclosed today.

Royce, who commands United States Army forces in the Middle East, invited the young King to fly the American craft. The King drove Royce and Kirk to the airport in a jeep recently presented him, and once in the air Royce turned over the controls to him.

Farouk flew to Alexandria, where they viewed the Italian fleet at anchor in the harbor.

Bomb Rhodes Drome.

Cairo, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Middle East Air Command announced today that British Liberators and Halifaxes again had bombed German airdromes at Maritza and Calato on the island of Rhodes Wednesday night.

Fires started at Calato were visible for twenty minutes to the departing airmen, the communique said. Bursts were observed on the runways and in dispersal areas of both airports.

counted for by the defenses of this island only one hundred miles from Greece, it is estimated.

Speedy Italian MAS boats, or speedboats, small caiques, hydroplanes and marine and aviation repair shops of the Italians already are performing useful work for the Allies.

In the British landing it is doubtful if more than half a dozen shots. Much of the story of this island's activity behind enemy lines cannot yet be told. But so far it is evident that almost everywhere the Italians are welcoming British troops, naval forces and aircraft. Silently and without fuss, they are mopping up Germans who are seeking to force them to break faith with the armistice.

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REPORT HUNGARIAN CABINET WILL QUIT

Istanbul, Turkey, Sept. 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Rumanian radio told listeners yesterday that the Hungarian Government was about to resign and quoted Swiss dispatches as declaring that the Hungarians were seeking a separate peace.

[A British broadcast, recorded by CBS in New York today, reported that "a Cabinet crisis in Budapest, brought about by the people's wish to follow Italy out of the war, is taking place.

["A new ultimatum from Hitler is expected any moment," the British broadcast said, adding that Hungary's Chief of Staff, Gen. Ferenc Szombathelyi, had returned to Budapest from a two-day visit at Hitler's headquarters. The visit followed Hitler's demand last week for fifteen Hungarian divisions to be sent to Dalmatia and Croatia.]

The Rumanian radio broadcast, which included vigorous comment on the suffering of Rumanians under Hungarian rule in Transylvania, gave the impression that Rumania was trying to convince Germany that Hungary was about to quit the war and that Transylvania consequently should be returned to Rumania.

1,000,000 HUNGRY IN BENGAL FAMINE

New Delhi, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—More than 1,000,000 hungry and destitute persons are being fed one meal daily in Bengal, the Provincial Food Minister estimated today in outlining the gravity of a famine in the most densely populated section of India.

Fifty deaths a day are attributed to starvation in Calcutta alone. However, during the week ending September 11 there were 1292 deaths against a five-year average of 589 for the corresponding week. Calcutta has about 2,500,000 of Bengal's 60,000,000 population.

Not all of Bengal is suffering from famine, but the shortage of rice is so great that all sections are critically affected.

Approximately 150 food kitchens are being operated in Calcutta by private organizations and are feeding 55,000 persons every day, while the Government is operating 2,200 additional kitchens outside the city. An army of the hungry approximating 100,000 is wandering in the city, spending the nights on the streets or in the shelter of doorways and overhanging roofs, and begging by day.

A population long accustomed to eating rice is having a difficult time converting its diet to wheat, which is the main relief grain being shipped into the famine sectors. Bengal formerly received rice from Burma, now under Japanese control.

British And Italians Stand At Attention Together On Isle

STEPHEN SEP 25 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Coo, Dodecanese Islands, Sept. 22 (Delayed)—British and Italian soldiers stood at attention together in the picturesque market square of Coo, capital of this Dodecanese island of the same name, tonight at the sound of "last post" from the walls of the fortress while the flag was lowered from Italian headquarters.

This touch of ceremony is typical of the reciprocal courtesies exchanged between the island's Italian garrison and the British occupation forces who have penetrated Hitler's Aegean island chain.

Six enemy air attacks thus far have been repulsed from the island by the combined gunfire of British and Italian batteries. At least half a dozen raiders have been ac-

Higher Moral Standard For Chinese Students

Chungking, Sept. 24 (AP)—Smoking, drinking and dancing were forbidden for Chinese students today in an order of the Ministry of Education warning against "bad deportment and acts in violation of wartime thrift and economy." Permanent waves were proscribed for girl students.

The order enjoining a higher moral standard for students set up disciplinary measures including dismissal. Students from occupied China were told their rice allowance and other privileges would be withdrawn if they offended the order.

AUSTRALIAN FORCE CLOSES IN ON JAPS AT COASTAL BASE

Troops Less Than Mile from Finschhafen in New Guinea.

EUNSON

AIRDROME CAPTURED

SEP 25 1943

Allied Bombers Pound Enemy Fleeing in Markham Valley.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Sept. 25 — (AP) The airdrome at Finschhafen, New Guinea, has been captured by Australian veterans of desert warfare who now are within three-quarters of a mile of investing the Japanese coastal base itself, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The Australians, who overran the third air base to fall into MacArthur's hands since Sept. 11 — the Salamaua airdrome was seized on that date, Lae five days later — now are exchanging fire with the Japanese across the Bumi river just north of Finschhafen.

Met Enemy Fire Coolly

These Aussies landed Wednesday under warship and bomber cover, six miles north of their objective and headquarters disclosed today that they coolly ran into Japanese mortar and machinegun fire. A half hour later they had wiped out the opposition and held a strong beachhead.

Then they moved steadily south and put Finschhafen under artillery fire.

While pressure was being increased on Finschhafen's garrison, Mitchell medium bombers flew low in a sector some 70 miles to the west to hammer the rear door of the Markham valley where enemy remnants may be trying to retreat after the fall of Lae and Salamaua.

Many tons of bombs and 41,000 rounds of ammunition started fires in enemy villages, exploded ammunition dumps and silenced anti-aircraft positions. Much of this damage occurred in the vicinity of Ragitsuma, about 80 miles northwest of Lae.

Planes Meet No Opposition

Encountering no enemy fighter opposition, all the Mitchells returned.

Other air activity was on a greatly reduced scale.

Patrolling Catalinas attacked a Japanese destroyer in the Bismarck sea in the New Britain vicinity Sept. 23 and cargo vessels south of Cape St. George, New Ireland. Results were not given.

On Kimbe bay, midway along the north shore of New Britain toward the enemy stronghold of Rabaul, Beauforts fired supply dumps and exploded ammunition at the Cape Hoskins airdrome.

The tiny island of Gasmata, off New Britain's south coast, was divebombed by P-40's.

Third Base Menaced

Gen. MacArthur's forces on the Huon peninsula now are on the verge of capturing their third New Guinea coastal base this month by using the simple rule of checkers that a king can jump a man from any direction.

Salamaua and Lae fell last week after the Allies jumped over them with paratroopers and around them with amphibious forces and then attacked from the front instead of the rear.

Now Finschhafen, 60 miles above Lae, is within the grasp of Australians who were landed in front of the enemy by American naval units.

Each time the Nipponese have been caught by surprises, just as they were in the Aleutians when Kiska was by-passed and cut off by the capture of Attu and in the Solomons when Kolombangara island was isolated by the occupation of Vella Lavella to the north.

AUSSIES REACH JAP AIRPORT AT FINSCHHAFEN

Artillery Beating Down All Enemy Resistance at Coast Base.

OLSEN CLEMENTS

ONLY TWO MILES FROM GOAL

MacArthur Reports Capture of

SEP 25 1943

Third Nipponese Airdrome in Two Weeks Is Near.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Australian artillery pounded the Japanese today in the New Guinea coastal base of Finschhafen, arching shells over frontline patrols which have beaten down rapidly fading enemy resistance to reach the edge of an airfield two miles north of their objective.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur thus confronted the Japanese with the threatened loss of their third air base since September 12 in a jungle sector where the enemy already has expended more than 12,000 men.

Today Gen. MacArthur permitted release of the first details of the amphibious operation against Finschhafen, only seventy over-water miles southwest of New Britain, a key position of the Japanese.

Australians began landing on a beach six miles north of Finschhafen at dawn Wednesday, six days after the fall of Lae and ten days after the capture of Salamaua.

Fleet Shells Enemy.

American warships bombarded enemy positions beyond the beachhead. Bombers dropped twenty-one tons of explosives on Finschhafen. Attack planes fired 48,000 rounds of ammunition.

Eighty-five miles northeast, the Japanese air units at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, were prevented from interfering. For four hours there, big American bombers blasted with seventy-three tons of bombs and attack planes poured out 15,000 rounds of bullets.

Not until mid-morning did any Japanese planes appear. Two were shot down from high altitude. At noon, as the ships were withdrawing, between twenty and thirty Japanese bombers arrived with an escort of upward of forty fighters.

Forty Jap Planes Downed.

The warships filled the sky with puffs of anti-aircraft fire. American fighters piled into the enemy formations. Forty Japanese planes were downed for certain. Five more were believed destroyed. Only three Allied planes were lost and the pilot of one was saved.

Not a ship was damaged by the enemy. Not a passenger was injured. Headquarters emphasized that in today's communique.

While Australian soldiers and American paratroopers hunted down 600 Japanese who fled into the jungles above captured Lae, headquarters reported today a preliminary count of more than 6,300 enemy soldiers slain since July 1 in the Lae-Salamaua sector. Six thousand more were estimated previously to have been killed there before July 1.

"Final estimates will be very much greater," the communique stated.

Allied air action reported in the communique included a twenty-three-ton raid on an airdrome on Amboina, 600 miles north of Australia; downing of six enemy fighters in a raid on the Kai Islands; sinking of an enemy cargo ship off Kavieng, New Ireland; destruction of nine barges and setting afire of a cargo ship near Choiseul Island in the Solomons; wiping out of eight grounded planes at the Kahili airdrome, Bougainville, and bagging of two enemy fighters over Buka.

Japanese bombers, at a cost of one plane, made unsuccessful night raids on American positions on New Georgia and Vella La Vella.

Jap Airfield At Finschhafen Is Captured By Australians

New Guinea Advance Places Troops Three Fourths Of Mile From Coastal Base

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Saturday, Sept. 25—The airdrome at Finschhafen, three quarters of a mile

ing the Japanese coastal base itself, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

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1943

seized on that date, Lae five days later—now are exchanging fir with the Japanese across the Bur river just north of Finschhafen.

The Australians landed Wednes day, under warship and bombe cover, six miles north of their ob jective, and headquarters disclosed today that they had met Japanese mortar and machine-gun fire. A half hour later they had wiped out the opposition and held a strong beachhead.

Moved Steadily South

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Checkerboard Strategy

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Salamaua and Lae fell after the Allies jumped over them with paratroopers and around them with amphibious forces and then attacked from the front instead of the rear.

While the troops were going ashore near Finschhafen Allied bombers dropped twenty-one tons explosives on the town, fighter s fired 48,000 rounds of am- ion and United States warships shelled the Japanese beyond the beachhead.

Other American bombers prevented the enemy air force at Cape Gloucester, eighty-five miles northeast on New Britain, from helping the Finschhafen defenders. The New Britain base was kept busy with a four-hour air attack during which seventy-three tons of bombs were dropped.

The Japanese lost at least forty and possibly five more planes in this engagement.

Choice of Base in Pacific To Determine War Course

SEP 26 1943

MacArthur's Statement Stirs Discussion of Strategy Against Japs.

By C. YATES McDANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Saturday, Sept. 25—(AP) The vital issue brought into the open by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's statement implying that his role in the war might be curtailed, is not who is to direct the major assault on Japan, but from what base or basic area such an offensive is to be mounted.

Expected official reaction has not been forthcoming from Washington, London or Canberra, but a London announcement did set a dividing line between the commands of General MacArthur and Lord Louis Mountbatten in southeast Asia.

MacArthur Silent on Statement

Gen. MacArthur, immersed in prosecuting the war from forward headquarters and consolidating Allied strategic gains in New Guinea, has made no further reference to his statement of Wednesday nor the reasons behind its issuance.

When Gen. MacArthur said he was willing to accept a subordinate role, discussion immediately arose as to whether the major attack against Japan would be made by Lord Mountbatten's forces in India or those under the southwest Pacific command.

Gen. MacArthur said he favored "massive strokes against only main strategic objectives" instead of "island hopping, with extravagant losses and slow progress."

Thus he brought into the open the question that still is up in the air — what direction will Allied strategy follow in order to achieve the maximum damage to the enemy at the lowest cost in men and material?

Four Base Areas Available

There are four available base areas from which the Allies could pivot striking forces against Japan's far-flung empire. These are Alaska-Aleutians; Hawaii-Midway; Australia-New Guinea - Solomons; and India-Ceylon.

The Aleutians are somewhat more distant from the centers of American production and supply than Hawaii, but Kiska and even Dutch Harbor, are much nearer than other bases to the heart of Japan proper. Aleutian - based bombers have already demonstrated that they are within the range of Japanese-held Kurile islands but the difficulties of rough and foggy weather there have not been overcome.

It would be a daring commander indeed who would venture to lead an invasion fleet across 2,250 statute miles of open seas, from Midway to the main island of Japan. Over two-thirds of the distance the invasion fleet would not only be dependent upon carriers for airplane cover but would be within range of enemy planes based on islands.

The Australian and Indian base areas are both distant from Japan proper and approximately equidistant from the enemy's newly won sources of vital war materials. Both areas are approximately the same distance from British and American sources of supply.

India, as a base for large scale operations, has an apparent advantage over Australia in that it offers a land bridgehead into Japanese-held east Asia and that it possesses a vast reservoir of native fighting and labor power.

India's land connection with Burma threatened to prove a weakness last year but now the British have made India reasonably secure from invasion. India still represents definite weaknesses. Chief of these is its native population of subject peoples among whom discontent is prevented from open eruption by stern repressive measures.

India Has Food Shortage

Adding to this discontent, and weakening India's potential usefulness as an operating base, is the country's chronic lack of food sufficient even for the native populace.

Even if these weaknesses could be overcome — as they no doubt would be if major attention were focused there—the chances of success of such an undertaking should be weighed against basic geographical and military facts which still are discernable through the mental fog generated by the very sincerity and urgency of our desire to give effective succor to long-suffering China.

All leaders seem to agree that we must, to achieve a decisive, smashing victory over the Japanese military machine, make the fullest use of China's bases, her manpower and above all her unbreakable will to fight to victory.

Heroic exertions might succeed in pushing the Allied armies across northern Burma to the Chinese border. That would mean the reopening of the Burma road. Those of us who worked in Burma and China during the bitter pre-Pearl Harbor years know that the Burma road, far from being an end in itself, was the last and least efficient supply route resorted to by the Chinese in the hope of maintaining minimum resistance after the lifelines from Hongkong, Tonkin gulf and northern Indo-China had been successively cut by the Japanese.

Allied engineers could increase its carrying capacity many times but it would have to carry a volume that would pale its pre-war traffic into insignificance.

Lord Mountbatten is unlikely to disclose the method or objectives of promised operations by the east Asia command.

Ceylon Is Allied Base

Existing and well established bases at Ceylon, only a thousand miles from the tip of Sumatra and a little further from the narrow waist of the Malayan peninsula, however, would suggest the possibility of at least a strong feint toward the northwestern end of Sumatra and a stronger thrust designed to cut Japanese communications between Siam and Singapore.

Such a daring move would strike at the heart of the enemy's military and economic hold in southeast Asia but it likely would prove costly. Even if successful it would still leave the Allies with the necessity of undertaking equally ambitious overland and amphibious campaigns to become firmly established in the Hongkong area.

Now that the dark days of threatened invasion are past, laymen and officials of Australia are seeing their country, not as a defensive battleground, but as a base from which the Allies could commence the formidable task of rolling back the Japanese tide.

There is much to support this conception of Australia's role. The commonwealth's population is a mere fraction of India's but Australia's 7,000,000 people are almost wholly British or of long absorbed European stock among whom no fifth column or dissident movement has or is likely to make headway.

Australians Mobilized

This population, though unable to provide a combat army large enough to launch a major offensive, is probably as thoroughly mobilized for war effort as any member of the British commonwealth or the United States.

Unlike India, Australia can feed a much larger civilian and military population than she now supports. Furthermore her admitted weakness in heavy industry and lack of certain essential war materials can be overcome by shipments from abroad over air and sea routes which so far have been subject to little worse than harrassment.

From a strictly military viewpoint is should not be forgotten that American and Australian divisions already in the southwest Pacific form the core of a reconquest army.

Veterans of Pacific Battles

The southwest Pacific command moreover is comprised of a team of land, air and amphibious experts who aggregate more practical experience with our enemy in the Pacific than probably all other commands together could muster.

Some critics have written off the achievements in the Solomons and New Guinea as "island hopping." Strictly speaking some of these thrusts—all of which have been successful—were island hopping.

But, as Prime Minister Churchill said of a similar island hopping venture—the invasion of Sicily—the Guadalcanal, New Georgia and New Guinea moves were essential preliminaries to the main assault.

Gen. MacArthur has not considered any of his advances to date as anything but preparatory. Even the reconquest of New Britain and the web of bases hinged on Rabaul would be a preliminary move designed to remove the strong but reduceable Rabaul fortress which now prevents any deep penetration of the Japanese empire from the east.

Might Move on Philippines

The strategy of Gen. MacArthur envisions one or a series of massive strokes, which instead of involving the costly capture of island after island, would carry a powerful Allied force over and around numerous islands as far as the southern Philippines.

Reoccupation of Mindanao might prove costly but probably no more than a seaborne invasion of southern Burma or Malaya and possibly far less costly than a series of Gudalcanal campaigns.

Occupation and maintenance of a hold on Mindanao or another of the larger Philippine islands would require a tremendous Allied effort.

Naval raids, on a larger scale than attempted so far, against Truk, Saipan and other of the enemy's flanking bases would greatly facilitate Allied development of the southern Philippines as a base whence not only could the enemy's supply lines between the Indies, Malaya and Japan be effectively dealth with, but also strong pressure could be exerted against Japan's strategically vital bases around the South China sea.

Such a strategy if matched by formidable exertions from India and Ceylon against the west coast of the south Asian mainland could result not only in complete isolation of Japan from its sources of raw materials but also enable the Allies to gain a foothold along the seaboard of China.

Such an achievement wouldn't cause the collapse of Japan overnight but would be the most decisive stride in that direction yet undertaken.

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Halsey and Lodge Visit Advanced Solomons Bases

By the Associated Press.

UNITED STATES HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTH PACIFIC, Sept. 24.—Admiral William F. Halsey, jr., has returned to his South Pacific headquarters, it was announced today, after a hazardous inspection trip to the most advanced combat areas in the Solomon Islands, including New Georgia, Vella Lavella and newly captured Arundel.

Accompanying him were members of his staff and United States Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts.

"Two days after his visit to Arundel," a headquarters statement said, "organized resistance by Japanese forces to Army troops on that small island ceased on the afternoon of September 21.

"Admiral Halsey and his official party underwent aerial bombing by enemy planes at both Guadalcanal and Munda."

Most of Admiral Halsey's journey was made by air although trips to Arundel and Vella Lavella were by surface craft.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Silver Star has been awarded by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, to First Lieut. John G. O'Neill of Gasport, N. Y., who in March attacked four Japanese bombers over Oro Bay, New Guinea, and shot down the lead plane.

SEP 25 1943

NEW YORK FLYER DOWNS TWO JAPS

Guadalcanal, Sept. 21 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A southern coast artillery unit teamed up with American flyers early today to down two Japanese twin-engined bombers and drive others away during an enemy air raid that had an appreciative ground audience.

The artillery unit, made up mostly of Georgia soldiers, caught the bombers in their searchlights, and Second-Lieut. Henry Meigs, 22 years old, of 1165 Fifth avenue, New York city, shot them down from his P-38 fighter plane.

Soldiers, sailors and Marines watched the aerial duel, and cheered as the enemy planes came down in flames. Two other eyewitnesses were Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., commander of United States South Pacific Forces, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, visiting the island at the time.

The tail of Meigs's plane was hit and a fifteen-inch square torn out early in the fight, but he said:

"I never had a better time in my life."

The young pilot, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Jobson, won promotion to first lieutenant and was awarded the Army's Silver Star shortly after his aerial victory.

Lieut. Meigs, a former insurance underwriter, received praise from all hands. One radio message from the nearby Russell Islands, where the flaming enemy bombers were seen, said: "Congratulations. Damn nice night's work."

Lieut. Meigs has been interested in aviation since he was a boy, according to his mother, Mrs. Alfred Jobson. She said that, after being graduated from the Staten Island Academy and the Northwood School at Lake Placid, he decided not to go to college because he did not consider himself a good student.

"He worked for the United States Aviation Underwriters here as an office boy for a while," Mrs. Jobson said, "then decided he wanted to be a flyer and studied hard for it. He found out he was a student after all."

Mrs. Jobson said that her son

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became interested in aviation partly because of his uncle, Paul D. Meyers, a lieutenant-colonel in the Air Corps and a veteran of the first world war. Col. Meyers used to take him up for plane rides.

Lieut. Meigs joined the Air Corps in January of last year and was sent overseas last March. His mother said that he shot down his first Japanese bomber on August 15.

Jap Forces Evacuate Another Key Island In Solomons Area

U. S. Troops Gain Posts Only 1,200 Yards South Of Kolombangara

By the Associated Press.

WITH U. S. GROUND FORCES ON SAGE KARASA ISLAND, Solomons, Sept. 20 (Delayed).—The Japanese gave up another important strategic spot today, their infantry fleeing in the early morning darkness from this tiny island during a heavy artillery exchange.

The capture of the island, which the Japanese once apparently intended to defend to the last man, gives to the American forces positions only 1,200 yards south of Kolombangara across Blackett Strait. The Japanese have an air base and a garrison, ringed with guns, at Vila on Kolombangara.

The Japanese flight occurred while American mortars pounded their positions. Barges from Kolombangara evacuated them, but not every Japanese boat got back.

One Japanese boat blundered on to a portion of Sage Karasa beach held by United States forces.

(A communique yesterday from headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that remnants of Japanese on the north shore of Arundel Island, west of New Georgia, and on Sage Karasa Island, 200 yards off Arundel, had been wiped out.)

Uruguay To Export Meat To All United Nations

Montevideo, Sept. 24 (AP)—Minister of Agriculture Arturo Gonzalez Vidart today announced that under an Anglo-Uruguayan meat contract now nearing signature in London, Uruguay will export all its available meat supply there until October, 1944, with an increase in prices over the previous contract of 3.33 per cent.

Britain is acting as the representative of all the United Nations, Vidart said.

The minister said that under the fourth wartime contract ended last October 31, Uruguay had exported 32,500 tons of frozen beef and 4,500 tons of frozen mutton, but under additional quotas through last December, the exports had been increased by 3,500 tons of frozen beef and 2,500 tons of frozen mutton. Added additional quotas exported last year were 12,000 tons of corned beef and 5,000 tons of army rations, he said.

SEP 25 1943

Canadian to Appeal Death Penalty for Killing 27 Years Ago

By the Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—After the most unusual murder trial in the history of Canadian courts, counsel for Luigi Stabile moved today to appeal his conviction of killing his brother-in-law, Carmeno Festa, 27 years ago.

Stabile—father of 12 children—was sentenced to death by Justice Wilfrid Lazure yesterday shortly after a 12-man jury reached a verdict in the strange case dating back to Festa's mysterious disappearance at St. Hubert in 1916.

Damase Cote, Stabile's counsel, immediately announced he would apply for an appeal today. The appeal probably will not be dealt with for several weeks.

Skeleton Found in Cellar.

The cause of Festa's death was never established. No motive was introduced at the trial. All evidence was circumstantial.

Stabile, who lives at Ville las Salte, told the court during the trial that he had "nothing to say." He bowed to the judge after the latter sentenced him to be hanged January 14 and said a quiet "Thank you."

A police investigation started July 21 when a skeleton and clothing found by workers installing an artesian well in the cellar of a farmhouse formerly occupied by Stabile at St. Hubert, were identified as those of Festa.

Festa's children, Joseph and Frank, now grown, testified they arrived in Canada from their native Italy with their mother in 1916. They went to live on the Stabile farm at St. Hubert, where their father already was working.

Urged Widow to Remarry.

One day Festa disappeared. Witnesses related that Stabile took no part in the search and a few days later moved the Festa family to Montreal.

Crown Prosecutor Claude Prevost, K. C. told the jury that Stabile must have known of Festa's death. He quoted a statement purportedly made by the accused to the victim's widow: "You may as well forget about your husband; if you have a chance to remarry you should take advantage of it." These words, the prosecutor declared, were incriminating in that Stabile would not have spoken them had he reason to believe his brother-in-law was still alive.

Furthermore, he said, Stabile had taken the only photograph of Festa on the pretense of instigating a police investigation. Records showed, police said, that no such report had been made.

Mrs. Stabile was in a state of near-collapse yesterday and had to leave the courtroom before her husband was sentenced.

Ottawa, Sept. 24 (AP)—Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell late today announced a change in procedure for dealing with citizens of the United States under mobilization regulations in Canada, whereby an American citizen after three months' residence in the Dominion will be required to report for service either with the Canadian or American armed forces if he is in a category liable to compulsory military service in Canada.

The statement said this action was taken on order of the Labor Minister, who was authorized by the Governor-in-Council to fix the time during which an American citizen may live in Canada without becoming subject to compulsory military service.

Previously, Mr. Mitchell said, the rule had brought an American under Canadian regulations only after he had lived in Canada twelve months.

REELECTED BY WORKERS

TORONTO, Sept. 24.—(AP) Sherman H. Dalrymple of Akron, Ohio, today was reelected president of the United Rubber Workers of America (C.I.O.) in convention here. It was the eighth consecutive time he has been chosen president of the union.

Canada's War Loan To Have Two Maturities

Ottawa, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced today that Canada's Fifth Victory Loan, opening on October 18 with a minimum objective of $1,200,000,000, will be in two maturities—a 15-year-and-two-months issue and a three-year-and-six-months issue.

FEUD FLARES ANEW IN FRENCH REGIME

SEP 25 1943

De Gaulle Accuses Giraud of Engineering Coup in Corsica Uprising.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 — (AP) Don Hollenbeck, NBC correspondent in Algiers, tonight quoted "reliable sources" as saying that a dispute had flared between Generals Giraud and deGaulle over the Corsican campaign and that Gen. deGaulle cried "You stole my Corsica!" and tried to have Gen Giraud ousted as French commander-in-chief.

Hollenbeck said Gen. deGaulle was said to have been "particularly incensed at what he feels is Gen. Giraud's unfair attitude toward the Italians on Corsica."

Slighted Italians

The correspondent quoted "reliable informants" as saying that "Giraud is accused of slighting the real contribution made by the Italians towards the success of the present drive against the German forces, and has given them credit only as labor troops."

Hollenbeck reported that information indicated that the Corsican campaign began entirely as a "home grown affair, staged by Corsican patriots who had no particular interest in either general .... The moment the uprising became known in Algiers, Gen Giraud rushed a battalion of soldiers to the island, and was immediately accused by Gen deGaulle of trying to engineer a coup."

The correspondent quoted informants as saying the disagreement came to a head during a stormy meeting of the French Committee of National Liberation.

Surrendered Arms

The NBC correspondent said that according to impartial Frenchmen, the Italians on Corsica were the really decisive factor in the uprising's success. He added that those of the garrison of 40,000 Italians who did not fight actively turned their equipment over to patriots who did, and that the Nazis promptly recognized the uselessness of attempting to defend the island and began to withdraw at once behind rearguards.

Hollenbeck said that the reappearance of the "old row" between the two generals meant that hoped-for unity in the committee "has taken a bad kick in its first real test in Corsica."

"Personalities still seem bigger than France to the men who are trying to win France back," Hollenbeck said.

SEP 25 1943

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

The Nazi flight to the Dnieper before the amazing Russian summer offensive is an accomplished fact along most of the 800-mile front from Orsha to the sea—and even that defense line is creaking at critical points.

South of beseiged Kiev, Red army guns are already lobbing shells across the wide stream less than 50 miles from Bel Tserkov, the gateway between the Dnieper and the Bug through which the Nazi hordes poured in August, 1941, to overrun the great Dnieper plateau. Through the town runs the main railway south of the Dnieper to the Dnepropetrovsk crossing and the Rostov corner on the Don. It is the main supply and escape route for all German forces in the Dnieper elbow or south of it and in the Crimea.

A Russian lunge across the Dnieper to Bel Tserkov would threaten the whole southern wing of the Nazi army with entrapment. It is a fair conclusion that Nazi evacuation of the Crimean peninsula and of the whole Dnieper plateau is already in progress to escape a supreme military disaster.

Northward up the Dnieper, where both the Smolensk bastion and the Vitebsk gateway fortress are tottering under mighty Russian blows, the Nazi situation is no less critical. The Red army surge is promising to unhinge the whole enemy front west of Leningrad to the Baltic and force German evacuation of all northwestern Russia.

But it is the peril to the middle Dnieper line in the Bel Tserkov region that deserves greater attention because of the effect a fresh Nazi disaster there might have on the situation in the Balkans and upon the European war as a whole. It can hardly be questioned that Russian success in breaching the Dnieper line at that point, compelling a Nazi desperation flight from the Dnieper plateau, would touch-off smouldering anti-Nazi fires in Rumania and Bulgaria. It could leave Rumanians in no doubt that Russian armies soon would again be standing on the Dniester and surging into Bessarabia.

The only Nazi hope of a slow paced withdrawal from the half encircled Dnieper plateau lies in the fall rains. By Moscow account it took Herculean labors to get men and guns through the clogging mud above the Dnieper for the capture of Poltava and the march on the vital Kremenchug crossing below it. It will be weeks before winter cold hardens the ground in the south to offer good traction for war machines.

The Russians have overcome the most formidable obstacle in reaching the left bank of the Dnieper, however. That is the low bank. It is fringed by marshlands. On the Nazi-held high right bank conditions for maneuver are better but the river line itself is a formidable position to take.

Time is of the essence for the Russians if they are to spring the Bel Tserkov trap on the foe but the probabilities are that they are not yet in a position to force the Dnieper front at any critical point. That may give the enemy time to fall back in reasonably good order from the Crimea and the Dnieper plateau.

With that clearly foreshadowed further German retreat in South Russia, nevertheless, the Balkan pot is more than apt to boil over as did that in Italy, and it will be the Nazi who gets burns when it does.

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43 COUNTRIES GET RELIEF BID

Conference on Plan Set for Early November.

Washington, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The burden of foreign relief operations, now devolving mainly on the United States, would be apportioned among all the United Nations under a projected agreement announced today by the State Department.

Representatives of forty-three allied and associated nations and the French National Liberation Committee have been invited to come to the White House early in November and sign the document, which sets up what is to be known as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Publication of the text of the agreement made it clear that Congress will have complete control over United States contributions.

Since thorough discussions have been held with the nations concerned, and approval already has been obtained from Britain, Russia and China, it is expected that the agreement will be adopted without further change.

Lehman May Be Director.

Consultations also have taken place between the State Department and congressional foreign affairs committees, and Secretary Hull said that when the United Nations have signed the agreement a joint resolution will be put before Congress to authorize presidential expenditure of whatever money it may later appropriate.

Complete reorganization of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations was foreseen in connection with the setting up of a permanent council.

It has been reported that Herbert H. Lehman will be chosen director-general of the Council. Most of the present functions of the agency he heads would be taken over by the Allied group.

The agreement provides for a central committee composed of the United States, British, Russian and Chinese delegates and a council representing all member nations. Commented Secretary Hull:

"I believe this unanimous desire to work together in meeting the urgent human needs of the victims of war augers well for the future of international cooperation in other fields."

The Role of Congress.

UNRARA as a whole would decide what was required to provide relief in distressed areas, after which each participating nation would signify what proportion of such assistance it was able to contribute to the pool.

In the case of the United States, Congress would have the say-so on the American proportion through control of appropriations for the work. Similar control would rest with the corresponding body in each of the United Nations.

ADMIRAL STANDLEY ARRIVES IN CAPITAL

1943

U.S. Envoy Home from Moscow, May Not Return to Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(AP) Ambassador William H. Standley arrived by plane today from his post in Moscow amid persistent reports that he will not return to the Soviet capital which is soon to be the scene of important Anglo-American-Soviet conferences.

Admiral Standley came home for consultation, the State department said, "in connection with discussions which are being carried on with the British and Soviet governments."

For some months there have been reports, however, that the ambassador, who is 70 years old, did not want to spend another winter in Russia and that he would resign for personal reasons. W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease representative in London, is expected to succeed him.

Admiral Standley did not immediately call at the State department on his arrival, but has an appointment to report tomorrow to Secretary of State Hull. Presumably he will report on the situation American and British diplomats will face when they go to Moscow to confer with Foreign Commissar Molotov on war and post-war objectives.

Prime Minister Churchill said the conference would be held soon to seek an agreement among the three powers, with any lingering points of difference to be left for a contemplated meeting of President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Premier Stalin.

With Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden designated to represent Britain, there was talk tonight that Secretary Hull might head the American delegation to the preliminary meeting. His participation in the conference has been in doubt, but friends say he wants to go, if possible.

At least two State department experts on European affairs are expected to accompany the American representative. These probably will be Harrison Freedman Matthews, chief of the European division, and Charles E. Bohlen, who has served in the Moscow embassy.

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POST-WAR PLAN DELAY SOUGHT

Connally Feels Foreign Policy Debate Should Await Allies' Views

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 24—With the backing of Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman, a strong move developed within the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today to delay action on pending declarations of post-war foreign policy until the views of America's chief Allies have been sounded out.

Without mentioning either the forthcoming tripartite meeting of Allied foreign ministers or the possibility that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin may get together before the end of the year, Connally declared the committee has no desire at this time to "afford an opportunity for intemperate and trouble-making debate on the floor of the Senate."

"Ill-considered debate," he said in a statement, "might produce irritations or vexations at a critical period in the prosecution of the war."

Senator George Feels Likewise

"It is known to all well-informed men that the utmost freedom of debate is permitted under the Senate rules," Connally said. "It is further known that Senators do not hesitate to avail themselves of that unlimited freedom."

Connally's view that the committee ought to proceed cautiously, despite the overwhelming approval given by the House to the Fulbright resolution, was shared by Senator George (D., Ga.), who preceded Connally in the chairmanship.

In addition, Senator Thomas (D., Utah), a stanch Administration supporter, said that if the committee is to draw a more detailed statement of foreign policy than that expressed in the Fulbright proposal, it ought to await developments at the Moscow conference of foreign ministers.

Would Put Congress On Record

The Fulbright resolution would put Congress on record as favoring American participation, by constitutional processes, in "appropriate international machinery" to preserve the peace. It has been marked for a pigeonhole in the Senate committee, which expects to bring out its own version.

Connally's reluctance to act at this time found support in the stand of Senator Nye (R., Ind.), who told reporters he did not believe any statement of American intentions ought to be made until after Britain and Russia have made their post-war aims clearer. Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) also has argued against consideration of any declaration now.

On the other side, Senator Gillette (D., Iowa) has said that he believes it extremely important for Congress to act, so that the view of the Senate might be known before the Moscow meeting.

Ball Favors Action

Senator Ball (R., Minn.), one of the authors of a pending resolution to pledge this country's participation in international machinery to maintain the peace by force, if necessary, said he and others of like views would fight to bring the issue before the Senate promptly.

"How can our representatives say to Stalin 'we are in favor of collective security to maintain future peace' if the Senate has not acted?" Ball demanded. "He will say to them 'what about the Senate?'"

"What we need," he continued, "is a clear declaration of American foreign policy that will help the Moscow conference accomplish some results."

Independence For Philippines At Once Urged

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Administration Backs Drive in Congress to Recognize Island Self-Rule Now

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—A Roosevelt administration-backed move was launched in Congress today to give the Japanese-occupied Philippines immediate independence from the United States.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, and Representative C. Jasper Bell, Democrat, of Missouri, introduced identical resolutions for recognition of the islands as a self-governing nation. Senator Tydings told the Senate he had conferred with President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State: and Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth government-in-exile, and that all agreed immediate independence would be 'salutary."

He said the Japanese intend to offer "independence" to the island through a puppet government and observed: "I don't think many Filipinos will be deluded by that plan."

Mr. Quezon called resolution "the best, wisest and noblest measure that the Congress of the United States can pass at this time regarding the Philippines."

"It is the reaffirmation of America's policy which won the eternal gratitude of the Filipino people and because of which they fought and are still fighting against Japan," he said. "Filipinos will recognize this step as the logical recognition of their war record in the struggle against Japan."

The Tydings resolution would authorize the President to open negotiations with the President of the Commonwealth for proclaiming Philippine independence within thirty days after Congress adopts the resolution. The independence act of 1934 calls for the islands to become independent July 4, 1946.

President Roosevelt, in a broadcast to the islands last month, told the Filipinos they would receive independence "the moment the power of our Japanese enemies is destroyed."

"When the Filipino people resisted the Japanese invaders with their very lives," Mr. Roosevelt said, "they gave final proof that here was a nation fit to be respected as the equal of any other on earth, not in size or wealth, but in the stout heart and national dignity which are the true measures of a people."

ROLE OF MARSHALL DECLARED DECIDED

Protests Won't Bar His New Assignment, Says Army And Navy Register

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 24—The *Army and Navy Register* says protests from Congress and other quarters will have no effect on the assignment of Gen. George C. Marshall as commander of the Anglo-American forces in the field.

In an editorial for its issue appearing tomorrow, the authoritative but unofficial weekly service paper declares that Marshall's role already has been decided. Details have not been communicated to Congress, it adds, and many of them probably will become known only as they are disclosed by the development of military offensives.

"Greatest Compliment"

Terming the assignment, which was disclosed Tuesday by Kirke L. Simpson, of the Associated Press, "the greatest compliment that could be bestowed upon any soldier, up to this time, in any period of war," the *Register* adds that it shows President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are in full agreement that Marshall is the best-qualified officer available to put into effect the grand strategy developed during conferences at Casablanca, Quebec and Washington.

Journal's Viewpoint

Last week the *Army and Navy Journal*, likewise an unofficial but authoritative publication, said "powerful interests," whom it did not identify, would like to eliminate Marshall from the Washington scene. At that time speculation centered mainly on an assignment for Marshall to direct a European invasion from England, and the *Journal* said this would actually be a reduction in the general's authority.

The *Register's* editorial says "the exact nature of the role he is about to assume remains to be divulged." It continues:

"If it is command of all American and British forces, both military and naval, in the world, he will have under him the most stupendous array of forces ever engaged in warfare at one time, numbering in men from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 on the ground, in the air and on the sea, of all categories.

Job A Staggering One

"It is a job of such responsibilities as to stagger almost anyone, but not General Marshall."

It is possible, the editorial suggests, that Marshall's new command instead of being global in scope might consist of all Allied forces except Russians employed directly against Germany, but it adds:

"In some military circles there is the opinion that restriction of his jurisdiction to the European command would not be a promotion from his place as chief of staff of our army, but only removal from Washington, where it is said that some concerned with strategy do not want him.

Differences Over Strategy

"General Marshall and Mr. Churchill and his staffs are known to have had some differences over strategy, nevertheless the decision to place him in charge of forthcoming offensives in accordance with the strategical program indicates that the British are satisfied with his views.

"General Marshall himself is the least concerned over the squabble in which he is the central figure. His one purpose is to do what he can to win the war. What he has done already toward that end is tremendous. What he does from now on in whatever position he is put, undoubtedly will add to his achievements."

Might Retain Title

The *Register* notes that Marshall might retain his title of chief of staff, with the deputy chief, Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, becoming acting chief of staff during his absence, but asserts "that is not considered to be either desirable or workable."

"Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower appears, at this time, to be the most likely successor to General Marshall as army chief of staff," the editorial concludes, "but it is understood that Harry Hopkins (Presidential adviser) prefers Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, now commander of the army service forces.

"Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commander of the army ground forces, also has been mentioned as thoroughly qualified for the head place in our army, as has also Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff."

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ber rate of construction would be sufficient to meet goals set for 1943 and 1944. This year's program calls for about 19,000,000 dead weight tons, with about 1,000,000 more tons next year.

Holden Heads Post-War Aid To Scandinavia

Washington, Sept. 24 (AP)—The State Department announced today the appointment of Grenville Ross Holden, formerly of Idaho Falls, Idaho, to head an American committee that will plan the economic rehabilitation of Scandinavia. The committee will develop plans and programs dealing with post-war supply and other problems.

Barry Urges a Pacific Charter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—A Pacific Charter on the principles of the Atlantic Charter is proposed by Representative William B. Barry, Democrat, of New York, in a resolution. A six-man committee would be directed to "study and determine upon the principles and policies which should be observed in order to assure to the peoples of the Pacific area the greatest possible measure of peace, freedom and security in the future and at the earliest practicable date, recommend to Congress . . . a Pacific Charter embodying and enunciating such principles and policies, using the Atlantic Charter as a model so far as is practicable."

LAND WOULD LIMIT AXIS TRADE FLEETS

Washington, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, said today he favors limiting the size of the post-war merchant fleets of the Axis powers. If he had his way, he told a press conference, "they would be left with very little." But he emphasized that he was expressing only his own views and that the fate of the Axis merchant fleets would be decided over an international conference table.

By the end of 1944, he said, American shipyards will have delivered approximately 50,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping since the start of the commission's construction program in 1938. He said the program has reached the "leveling off" stage and that the Septem-

U. S. to Move Henry-Haye

Vichy Envoy Will Be Taken to Hotel at Warm Springs, Va.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—The State Department announced today that former French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye and French official personnel now interned at the Hershey Hotel, Hershey, Pa., will be transferred soon to the Three Hills Hotel at Warm Springs, Va.

The department did not disclose how many Vichy French officials are still interned in the United States, but said that several had been released since the rupture of diplomatic relations last November and that "many" of these "have offered their services in the military effort of the United Nations against the enemy."

American officials interned by the Vichy government in France last November and later taken to Germany are still held there. The State Department "has been and is still endeavoring" to obtain their release, the announcement said.

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To Separate Italians From Nazi Prisoners

Washington, Sept. 24 (AP)—Italian officials captured in North Africa who have been maintained under guard near Staunton, Va., will soon be transferred to Hotel Shenvalee at New Market, Va., the State Department announced today.

At Staunton, the Italians were kept with German officials who were captured at the same time. As a result of the transfer the two groups will be separated.

Sees U. S. 'Pacific Policeman'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—Representative Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, chairman of a special House naval subcommittee, called today for permanent acquisition of sea and air island bases now in order to make the United States Navy an effective post-war "policeman of the Pacific." "We're not building the largest navy in the world just to sink it after the war," he declared in an interview. "And we're not building it to keep it chained to the shores of this country to rust away after victory is won."

Labor Urges Aid to Jews

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—American labor leaders urged the government tonight to "bring immediate aid and succor to the Jews of the Nazi-occupied countries." A letter asking the government to warn Germans that those responsible for "acts of savagery against the Jews and other peoples" will be treated as war criminals was presented to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. It was signed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and Adolph Held, of the Jewish labor committee.

LEND-LEASE SENDS MORE FOOD ABROAD

Washington, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Lend-lease exports of food this year will take a somewhat higher proportion of the country's total production than the 6 per cent shipped abroad in 1942, Edward R. Stettinius Jr., lend-lease administrator reported today.

But he added that the 1943 exports still would be a relatively small proportion of the American supply, although records for the first seven months showed that 38 per cent of the dry skimmed milk and 33.3 per cent of the canned fish had gone overseas. These were by far the largest percentages for any foods.

The principal meat being shipped under lend-lease is pork, exports of which were 13.5 per cent of the supply from January through July, compared with 11.3 per cent in 1942.

Much less cheese is being exported, however. Overseas shipments totaled 23.1 per cent of the supply last year, but so far this year they have been only 9.3 per cent.

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FEDERAL WORKERS FACE DRAFT CALL UNDER NEW BILL

Bailey Seeks to Force Non-Fathers Into Armed Forces.

WOULD END DEFERMENTS

Defeat of Wheeler Measure Looms in Senate Vote Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—(AP) Senator Bailey (D-N.C.) is drafting a bill aimed at stripping the Federal payroll of able-bodied non-fathers of draft age and steering them into the armed forces.

The veteran North Carolina legislator said tonight that his proposal would be offered next week as a substitute for the Wheeler bill to postpone induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until Jan. 1.

Vote Scheduled Tuesday

This bill, by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), has been scheduled for a vote Tuesday. Administration leaders are confident of sufficient votes to send it back to the Military committee.

While details of his substitute are yet to be worked out, Senator Bailey said it would forbid deferments on occupational grounds of bachelors and married men without children in the government, and cancel deferments now in effect except in cases where superior officers can offer "proof of indispensability."

"Provisions also will be included to force the transfer to combat service of uniformed men down at the War department capable of bearing arms and whose services in their present desk jobs are not absolutely indispensable," Senator Bailey declared.

Opposes Wheeler Bill

He opposes the Wheeler bill as "class legislation" and said that if fathers are needed "they must be taken," but that "single men in the service first in the line of battle" is his objective.

Earlier, Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the House Military committee disclosed the abandonment of efforts in the House to forbid the drafting of fathers. He came out instead for a plan to cushion the impact on family life by driving what he called "an army" of Federal employes into the service.

Rep. May disclosed that Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey would be called next week to explain why non-fathers of draft age (18-38) are still on the government payroll when their departments have not requested their deferment. A subcommittee has deported there are som 300,000 such men.

Senator Bailey said he does not know how many draft-age non-fathers have been deferred on the request of superiors, but that he hopes to drive "most of that group into the service, too."

"My proposition is to make the jobs of those non-fathers available to fathers," he said.

Chairman Costello (D-Calif.) of the House sub-committee which reported the 300,000 figure said that with allowance for physical defects and the like "at least half of them, it seems, could be put into uniform, and that would mean 150,000 pre-war fathers would not have to be drafted now."

were announced at the White House at a press conference held by James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director.

Mr. Byrnes issued a statement by the President saying that the chiefs of staff had created a joint production committee to keep the production of weapons constantly adjusted to the requirements and lessons of the battlefronts.

"With critical shortages in material and manpower," the President said, "we must see that we produce only what we need and that the waste, unavoidably present in war, is kept to a minimum."

In commenting on the new committee, which will have two members to be named by the Army and two by the Navy, Mr. Byrnes emphasized a savings in manpower expected to be made by eliminating manufacture of munitions no longer required in such quantities as formerly and by shifting the skilled workers thus released to other jobs where they are urgently needed. He mentioned specifically the need for steadily growing output of airplanes.

Mr. Byrnes said he does not expect any improvement in civilian supplies to result from the scaling down of manufacture of some military and naval items but that he does anticipate cash savings, as yet unestimated, to the taxpayer.

Without adjustment of production to changes in the military situation, he said, the nation would finish this war as it did the last one with warehouses jam-packed with supplies for which it had no military use.

Questioned about how labor supply would be shifted from one area to another, the war mobilization director commented, "That question will have to be studied more and more from now on." He added that he believes present methods will prove satisfactory in transferring at least the bulk of men to be released for more essential work.

Mr. Byrnes also said that the

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U. S. Production to Be Adjusted To Meet Strategic War Needs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(AP) President Roosevelt made a new attack on the critical manpower shortage today by ordering creation of machinery to hold war production closely to strategic needs from here on.

The order and the fact that it has been carried out by the joint (Army and Navy) chiefs of staff Army, Navy and Maritime commission are getting away from the cost-plus contract, which he said makes holders of such contracts indifferent to how many workers they employ, and substituting what he called incentive or man-hour contracts under which the government shares with the contractor any savings made under a "target price" fixed in the beginning.

Kerr Committee Scoffs At Roosevelt's Rebuke

Will Continue to Investigate U. S. Employees' Loyalty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—Dismissing a Presidential rebuke as "nonsense" and "absurd," a House Appropriations Subcommittee investigating the loyalty of government employees served notice today it intends to continue its work..

Representative John H. Kerr, Democrat, North Carolina, chairman, declared the group, which tangled with President Roosevelt over the dismissal of three Federal workers, would meet soon to take up its work where it left off last summer.

It was on recommendation of the Kerr committee that the House voted to cut off the salaries of Dr. Goodwin Watson, William E. Dodd jr. and Robert Morss Lovett unless Mr. Roosevelt submits their renomination to the Senate by Nov. 15 and the Senate approves. Messrs. Watson and Dodd are Federal Communications Commission employees; Mr. Lovett is government secretary of the Virgin Islands. Their poiltical and economic philosophies had been questioned by the Dies committee on un-American activities.

President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress assailing the House action as an encroachment upon the executive and judicial branches. He said there were no findings of incompetence against the trio, pointed out that no impeachment proceedings had been instituted, and described the legislative action as similar to a bill of attainder (sentence without trial).

"That stuff about a bill of attainder is a lot of nonsense," said Representative Kerr. "We fully heard every one of those men and every one so admitted."

Representative Frank B. Keefe, of Wisconsin, a Republican member of the Kerr committee, said the three men had assured the committee they felt they had received a "good, fair hearing."

To Aid Repair Of Vessels

Washington, Sept. 24 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a bill to suspend for the duration existing law requiring payment of *ad valorem* duties on repairs to and equipment purchased for American-flag vessels abroad.

40,000 NEWSPAPERMEN SERVE IN ARMED FORCES

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—(AP) More than 40,000 employes of United States daily newspapers now are serving in the armed forces, a survey by Editor and Publisher, newspaper trade publication, disclosed today.

The survey showed that 766 daily newspapers had 20,267 in the armed forces, with an additional 1,075 contributed by the three major wire services. The article added that "it is reasonable to assume the remaining 900 dailies have contributed an equal number of men."

Of the total, 132 casualties thus far have been recorded by the publication. In addition, the article said, 16 war correspondents have been killed in line of duty.

COL. RUGGLES RESIGNS

HARTFORD, Sept. 24—(AP) Col. Frank A. Ruggles, district officer of the First Service command in this area, and a veteran of 42 years in the regular Army, resigned today.

NEW BOMBS ARE DESIGNED

'Entirely Different' Blockbusters Tested at Picatinny

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 24 (AP)—Development of more deadly aircraft cannon and more destructive aerial bombs is going on night and day under the cooperation of the Ordnance Department and the Army Air Forces.

This was disclosed in a statement here by Col. W. B. Larned, commander of Picatinny Arsenal, who said the arsenal's role in the program was in the development and loading of bombs and bomb fuses.

The new blockbusters will be an "entirely different design," he said. "Tests and experiments are also going forward rapidly on heavy-caliber aircraft cannon of an entirely new principle of operation," Colonel Larned explained.

Japanese Must Undress To Be Taken Prisoner

PITTSBURG, Calif., Sept. 24 (AP).—A Japanese soldier who wants to surrender to United States troops in the Pacific must first take off all his clothing and advance in the nude, says Private Albert S. Vedovelli, a veteran of Guadalcanal.

Private Vedovelli, under treatment for shrapnel wounds, explained why: "United States soldiers have been fooled by treacherous Japs who feign surrender and then blow themselves and their captors to bits with hidden hand grenades."

New York Aviation Cadet Killed

SHAW FIELD, S. C., Sept. 24 (AP)—The Shaw Field public relations office said today that Aviation Cadet Jerome Goldman of New York City was killed instantly last night when his training plane crashed two and one-half miles west of Kinston, N. C. His widow, Mrs. Sylvia Goldman, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Goldman, live at 656 West 160th Street.

RETENTION OF U.S. FLEET AFTER WAR IS URGED

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 24—(AP) Former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels said today that "there should be no scrapping of our huge fleet as was witnessed at the end of the last war."

Speaking to graduates of the eighth class of Navy ensigns to complete a Diesel engineering course at N. S. State college, Mr. Daniels said:

"I charge you and all other Americans to see to it that after this war there is no other sinking of fighting ships as was witnessed in 1922."

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3 Air Cadets Die in 2 Crashes

WALNUT RIDGE, Ark., Sept. 24 (AP).—Three aviation cadets died in crashes of two training planes yesterday, the public relations office of the Army's basic-flying field here announced today. Robert E. Fitzgerald, twenty-one years old, son of Mrs. Margaret R. Fitzgerald, of Utica, N. Y., and Emanuel W. Agnello, twenty-three, son of Joseph L. Agnello, of Rochester, were killed in a crash near Blytheville, Ark. Henry J. Lavan, twenty-six, son of Mrs. Isabelle V. Lavan, of 463 Garfield Avenue, Trenton, N. J., died in a crash near Pocahontas, Ark.

Urges Britain And U. S. Develop World Trade

Chicago, Sept. 24 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, tonight said American and British businessmen should cooperate in developing a thriving world

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trade after the war.

He asserted one of the main keys for an enduring peace would be the elimination of mass unemployment. He added:

"The businessmen of the United States and Great Britain must combine their efforts and enterprise to develop backward areas of the world to help the people of the world to achieve a higher standard of living and to expand world markets. In this we must work with other industrial nations of the world."

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ADD LONDON - TIRPITZ XXX OPERATION

THE GERMANS DID NOT SAY ON WHAT PART OF THE ISLAND-STUDDED NORWEGIAN COAST THE BRITISH SUBMARINE ATTACK WAS MADE, BUT THE 35,000-TON TIRPITZ WAS REPORTED RECENTLY TO HAVE HOLED UP IN ALTA FJORD IN NORTHERN NORWAY. THE ENTRANCE TO ALTA IS GUARDED BY A CLUSTER OF ISLANDS.

IN ADDITION TO THE TIRPITZ, GERMANY'S 26,000-TON BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST AND A NUMBER OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS HAVE BEEN USING BASES IN NORTHERN NORWAY.

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ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN (HILL) EX CAUCASUS

ONE BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ADMITTED THAT THE BATTLE "RAGING IN THE WHOLE SMOLENSK REGION HAS BECOME VERY EMBITTERED INDEED," BUT SAID THAT "THE BATTLE FOR THE DNIEPER RIVER LINE INTO WHICH THE ENEMY HAS ENTERED WITH GREAT EXPECTATIONS IS IN ITS INITIAL PHASE ONLY.

"ON THE WHOLE," THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, "THE PRESENT FIGHTING IS STILL GOING ON BEFORE THE GREAT WATER BARRIER. IT IS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAS THE INTENTION OF LETTING THE ENEMY APPROACH THE RIVER AT ALL POINTS BEFORE SHOWING THE SOVIETS WHAT CAN BE DONE IN THE WAY OF RESISTANCE WITH THE HELP OF THE STRATEGICAL DEFENSE LINE EQUIPPED WITH ALL THE FACILITIES THAT MODERN TECHNIQUE HAS TO OFFER AND FAVORED BY TERRAIN EXCELLENTLY SUITED FOR DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS."

THE BROADCAST, DISCUSSING THE MOST IMPORTANT MILITARY QUESTION IN RUSSIA TODAY--WHETHER THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE COULD FORCE THE DNIEPER LINE--CONTENDED THAT THE RAINY AUTUMN SEASON WILL BEGIN WITHIN A FEW WEEKS AND TURN THE BLACK EARTH DISTRICT EAST OF KIEV, KREMENCHUG, DNEPROPETROVSK AND ZAPAROZHE "INTO A BOTTOMLESS SWAMP."

IT SAID THAT IN THE CAUCASUS THE GERMANS "DISENGAGING MOVES"--OR RETREAT--ARE PROGRESSING ACCORDING TO PLAN. AT THE SOUTHERN BEND OF THE DNIEPER, THE BROADCAST SAID THE SOVIETS FAILED TO REACH THE RIVER WITH MAJOR FORCES, INDICATING THAT AT LEAST SOME FORCES HAD ARRIVED AT THE EASTERN BANK.

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BETWEEN POLTAVA AND KREMENCHUG THE RED ARMY SPEARHEADS ARE STILL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE FROM THE RIVER, THE GERMAN VERSION SAID, BUT EAST OF KIEV SOVIET FRONTAL ATTACKS HAVE "INCREASED IN INTENSITY."

IT DESCRIBED THE RUSSIAN ATTACK ON KIEV AS A PINCER MOVEMENT. "SOVIET VANGUARDS OPERATING FAR AHEAD OF THE BULK OF THEIR FORCES HAVE TRIED TO CROSS THE RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF THE DESNA AND THE PRIPET MARSHES," IT SAID. "THEY WERE EITHER REPULSED OR ELSE CUT OFF FROM THEIR REAR COMMUNICATIONS AND WIPED OUT."

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LONDON--FIRST ADD CABINET CHANGES X X X ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

FOR MORE THAN A YEAR BEAVERBROOK HAS BEEN CLAMORING FOR A "SECOND FRONT" IN EUROPE--SOMETIMES SO VIGOROUSLY THAT HE WAS SHARPLY CRITICIZED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS FOR TRYING TO FORCE THE GOVERNMENT'S HAND. ON APRIL 20, HOWEVER, HE SAID HE WAS SATISFIED WITH THE GOVERN-

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MENT'S "SECOND FRONT POLICY."

MORE SIGNIFICANT, PERHAPS, WAS AN EDITORIAL IN HIS DAILY EXPRESS WEDNESDAY WHICH SAID, IN COMMENTING ON CHURCHILL'S RECENT SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"MR. CHURCHILL CALLED THE MEDITERRANEAN FRONT THE THIRD FRONT.

"THE SECOND FRONT, HE SAYS, ALREADY EXISTS POTENTIALLY AND IS RAPIDLY GATHERING WEIGHT. ITS TIME IS COMING. THE NATION MUST AWAIT THE CHOICE OF A DATE.

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"A DIRECT ATTACK ON WESTERN EUROPE IS DECIDED. THE SECOND FRONT IS TO BE BROUGHT INTO BEING."

ANDERSON, WHO IS 61, IS ONE OF CHURCHILL'S MOST VALUED ADVISERS. HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE POST OF LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL IN 1940 AND STAYS IN THE WAR CABINET WITH TONIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER WOULD BECOME A MEMBER OF THAT GROUP.

IN RAISING THE STATUS OF LAW FROM UNDERSECRETARY AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO THAT OF MINISTER OF STATE, CHURCHILL IS LOOKING TO THE GROWING VOLUME OF INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS. LAW, 42, HEADED THE BRITISH DELEGATION AT THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD CONFERENCE AT HOT SPRINGS IN MAY. THE DOWNING STREET ANNOUNCEMENT EMPHASIZED LAW WOULD CONTINUE TO ASSIST THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

JR1045PEW

LONDON, SEPT.24-(AP)-THE HUNGARIAN RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TONIGHT THAT SOFIA, BULGARIA, UNDERWENT TWO AIR RAID ALERTS DURING THE DAY AND AIRPLANES WERE HEARD OVER THE CITY. NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED, HOWEVER, NOR WERE THE PLANES IDENTIFIED, THE BROADCAST SAID.

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XM559PEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT 25-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD ORDERED A STATE FUNERAL FOR WILHELM KUBE, NAZI COMMISSIONER GENERAL FOR "WHITE RUTHENIA" WHO, THE BROADCAST SAID, WAS ASSASSINATED BY "TERRORISTS" IN MINSK, WHITE RUSSIA, TUESDAY NIGHT. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

KUBE'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE NAZI PARTY DATES BACK TO ITS EARLIEST DAYS. MAPS OF EASTERN EUROPE DO NOT DESIGNATE ANY SECTION AS "WHITE RUTHENIA" AND IT WAS PRESUMED THAT THE GERMAN RADIO MEANT THAT KUBE WAS GAULEITER FOR WHITE RUSSIA OF WHICH MINSK IS THE CAPITAL.

SEP 26 1943

MK143AEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25-(AP)-DR.M.C.LOIZEAUX OF WELLESLEY, MASS., AND NEW YORK CITY, HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED A CAPTAIN IN THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, BECOMING THE FIRST WOMAN PHYSICIAN TO HOLD SUCH A POST IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, THE U.S.ARMY ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

ASSIGNED AS SPECIAL CONSULTANT IN THE WAC, CAPT.LOIZEAUX HAS BEEN IN BRITAIN SINCE 1941 WHEN SHE GAVE UP HER PRACTICE AT HOME TO SERVE IN THE AMERICAN EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE UNDER THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF HEALTH. SHE BECAME AFFILIATED WITH THE ARMY LAST FEBRUARY.

THE APPOINTMENT WAS MADE BY BRIG. GEN. PAUL R. HAWLEY, CHIEF SURGEON OF U.S.FORCES IN THIS THEATER. CAPT. LOIZEAUX'S MOTHER, MRS. LUCY LOIZEAUX, LIVES AT 218 EAST 36TH STREET, N.Y.C.

FA1126PEW

1943

30.24-8759

LONDON, SEPT. 24-(AP)-WARTIME EMPLOYMENT HAS REACHED THE SATURATION POINT IN THIS BRITISH FAMILY--EVERYBODY BUT THE BABY IS WORKING.

IN COMMONS MALCOLM MCCORDQUODALE TOLD HOW A WORKINGMAN ASKED PERMISSION TO ARRIVE AT WORK AT 8 A.M. INSTEAD OF 7 BECAUSE HE HAD TO DRESS THE BABY AND TAKE HIM TO HIS "GRANNY'S."

ASKED WHY THE MOTHER COULDN'T TEND THE BABY THE MAN REPLIED SHE HAD TO GET UP AT 5:30 TO GO ON A 6 O'CLOCK SHIFT.

ASKED WHY THE GRANDMOTHER COULDN'T GET UP A LITTLE EARLIER TO LOOK AFTER THE BABY HE EXPLAINED SHE DIDN'T GET OFF THE NIGHT SHIFT UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK.

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEPT 24-(AP)-DONALD M.NELSON'S BRITISH COUNTERPART SAID TODAY THERE HAS BEEN ONLY ONE "DIMINUTION IN THE PRODUCTION EFFORT" OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN THE PAST YEAR--AND THAT HAD BEEN IN THE U.S.WAR PRODUCTION CHIEF'S WAISTLINE.

CAPT. OLIVER LYTTELTON, BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF PRODUCTION, SPEAKING JOCULARLY AT A GOVERNMENT DINNER HONORING NELSON, SAID THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD HAD LOST WEIGHT DUE TO "A VERY STRINGENT DIET HE HAS IMPOSED UPON HIMSELF," AND ADDED:

"IT IS THE ONLY LINE ON MR. NELSON'S GRAPH WHICH SHOWS A DECLINE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24).

SK205PEW

YANK OFFICERS'
PAY DOESN'T GO
FAR IN ENGLAND

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BUDGET-SCRAPING
EQUALS THAT IN
U.S.HOMES (650)

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

(ADVANCE) LONDON-(AP)-DESK AND STAFF OFFICERS HERE WHO OPERATE THE GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN DRIVE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER HAVE BUDGET TROUBLES AS SHARP AS THOSE OF ANY WORRIED AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE BACK HOME.

THROUGH NO ONE'S FAULT, BUT BY THE IMPACT OF AN IMMENSE EFFORT DRAWING MEN HERE FROM AROUND THE WORLD, THIS CITY--STAID AND GRACIOUS OLD LONDON--HAS TO ITS OWN ASTONISHMENT TAKEN ON SOME OF THE QUALITIES OF AN OIL BOOM TOWN BACK HOME.

LIVING, DESPITE THE LONG AND MAINLY SUCCESSFUL BRITISH EFFORT TO KEEP PRICES FROM GETTING OUT OF HAND, IS A TREMENDOUSLY EXPENSIVE BUSINESS FOR THE AMERICAN OFFICER AND PARTICULARLY THE JUNIOR OFFICER.

THEY DON'T TALK MUCH ABOUT IT AND WHATEVER COMPLAINTS THEY HAVE ARE MILD AND RELUCTANT, BUT THE FACT IS THAT FROM MAJOR ON DOWN THEY HAVE TO EXERCISE A DEGREE OF THRIFT WHICH THEY DOUBT IS EQUALLED BY THAT OF AMERICAN OFFICERS ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD.

IT IS TRUE THAT THE POST EXCHANGES HAVE VERY LOW PRICES ON WHAT THEY SELL--FOR EXAMPLE, AMERICAN CIGARETTES AT TEN CENTS A PACKAGE. BUT THEY ARE LIMITED. THE LIMIT ON CIGARETTES IS SEVEN PACKS A WEEK. A FAIRLY HEAVY SMOKER ACCUSTOMED TO HANDING THEM AROUND THE CIRCLE HAS GOT TO PIECE THIS RATION OUT WITH BRITISH CIGARETTES.

POPULAR BRITISH CIGARETTES COST ABOUT 50 CENTS.

EATING OUTSIDE THE OFFICERS' MESS (THE MEALS THERE ARE GOOD, AMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE BUT AN OFFICER CAN'T ALWAYS GET THERE BY REASON OF INACCESSIBILITY OR BEING TIED UP ON ASSIGNMENT) IS A HIGHLY EXPENSIVE BUSINESS.

DINNER FOR ONE IN AN ACCEPTABLE PLACE FOR ONE POUND--THE CURRENT EQUIVALENT OF $4.04--IS CONSIDERED NOT AT ALL UNREASONABLE AND TO THIS MUST BE ADDED A TIP WHICH BY BRITISH CUSTOM RUNS TO ABOUT TWO SHILLINGS, OR 40 CENTS, FOR EACH PERSON SERVED. THIS IS OF COURSE EXCLUSIVE OF ANYTHING LIKE A COCKTAIL OR WINE--WHICH REALLY RUN HIGH.

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(BY BRITISH REGULATION THERE IS A FIVE SHILLING, OR ONE DOLLAR, LEGAL LIMIT ON THE PRICE OF A MEAL BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN MUCH IN THE FACE OF EXTRA CHARGES FOR COFFEE, SALAD, "SERVICE" AND SO FORTH.)

PRICES FOR ITEMS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT DEEMS NOT ESSENTIAL AND THUS NOT COVERED BY ANY LEGAL PRICE CEILING--CLIMB TO RATHER ASTONISHING ALTITUDES. FOR EXAMPLE, ONE MIGHT BE ASKED $4.20 FOR A SINGLE CANTELOUPE, OR MORE THAN A DOLLAR FOR A SINGLE PEACH.

THESE, OF COURSE, ARE EXCEPTIONAL PRICES--AND FEW AMERICANS GO AROUND HUNTING SUCH DELICACIES.

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BUT EVEN ON THE ESSENTIALS A GREAT DEAL OF SCRATCHING AROUND MUST BE DONE TO GET BY.

SUITABLE QUARTERS FOR AN OFFICER LIVING ALONE CAN HARDLY BE FOUND FOR LESS THAN $5 A DAY; AN OFFICER SHARING AN APARTMENT WITH OTHER OFFICERS CAN MANAGE ON ABOUT $3 A DAY, BUT NOT MUCH LESS.

ANOTHE ABSOLUTE ESSENTIAL HERE IS AN OCCASIONAL TAXI--LONDON IS SPREAD OUT HUGELY AND SUBWAYS STOP RUNNING NOT LATER THAN MIDNIGHT AND MOST BUSES BY 10:30 P.M. OR EARLIER. NORMAL RATES ARE CHEAPER ON THE AVERAGE THAN IN NEW YORK, BUT AT NIGHT, WHEN CABS ARE VERY SCARCE AND ELDERLY DRIVERS ARE TAKING ALL SORTS OF CHANCES IN THE BLACKOUT, IT IS AN UNWRITTEN RULE THAT THE PATRON GIVES ABOUT TWICE THE FARE.

MILD ENTERTAINMENT REQUIRES MUCH SHELLING OUT. A SINGLE SEAT IN AN ORDINARY FIRST-RUN MOVIE WILL RUN UP TO $2.50.

AGAINST ALL THESE FACTS ARE THESE: A MAJOR'S LIVING ALLOWANCE, OR PER DIEM, IS $6 A DAY. IT IS $5 FOR CAPTAIN, AND SO ON DOWN.

OFFICERS SAY THAT NEARLY ALL OF THEM MUST DIG DEEPLY INTO THEIR PAY--WHICH IS MODEST, RUNNING TO ABOUT $265 A MONTH IN THE CASE OF A SECOND LIEUTENANT MAINTAINING A WIFE AND HOME IN AMERICA--TO LIVE ON EVEN THE MINIMUM SCALE. THEN THERE ARE THE DEMANDS OF INSURANCE, WAR BONDS AND THE LIKE.

IN SUCH MATTERS AS THE DOUBLE TAXI FARE, THEY POINT OUT, LOCAL CUSTOM MUST BE FOLLOWED. "OTHERWISE," AS ONE REMARKED, "WE'D HAVE THE CAB DRIVERS SIMPLY QUIT STOPPING FOR AMERICAN UNIFORMS."

"THERE IS ANOTHER ANGLE ON IT, TOO," SAID THIS OFFICER--A MAN WHO HAS BEEN OVER HERE MORE THAN A YEAR. "IT IS NOT ONLY PLEASANT AND NORMAL BUT ESSENTIAL THAT WE MAKE AND KEEP BRITISH FRIENDS SINCE EVERYBODY IS TOGETHER IN THIS.

"WELL, MANY A TIME A BRITISH FRIEND HAS TAKEN ME HOME TO A DINNER WHICH I KNEW HE COULDN'T AFFORD AND WHICH USED UP HIS LITTLE STOCK OF FOOD COUPONS. IN A CASE LIKE THAT IT'S ABSOLUTELY UP TO ME, AND TO ALL OF US, TO RECIPROCATE IN KIND JUST AS FAR AS WE POSSIBLY CAN. IF I TAKE MY BRITISH FRIEND TO A DINNER COMPARABLE TO WHAT HE GAVE ME,

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IT WILL COST ME VERY CLOSE TO $16."

"I KNOW," HE WENT ON, SMILING HALF-APOLOGETICALLY, "THAT WE'RE NOT IN THE FOXHOLES AND THAT WE ARE IMMEASURABLY BETTER OFF AS TO COMFORTS AND ALL THAT OUR MEN OUT IN THE FIELD. BUT THEN WE CAN'T HELP BEING HERE; WE'D LIKE TO BE IN THE FIELD, TOO, BUT SOMEBODY MUST DO THIS WORK AND THERE ARE CERTAIN CUSTOMS AS TO HOW AN OFFICER MUST LIVE. NOT BELLY-ACHING, FELLA, BUT IT'S NOT EASY."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY SEPT.20-MOVED SEPT 21)

BZ252AEW

GERMANY'S TROUBLES

MOUNT IN BALKANS

BRITISH 9TH ARMY

IN THE OFFING

GUERRILLAS TOLD

"NOW IS THE TIME" (900)

BY JOHN F.CHESTER

(ADVANCE) LONDON,SEPT.21-(AP)-UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS APPEAR THAT CLOSELY GUARDED ALLIED MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC MOVES NOW ARE BEING SHAPED TOWARD A MAJOR EXPLOSION IN THE BALKANS.

EVENTS AS APPARENTLY UNRELATED AS THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK'S VISIT TO MOSCOW AND AN UNDERGROUND RENDEZVOUS OF ALLIED MILITARY MEN WITH BALKAN GUERRILLAS NOW CAN BE FITTED INTO A GENERAL PATTERN WHICH WELL MAY END IN ANOTHER HUGE BREACH IN THE WALL OF WHAT HITLER ONCE CALLED HIS IMPREGNABLE EUROPEAN FORTRESS.

REFERRING TO THE CURRENT SWIFT MOVES, ONE WELL INFORMED DIPLOMAT HERE SAID THAT THE NEXT TWO OR THREE WEEKS WOULD SEE THE ALLIES PASSING THROUGH A CRITICAL PERIOD IN WORLD DIPLOMACY.

BEHIND THIS AND DIRECTLY CONNECTED IN THE DIPLOMATIC SENSE IS THE BATTLE FOR ITALY.

MEN HERE WHOSE JOB IT IS TO KEEP ATTUNED TO DEVELOPMENTS READILY CONCEDE THAT NOT ONLY THE BALKANS, WHERE THE RESULT IS VITAL, BUT NEUTRAL COUNTRIES, AS WELL, HAVE BEEN CLOSELY WATCHING THE TERRIFIC CONFLICT AROUND SALERNO AS A GUIDE TO THEIR OWN FUTURE COURSE.

SOME EXPRESS THE OPINION THAT THE REASON BEHIND THE BLOODY NAZI RESISTANCE TO LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY LANDINGS AT SALERNO WAS AS MUCH DIPLOMATIC AS MILITARY.

CERTAINLY THE GERMANS EXPLOITED TO THE FULL THEIR FALSE CLAIMS OF A SALERNO VICTORY. CERTAINLY, TOO, THE DIPLOMATIC UNCERTAINTY FELT HERE DURING THE TIME THE ALLIES WERE HANGING TO THE BEACHHEADS BY THEIR EYELIDS HAS BEEN RESOLVED NOW THAT THE NAZIS ARE RETREATING.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT GERMAN FORCES IN THE WESTERN BALKANS WERE TAKING STRONG MEASURES TO SMASH YUGOSLAV PARTISAN TROOPS. THE PARTISANS NOW ARE MAKING A BID FOR LIBERATION ALONG THE ADRIATIC FROM THE SEAPORT CITY OF SPLIT, NOW IN PATRIOT HANDS, TO THE ITALIAN CITY OF FIUME, 160 MILES TO THE NORTH.

THERE WERE REPORTS ALSO OF ILL FEELING BETWEEN NAZI SATELLITE NATIONALITIES. ACCORDING TO WORD RECEIVED IN CIRO, THE CROATS BEGAN A PRESS AND RADIO CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGARY FRIDAY TO GET BACK THE MEDJUMURJE DISTRICT OF YUGOSLAVIA WHICH WAS GIVEN BY HITLER TO HUNGARY

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IN 1941.

SINCE THIS DISTRICT HAS A CROAT MAJORITY, THE CROATS LONG HAVE BEEN DISGUSTED BY ITS TRANSFER TO HUNGARY BUT NEVER HAVE BEEN ALLOWED BEFORE TO VOICE THEIR FEELINGS. THEIR NEW PRESS AND RADIO CAMPAIGN IS ONE OF SEVERAL FORMS OF PRESSURE HITLER IS SAID TO BE BRINGING TO BEAR ON HIS WAVERING HUNGARIAN ALLY.

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REPORTS REACHING SWITZERLAND SAID HUNGARY, CAUGHT BETWEEN INCREASED PRESSURE FROM GERMANY FOR ADDITIONAL WAR MANPOWER AND A DESIRE FOR PEACE, WAS IN THE THROES OF AN INTENSE POLITICAL AND PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS. THERE HAS BEEN A STRONG OFFICIAL ATTEMPT, THESE REPORTS ADDED, TO CURB THE GROWING TENDENCY IN HUNGARY FOR WITHDRAWING FROM THE WAR.

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HERE ARE SOME OF THE EVENTS LINKED UP DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY WITH THE ALLIED MOVES TO DRIVE THE NAZIS FROM THE BALKANS WHERE THEIR POSITION WILL BECOME INCREASINGLY UNCOMFORTABLE AND UNTENABLE AS THE ALLIES TAKE OVER ITALY AND HER SCORES OF AIRFIELDS:

1--THE BRITISH N NTH ARMY, PURPORTEDLY TRAINED IN THE MIDDLE EAST FOR A BALKAN INVASION, WAS REPORTED BY THE AXIS TO BE ON THE MOVE. THIS IS NOT OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OF ALLIED LANDINGS ON ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN SEA.

(ANKARA REPORTS LAST WEEK, WHICH NEVER WERE CONFIRMED BY ANY ALLIED SOURCE, SAID ALLIED FORCES HAD TAKEN THE ISLANDS OF LERO, COS AND SAMOS, TO THE NORTH OF RHODES).

2--THE UPSURGE OF ACTIVITY BY YUGOSLAV AND GREEK GUERRILLAS WHO HAD BEEN TOLD BY GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST, TO HOLD THEIR FIRE UNTIL THE PROPER TIME.

3--SECRET MEETINGS OF ALLIED COMMANDERS IN GUERRILLA HIDE-OUTS WITH GREEK AND YUGOSLAV FIGHTERS STRENGTHENED THE BELIEF IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THE GUERRILLA FORCES HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM THE ALLIED ORDER TO HOLD THEIR FIRE AND HAD BEEN TOLD THAT "NOW IS THE TIME."

4--FRANTIC MOVEMENTS OF SCATTERED GERMAN DIVISIONS IN THE BALKANS AFTER THE ITALIAN CAPITULATION, AND THEIR CALL TO CROATS AND BULGARIANS TO HELP DEFEND THE AREAS WEAKENED WHEN ITALIAN SOLDIERS LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS.

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5--THE SIGNIFICANT WARNING CARRIED IN THE COMMUNIST PART NEWSPAPER PRAVDA THAT SOVIET PATIENCE WITH BULGARIA, WHICH SO FAR IS NOT AT WAR WITH RUSSIA, HAD A DEFINITE LIMIT. THE ARTICLE ADDED THAT THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE AND ARMY TO OVERTHROW THE "GERMAN GOVERNING CLIQUE."

6--THE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED ASSERTION OF EDUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL CZECH GOVERNMENT, THAT "WHEN WE CALL UPON THE CZECHO-SLOVAK PEOPLE TO STRIKE THEY WILL BE READY."

7--THE VISIT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK AND TWO OTHER ANGLICAN CLERGYMEN TO MOSCOW AT THE INVITATION OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH FOLLOWING PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN'S RAPPROCHEMENT WITH THE CHURCH AND THE INSTALLATION OF METROPOLITAN SERGEI AS PATRIARCH. MEMBERS OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEE GOVERNMENTS HERE HAVE INTERPRETED THIS AS AN EFFORT TO WOO THE BALKANS, SINCE THE ORTHODOX CHURCH IS STRONG THERE. THE ORTHODOX CHURCH HAS DECIDED TO EXCOMMUNICATE ANYONE AIDING THE ENEMY--A BAN WHICH TECHNICALLY EXTENDS TO BALKAN COMMUNICANTS AS WELL AS RUSSIAN.

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8--CONTINUED NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD AN EARLY BRITISH-SOVIET-AMERICAN PARLEY, IN CONNECTION WITH WHICH BALKAN PROBLEMS ALREADY HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED MINUTELY. ASSOCIATED WITH THIS HAS BEEN THE CREATION OF A MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION GIVING RUSSIA CONTINUING VOICE IN THE ITALIAN SITUATION AND CLOSELY CONNECTED BALKAN FIELD.

PRIME MINISTER BOBRI BOJILOV HAS ANNOUNCED THE DECISION OF THE NEW BULGARIAN CABINET TO CONTINUE COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB REPORTED FROM SOFIA.

MEANWHILE, ACCORDING TO ADVICES REACHING CAIRO BULGARIAN TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED THAT TERRITORY IN SOUTHERN YUGOSLAVIA WHICH INCLUDES THE TOWNS OF TETOVO, GOSTIVAR, DEBAR AND PRIZREN AND LIES EAST OF ALBANIA. THIS REGION HAD BEEN GIVEN TO ITALY AFTER THE DEFEAT OF YUGOSLAVIA.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, SEPT.22, SENT SEPT.20)

WARSAW AFTER
FOUR YEARS OF
HITLER'S RULE

- - -

REFUGEE BRINGS
OUT STORY OF
VALIANCE (1,200)

- - -

(PICTURES: "LAPANKA" IN WARSAW; POLISH YOUTH AT WORK ON ROADS UNDER GUARD)

- - -

BY RUTH COWAN

SEP 22 1943

(ADVANCE)...LONDON-(AP)-TODAY, FOUR YEARS AFTER HITLER CONQUERED POLAND, GERMAN SOLDIERS STILL ARE NOT ALLOWED TO WALK THE STREETS OF WARSAW ALONE.

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF PERSECUTIONS AND CRUELTY THE GESTAPO STILL CARRIES ON MASS MURDER, MASS DEPORTATIONS AND MASS ARRESTS. BUT THE GERMANS STILL ARE AFRAID OF HUNGER-STRICKEN POLAND.

THE STORY OF WHAT LIFE IS LIKE IN WARSAW HAS BEEN BROUGHT HERE BY A FORMERLY WELL-TO-DO POLE WHO ESCAPED TO JOIN THE POLISH ARMY HERE AS AN OFFICER.

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TO DESCRIBE HIM FURTHER WOULD BE TO INVITE GERMAN RETALIATION ON RELATIVES OF ANY MISSING MAN WHO MIGHT FIT THE CLASSIFICATION.

HE SAID THAT THOSE WHO KNEW WARSAW IN PRE-WAR DAYS WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE WELL-KNOWN STREETS IN THE SHAPELESS RUINS STRETCHING FOR MILES THE PEOPLE, A COLORLESS CROWD, TIRED-LOOKING, DRESSED IN RAGS, WITH PALE SICKLY FACES AND NERVOUS FURTIVE MOVEMENTS.

WARSAW WAKES UP AT 6 A.M. WHEN THE PEASANT CARTS BEGIN CLATTERING ON THE COBBLED STREETS OF THE SURBURBS, BRINGING VEGETABLES FOR GERMANS ONLY. POLES CANNOT BUY VEGETABLES OR FRUIT. ALL THEY HAVE IS WHAT THEY CAN GROW IN THE NARROW STRIPS OF SOIL ALONG THE CITY PAVEMENTS WHICH ONCE WERE PARKWAYS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE PEASANT CARTS APPEAR THE FIRST CITY-DWELLERS, MORNING SHIFT WORKERS ON THEIR WAY TO TOIL FOR THE INVADER. IN THE TRAM-CARS THE FIRST TWO BENCHES, RESERVED FOR GERMANS, ARE STILL EMPTY, SO THE POLES CAN TALK A LITTLE MORE FREELY--EXCHANGING LOCAL NEWS AND FURTIVELY WHISPERING BITS OF INFORMATION HEARD OVER-

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NIGHT ON THE RADIO FROM THE UNITED STATES OR BRITAIN.

BY 8 O'CLOCK THE STREETS ARE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE GOING TO WORK, STARTING ON A HUNT FOR THE MEANS TO LIVE, OR SIMPLY THOSE WHO HAVE NO HOMES.

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B108UNLIKE THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES OF HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE, POLES GET NO CLOTHING COUPONS. PEOPLE GO ON WEARING THEIR PREWAR CLOTHING. PRODUCTION OF LEATHER SHOES IS FORBIDDEN AND THE STREETS ECHO WITH THE CLATTER OF WOODEN SHOES.

A WARSAW HOUSEWIFE NEEDS WITS, COURAGE AND PLENTY OF MONEY. OFFICIAL FOOD RATIONS FOR POLES CONSTITUTE A STARVATION DIET. A GROWNUP IS ENTITLED TO 6 OUNCES OF MEAT, 6 OUNCES OF FLOUR, 2 EGGS, AND 6 OUNCES OF BEETROOT JAM PER M O N T H. HE GETS FOUR OUNCES OF BREAD A DAY. THERE IS NO MILK OR FAT RATION. NOR IS THERE ANY FUEL ALLOCATCON. ELECTRICITY IS CUT OFF EXCEPT FOR THREE HOURS IN THE WINTER AND TWO IN THE SUMMER.

COUNTLESS TRAINLOADS OF FOOD LEAVE POLAND DAILY FOR GERMANY OR THE RUSSIAN FRONT. SHOPS SUPPLYING GERMAN CLIENTS ARE FULL OF FOOD. GERMAN SOLDIERS SEND PROVISIONS TO THEIR FAMILIES BACK HOME.

THE GERMANS HOLD POLISH WORKERS TO THEIR PRE-WAR WAGES, YET PRICES ON SOME ITEMS HAVE INCREASED 50 TIMES.

IN AN EFFORT TO SURVIVE, THE PEOPLE SOLD THEIR POSSESSIONS, THEN FOUND THAT TRADE WAS A POSSIBLE ESCAPE FROM STARVATION. SOCIETY WOMEN, UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND SEAMSTRESSES VIED WITH PEDDLERS. SOME WENT FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE. OTHERS OPENED SMALL SHOPS. TODAY 80 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION TRADES.

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THIS KEEPS MONEY FLOATING FROM HAND TO HAND, LEAVING A NARROW MARGIN FOR THE TRADER. BUT SHOP KEEPERS ARE FACING NEW DISASTER. WITH THE ALLIED BOMBARDMENT OF THE RUHR, MANY THOUSANDS OF GERMANS WERE EVACUATED TO POLAND. TO HALT THEIR GRUMBLING, GERMAN AUTHORITIES ARE EVICTING POLES FROM THEIR SHOPS AND TURNING THEM OVER TO THE EVACUEES.

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THE "BLACK MARKET"--A NAME DESPISED IN FREE COUNTRIES--HAS AN ALMOST PATRIOTIC MEANING IN POLAND. EVERY DAY THOUSANDS OF SMUGGLERS, RISKING GREAT DANGER, TRAVEL SOMETIMES HUNDREDS OF MILES FROM WARSAW TO RETURN WITH FOOD TO HELP THE CITIZENRY SURVIVE.

ON THE SURFACE, DAYTIME LIFE APPEARS MORE OR LESS NORMAL. STREETS ARE SHABBY, BUT PEOPLE GO ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS. CHILDREN GO TO SCHOOL, ALTHOUGH ONLY PRIMARY AND TRADE SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN LEFT OPEN AND SUBJECTS LIKE HISTORY, RELIGION, GEOGRAPHY AND POLISH HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED.

BUT UNDER THIS SURFACE OF SEEMING NORMALCY RUNS A CURRENT OF CONSTANT VIGILANCE. PEOPLE NEVER RELAX. THEY KNOW THAT A FEW DAYS PEACE IS JUST A SHORT INTERVAL BETWEEN NEW BLOWS THAT BRING MISERY TO COUNTLESS FAMILIES.

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THERE IS A WORD WITH A NEW MEANING IN THE POLISH DICTIONARY--"LAPANKA", MASS ROUNDUPS OF HUMAN BEINGS. THERE ARE TWO KINDS--POLITICAL "LAPANKAS" DURING WHICH THE GESTAPO ARRESTS ALL PERSONS,

B109THE GERMANS DO NOT EVEN OBSERVE THEIR OWN REGULATIONS AS TO WHO IS LIABLE TO FORCED LABOR. THE LOCAL GERMAN CHIEF OF LABOR, UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM BERLIN TO DELIVER A CERTAIN QUOTA OF LABORERS INTO GERMANY, MERELY ORDERS THE ARREST AND DEPORTATION OF ALL MEN AND WOMEN CAUGHT IN A "LAPANKA", REGARDLESS OF AGE OR PHYSICAL CONDITION.

A NUMBER OF TRUCKS FILLED WITH POLICE AND GESTAPO AGENTS SURROUND

30.24 8765

A CHOSEN LOCALE. MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN CAUGHT WITHIN THE AREA ARE DRIVEN AWAY IN TRUCKS TO A GESTAPO DEPOT. THERE THEY ARE KEPT IN HUGE HUTS WITHOUT FOOD. IN POLITICAL "LAPANKAS" THOSE WHO DO NOT SATISFY THE GESTAPO ARE SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS. IN LABOR ROUNDUPS MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE ARE PACKED INTO TRUCKS AND DEPORTED TO GERMANY.

THERE WAS THE INSTANCE OF THE GERMAN ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP TRADING IN A MARKET PLACE KNOWN AS THE "KERCELAK" IN WARSAW'S POORER SECTION. IN THIS EQUIVALENT OF LONDON'S FAMOUS CALEDONIAN MARKET ONE FORMERLY COULD BUY OR SELL ANYTHING FROM PUPPIES TO WORN OUT PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.

A BIG "LAPANKA" EXPEDITION SET OUT ONE MORNING INTENDING TO CATCH THE TRADERS BY SURPRISE. BUT THE POLES HAD THEIR SENTRIES AND WHEN THE GERMANS ARRIVED THE DISTRICT WAS EMPTY. IT HAPPENED SEVERAL TIMES. THEN, INSTEAD OF USING THE FAMILIAR TRUCKS, THEY SENT A MILITARY UNIT, PRECEDED BY A BAND, INTO THE DISTRICT. THIS CAUGHT THE TRADERS UNAWARE AND THE SOLDIERS TRAPPED SEVERAL THOUSANDS. BUT OTHER TRADERS WERE IN THEIR PLACE THE NEXT DAY.

THEN ONE MORNING A BIG GALLOWS GRACED THE SQUARE. THE TRADERS GAVE UP AND FOUND A NEW DISTRICT.

STREETS ARE CROWDED IN LATE AFTERNOON AFTER WORK. CURFEW IS AT 8 P.M., AND POLES HAVE BUT TWO HOURS TO VISIT FRIENDS. EVERYWHERE AT STREET CORNERS THERE ARE BANDS OF UNEMPLOYED MUSICIANS, STUDENTS AND DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS. TWO THEATERS ARE OPEN TO POLES BUT NO PLAYS BY ANY ALLIED AUTHOR CAN BE PRODUCED, NOR CAN ANY POLISH MUSIC BE HEARD. CAFES OWNED BY POLES ARE JAMMED.

AS 8 P.M. APPROACHES THE PEOPLE RUSH HOME TO THE KITCHEN, WHERE IT IS WARMEST, AND TO LISTEN FOR THE DREADED SOUND OF HEAVY BOOTS ON THE STAIRS, FOR THE GERMANS ESPECIALLY LIKE TO CARRY OUT ARRESTS AND SEARCHES AT NIGHT.

THE ESCAPED POLE SAID HE WANTED TO MAKE CLEAR THAT WHAT IS HAPPENING IN POLAND NOW--THE KILLING OF GESTAPO MEN, SABOTAGE IN FACTORIES, DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAY BRIDGES--ARE NOT SPONTANEOUS ACTS OF INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS OF PATRIOTS, BUT ARE THE REGULAR WORK OF AN ORGANIZATION, POWERFUL AND BIG, SPREADING OVER THOUSANDS OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS, EMBRACING MANY THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

THE NEWBOY WHO JUMPS ON THE STEPS

THE NEWSBOY WHO JUMPS ON THE STEPS OF A MOVING TRAMCAR SHOUTING "GERMANS CHASED OUT OF TUNISIA. CHEER UP FOLKS. IT WON'T BE LONG NOW" IS NOT JUST A LAD TRYING TO SELL PAPERS. HE IS A MESSENGER, A SOLDIER OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND.

NOT LONG AGO NOTICES APPEARED SAYING THAT, AS PUNISHMENT FOR SLACK WORK IN THE FACTORIES, THE GERMANS HAD ORDERED REMOVAL OF THE MONUMENT TO KILINSKI, WARSAW'S SPECIAL HERO. THE NEXT DAY A HUGE HAND-PAINTED NOTICE WAS POSTED ON ANOTHER MONUMENT, THAT OF NICOLAUS COPERNICUS, FAMOUS POLISH ASTRONOMER. IT READ: "AS PUNISHMENT TO THE GERMANS FOR SHAMELESS THEFT OF KILINSKI'S MONUMENT, I EXTEND WINTER ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT FOR ANOTHER THREE MONTHS. SIGNED--COPERNICUS."

ON THE LAST ANNIVERSARY OF POLAND'S NATIONAL DAY, MAY 3, THE GERMAN BROADCAST OF NEWS WAS SUDDENLY INTERRUPTED WITH THE PLAYING OF THE POLISH ANTHEM--"POLAND HAS NOT PERISHED." #

1943

LONDONDERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND, SEPT 24-(AP)-THREE UNITED STATES MARINES WERE DROWNED YESTERDAY, ONE OF THEM IN AN EFFORT TO RESCUE TWO COMRADES WHO HAD BEEN SWEPT AWAY IN A STREAM DURING A COMBAT EXERCISE.

SGT.FRED I.BREVIK, 29, OF SECOND STREET, WATERTOWN, S.D., LOST HIS LIFE WHEN HE PLUNGED BACK INTO THE STREAM AFTER FORDING IT AND TRIED TO SAVE PRIVATES HUGHES W.GOBBLE, JOHNSON CITY, TENN., AND JAMES MCGOWAN, OF LYNN, MASS.

SEP 25 1943

SN132AEW

ADD U.S BOMBER BASE ENG (AG NEW) XXX FIGHTERS

SGT.GUNNER GEORGE D.FAIRES, 28, CORAOPOLIS, PA., "SEVERELY INJURED" IN BOTH LEGS ALSO IGNORED HIS WOUNDS. AFTER THE LAST MESSERSCHMITTS TURNED BACK FOR THEIR BASES, HE AIDED PARTRIDGE, DRESSED HIS OWN INJURIES, THEN PUT OUT A FIRE AMIDSHIP.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE SGT.LEROY NELSON, 20, MATADOR, TEXAS, TAIL GUNNER; SGT.WILLIAM BRAYTON, 31, CLINTON, IOWA, BALL TURRET GUNNER; LT.PHILIP R.CLARK, DODSON, MONT., BOMBARDIER; SGT. GEORGE KARLSSON, NEW YORK, TOP-TURRET GUNNER; LT.MAURICE E.MILLE, MEMPHIS, TENN., NAVIGATOR; LT.LEON V.VIGDOR, WINTHROP, MASS., CO-PILOT; AND SGT.KERMIT G.SEEFELDT, MARSHALL, OKLA., RADIO OPERATOR

SN1152PEW

SEP 25 1943

BY JOHN F.CHESTER

AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT 24-(AP)-THE MEN WHO FLEW THE FLYING FORTRESS "WABBIT TWACKS" HAVE RECEIVED NINE SILVER STARS, SEVEN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES AND FIVE PURPLE HEARTS, TO BECOME ONE OF THE MOST DECORATED AMERICAN CREWS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

THE AWARDS CAME AFTER THE SHIP RECEIVED 500 BULLET AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT HOLES WHILE SHOOTING DOWN SEVEN GERMANS CONFIRMED AND FOUR PROBALES IN A SINGLE RAID.

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THIS WAS ONLY ONE OF THE "TWACKS'" EXPLOITS BUT ON IT THE CREW SAID THAT PILOT CAPT. WALTER E.FLAGG OF 610 ROOP ST., SUSANVILLE, CALIF., DID "ONE OF THE SWEETEST JOBS OF FLYING EVER SEEN," MANEUVERING HIS CRIPPLED PLANE HOME DESPITE THE ATTACKS OF 25 NAZI FIGHTERS.

IN ADDITION TO THE HIGHER DECORATIONS ALL TEN MEMBERS OF THE CREW WEAR MEDALS, MOST OF THEM WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, AND THREE MEMBERS OF THE CREW NOT NOW HAVING DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES, INCLUDING FLAGG, HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR THEM.

THE NEWLY DECORATED CREW MEMBERS AND THEIR DECORATIONS ARE:

CO-PILOT LT.MAXWELL P.BARRET OF 123 WEST TODD ST., FRANKFORT, KY., SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

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NAVIGATOR CAPT.MERLE L.HAMILTON OF ORCHARD, NEB., SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

BOMBARDIER CAPT.ROBERT P.MILLIKIN OF 406 FERGUSON AVE., ADRIAN, MICH., SILVER STAR, PURPLE HEART.

RADIOMAN SGT.WILLIAM E.MORGAN OF 617 EAST PHILADELPHIA BLVD, FLINT, MICH., SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, PURPLE HEART.

TOP TURRET GUNNER SGT.BORDEN W.CHRISTENSON OF CORNING, CALIF., SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

BALL TURRET GUNNER SGT.JOHN SOLINSKY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, SILVER STAR, PURPLE HEART.

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WAIST GUNNER SGT.JOHN F.WAGNER OF 6903 SUNDERLAND AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, PURPLE HEART.

TAIL GUNNER SGT. BUDD R.SCHMIDT OF BREWSTER, WASH., SILVER STAR,

30.24_8767

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

WAIST GUNNER SGT. HAL R.COOPER OF 5740 COLORADO AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, PURPLE HEART.

COOPER WAS SICK WHEN THE PLANE WENT ON ITS MOST SPECTACULAR MISSION AND HIS PLACE WAS TAKEN BY ANOTHER SERGEANT WHO IS NOW LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION AFTER A SINGLE MISSION ON ANOTHER FLYING FORTRESS.

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"WABBIT TWACKS" WAS TEN MINUTES AWAY FROM ITS TARGET, A GERMAN AIRFIELD IN FRANCE, ON JULY 11, WHEN THE PROPELLOR OF NUMBER ONE ENGINE WENT OUT. UNABLE TO REMAIN IN FORMATION, THE PLANE WAS IMMEDIATELY ATTACKED BY 25 NAZI FIGHTERS. AT 24,000 FEET FLAGG SIDESLIPPED, SPEEDED, SLOWED AND DOVE TO THROW OFF THE GERMAN AIM UNTIL THE PLANE WAS ONLY 20 FEET ABOVE THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

"HE DID THE SWEETEST JOB OF FLYING I'VE EVER SEEN, EVEN AFTER THE SHIP WAS RIDDLED AND HARD TO HANDLE," HAMILTON SAID. "ALL THE WAY DOWN FLAGG KEPT TALKING INTO THE INTERPHONE IN SUCH A WAY WE JUST COULDN'T GET EXCITED. HE KEPT SAYING, 'HOW ARE THE BLANK-BLANK-BLANKS DOING? WHY DON'T THEY COME CLOSER SO WE CAN REALLY GO TO WORK ON THEM? EVERYTHING UP HERE IS UNDER CONTROL. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.'"

WAIST GUNNER WAGNER SAID THAT DESPITE THE VIOLENT MANEUVERS FLAGG FLEW THE SHIP SO SMOOTHLY "IT WAS LIKE SHOOTING FROM A TABLE." HE SAID FLAGG WAS THE COOLEST MAN IN THE CREW AND ADDED:

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"I'LL FLY WITH HIM ANY PLACE HE WANTS TO GO. WE WOULDN'T HAVE GOTTEN BACK IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR HIM. TIME AND AGAIN HE SLIPPED AND SWERVED AND A 20 MILLIMETER SHELL WOULD BURST RIGHT WHERE WE HAD BEEN."

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WAGNER HAD SPLINTERS IN HIS EYE DURING THE FIGHT. A 20 MILLIMETER SHELL WOUNDED BOTH HIM AND THE BALL TURRET GUNNER. HE PLACED THE GUNNER ON THE FLOOR AND OPERATED BOTH THE RIGHT AND LEFT WAIST GUNS ALONE, GETTING ONE NAZI ON EACH.

THE EXPLODED AMMUNITION BOX STARTED A FIRE FED BY THE SEVERED OXYGEN OIL LINES. WAGNER MANAGED TO PUT IT OUT BETWEEN INTERVALS OF WORKING THE GUNS. IT TOOK SIX HOURS TO GET THE SPLINTERS OUT OF HIS EYE AFTER THE RETURN.

A 20 MILLIMETER SHELL ALSO BURST INTO THE BALL TURRET WOUNDING THE GUNNER IN THE LEGS. HE KEPT FIRING AND COVERED THE TAIL OF THE SHIP WHEN THE TAIL GUNS WENT OUT. NOT UNTIL THE ATTACK STOPPED DID HE CRAWL OUT FOR FIRST AID. THEN HE SAW HOW BADLY THE SHIP WAS RIDDLED.

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"EVERYWHERE I LOOKED I COULD SEE DAYLIGHT. THIRTY-NINE SHELLS HIT THE SHIP AND ALL EXPLODED. THERE WERE INNUMERABLE MACHINEGUN HITS AND AT LEAST FOUR HOLES IN EVERY GAS TANK. THE WINGS WERE RIDDLED AND THE WHOLE TAIL ALMOST SHOT OFF."

GROUND CREWS WHO INSPECTED "WABBIT TWACKS" SAID IT SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE THAT THE SHIP COULD HAVE RETURNED.

SN735PEW

/ARD STOCKHOLM-RUSSIAN XXX 5-54

REFUGEES FROM ESTONIA REPORTED THIS WEEK THAT THE GERMANS WERE WORKING FEVERISHLY ON FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE NARVA RIVER IN EASTERN ESTONIA. SOME GERMAN COLONISTS HAVE BEEN MOVED OUT OF ESTONIA AND LATVIA, INDICATING THAT THE NAZIS MIGHT RETREAT FROM AT LEAST PART OF THOSE COUNTRIES.

EW JR1052

STOCKHOLM, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25-(AP)-A BERN DISPATCH TO STOCKHOLM SAID TODAY THAT NAZI FIELD MARSHAL GEN. ALBERT KESSELRING HAD PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST THREE CARDINALS LIVING IN ROME ON CHARGES OF "HAVING RECEIVED ENEMIES OF THE NEW REPUBLICAN FASCIST REGIME."

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THE NAMES OF THE CARDINALS WERE NOT REVEALED, THE DISPATCH SAID, ADDING THAT KESSELRING GAVE THE ARREST ORDER AFTER THEIR HOUSES WERE SEARCHED.

FA1241AEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 24-(AP)-VAINO TANNER, FINLAND'S FINANCE MINISTER AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY HEAD, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT IF FINLAND "COULD GET A GUARANTEE THAT WE WILL NOT BE THREATENED BY PERMANENT DANGER" FROM RUSSIA "WE WOULD BE READY TO ESTABLISH NORMAL RELATIONS."

IN A SPEECH AT THE HELSINKI COMMUNITY HALL, TANNER SAID "OUR OPPONENT, THE SOVIET UNION, IS MUCH STRONGER THAN THE WORLD HAD THOUGHT," AND CONTINUED:

SEP 26 1943

"IT (RUSSIA) CANNOT BE CONQUERED MILITARILY. AS REALISTS, WE MUST TAKE THAT INTO CONSIDERATION IN OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

"WE MUST START FROM FACT IN THE FUTURE AND WILL HAVE TO LIVE AS NEIGHBORS TO STRONG RUSSIA. WE SHOULD TRY TO ESTABLISH AS GOOD RELATIONS AS POSSIBLE WITH THE SOVIET UNION. IF WE COULD GET A GUARANTEE THAT WE WILL NOT BE THREATENED BY PERMANENT DANGER FROM THAT DIRECTION WE WOULD BE READY TO ESTABLISH NORMAL RELATIONS."

TANNER ASSERTED THAT WHILE FINLAND'S AIM WAS TO GET OUT OF THE WAR "IT IS QUITE CLEAR THAT WE CANNOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANY OTHER PEACE EXCEPT ONE WHICH GUARANTEES OUR SAFETY IN THE FUTURE." HE SAID THE KREMLIN WAS "AS SILENT AS A SPHINX" IN THE MATTER, AND ADDED THAT IF RUSSIA WISHED TO CONVEY ITS IDEAS "IT SURELY WILL FIND CHANNELS."

HE DISCOURAGED THE DISCUSSION OF PEACE WITHIN FINLAND, SAYING SUCH TALK WAS PROGRESSING EVERYWHERE IN THE LAND AND ADDING "IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE WHO COULD GAIN BY IT...THE CLEVEREST THING WOULD BE IF WE AT HOME STOPPED DISCUSSING PEACE. IT CANNOT HELP IT FORWARD, BUT COULD ONLY BE OF USE TO THE ENEMY."

SEP 26 1943

FA1236AEW

ADD BERN - SFORZA

THE DAUGHTER OF COUNT SFORZA DENIED EMPHATICALLY TODAY IN NEW YORK THE REPORT THAT THE COUNT WOULD ENTER THE BADOGLIO CABINET.

"MY FATHER, WHO IS OUT OF TOWN BUT IN THE COUNTRY, TELEPHONED ME THIS MORNING AND INSTRUCTED ME TO DENY EMPHATICALLY REPORTS HE WAS EN ROUTE TO ITALY," MISS FIAMMETTA SFORZA SAID, "AND HE CERTAINLY WOULD NEVER TAKE ANY PART IN A GOVERNMENT WITH BADOGLIO."

MISS SFORZA SAID HER FATHER, ANTI-FASCIST EXILED BY THE MUSSOLINI GOVERNMENT, WAS OUT OF TOWN ON BUSINESS AND WOULD RETURN TO HIS NEW YORK HOME WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

SEP 26 1943

JR1045AEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 24-(AP)-SOME 20,000 ITALIANS, BOTH SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS, HAVE CROSSED THE BORDER INTO SWITZERLAND SINCE THE ITALIAN CAPITAULATION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE HAS BEEN ORGANIZED IN THE ITALIAN -SPEAKING SECTION OF SWITZERLAND TO AID THE REFUGEES.

JR1128AEW

ADD WITH 5TH ARMY - ITALY

DELIVERED THE BABY.

OPERATION FOR REMOVAL OF THE SHRAPNEL THEN WAS PERFORMED. LT. RUTH BIMSER, 2300 SEVENTH AVE., BEAVER FALLS, PA., ASSISTED MAJOR

30.24- 8769

BETTER WITH THE SURGERY. LT.DORIS DALE, 18 GLOUCER ST., ARLINGTON MASS., GAVE TESSIE HER FIRST BATH.

SW256PEW

SEP 26 1943

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

TARANTO, ITALY, SEPT. 22-(DELAYED)-GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY TOLD HIS BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS TODAY THAT THEY WOULD "STEP ON THE GAS AND GET GOING" ON THEIR NEW JOB, WHICH IS FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN ITALY.

GEN. MONTGOMERY ADDED: "IT'S US OUT HERE AND WHAT WE DO THAT KEEPS THE MORALE HIGH ON THE HOME FRONT. IF THE MORALE AT HOME WENT DOWN WE MIGHT WELL LOSE THE WAR."

WELCOMING TROOPS OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS, WHICH HE ONCE COMMANDED IN ENGLAND AND WHICH CAME HERE AS PART OF THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY AND ARE NOW INCORPORATED IN THE EIGHTH ARMY, MONTGOMERY SAID:

"YOU WERE FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA AND TUNISIA WHEN I WAS FIGHTING ACROSS THE DESERT TO MEET YOU, BUT WE'VE NOT MET UNTIL NOW. I WANT TO WELCOME YOU INTO THE EIGHTH ARMY AND TELL YOU HOW PLEASED I AM TO HAVE THE FIFTH CORPS. THE EIGHTH ARMY IS ONE GREAT BIG FAMILY AND THEREIN LIES ITS STRENGTH. IT IS A GREAT ARMY, NOR ALWAYS STRONG IN NUMBERS BUT IT HAS GREAT MORAL STRENGTH. WE NEVER GO INTO BATTLE WITHOUT EVERY SOLDIER KNOWING WHAT IS WANTED."

MONTGOMERY SAID THAT IN THE PAST TWO MONTHS THE COURSE OF THE WAR HAD UNDERGONE A GREAT CHANGE WITH SICILY CAPTURED, THE ITALIAN MAINLAND INFADED, AND THE GERMANS FIGHTING DEFENSIVELY FOR THEIR LIVES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

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"WHEN WE BEGAN--FOR WE DID NOT START IT--I DIDN'T THINK IT WAS POSSIBLE TO TELL HOW IT WOULD END. TODAY YOU CAN SEE DEFINITELY HOW THIS WAR IS GOING TO END," HE CONCLUDED.

JR1040PEW

BY HAL BOYLE

SEP 26 1943

AN AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANE BASE IN ITALY, SEPT 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A YOUNG INVADER PILOT TOLD TODAY HOW AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS DESTROYED A DOZEN GERMAN MESSERSCHMITTS THEY SURPRISED ON A FIELD BELOW ROME.

"WE HAD BEEN PATROLLING NORTH AND EAST OF SALERNO LOOKING FOR ROAD CONVOYS AND WHEN WE DIDN'T SEE ANYTHING WORTH GOING AFTER WE WENT ON FURTHER UNTIL WE SAW THIS FIELD," SAID LT.JOHN GEE, CROPSEY, ILL., THE FLIGHT LEADER.

"IT HAD BEEN VISITED BY OUR BOMBERS AND SOME 10 OR A DOZEN BIG ENEMY SHIPS HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT ON THE FIELD. BUT WE ALSO SAW THAT SOME 20 TO 25 MESSERSCHMITTS HAD JUST LANDED AND HADN'T HAD TIME TO DISPERSE.

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"THEY WERE IN TWO GROUPS. WE BUZZED DOWN ON THEM AND THREE OF OUR SHIPS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON ONE GROUP AND THERE WAS A VERY NEAR MISS ON THE OTHER GROUP.

"ALL YOU COULD SEE WAS PARTS AND DUST FROM THE FIRST GROUP. WE CIRCLED AROUND AND COULD SEE THE FIRST GROUP WAS COMPLETELY WIPED OUT. WE WOULD SAY CONSERVATIVELY THAT WE DESTROYED 12 PLANES AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHERS.

"WE HAD DIVED TO WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED FEET BEFORE PULLING OUT. SOME SOLDIERS STANDING IN FRONT OF THE OPERATIONS BUILDING DIVED FOR COVER. THEY PUT UP QUITE A BIT OF SMALL ARMS AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

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BUT WE GOT AWAY BEFORE THEY GOT ORGANIZED."

LT.ROY A.JENSEN, JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA, ANOTHER A-36 FLIER WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID, SAID THE AIPORT WAS GRASS FIELD NEAR FROSINONE, 45 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROME.

SEP 26 1943

"IT WAS THE FIRST CIRCULAR AIRPORT I EVER SAW," JENSEN SAID. "THESE ARE HARD TO KNOCK OUT BECAUSE YOU CAN'T DO IT BY PUTTING A BOMB ON THE RUNWAY. THEY CAN TAKE OFF ANY PLACE ON THE FIELD, BUT WE SURE TOOK THEM BY SURPRISE. WE MOPPED UP A COMMAND CAR AND A RECONNAISSANCE CAR ON THE GROUND JUST BEFORE WE HIT THE AIRPORT."

OTHERS ON THE FLIGHT WERE:

LIEUTS. DONALD ("BUTTON") SMITH, GREEN BAY, WIS.; MILTON S. GRIFFIN, WEST ROXBURY, MASS.; WILLIAM L.DOTSOM, DENVER, COL.; THURMAN C.DUVALL, DOUGLAS, GA., AND WILLIAM W.HUMPHREY, HAMILTON, ILL.

THIS AGGRESSIVE FIGHTER OUTFIT SPARKED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER, MAJ.CHARLES CASSIDY JR. OF DENVER, COLO., HAS BEEN A THORN IN THE SIDE OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS BEFORE AND SINCE THE INVASION OF ITALY.

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CIRCLING IN TRAFFIC PATTERN AND PREPARING TO LAND, CAPT.ROBERT M.DUNCAN OF OREGON, MO., SAW A FLOCK OF FW-190S ATTACKING NAVAL VESSELS. ALTHOUGH CARRYING BOMBS ON HIS WINGS HE DISREGARDED THIS DISADVANTAGE AND PURSUED AND SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE ENEMY PLANES WITH HIS FIRST BURSTS.

EIGHT OF THE INVADERS TOOK ON 20 GERMAN AIRCRAFT OVER BATTIPAGLIA AFTER COMING OUT OF DIVES. LT.GERALD C.THOMPSON OF ALTAMONT, KANS., BROUGHT DOWN ONE FW-190 AND CHASED AWAY TWO MORE. IN ANOTHER SWEEPT LT.ROBERT B.WALSH OF FELT, IDA., BATTED DOWN A GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE PLANE.

RN819AEW

LEAVES FROM A CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

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SEP 26 1943

BY HAL BOYLE

(ADVANCE)..AN AMERICAN AIRBASE IN ITALY, SEPT 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS IS ITALY. IT IS A SUNNY, WARM LAND AND THE TROOPS LIKE IT BETTER THAN NORTH AFRICA BECAUSE IT REMINDS THEM MORE OF HOME.

YOU CAN SLEEP AT NIGHT UNDER ONE BLANKET AND NOT BE TOO COLD.

YOU CAN SLEEP AT NIGHT UNDER ONE BLANKET AND NOT BE TOO COLD.

WHEN YOU WAKE UP IN THE MORNING YOUR CLOTHES ARE DAMP BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY DEW. THE LANDINGS WERE MADE ALONG A NARROW, FERTILE STRIP CRISS-CROSSED BY NUMEROUS IRRIGATION DITCHES FED WITH COLD, CLEAR WATER FROM THE NEARBY MOUNTAINS WHICH RUN UP ITALY LIKE A CENTRAL SPINE.

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THE LIFE-GIVING WATER FEEDS MANY CROPS BUT MOST OF ALL THE MOSQUITO CROP. THE PESTS ARE HERE IN ALMOST INTOLERABLE NUMBERS AND FOR AGES HAVE MADE THIS ALL BUT PERFECT LAND A BREEDING PLACE FOR ENERVATING MALARIA. THE MOSQUITOS HAVE SILENCERS ON THEIR MOTORS AND BUZZ IN FOR A LANDING WITHOUT A SOUND.

THEY LOOK LIKE A P-38 FIGHTER PLANE WITH A LANDING GEAR AT THE NOSE BUT THIS IS CAMOUFLAGE. IT IS NOT FOR LANDING AT ALL BUT IS A NEEDLE-POINTED STILETTO THAT RAISES A BUMP ON YOUR SKIN AS BIG AS A SMALL TURTLE. THESE MISQUITOS DO NOT GIVE IN EASILY. THEY ARE AS HARD TO CATCH AS A HIP-WEAVING HALF-BACK IN A BROKEN FIELD. IT TAKES ONE BLOW TO CRUMPLE A WING AND TWO MORE QUICK ONES TO FINISH HIM OFF.

THEY DIE GAMELY, TRYING TO GIVE YOU A LAST STAB WITH THEIR NOSE DAGGER. THERE IS NO "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" IN THE ITALIAN MOSQUITO'S VOCABULARY.

30.24-8771

THE FIELDS ARE RICHLY BURDENED NOW WITH GARDEN CROPS AND FRUITS AND YOU NEVER HAVE TO WALK MORE THAN 100 YARDS IN ANY DIRECTION TO FIND GRAPES, APPLES, MELONS OR TOMATOES. THE PURPLE GRAPES ARE NOT AS LUSH AS THE AMERICAN CONCORD VARIETY AND ARE USED MORE FOR MAKING WINE THAN FOR THE TABLE. ONE VARIETY OF GREEN GRAPE IS POPULAR WITH THE SOLDIERS BECAUSE OF ITS ODD SHAPE.

LOCAL PRODUCE GROWERS ARE FINDING AN ALMOST UNLIMITED MARKET IN ARMY MESS COOKS WHO ARE USING THE TOMATOES AND ONIONS TO SPICE THE MONOTONY OF "C" RATIONS.

SEP 26 1943

THE APPLES ARE SMALL AND HARD AND DISTINCTLY INFERIOR TO A HALF-DOZEN WELL KNOWN AMERICAN-GROWN BRNDS.

THE BOYS FROM CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS ARE HAVING A FIELD DAY CLIMBING BROADLEAFED FIG TREES TO PLUCK THE SOFT PURPLE FRUIT. TROOPS FROM THE NORTHERN STATES ARE ABOUT 50-50 ON THE QUESTION OF EDIBILITY OF FRESH FIGS. HALF OF THEM LIKE THEM AND HALF OF THEM DON'T. SOME PREFER TO MUNCH THEM AFTER THE FIGS ARE DRIED.

THERE IS MORE TURF AND PASTURELAND THAN IN TUNISIA OR SICILY AND AS A RESULT THERE ARE MORE DAIRY CATTLE AND HORSES. THE UBIQUITOUS DONKEY AND GOAT ARE ALSO PRESENT IN NUMBERS. THERE ARE MANY OXEN, GREAT GOLDEN BROWN-SKINNED ANIMALS THAT LOOK AS BIG AS THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND ARE JUST ABOUT AS SLUGGISH. THEY ARE SO HUGE AND POWERFUL ONE WONDERS WHY THEY DON'T HOOK A HORN INTO THE FARMER WHO DRIVES THEM AND TOSS HIM A COUNTRY MILE. THEIR HORNS ARE AS WIDE AS A JEEP BUT THEY ARE ALL AS MEEK AS FERDINAND, FOR THEY HAVE PEDDLED THEIR STRENGTH FOR A FULL BELLY.

THE DAIRY CATTLE ARE ON A GRAND SCALE TOO. GREAT WHITE CREATURES WHICH ARE GIVING THEIR ALL TO THE TROOPS, MANY OF WHOM HAVEN'T HAD A GLASS OF FRESH MILK SINCE LEAVING THE UNITED STATES.

THE BATTLE AGAINST THE GERMANS HAS DISLOCATED THE LOCAL DAIRY MARKETS AND THE FARMERS WOULD HAVE TO WASTE TOO MUCH OF THEIR MILK EXCEPT FOR THE SOLDIERS.

MOST OF THE FARM DWELLINGS ARE OLD STONE HOUSES HELD TOGETHER BY CAKED DIRT AND COBWEBS, BUT THERE ARE SOME MODEL COMMUNITIES WITH NEAT NEW HOMES OF YELLOW AND CREAM PLASTER, WINDOW-SCREENED TO KEEP OUT SWARMING FLIES AND MOSQUITOS.

KEEPING TO THEIR OLD WAYS, SOME OF THE PEASANTS STILL PILE THE FRONT ROOM FULL OF UNSACKED WHEAT AND PERMIT THE CHICKENS AND OTHER BARNYARD DENIZENS TO WANDER ABOUT THE ROOMS AT WILL.

A TYPICAL HOME OF THE BETTER CLASS WILL HAVE THE LIVING ROOM HUNG WITH CHEAP COLOR PRINTS OF LIFE IN THE DAYS OF ANCIENT ROME AND THE BEDROOM WALLS ARE DECORATED WITH NUMEROUS RELIGIOUS PICTURES. SYMBOLS OF THE CROSS ARE EVERYWHERE, FOR RELIGION PLAYS A GREAT ROLE IN THE LIFE OF THIS CATHOLIC COUNTRY AND THE PRIESTS HAVE GREAT RESPECT AND AUTHORITY.

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TOBACCO IS ONE OF THE CHIEF CROPS IN THE SALERNO AREA WHERE THE LANDINGS WERE MADE. LONG RACKS IN GREAT WAREHOUSES OPEN TO THE WIND ARE HUNG WITH DRYING LEAVES AND THE FRAGRANT PLANTS ARE FLOWERING IN THE FIELDS.

DON WHITEHEAD OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHO HIMSELF IS A PRODUCT OF HARLAN, KY., EXAMINED SOME OF THE DRYING TOBACCO AND PRONOUNCED IT DISTINCTLY INFERIOR TO THE BEST KENTUCKY LEAF.

SEP 26 1943

I MYSELF DON'T SMOKE AND SO HAD TO TAKE HIS WORD FOR IT.

THE ITALIAN HILL VILLAGES ARE CRUSTED WITH CENTURIES OF DIRT. NARROW COBBLESTONED STREETS TWIST LIKE SLEEPY SNAKES PAST MALODOROUS

DARK STONE HOUSES BUILT INTO THE MOUNTAINSIDE IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY ARE LITTLE MORE THAN CAVES.

LITTLE DIRT-FLECKED CHILDREN TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD RUN ABOUT NAKED. THEY CRY WHEN TOO MANY FLIES CLUSTER ON THEIR SORES. LITTLE GIRLS, EAGER TO ASSUME THE MATERNAL DUTIES THAT BURDEN THEM THROUGH LIFE CARE TENDERLY FOR THEIR BABY BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

THE ITALIANS THEMSELVES ARE MORE RESERVED THAN THE SICILIANS. THEY DO NOT PAW OVER THE TROOPS. IN A COUNTRY WHERE MANY WERE MADE WEALTHY AND INFLUENTIAL BY FASCISM IT IS TOO MUCH TO EXPECT THAT ALL WILL WELCOME THE ALLIES.

SEP 26 1943

AMERICAN SOLDIERS GOING INTO A NEWLY-TAKEN TOWN REMARK THAT THERE ARE ALWAYS SOME UNFRIENDLY FACES AMONG THE THRONG WHO GATHER TO GREET THEM. THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE, HOWEVER, SEEM GLAD TO SEE THE TROOPS.

THE ITALIANS AS A WHOLE HAVE REALLY LOST INTEREST IN THE WAR EXCEPT AS IT AFFECTS THEIR INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS. THEY TAKE NO ACTIVE PART IN THE FIGHTING AND THEY ARE GLAD THE GERMANS ARE BEING DRIVEN FROM THEIR COUNTRY. BUT IN THE SECTIONS WHERE THE NAZIS ARE STILL ENTRENCHED THERE ARE NO GREAT MASS UPRISINGS TO ROOT THEM OUT.

THE ITALIAN PEOPLE FIGURE THE ALLIES ARE A NEW BROOM AND THEY ARE SITTING BACK WAITING FOR IT TO SWEEP THEIR NATION CLEAN AGAIN.

JR836AEW

LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

BY HAL BOYLE

SEP 26 1943

(ADVANCE) AN ALLIED AIRBASE SOUTH OF SALERNO, SEPT.14TH-(AP)-(DELAYED)- ONE OF THE FIRST AIRPLANES TO LAND IN THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF SALERNO WAS PILOTED BY A 21-YEAR-OLD ITALIAN FLIER WHO ESCAPED FROM AN AIRFIELD IN NORTHERN ITALY BECAUSE HE PREFERRED TO PITCH IN WITH THE AMERICANS RATHER THAN THE GERMANS.

"WE LISTENED TO BROADCASTS FROM ROME, LONDON, BOLOGNIA AND BERLIN," HE SAID, "AND MOST OF US DECIDED TO JOIN YOU. WE KNEW THAT IF WE STAYED WHERE WE ERE THE GERMANS WOULD FORCE US TO FLY IN GERMANY OR AGAINST RUSSIA."

THE YOUNG PILOT, WHO LIVED IN GENOA, SAID THAT SOME ITALIAN FLIERS HAD NEARLY CHANGED INTO CIVILIAN CLOTHING. HE HIMSELF CLIMBED INTO A FIGHTER TRAINER SHIP AND TOOK OFF AS THE GERMANS CAME TO TAKE OVER THE FIELD. ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN IN THE ARMY 14 MONTHS HE HAD NEVER FLOWN IN COMBAT.

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HE MADE THE 300-MILE HOP IN TWO HOURS, HE SAID, AND FIRST CIRCLED THE NAPLES AREA INTENDING TO LAND THERE.

"THINGS DIDN'T LOOK QUITE RIGHT SO I CONTINUED ON UNTIL I SAW YOUR INVASION FLEET," HE SAID. "I CIRCLED AROUND IT AND THEN CAME ON AND LANDED AT THE FIRST FIELD I SAW."

HE TALKED TO LT.COL. VINCENT SHEEAN, AUTHOR AND NEWSPAPERMAN WHO SPEAKS ITALIAN. THE YOUNG FLIER WAS PUT IN AN AMERICAN UNIT THAT CAME UNDER GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE A DAY AFTER HE LANDED. HE SEEMED TO ENJOY THE EXPERIENCE AND TWICE SHEEAN HAD TO SHEPHERD HIM TO COVER.

-DASH-

YOUR LIFE SEEMS MUCH MORE VALUABLE TO YOU WHEN SOMEONE IS TRYING TO TAKE IT AWAY FROM YOU. WHATEVER FATE MAY BEFALL THE TROOPS BATTLING TO SECURA AND EXTEND WHIS BRIDGEHEAD IN ITALY, THERE IS LITTLE PROSPECT OF THEM DYING OF BOREDOM. EVERY MANJACK HAS BEEN WITHIN

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30.24-8773

REACH OF NAZI ARTILLERY FIRE SINCE COMING ASHORE. THE SOUND OF SHELLFIRE HAS BEEN ALMOST CONTINUOUS, AND WHEN IT DOES FADE TO A MUTED THUNDER THE SKIES ARE CLOUDED BLACK AND WHITE WITH BURSTING ACK-ACK AND THE THUMPING ROAR OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

IN THIS HELL OF SOUND AND DUST AND BATTLE FURY THE TROOPS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING ALMOST WITHOUT REST SINCE THEY STORMED INTO ITALY ALMOST A WEEK AGO UNDER THE FRONT LINE FIRE OF GERMAN MOBILE 88 MM GUNS SET UP ON THE BEACHES.

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FIELD COLUMNS FLUNG OUT BY THE ALLIES HAVE SEIZED AND HELD COASTAL STRIPS ADJOINING THE LANDING BEACHES FOR SEVERAL MILES. THE GERMANS ARE ENTRENCHED IN BORDERING HILLS FROM WHICH THEY MAKE PERIODIC SORTIES WITH TANKS AND INFANTRY. THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN OF GREATER FEROCITY THAN ANY PREVIOUS AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION IN THIS THEATER. IN ADDITION TO THEIR GROUND SORTIES THE NAZIS HAVE TRIED, WITH HIT-RUN AIR RAIDS AND NIGHT BOMBER ATTACKS, TO BREAK UP BRITISH AND AMERICAN ADVANCES AND OVERRUN THEIR POSITIONS IN STRONG COUNTER THRUSTS.

BUT ALLIED AIR POWER HAS BEEN SUPREME. IT HAS BEEN THE DECISIVE FACTOR--A MIGHTY FIST CLOSED AND ABLE TO MASS ITS MOBILE POWER AT ANY POINT. BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLIERS BY DAY AND NIGHT ARE KEEPING ENEMY AIRCRAFT AWAY OR SHOOTING THEM DOWN OVER THE LANDING POINT, STRAFING AND DESTROYING ENEMY SUPPLY COLUMNS AND BLASTING ENEMY STRONG POINTS AND TANK CONCENTRATIONS. YOU CAN SEE OUR PLANES OVER-HEAD--THE SKY IS NEVER EMPTY OF THEM--AND YOU CAN HEAR AND SOMETIMES WATCH THEM SMASH THEIR BOMBS ON THE GERMANS IN THE SMALL ACTION PACK-ED BATTLE ARENA. TWICE IN THE LAST TWO DAYS I HAVE WATCHED THEM RIDDLE ENEMY PLANES IN THE TWILIGHT, AND SAW THE FLAMING NAZI CRAFT PLUMMET DOWN LIKE FLYING STARS.

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THE BITTERNESS OF THIS FIGHT, INTO WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE THROWN EVERY OUNCE OF THEIR STRENGTH, HAS STIRRED THE BATTLE SPIRIT OF EVERY SOLDIER ENGAGED, MAKING HIM REALIZE THAT HERE INDEED IS THE REAL WAR FOR SURVIVAL. FOR THE SECURING OF THIS BEACHHEAD SPELLS THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR HITLER AND WHAT HE STANDS FOR.

WATCHING ONE FLIGHT OF AMERICAN B25 BOMBERS HURLING TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AT THE NAZI FOREMAN, A CHAPLAIN SHOUTED EXCITEDLY:

"I HOPE THEY ARE HITTING THEM!"

"THAT'S A FINE THING FOR A CHAPLAIN TO SAY," ONE OF HIS FRIENDS SAID JOHINGLY.

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"WHAT DO YOU MEAN?" THE SKY PILOT ANSWERED. "CHAPLAIN OR NO CHAPLAIN, IF WE DON'T HIT THEM THEY'RE GOING TO HIT US. THAT MAKES SENSE TO ME."

THAT'S THE WAY EVERY SOLDIER FEELS ABOUT IT IN THIS BATTLE, WHERE YOUR THREE BEST FRIENDS ARE YOUR GUN, YOUR HELMET AND YOUR FOXHOLE--AND YOUSLEEP WITHIN REACH OF ALL THREE.

-DASH-

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WHEN YOU ARE IN DANGER 24 HOURS A DAY YOU GET A BIT FED UP WITH IT. YOU CEASE TO WORRY MUCH ABOUT THE CASUAL SHELL BURSTS OR THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING STRUCK BY YOUR OWN FALLING ACK-ACK. LEFE IS SOMETHING YOU JUST KEEP LIVING AS LONG AS YOU CAN.

DURING ONE GERMAN AIR RAID CORPORAL CHARLIE H.WEBBER OF 2645 CHESTNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., WAS SHAVING AT ONE END OF AN AIR CORPS JEEP. GATHERED IN AND AROUND THE VEHICLE LISTENING TO A WOMAN BLUES SINGER OVER THE RADIO WERE LIEUT. COL., EUGENZ CROPPER OF FLEMINGSBURG, KY., LIEUT. COL. ROBERT NELSON JR., WINCHESTER, VA.,

AND CAPTAIN TED WAXELBAUM OF EAST PACES FERRY ROAD ATLANTA, GA.

THEY SAT AND CALMLY LISTENED TO THE RADIO THROUGHOUT THE RAID. IT WAS THE FIRST MUSIC THEY HAD HEARD IN DAYS AND IT MEANS MORE TO THEM THAN THE SHOVERING ACK-ACK FAR ABOVE THE OLIVE GROVE IN WHICH THEY WERE PARKED.

THE SONG WAS "I'M NOBODY'S BABY."

"NOT BAD," SAID NELSON WHEN SHE HAD FINISHED. SOMEONE DIALED FOR ANOTHER PROGRAM WHILE ALLIED FLIERS HARRIED THE GERMAN RAIDERS ACROSS THE SKY.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT.21. SENT SEPT.20)

SEP 25 1943

MJ1150AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 24-(AP)--AMG---ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY--ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MACHINERY WAS BEING ESTABLISHED FOR "FREE AND DEMOCRATIC EMPLOYER-EMPLOYE RELATIONSHIP" IN ALL SICILY FOLLOWING THE ABOLITION OF THE FASCIST CORPORATIVE-SYNDICATE SYSTEM.

A CENTRAL LABOR OFFICE FOR THE WHOLE ISLAND IS BEING SET UP TO COORDINATE THE ACTIVITIES OF NINE PROVINCIAL OFFICES, ALL DIRECTED BY ITALIAN CIVILIANS WHO ARE FUNCTIONING WITH CIVILIAN EMPLOYES.

AN AMG ANNOUNCEMENT OUTLINING THE POLICY SAID "AT THE TERMINATION OF THE LOCAL EMERGENCY LABOR AND INDUSTRY WILL BE FREE TO PROCEED WITH DEMOCRATIC SELECTION OF PROCEDURE FOR REPRESENTATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE X X X WAGE STUDIES ARE BEING INSTITUTED IN EACH PROVINCE. IN THE MEANTIME SUBSTANTIVE WAGE, HOUR AND CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS OF EXISTING COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND WAGE COVENANTS ARE BEING CONTINUED TEMPORARILY."

SEP 25

LABOR DISPUTES CURRENTLY CAN BE SUBMITTED TO PROVINCIAL LABOR OFFICES, OR TO IMPARTIAL BOARDS OF ARBITRATION IF THE LABOR OFFICES ARE UNABLE TO REACH AGREEMENT.

MK745AEW

ALLIED POLICIES
TOWARD ITALIANS
SHROUDED IN FOG

THEY ARE NEITHER
FRIEND NOR FOE
AT PRESENT (600)

BY WES GALLAGHER

SEP 25 1943

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 22-(AP)-OUT OF THE ASHES OF THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE HAS COME THE FIRST GREAT POLITICAL MESS OF WORLD WAR II, FAR DWARFING THE ALLIED ACCEPTANCE OF ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN AND POSING THE GREATEST ETHICAL PROBLEM OF THE WAR.

THESE ARE FACTS EVIDENT IN AFRICA AND IN ITALY.

A FEW DAYS AGO THE ITALIANS WERE DEADLY ENEMIES.

TODAY SOME ARE FIGHTING BESIDE THE ALLIES. SOME ARE FIGHTING BESIDE THE GERMANS, SOME ROAM AFRICA AND ITALY AS "TECHNICAL [redacted]NEMIES," BUT FREE TO COME AND GO AS THEY PLEASE IN THE UNIFORMS OF THE ITALIAN ARMED FORCES.

DIVISIONS IN SARDINIA FOUGHT THE GERMANS AS THOUGH THEY WERE FIGHTING AT THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES. PREMIER BADOGLIO, IN A SPEECH OVER AN ALLIED-CONTROLLED ITALIAN RADIO, SAID "NOW, SIDE BY SIDE WITH

30.24-8775

THE ANGLO-AMERICANS, THERE IS ITALY. X X X WE ARE COOPERATING SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICANS, WHO ARE NOW ACCEPTING OUR ASSISTANCE IN THE TASK OF DRIVING THE GERMANS FROM THE COUNTRY."

BADOGLIO SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY, BUT IN HIS SPEECH HE ADDED: "DO NOT FORGET THAT ALL TALK ABOUT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IS OUT OF DATE AND IRRELEVANT TO CHANGED CONDITIONS OF TODAY."

THERE ARE FEW PRECEDENTS IN INTERNATIONAL ARRAIRS FOR A WHOLE GOVERNMENT TO CHANGE FROM ONE SIDE TO ANOTHER IN THE MIDDLE OF A WAR, PARTICULARLY A GOVERNMENT HEADED BY MEN WHO AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER PROSECUTED A POLICY OF AGGRESSION SO AVIDLY AS THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

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BADOGLIO BROUGHT THE FIRST ACT OF AGGRESSION, THE ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN, TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION AND HIS FASCIST ARMIES UNSUCCESSFULLY TRIED TO OVERRUN THE STOUT GREEKS.

EXCEPT FOR A ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL STATEMENT THAT THE FATE OF THE ITALIANS DEPENDS ON THEIR BEHAVIOR FROM THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE ON, THERE IS NO DEFINITE INTERNATIONAL POLICY SET DOWN BY BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES FOR DEALING WITH THE DEFEATED FOE.

IN AFRICAN PRISON CAMPS ARE THOUSANDS OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.

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IN AFRICA AND ITALY ARE THOUSANDS OF ITALIAN AVIATORS, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO, IF NOT ACTIVELY FIGHTING AT THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES, ARE ALLOWED TO MOVE AS THEY PLEASE BECAUSE THEY SURRENDERED ON TIME.

WHAT THE ALLIES WILL DO TO FASCIST SOLDIERS FIGHTING BESIDE THE GERMANS, IF AND WHEN THEY ARE CAPTURED, NO ONE KNOWS.

ITALIAN GROUND AND NAVAL FORCES BROUGHT INTO THE ALLIED CAMP AFTER THE ARMISTICE WERE NOT DISARMED. IN TARANTO, ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FIRE AT GERMAN PLANES. NOT SO LONG AGO THE SAME GUNNERS BLASTED THE SKIES ABOUT ALLIED PLANES.

IT IS PRESUMED THAT UNDER THE PRESENT SITUATION THE REGIMENTS AND DIVISIONS WHICH TWO YEARS AGO INVADED GREECE WILL NOW FIGHT ON THE ALLIED SIDE---WITH THE GREEKS IF THE GREEKS WOULD HAVE THEM, WHICH IS DOUBTFUL. AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO PICTURE THE YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS WELCOMING ITALIAN TROOPS WITH OPEN ARMS.

THE MOST STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THE POLITICAL FOG OF THE ARMISTICE IS BADOGLIO'S COMMAND OF SARDINIA WHERE THE ITALIANS DROVE OUT THE GERMANS AND ARE NOW ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES.

CONTRARY TACTICS OF DEALING WITH THE ITALIANS UNDER THE DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES HAS LEFT AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS AS WELL AS THEIR ALLIES, SUCH AS THE FRENCH, IN A STATE OF POLITICAL CONFUSION.

PRESUMABLY THIS "LOCAL SOLUTION" POLICY HAS BEEN FOLLOWED ON THE GROUNDS OF "MILITARY EXPEDIENCY," BUT MANY WHO WERE READY TO RECOGNIZE SUCH A REASON FOR DEALING WITH DARLAN ARE NOT READY TO DO SO WITH THE ITALIANS, WHO AT BEST ARE CERTAINLY OF DOUBTFUL MILITARY VALUE AS ALLIES.

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WHILE GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER IS THE MAN DEALING WITH BADOGLIO'S GOVERNMENT, HIS ACTIONS ARE DIRECTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. #

ALGIERS, SEPT. 24-(AP)-FRENCH MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL "FINANCIAL DELEGATION" UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED TODAY AN INCREASE IN TAXATION AND THE EXPENDITURE OF AN ADDITIONAL 257,000,000 FRANCS (ABOUT $5,140,000) FOR THE FRENCH WAR EFFORT AFTER GOVERNOR GENERAL GEORGES CATROUX HAD DISSOLVED THE NATIVE BRANCHES OF THE DELEGATION.

CATROUX'S ACTION, ANNOUNCED PRIOR TO THE BUDGET VOTE, SWEPT OUT

30 ARABS AND KABYLES (MOUNTAIN DWELLERS) LEAVING ONLY 40 FRENCH MEN ON THE COUNCIL WHICH IS CHARGED WITH PASSING THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

CATROUX REFERRED TO THE ABSENCE OF THE ENTIRE NATIVE DELEGA[illegible] FROM THE PRECEDING COUNCIL MEETING, WHICH ACTION HE SAID WAS FOMENTED BY FERHAT ABBAS AND SAYAH ABDELKADER, ARAB LEADERS ARRESTED YESTERDAY, AND ADDED THIS ABSENCE FORCED HIM TO ORDER THE DISSOLUTION UNDER THE LAW OF 1898.

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JR1012AEW

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 24-(AP)-THE JAPANESE ARE SEEKING SITES IN THE SOUTH CHINA COASTAL PROVINCES OF KWANTUNG AND FUKIEN FOR LARGE AIRFIELDS TO COUNTER POSSIBLE ALLIED BASES IN EAST CHINA FROM WHICH JAPAN COULD BE BOMBED, MAJOR GENERAL PAO KAI, CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE SPOKESMAN ASCRIBED A RECENT JAPANESE ATTACK ON SANTAO ISLAND, SOME 40 MILES NORTH OF FOOCHOW, TO FEAR THAT THE HARBOR THERE WAS BEING USED AS AN ALLIED SUBMARINE BASE. HE DECLARED THE JAPANESE WERE DRIVEN OUT THE SAME DAY THEY LANDED.

HE ADDED 13 ENGAGEMENTS HAD OCCURRED ON DIFFERENT CHINESE FRONTS IN THE PAST WEEK, WITH THE JAPANESE TAKING THE INITIATIVE IN FIVE AND THE CHINESE IN EIGHT.

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JR1003AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.24-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN FLIERS WHO DISREGARDED THE ODDS TO PILE INTO JAPANESE PLANES HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR BY LT.GEN.GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIRFORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE HONORS WENT TO CAPT.MARTIN P.ALGER, 1901 TENTH AVE., FORT DODGE, IA.., AND FIRST LT.JOHN G.O'NEILL, GASPORT, N.Y.

CAPTAIN ALGER, LEADING A FLIGHT OF P-38S OVER NEW GUINEA LAST APRIL 12, ATTACKED A FORMATION OF ESCORTED JAPANESE BOMBERS. AFTER SHOOTING DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE, ALGER NOTED FIVE JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKING HIS COMRADES. HE ATTACKED THEM AND BROKE UP THE FORMATION, SUSTAINING DAMAGE TO HIS OWN PLANE BUT SUCCEEDING IN LANDING WITH ONE ENGINE OPERATING.

LIEUTENANT O'NEILL LAST MARCH ATTACKED FOUR JAPANESE BOMBERS MAKING A RUN OVER ORO BAY, NEW GUINEA, AND SHOT DOWN THE LEAD PLANE. WITH TWO ZEROS ALREADY ON HIS TAIL, HE ATTACKED A FLIGHT OF FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS AND CONTINUED THE ENGAGEMENT UNTIL THE ENEMY FORMATION WAS BROKEN UP.

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FR/FJ128ACW

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,SEPT 24 (AP)-MAJOR CHARLES GALLUP OF CHICAGO, ILL., WHO HOLDS DOWN AN OFFICE JOB WITH THE FIFTH AIR FORCE, WANTED A "LITTLE EXCITEMENT." WELL, HE GOT IT.

GALLUP HOPPED INTO A P-38 WHEN WORD CAME THAT 20 TO 30 JAPANESE BOMBERS, WITH AN ESCORT OF 30 TO 40 FIGHTERS, WERE ATTEMPTING TO DISRUPT LANDINGS OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ON THE BEACH NORTH OF FINSCHHAFEN, NEW GUINEA, TWO DAYS AGO.

SO HE HAD A FRONT SEAT TO THE FLAMING SPECTACLE THAT FOLLOWED AS AMERICAN LIGHTNINGS, MARAUDERS AND P-40'S SHOT DOWN 40 ENEMY PLANES AND PLACED FIVE MORE IN THE "PROBABLE" CLASS.

(TODAY'S ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID THE AIR BATTLE LASTED 25 MINUTES, AND THAT WE LOST THREE PLANES, SAVING ONE PILOT.)

"OUR FIGHTERS," SAID GALLUP, "HIT THOSE NIPS LIKE A TON OF

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30.24- 8777

BRICKS--ONLY A LOT FASTER AND HARDER."

GALLUP FLEW ALONG WITH ONE FIGHTER ELEMENT IN A PLANE DUBBED "TAIL END CHARLIE. THE PILOTS FIRST SIGHTED THE ENEMY AT ABOUT 12,000 FEET, AND THEN, GALLUP RELATED, "PLANES FROM ALL OVER THE SKY POURED DOWN IN HOT DIVES TO GET INTO THEM.

"WE SAW THUNDERBOLTS AND P-40'S TEARING INTO THE JAPS, SENDING BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS FLAMING INTO THE BRINK. SOME OF THOSE FIGHTERS ALMOST GOT INTO THE SEAT WITH THE JAPS, THEY FIRED AT THEM SO CLOSE."

AFTER DROPPING BOMBS FROM LOW ALTITUDE, THE JAPANESE ATTEMPTED TO GET AWAY, BUT GALLUP SAID OUR FLIERS SAW FIVE OR SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS HEADING FOR HOME AND TOOK AFTER THEM.

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"THE FIRST PART OF OUR FLIGHT KNOCKED THEM DOWN. THEN ONT OF THE BEST SPLIT SECOND DEALS I HAVE EVER SEEN HAPPENED. ONE JAP DECIDED TO TEAR AROUND THE OTHER SIDE OF A HUGE CLOUD TO TRY AND GET AWAY. A THUNDERBOLT COMING FROM THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION MET HIM AND HIS 50 CALIBERS DEMOLISHED THAT GUY IN SECONDS."

FLIGHT LEADERS IN THE FIGHT INCLUDED CAPT.CHARLES W.KING, COLUMBUS, OHIO; CAPT.HARTLD M.MCCLELLAND, 917 WEST HILL, AVON PARK, FLA., AND MAJOR DAVID A.CAMPBELL, PLATTSBURGH, OHIO.

GG1152ACW

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BY ARTHUR BURGESS

GUADALCANAL,SEPT 21 (DELAYED) (AP)-A GEORGIAN COAST ARTILLERY UNIT TEAMED UP WITH YANKEE FLIERS EARLY TODAY TO DOWN TWO JAPANESE TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS AND DRIVE OTHERS AWAY DURING AN ENEMY AIR RAID THAT HAD AN APPRECIATIVE GROUND AUDIENCE.

THE ARTILLERY UNIT, MADE UP MOSTLY OF GEORGIA SOLDIERS, CAUGHT THE BOMBERS IN THEIR SEARCHLIGHTS, AND 2ND LT.HENRY MEIGS, 22, OF 1165 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, SHOT THEM DOWN FROM HIS P-38 FIGHTER PLANE.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES WATCHED THE AERIAL DUEL, AND CHEERED AS THE ENEMY PLANES CAME DOWN IN FLAMES. TWO OTHER EYEWITNESSES WERE ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., COMMANDER OF U.S. SOUTH PACIFIC FORCES, AND SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, VISITING THE ISLAND AT THE TIME.

TWO MEN WERE KILLED ON THE GROUND AND A SMALL NUMBER WOUNDED.

(THE NAVY, IN WASHINGTON, REPORTED THE ENEMY RAIDING GROUP WAS COMPOSED OF "12 OR 16 ENEMY BOMBERS," LARGEST REPORTED OVER THE ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS IN MANY WEEKS.)

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THE TAIL OF MEIGS' PLANE WAS HIT AND A 15-INCH SQUARE TORN OUT EARLY IN THE FIGHT WITH THE JAPANESE BOMBERS, BUT HE SAID THE DAMAGE DIDN'T BOTHER THE LIGHTNING'S EFFICIENCY.

"I NEVER HAD A BETTER TIME IN MY LIFE," HE SAID LATER.

THE YOUNG PILOT, SON OF MR. AND MRS.A.P.JOBSON (CORRECT), WON PROMOTION TO FIRST LIEUTENANT AND WAS AWARDED THE ARMY'S SILVER STAR SHORTLY AFTER HIS AERIAL VICTORY.

THE SEARCHLIGHT UNIT RECEIVED A "WELL DONE" FROM THE SOLOMONS AIRCRAFT COMMANDER.

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COL.JOHN E.STODDARD, WASHINGTON, GA., COMMANDED THE ARTILLERY UNIT. HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER WAS LT.COL.JACK G.JOHNSON, THOMSON, GA. LT.COL.ALFRED MONSALVATGE (CORRECT), AUGUSTA, GA., WAS IN DIRECT COMMAND OF THE SEARCHLIGHTS.

MEIGS, A FORMER INSURANCE UNDERWRITER, RECEIVED PRAISE FROM ALL HANDS. ONE RADIO MESSAGE FROM THE NEARBY RUSSELL ISLANDS, WHERE

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THE FLAMING ENEMY BOMBERS WERE SF N, SAID: "CONGRATULATIONS. DAMN NICE NIGHTS WORK."

FOUR STRINGS OF BOMBS FELL ON THE ISLAND. THEY CAUSED NO SERIOUS DAMAGE OTHER THAN TO SCATTERED A LUMBER PILE. BODIES OF SOME OF THE ENEMY PERSONNEL SHOWED THEM TO HAVE BEEN NAVY AIRMEN.

THE SAME NIGHT, THE JAPANESE RAIDED MUNDA ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND BUT THE ATTACK PROVED INEFFECTIVE. IT WAS THE SAME STORY ELSEWHERE: SIX LARGE AND MANY SMALL BOMBS DROPPED ON SEGI ALL FELL INTO THE WATER. BARAKOMA ON VELLA LAVELLA RECEIVED SEVERAL ATTACKS; ALL THE BOMBS LANDED IN THE WATER.

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GG1139ACW

BY EUGENE BURNS

HONOLULU, T.H., SEPT.24-(AP)-FLIERS TOLD CALMLY TODAY--AS MATTER-OF-FACT AS IF IT HAD BEEN ONLY A DRILL -- HOW FOR A NIGHT AND A DAY AMERICAN AIR MIGHT POUNDED JAPANESE OUTPOST ISLANDS IN THE GILBERT AREA 2,000 STATUTE MILES WEST OF HAWAII SEPT.18-19.

COL.WILLIAM J.HOLZAPFEL, 34, OF RACINE, RIS., GROUP COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND, RELATED:

COL.WILLIAM J.HOLZAPFEL, 34, OF RACINE, RIS., GROUP COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND, RELATED:

"WE STARTED OUT THE NIGHT BEFORE AND GOT OVER TARAWA AT 11:30 -- BEFORE MOONUP. THE TARGET WAS DIFFICULT TO FIND BECAUSE OF CLOUD CONDITIONS BUT CLEARED UP AND WE DUMPED BOMBS ON DEFINITE TARGETS TO SOFTEN UP THE BASE FOR THE COMING NAVY ATTACK.

"WITH A SUCCESSION OF FLIGHTS RANGING FROM 5,000 TO 15,000 FEET, WE DROPPED 34 TONS.

"AT THE SAME TIME APPROXIMATELY, NAURU RECEIVED ATTENTION OF ANOTHER BOMBING GROUP IN WHICH NAVY LIBERATORS PARTICIPATED AND STRUCK JAP PHOSPHATE PLANTES, DISPERSAL AREAS AND THE DOCK AREA--PHOSPHATES ARE VERY GOOD FOR MAKING RICE GROW, ALSO FOR MAKING MUNITIONS.

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AFTER THE ARMY SOFTENED UP TARAWA, NAVY PLANES ATTACKED IT FOR 10 HOURS "ALMOST WITHOUT INTERRUPTION," HOLZAPFEL SAID. WHEN THE ARMY PLANES CAME BACK THE NEXT DAY, THEY MET BOTH ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND ZEROS.

AIR GROUP COMMANDER LEONARD B.SUTHERLAND, 38, OF FORT PAYNE, ALA., HAD A WORD TO ADD FOR THE NEW GRUMAN HELLCATS.

A NAVY MAN, SUTHERLAND SAID SOME OF THE FIGHTERS WHICH TEAMED WITH NAVY DIVEBOMBERS IN ATTACKING TARAWA "CAME BACK WITH PALMS AND GRASS IN THEIR GUNS."

"GRASS?" I ASKED.

"NO--PALM FRONDS," EXPLAINED LT.CMDR.PAUL D.BUIE, 34, OF NASHVILLE, GA.

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"WE FOUND NINE JAP TWIN-MOTORED NEW TYPE BOMBERS ON THE AIRPORT AND BOMBED TWO AND THE FIGHTERS SET THE REMAINDER ON FIRE IN SHORT ORDER. . . .

"MY HELLCATS LIVED UP TO EXPECTATIONS 100 PER CENT. AND THEY'RE RUGGED. MANY OF THE PLANES RETURNED WITH BULLETS IN THE ENGINES, WITH THE HYDRAULIC LINES SHOT AWAY AND HOLES IN THE TAIL SURFACES."

THE NAVY BOMBER SQUADRON LEADER, LT.CMDR.ERNIE M.SNOWDEN, 32, OF 131 CRAVEN STREET, BEAUFORT, N.C., SAID, "I HAVE THE

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30.24-8779

GREATEST ADMIRATION FOR ALL THE FLIERS. ALTHOUGH THE AA WAS HEAVY, THEY DOVE THROUGH AND IF THEY COULDN'T GET A GOOD CRACK AT THE TARGET THEY CAME BACK FOR A SECOND."

(THE RAIDS ON TARAWA, MAKIN, APAMAMA AND NAURU WERE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED IN COMMUNIQUES FROM ADMIRAL CHES.NIMITZ.)

END IN ABOVE SECOND GRAPH READ X XX OF RACINE, WIS., X X X

NN/FR941PCW NM

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BY REMBERT JAMES

WITH U.S.GROUND FORCES ON SAGE KARASA ISLAND, SOLOMONS, SEPT 20 (AP)-THE JAPANESE TOOK A POUNDING ON THIS LITTLE 1,000 YARD LONG ISLAND ON THE APPROACHES TO KOLOMBANOARA FOR FOUR DAYS AND THEN ABANDONED IT JUST AS THEY HAD GIVEN UP KISKA AND BAIROKO WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

MAJ.WALTER N.GULETSKY, BOSTON, MASS., DIRECTING AMERICAN TROOPS WHICH HAD OCCUPIED HALF OF SAGE KARASA DISCOVERED THE ENEMY EVACUATION WHEN HE ORDERED A GENERAL ADVANCE AGAINST JAPANESE POSITIONS.

THE CLEANUP OF THIS ISLAND FOOTHOLD ONLY 1,200 YARDS SOUTH OF KOLOMBANGARA ACROSS BOACKETT STRAIT FOLLOWED A BITTER TEN DAYS OF SKIRMISHING BETWEEN AMERICAN AND JAPANESE INFANTRYMEN IN THE DENSE FORESTS OF NORTHERN ARUNDEL ALONG THE BOMBOE PENINSULA.

MARINE CORPS TANKS FINALLY WERE BROUGHT INTO ACTION AGAINST JAPANESE PILLBOXES ALONG ONE ARUNDEL BEACH. THE TANKS WITH INFANTRY SUPPORT BROKE THROUGH ENEMY LINES, KILLING MANY JAPANESE AND SCATTERING THE REST IN BROKEN PATROLS THROUGH THE JUNGLE. THE FINAL MOPPING UP IS PROCEEDING.

(GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THURSDAY THAT REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE FORCE ON ARUNDEL AND SAGE KARASA ISLANDS, 200 YARDS OFFSHORE, HAD BEEN DESTROYED.)

DURING THE NIGHT WITHDRAWAL FROM SAGE KARASA AMERICAN ARTILLERY POUNDING KOLOMBANGARA DREW THE HEAVIEST RETURN FIRE THE EMBATTLED JAPANESE GARRISON THERE YET HAS DEVELOPED. THIS MORNING DIVE BOMBERS HIT KOLOMBANGARA WHILE THE BATTERING BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY CONTINUED.

GG922ACW NM

CORDOBA, ARGENTINA, SEPT. 24-(AP)-ARCHBISHOP FERMAN LANFITTE OF CORDOBA TODAY URGED GREATER PRAYERS FOR PEACE IN VIEW OF THE "LACK OF SECURITY AND PAINFUL ANXIETY FOR THE POPE DESPITE GUARANTEES THAT MIGHT APPEAR TO BE OFFERED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW TO THE SOVEREIGN OF THE NEUTRAL VATICAN STATE."

THIS WAS THE SECOND APPEAL IN TWO WEEKS BY ARGENTINE PRELATES. SANTIAGO LUIS CARDINAL COPELLO LAST WEEK ISSUED A PASTORAL URGING THE FAITHFUL TO ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES "WITH THE PAIN WHICH AFFECTS THE SUPREME PONTIFF'S HEART."

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CORDOBA, ARGENTINA, SEPT. 24-(AP)-ARCHBISHOP FERMAN LANFITTE OF CORDOBA TODAY URGED GREATER PRAYERS FOR PEACE IN VIEW OF THE "LACK OF SECURITY AND PAINFUL ANXIETY FOR THE POPE DESPITE GUARANTEES THAT MIGHT APPEAR TO BE OFFERED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW TO THE SOVERIEGN NEUTRAL VATICAN STATE."

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THE PAIN WHICH AFFECTS THE SUPREME PONTIFF'S HEART."

SU--ROSS 02150--1105P

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MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 24-(AP)-ALL MEXICAN WORKERS EARNING LESS THAN 10 PESOS ($2.06) A DAY WERE GRANTED SALARY INCREASES RANGING FROM FIVE TO 50 PER CENT TODAY UNDER A DECREE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION WAS AN EFFORT TO CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN WAGES AND PRICES WHICH WERE FROZEN SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

URBAN WORKERS WILL RECEIVE INCREASES RANGING FROM FIVE PER CENT FOR THOSE EARNING BETWEEN NINE AND TEN PESOS TO 50 PER CENT TO PERSONS EARNING LESS THAN ONE PESO. FARM WORKERS WERE GRANTED INCREASES OF FROM 40 TO 50 PER CENT.

PAY CUTS IMPOSED IN 1937 ON EMPLOYES OF THE GOVERNMENT OIL ADMINISTRATION WILL BE ELIMINATED AND GOVERNMENT SALARIES ALSO WILL BE RAISED.

IF SALARIES HAVE BEEN INCREASED SINCE JAN. 1 THE NEW RAISES NEED NOT BE GIVEN BY PRIVATE INDUSTRIES UNLESS THEY ARE BELOW THE AVERAGE SET IN A TABLE OF THE DECREE.

SALARIES ALSO WERE FROZEN UNDER THE DECREE, WHICH WAS ISSUED IN WAR-TIME SUSPENSION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ANOTHER SECTION OF THE DECREE GAVE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 30 DAYS TO CLOSE ALL SALOONS AND OTHER "VICE CENTERS" WITHIN A MILE OF WORK CENTERS. THIS STEP WAS TAKEN TO INCREASE PRODUCTION.

VIOLATIONS OF THE DECREE MAY BE PUNISHED BY GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN THE BUSINESS OR BY FINES UP TO $10,000.

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JR1052AEW

HEADQUARTERS PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT,SEPT.24 (AP)--BRIG.GEN. ADLAI T. GILKESON,NOW STATIONED AT THE ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, TODAY HEADED A LIST OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT BY LT.GEN.GEORGE S.BRETT,LOCAL COMMANDER.

GILKESON WAS DECORATED FOR ORGANIZING THE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL WHILE STATIONED HERE FROM 1939-1942.

PZ15 AM1047P

OTTAWA, SEPT 24-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY TONIGHT LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE PILOT OFFICER ALLAN NORRIS, WHOSE FATHER, C.R.NORRIS, RESIDES AT FOLSTELLA MISSION, TEXAS.

SN133AEW

TORONTO, SEPT 24-(AP)-THE CIO UNITED RUBBER WORKERS OF AMERICA IN CONVENTION HERE TODAY UPHELD A DECISION OF THE UNION'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE BOARD REFUSING AN APPEAL OF FOUR DETROIT RUBBER WORKERS FOR EXONERATION FOR THE PART THEY WERE ACCUSED OF PLAYING IN A STRIKE IN JUNE WHICH VIOLATED THE UNION'S NO-STRIKE PLEDGE.

THE CONVENTION WAS TOLD THAT THE FOUR WORKERS--JOHN A.DECKER, ROY A.COOK, GENEVIA HERRING AND FLOSTELLA JUSTICE--WERE SUSPENDED FROM

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WORK AND FROM THE UNION FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN A THREE-DAY WORK STOPPAGE IN THE U.S. RUBBER PLANT, DETROIT, OVER THE INTRODUCTION OF NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS INTO THE PLANT.

THE WORKERS SINCE HAVE BEEN RE-INSTATED, AND ONE OTHER,

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VICTORIA NASIADKA, WAS COMPLETELY EXONERATED. THE REMAINING FOUR HAD APPEALED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR EXONERATION AND REIMBURSEMENT FOR THE PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT. THIS WAS REFUSED BY THE BOARD.

TODAY THE CONVENTION UPHELD THE BOARD'S STAND AND THE RIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT TO SUSPEND A UNION MEMBER WHO ENGAGES IN STOPPAGES AND SLOWDOWNS.

IN THE DEBATE ON THE QUESTION JOHN MARMON, PRESIDENT OF THE DETROIT LOCAL, SAID: "THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE MANAGEMENT IS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OUR NO-STRIKE PLEDGE. THE ONLY LANGUAGE THEY CAN UNDERSTAND IS FORCE, BUT TODAY, NO MATTER HOW WE FEEL, WE MUST USE ANOTHER KIND OF FORCE--GOVERNMENT AGENCIES."

S.H.DALRYMPLE OF AKRON, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE UNION, SAID THAT WORK STOPPAGES WERE IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF AN ORDER OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS WELL AS A VIOLATION OF UNION-COMPANY AGREEMENTS AND "THE ONLY WAY TO PUNSIH THOSE WHO INSTIGATED THE STRIKE WAS TO SUSPEND THEM FROM THEIR WORK."

WILLIAM IRWIN, A MEMBER OF THE DETROIT LOCAL, SUPPORTED THE CLAIM FOR EXONERATION. HE SAID THAT INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE BY THE UNION OFFICIALS WAS INCOMPLETE AND THAT SOME WERE SUSPENDED BECAUSE THEY HAD "HAD WORDS WITH THE UNION OFFICIALS--NOT BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO GO BACK TO WORK."

"UNION POLITICS ARE INVOLVED IN THE DECISION," HE ADDED.

L.S.BUCKMASTER OF AKRON, INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT, SAID THAT ANY WORKERS WHO WENT BACK TO WORK WITH THE NEGRO WOMEN WERE CLEARED BY THE UNION--ONLY THOSE WHO REFUSED WERE SUSPENDED.

SN515PEW

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new york, sept. 24-(ap)-the london radio, quoting a berlin broadcast, said today that a 50-year-old german workman had been executed for making defeatist speeches in a public park.

the broadcast was recorded by cbs.

cbs def 1024

NEW YORK, SEPT 24-(AP)-EIGHT ADVOCATES OF VARIOUS POST-WAR PLANS FOR PEACE AGREED TONIGHT AT A "CLARIFICATION" FORUM SPONSORED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES THAT "THE DESIRE OF ALL IS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL RGANIZATION."

THE AGREEMENT WAS EXPRESSED IN A SYMPOSIUM AFTER THE SPEAKERS HAD PRESENTED THEIR VIEWS INDIVIDUALLY.

HUGH GIBSON, FORMER UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, BELGIUM AND BRAZIL AND COLLABORATOR WITH FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER ON THE BOOK, "THE PROBLEMS OF LASTING PEACE," SAID THAT IT WAS HIS AND HOOVER'S VIEW THAT "THE GREATEST THREAT TO ANY PLAN LIES IN PRECIPITATE ACTION," AND THAT A PLAN SHOULD BE EVOLVED ONLY WITH "THE GREATEST OF DELIBERATION AFTER AN INTERIM PERIOD OF PROVISIONAL PEACE."

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DR.JAMES T.SHOTWELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE, SAID HE WAS IN ACCORD WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PROPOSED ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED

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STATES AS THE BEST MEANS OF SECURING LASTING PEACE.

BUT, HE ADDED, IT SHOULD LEAD ULTIMATELY TO AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION COVERING NATIONAL SECURITY, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND JUSTICE AND THE SAFEGUARDING OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

RUTH BRYAN OWEN ROHDE, FORMER UNITED STATES MINISTER TO DENMARK, OUTLINED A PLAN CALLING FOR A CONGRESS OF NATIONS, CONSISTING OF UPPER AND LOWER HOUSES, A CHIEF EXECUTIVE, A SUPREME COURT OF THE WORLD AND A POLICE FORCE INTERNATIONAL IN SCOPE.

SEN.JOSEPH H.BALL (R-MINN), CO-SPONSOR OF THE SO-CALLED BALL PEACE RESOLUTION PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS, ADVOCATED A WORLD ORGANIZATION, WITH THE UNITED STATES AS A NUCLEUS, AND A MILITARY FORCE "TO MAKE ITS RULES OF CONDUCT BINDING ON WOULD-BE OUTLAWS."

REP. J.W. FULBRIGHT (D-ARK) SAID HIS RESOLUTION, PASSED BY THE HOUSE MONDAY, WAS NOT A "PANACEA" BUT RATHER "THE FIRST SMALL STEP IN THE PROCESS OF BUILDING A FOREIGN POLICY." CRITICISM THAT AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WOULD SACRIFICE NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, HE SAID, WAS "A VERY RED HERRING."

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JOHN FOSTER DULLES, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY THE BASIS OF A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE, SPONSORED BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, SAID AN OVER-ALL WORLD ORGANIZATION MUST HAVE A MILITARY POWER OF ITS OWN.

CLARENCE K. STREIT, FOUNDER AND CHAIRMAN OF FEDERAL UNION, SAID THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAILED BECAUSE OF BELIEF IN "ABSOLUTE NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY," AND BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL FAULTS. HE SAID SIMILAR MISTAKES WOULD LEAD TO WAR AGAIN.

ELY CULBERTSON, AUTHOR OF THE WORLD FEDERATION PLAN, SUGGESTED A "QUOTA FORCE PRINCIPLE," WHEREBY THE UNITED STATES WOULD SUPPLY 20 PER CENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORCE AND OF THE TOTAL WORLD PRODUCTION OF HEAVY FIGHTING MACHINERY.

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MK112AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24-(AP)-MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, BACK FROM A FIVE-WEEK, 26,000 MILE TOUR OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAR THEATER, EAGERLY GREETED HER SON, LIEUT. COL. JAMES ROOSEVELT, AS SHE ALIGHTED FROM A TRANS-CONTINENTAL PLANE TODAY.

THE FIRST LADY, APPEARING UNTIRED AND IN GOOD HEALTH, FAIRLY LEAPED TWO FEET TO THE GROUND FROM AN ARMY PLANE IN WHICH SHE MADE HER TOUR INTO THE ARMS OF HER SON.

SHE ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONOLULU SHORTLY AFTER NOON YESTERDAY. AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THERE, MRS. ROOSEVELT SAID SHE WAS GLAD TO BE HOME AND DECLARED THAT "I DON'T THINK I EVR WORKED AS HARD IN MY LIFE."

JR1117AEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, SEPT. 23--(AP)--FOR FOLKS WITH A LIKING FOR WESTERN MELODRAMA MOSCOW TODAY IS LIKE A FRONT ROW SEAT AT ONE OF THE BEST.

ALMOST NIGHTLY ROCKETS RISE INTO THE AIR, GUNS BOOM ALL OVER THE CITY, STRANGE LIGHTS FLICKER UP AND DOWN THE HIGHWAYS AND THE VILLAIN IS GETTING CHASED ALL OVER THE PLACE.

I HAVEN'T EXPERIENCED ANYTHING LIKE IT SINCE THOSE SATURDAY AFTERNOONS OF MY BOYHOOD WHEN I SAT SPELLBOUND IN THE ACADEMY OF

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MUSIC IN SELMA, ALA., AND WATCHED COWBOYS, INDIANS AND JACK DALTON OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

HERE IN MOSCOW, OF COURSE, THE HERO IS THE RED ARMY AND THE VILLAIN IS HITLER AND HIS BAD MEN WHO ARE GETTING CHASED BACK BEHIND THE HILLS.

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THE SAME HIGH SPIRITS THAT PROPEL EVERY WESTERN LOVER TO HIS PLACE BEFORE THE SCREEN PREVAIL HERE.

THE HOME BOYS ARE WINNING. #

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(the following story was written by lt. john o. kearney of new york city, stars and stripes staff writer for the associated press)

isle of capri, sept. 19 (delayed)-(ap)-aged senator benedetto croce, generally regarded as italy's greatest living philosopher and historian, and anti-fascist leader since the first days of benito mussolini's rise to power, has taken refuge with his family on this island.

a british launch rescued croce and his family from their mainland home at sorrento after a fascist broadcast had threatened vengeance on the old man for his decade of opposition to fascism, the 77-year-old historian, who had resigned as italian minister of instruction in 1922 in protest against fascism,

arrived here in the dead of night.

alert and sout-hearted, but half in the young man and woman who have been his unorganized supporters ##########

throughout italy, croce came to capri with his wife and four comely daughters.

"i hope," said croce to his daughter elena who translated his words, "that every system of totalitarian or authoritarian government will emerge defeated from this war and i hope that the supremacy of liberal regimes will be reestablished.

"the failure of the peace of versailles should teach us something, the lesson is: do not take vengeance; do not chain entire peoples.

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"the object should be to create for both vanquished and the conquerors -- men all of them--a condition of common existence wherein it will be possible to settle differences peacefully and to thrive peacefully."

croce recalled his first suspicion of the fascist movement. he said that fascism began to manifest its character fully in 1924, showing itself as anti-liberal and tyrannical.

he voiced his opposition in the roman senate, honorary body to which all outstanding artists, writers and scientists were elected, and for 20 years he warned the people in his writings.

from those years came his "history of liberalism." he was so famous abroad that the fascists deemed it inadvisable to silence him.

on the subject of liberty as the principle involved in common freedom and common justice, croce had this to say:

"the true idea of liberty is not bound to any particular economic interest but approves and accepts any economic measures and regulations which intensify and extend human freedom and augment the blessings of civilization. liberty as we think of it is a religious principle which renews and governs the whole of man's soul. it is that which inspires the best works in every field of human activity."

gallaghers apr thru third 1720 def 107p

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ISLE OF CAPRI,SEPT.21 (DELAYED)-(AP)--A BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN GIRL,WHO HAS BEEN LIVING ON THE ISLE OF CAPRI FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS, TODAY IS EAGERLY AWAITING FOR A CHANCE TO GET BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

SIX YEARS AGO CONSTANCE CATUOGNA,24,BLONDE AND WEIGHING 117 POUNDS, CAME HERE WITH HER MOTHER,MRS. THEODORE CATUOGNO FROM PHILADELPHIA FOR A TWO MONTH'S VISIT TO MRS. CATUOGNO'S BIRTHPLACE. THEY LIKED IT SO WELL THEY STAYED ON AND ON UNTIL THEY WERE CAUGHT BY THE WAR AND IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO

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RETURN HOME.

WHEN THE ALLIES ARRIVED THE MOTHER AND HER ATTARCTIVE DAUGHTER WERE SITTING PEACEFULLY IN THEIR LOVELY VILLA OVERLOOKING THE SEA.

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CONSTANCE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THEY WERE AMERICAN CITIZENS THEY WERE NOT BOTHERED BE EITHER THE ITALIANS OR THE GERMANS, WHO MADE CAPRI A SORT OF WEEK-END ATLANTIC CITY.

MRS. CATUOGNO SAID THAT AT TIMES THEY WERE HARD PUT TO OBTAINED NEEDED SUPPLIES AND HER DAUGHTER EXHIBITED A SMALL PIECE OF SOAP WHICH SHE HAD MADE FROM MILK,OLIVE OIL AND SODA.

"WHEN I USED IT MY HANDS STARTED PEELING," SHE LAUGHED, "BUT IT WAS SOAP."

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CONSTANCE IS INTERESTED IN COMMERCIAL ART AND THE WALLS OF THE VILLA ARE BEDECKED WITH HER PAINTINGS OF FETCHING WOMEN. SHE HOPES TO GET A COMMERCIAL ART JOB WHEN SHE RETURNS TO THE UNITED STATES.

HER FATHER IS A NATURALIZED AMERICAN CITIZEN AND LIVES IN PHILADELPHIA WHERE HE IS ENGAGED IN THE HOTEL BUSINESS. THEY LAST HEARD FROM HIM FOUR WEEKS AGO THROUGH THE VATICAN.

LIFE ON CAPRI HAS NOT BEEN SO BAD CONSTANCE SAID ADDING THAT LATELY IT HAD BECOME A LITTLE ROWDY ON WEEKENDS WHEN THE GERMANS ARRIVED AND PRETTY MUCH TOOK OVER THE PLACE. SHE SAID THE ITALIANS RESENTED THIS VERY MUCH BUT THEY COULDN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

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THE ITALIANS,SHE RELATED, WERE GREATLY DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BY THE GERMANS AND [illegible] THE FACT THAT ABOUT SIX WEEKS AGO THE ITALIANS WERE STOPPED FROM GOING TO THE BEACHES WHILE THE GERMANS WERE PERMITTED TO.

THE WONDERS OF CAPRI HAVE BEGUN TO FADE FOR CONSTANCE AND "THE QUICKER I GET BACK TO THE STATES THE BETTER," SHE SAID.

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UNDATED RAID

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A LARGE-SCALE RAID ON A RUSSIAN SUBMARINE BASE IN THE ARCTIC SEA BY "FAST GERMAN BOMBERS" RESULTED IN A BIG AIR BATTLE IN WHICH 45 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED DURING THE COURSE OF 24 HOURS, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY. MOST OF THE DESTROYED PLANES WERE OF AMERICAN ORIGIN, SAID THE BROADCAST WHICH DECLARED NO GERMAN PLANES WERE LOST.

JR11AEW

UNDATED DNIEPER RIVER--BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

REACHED YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) BY THE VANGUARDS OF THE ADVANCING RED ARMY, THE DNIEPER RIVER FORMS A FORMIDABLE NATURAL BARRIER IN THE PATH OF A FURTHER SOVIET ADVANCE.

IT GUARDS THE GREATER PART OF THE RICH UKRAINE, THE BALKANS AND THE ENTRANCE TO THE GERMAN INNER STRONGHOLD, IT LIES SQUARELY ACROSS THE ENTRANCE OF THE CORRIDOR FORMED BY THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS TO THE SOUTH AND THE PRIPET MARSHES ON THE NORTH. THIS CORRIDOR LEADS DIRECTLY TO THE HEART OF ADOLF HITLER'S INNER FORTRESS.

FLOWING FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, THE DNIEPER RISES IN SWAMPY LAND APPROXIMATELY 150 MILES WEST OF MOSCOW AND FLOWS ABOUT 1,400 MILES TO EMPTY INTO THE BLACK SEA, PASSING THROUGH A BASIN IN WHICH 14,000,000 PEOPLE WERE ESTIMATED TO LIVE PRIOR TO THE WAR.

IT WATERS THE FAMOUS "BLACK-BELT" OF THE UKRAINE AND FURNISHES MUCH OF THE REGION'S TRANSPORTATION.

THE TREMENDOUS DNEPROSTROY DAM ACROSS THE RIVER BELOW DNEPROPETROVSK RAISED THE RIVER'S LEVEL BY 120 FEET MAKING IT NAVIGABLE FROM ITS MOUTH TO ABOVE KIEV, CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE. PREVIOUSLY, THE RAPIDS, 60 MILES BELOW DNEPROPETROVSK, HAD EFFECTIVELY DIVIDED THE RIVER, AS FAR AS TRAFFIC WAS CONCERNED, INTO TWO SECTIONS.

COMPLETED IN 1932, THE DAM WAS BLOWN UP BY THE RUSSIANS IN AUGUST, 1941, IN AN EFFORT TO STEM THE NAZI ADVANCE.

ALONG THE BANKS OF THE DNIEPER ARE SOME OF RUSSIA'S MOST IMPORTANT TOWNS. IN THE NORTH, ORSHA, ABOUT 125 MILES NORTHEAST OF MINSK, CAPITAL OF WHITE RUSSIA, IS REPORTED TO BE ONE OF THE MAIN NAZI SUPPLY BASES AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS FOR THE ENTIRE EASTERN FRONT.

APPROXIMATELY MIDWAY ALONG THE RIVER, KIEV IS DIRECTLY MENACED BY THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE. FURTHER SOUTH, BOTH CHORKASI AND KREMENCHUG ARE IMPORTANT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS.

DNEPROPETROVSK AND ZAPOROZHE, ALSO UNDER SOVIET FIRE, LIE ON THE RIVER'S GREAT BEND TOWARD THE EAST. SOUTH OF ZAPOROZHE, THE DNIEPER SWINGS BACK IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION AND FLOWS TO THE SOUTHWEST TO THE BLACK SEA.

GH311PEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

THE GREAT WITHDRAWAL OF HITLERIAN FORCES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT HAS TAKEN ON SO MUCH OF THE NATURE OF A ROUT AS TO RANK WITH DUNKERQUE AS ONE OF THE PIVOTAL CRISES OF THE WHOLE WAR.

WHAT STARTED OUT AS A PLANNED WITHDRAWAL HAS DETERIORATED SO RAPIDLY UNDER THE PILE-DRIVER BLOWS OF THE RED FORCES THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IS NOW FACED WITH THE PROBLEM OF WHETHER THE NAZI ARMIES CAN REACH THEIR PREPARED DEFENSES WEST OF THE DNIEPER RIVER AND AVERT A MAJOR DISASTER. IF THEY DO ACHIEVE THAT HAT-TRICK, THEY STILL MUST LOOK BACK ON ONE OF THE MOST COSTLY RETREATS OF HISTORY, BOTH IN MEN

AND MATERIEL.

AS THIS IS WRITTEN THE UNBELIEVABLE RED ARMIES ARE ALMOST AT THE LINE OF THE DNIEPER AT SEVERAL POINTS. THEY'RE JUST ABOUT WHERE THEY WERE TWO YEARS AGO WHEN HITLER WAS SMASHING THEM BACK WITH ARROGANT ASSURANCE.

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THE WHOLE UNWIELDY GERMAN RIGHT WING, STRETCHING 750 MILES FROM SMOLENSK IN THE NORTH TO THE CRIMEA IN THE SOUTH, IS SHIVERING AND CRACKING UNDER THE FIERCE RED ASSAULTS. THE RUSSIANS ARE CLOSE TO KIEV AND SMOLENSK, STRATEGIC STRONG-POINTS IN THE NAZI FRONT.

MOSCOW IS WATCHING THE BATTLE FOR THESE TWO CITIES CONFIDENTLY, EXPECTANTLY. SMOLENSK IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT CROSSINGS OF THE UPPER DNIEPER. THIS ANCIENT CITY OF BORIS GODUNOV, LONG A PRIZE OF WARS, IS THE GATEWAY TO MOSCOW. BUT IT'S A GATEWAY THAT SWINGS BOTH WAYS, AS BONAPARTE DISCOVERED WHEN HIS SHATTERED TOOPS FLED BACK THROUGH THERE IN THE SNOWS OF 1812. KIEV, CAPITAL OF THE GOLDEN UKRAINE FOR WHICH HITLER SOLD HIS SOUL TO THE DEVIL, IS ALSO A DNIEPER CROSSING WHICH IS A LIFE-LINE FOR THE HARD PRESSED INVADERS.

THIS MUCH MUST BE SAID FOR THE GERMAN RETREAT: ONLY GENERALSHIP OF THE HIGHEST ORDER COULD HAVE PRESERVED EVEN THE SEMBLANCE OF A LINE IN FACE OF THE TERRIFIC RUSSIAN STRIKING POWER. MORALE OF THE NAZI TROOPS ALSO MUST HAVE BEEN STEADY TO PERMIT OF SUCH AN OPERATION.

THE QUESTION NOW IS WHETHER THE GERMANS CAN STEADY THEMSELVES ON THE DNIEPER LINE AND HOLD. IT WOULD BE RASH TO JUMP TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THEY CAN'T DO THIS, ESPECIALLY WITH THE FALL RAINS COMING TO SLOW THE RUSSIANS DOWN. HOWEVER, WE'RE JUSTIFIED IN NOTING THAT THEY ARE IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION.

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WHETHER THE NAZIS HOLD ON THE DNIEPER, WE ARE WITNESSING THE BREAKING UP OF HITLER'S POWER. HE IS DEFINITELY ON THE DEFENSIVE, AND WILL SO CONTINUE, WITH LESSENING RESISTANCE, UNTIL THE END.

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THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT WE MIGHT NOT SEE HIM UNDERTAKE FURTHER OFFENSIVES, BUT ANYTHING OF THAT NATURE WILL BE AN ACT OF DESPERATION AND STILL DEFENSIVE.

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ALL THE SIGNS ARE THAT THE FUEHRER'S ROLE NOW IS TO BATTLE FOR TIME--TIME WHICH HE HOPES MAY IN SOME WAY ENABLE HIM TO MANEUVER HIMSELF INTO A FAVORABLE POSITION FOR A NEGOTIATED PEACE. IT'S A SAFE BET RIGHT NOW THAT HE WOULD JUMP AT ANY ALLIED TERMS WHICH WOULD GIVE HIM A LEASE OF LIFE AND ALLOW HIM TO RETURN TO HIS OLD BOUNDARIES. WHY, BECAUSE THE GERMAN WAR LORDS, WHO REPRESENT SOME OF THE BEST MILITARY BRAINS IN THE WORLD, KNOW THEY ARE BEATEN.

THAT DOESN'T MEAN, THOUGH, THAT THEY AREN'T GOING TO FIGHT ON. THEY ARE BOUND TO CONTINUE RESISTANCE UNTIL INVASION OF THE REICH IS IMMINENT. THEN ONE WOULD EXPECT THEM TO RUSH FOR THE BEST PEACE TERMS POSSIBLE IN AN EFFORT TO AVERT FIGHTING ON HOME SOIL.

SO FAR AS THE PRUSSIAN MILITARISTS ARE CONCERNED THEY WOULDN'T HESITATE TO SACRIFICE HITLER IF IT WOULD SAVE THEIR OWN SKINS. THEIR TROUBLE IS THAT THE ALLIES HAVE DECREED THEIR ELIMINATION ALONG WITH HITLER AND HIS ISM. THEREFORE THEY TOO MUST BATTLE AND TRY TO FIND AN AVENUE OF ESCAPE.

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CAN THE GERMAN PEOPLE TAKE IT? THEY WILL STAND PLENTY UNTIL THEY REALIZE THERE'S NO HOPE. THEN THE CORD MAY SNAP.

WE CAN'T JUDGE THE PRESENT POSITION BY THE COLLAPSE OF CIVILIAN MORALE IN THE LAST WAR. THAT WAS IMPELLED IN LARGE DEGREE BY STARK HUNGER--AND FEW THINGS ARE MORE DESTRUCTIVE OF MORALE, ESPECIALLY WHEN CHILDREN ARE SUFFERING. THUS FAR THE GERMAN PUBLIC APPEARS TO HAVE SUFFICIENT FOOD, MUCH OF IT STOLEN FROM STARVING CONQUERED PEOPLES OF COURSE, BUT STILL NOURISHMENT.

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JR542AEW

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(ADVANCE FOR USE IN PMS OF FRIDAY, SEPT.24)

BY CLARK LEE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

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(ADVANCE)-WITH GEN.EISENHOWER AT AN ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST IN THE MEDITERRANEAN--(NOT DATED)--ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, WHO HAS JUST WON ONE OF THE GREATEST FIGHTS IN BRITISH NAVAL HISTORY, THE BATTLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, IS THE PERSONIFICATION OF THE BRITISH SAILOR.

A GOOD MANY BRITISH OFFICERS, BRAVE MEN AND GREAT SAILORS, LOOK AND ACT MORE LIKE GENTLEMEN THAN SEAFARERS. CUNNINGHAM WAS BORN IN A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY BUT THAT FACT IS ENTIRELY IRRELEVANT. REGARDLESS OF HIS FAMILY BACKGROUND HE WOULD STILL BE, IN LOOKS AND ACTION, EVERY INCH A SAILOR.

THE ADMIRAL IS WHAT THE BRITISH CALL A "TOUGH" MAN. BY TOUGH THEY MEAN OF STRONG CHARACTER. IN ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO DUTY AND TO THE PRIDE OF HIS LIFE, THE ROYAL NAVY, CUNNINGHAM IS ABSOLUTELY RUTHLESS IN DEALING WITH SHIRKERS, AND HIS SUBORDINATES UNDOUBTEDLY DAMN HIM AT TIMES AS A STERN MARTINET. BUT THEY ADMIRE HIM AND ABOVE ALL RESPECT HIS KNOWLEDGE AND COURAGE.

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SOME CALL HIM THE GREATEST BRITISH ADMIRAL SINCE NELSON.

"ONE OF THE REASONS WE LICKED THE 'EYTIES' AND THE GERMAN SUBS AND AIRFORCE AND WON THIS FIGHT," A BRITISH OFFICER SAID TO ME AS WE WATCHED THE SURRENDERED ITALIAN BATTLE FLEET STEAM BY US OFF THE COAST OF AFRICA."

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JUST THEN CUNNINGHAM TOOK OFF HIS DARK GLASSES WITH BLACK TORTOISE-SHELL SIDE-SHIELDS AND I UNDERSTOOD WHAT THE OFFICER MEANT. THE ADMIRAL HAS THE LOOK OF A BLOODHOUND. HIS EYES SLANT STEEPLY AND THERE IS A DEFINITE SUGGESTION OF FLAPS IN HIS JOWLS. HIS CHEEKS ARE RUDDY WITH HUNDREDS OF RED AND PURPLE VEINS.

AT THE TIME, WATCHING THE ITALIAN FORCE WHICH WAS THE SYMBOL OF HIS HISTORIC VICTORY, CUNNINGHAM WAS SMILING AND JOVIAL, BUT THERE WAS AN UNMISTAKABLE STERNNESS IN HIS FACE.

IN BATTLE CUNNINGHAM HAS ONE MOTTO "CLOSE THE RANGE." HE IS NEVER HAPPY, HIS ASSOCIATES SAY, UNLESS THE SHELLS ARE FALLING AROUND HIM.

ONLY A FLEET LIKE THE BRITISH, UNDER AN ADMIRAL LIKE CUNNINGHAM, COULD HAVE WON THE BATTLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE FLEET WAS THOROUGHLY INDOCTRINATED WITH THE TRADITION WHICH DICTATES THAT YOU DON'T BACK OUT OF AN ASSIGNED JOB UNTIL YOU ARE STOPPED BY AN ENEMY 15-INCH SHELL OR A BOMB.

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AFTER ITALY ENTERED THE WAR IN THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1940 CUNNINGHAM TRIED TO LURE THE ITALIAN FLEET OUT FOR A FINISH FIGHT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. FORTUNATELY, AS IT HAS NOW TURNED OUT, WITH MOST OF THE ITALIAN NAVY SAFELY IN OUR POSSESSION, HE NEVER QUITE SUCCEEDED, ALTHOUGH HE DID HIT THEM OFTEN ENOUGH AND HARD ENOUGH TO PREVENT THEM FROM BEING ANY REAL MENACE TO BRITISH SHIP MOVEMENTS.

THE LUFTWAFFE, OF COURSE, WAS ANOTHER STORY.

CUNNINGHAM'S FAVORITE STORY CONCERNS THE BATTLE OF MATAPAN. HE SENT HIS CRUISERS OUT TO LURE THE ITALIAN BATTLESHIPS INTO RANGE OF THE BIG GUNS OF THE BRITISH BATTLESHIPS. INSTEAD OF LURING THE ENEMY HEAVY SHIPS TO DESTRUCTION THE BRITISH CRUISERS FOUND THEY WERE BEING OVERTAKEN BY THE SWIFT ITALIAN DREADNAUGHTS.

THE ADMIRAL HAD TO LAUNCH HIS PLANES FROM LONG DISTANCE TO ATTACK THE ITALIAN BATTLESHIPS AND SAVE HIS CRUISERS FROM DESTRUCTION. LATER THE WARSPITE "PUT ONE IN THE STOMACH" OF THE ITALIAN FLAGSHIP AND STILL LATER THE FLEET AIR ARM ATTACKED THE ITALIAN NAVAL BASE AT

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30.24-8789

TARANTO, SINKING ONE BATTLESHIP AND DAMAGING TWO.

IN ISOLATED FIGHTS SEVERAL ITALIAN CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS WERE SUNK AND BY THE END OF 1940 THE ITALIAN FLEET WAS NEARLY OUT OF ACTION AND THE BRITISH WERE RUNNING CONVOYS TO MALTA.

THEN IN JANUARY OF 1941 THE LUFTWAFFE ARRIVED TO TAKE A HAND AND THE BATTLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS NO LONGER A CLASSIC FIGHT OF SHIPS AGAINST SHIPS BUT A TEST OF AIRPOWER AGAINST AIRPOWER AND AIRPOWER AGAINST SEAPOWER.

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GERMAN PLANES WERE ABLE TO PROTECT THE ROUTES OVER WHICH ITALIAN SHIPS WERE RUNNING SUPPLIES TO ROMMEL'S ARMY IN AFRICA AND THE GERMANS TEMPORARILY WON THE BATTLE OF SUPPLY, ENABLING THEIR DESERT ARMIES TO ADVANCE AND THROW THE BRITISH ALL THE WAY BACK TO THE BORDER OF EGYPT.

SEP 25 1943

FOR THE BRITISH THE PROBLEM BECAME A DESPERATE ONE OF HOLDING MALTA OR MALTA WENT THE BATTLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS LOST.

CUNNINGHAM KEPT RUNNING CONVOYS INTO THE BESIEGED ISLAND, STARTING ONE GROUP OF SHIPS FROM THE WEST AND ONE FROM THE EAST AND PRAYING ENOUGH OF THEM WOULD GET THROUGH TO KEEP MALTA'S MEN AND GUNS SUPPLIED.

IN 1941 CAME THE DISASTROUS BATTLE OF GREECE AND CRETE. THE ROYAL NAVY TOOK THE IMPERIAL TROOPS INTO THOSE PLACES AND VERY SHORTLY TOOK THEM OUT AGAIN, SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES FROM GERMAN AIR ATTACKS BUT REMAINING COMPLETELY UNMOLESTED BY THE ITALIAN FLEET WHICH HAD GONE BACK TO HARBOR AFTER THE BATTLE OF MATAPAN.

WHEN MALTA STOOD THE RAF, RN FLEET AIR ARM, SURFACE SHIPS AND SUBMARINES BASED ON THE TINY ISLAND BEGAN TO WIN THE BATTLE OF SUPPLY. EVENTUALLY THEY DID WIN IT AND GENERAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY WAS ABLE TO SURGE OUT OF EGYPT AND CHASE THE GERMANS BACK ACROSS THE DESERT.

SEP 25 1943

THE AMERICAN LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA LAST FALL MADE THE FINAL OUTCOME CERTAIN AND THE LONG STRUGGLE FINALLY ENDED WITH THE SURRENDER OF THE ITALIAN FLEET.

NO ONE KNOWS BETTER THAN CUNNINGHAM HOW IMPORTANT A ROLE AIR POWER PLAYED IN THE FINAL VICTORY. DURING THE "REVIEW" OF THE ITALIAN SHIPS AN AIRPLANE CAUGHT HIS EYE. EAGERLY HE POINTED IT OUT TO GEN. EISENHOWER WHO STOOD BESIDE HIM ON THE BRIDGE OF THE DESTROYER HAMBLETON.

SEP 25 1943

"THERE'S A P-38. SEE THE TWIN TAIL." HE SEEMED TICKLED TO DEATH THAT HE HAD IDENTIFIED IT.

AWAY FROM HIS JOB CUNNINGHAM IS VERY GENIAL AND LIKEABLE. HE HAS A QUICK WIT, A ROUGH AND READY SENSE OF HUMOR AND LOVES TO ENGAGE IN THE OLD ENGLISH SPORT OF PULLING SOMEONE'S LEG. HE IS NOT ADVERSE TO A BIT OF HORSEPLAY SUCH AS PUSHING A MIDSHIPMAN OVERBOARD. ONCE A MIDSHIPMAN TURNED THE TABLES BY PULLING THE ADMIRAL IN AFTER HIM. FROM THE DECK OF A SMALL CRAFT.

TWO OF CUNNINGHAM'S PALS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARE A PAIR OF STRANGE OLD CHARACTERS--THE CAPTAIN AND FIRST OFFICER OF A SMALL BRITISH MINE-SWEEPING CRAFT WHICH IS FREQUENTLY CALLED ON FOR HIGHLY DANNNNNNS MISSIONS.

SEP 25 1943

THESE "PIRATES", WITH THEIR HUGE MUSTACHES AND BUSHY EYEBROWS, HAVE SERVED TOGETHER FOR 37 YEARS. THEY ROSE FROM THE RANKS AND HAVE BEEN UNDER CUNNINGHAM FOR MANY YEARS.

WITH THE ADMIRAL'S INDULGENCE, THE TWO MAKE THEIR OWN RULES. WHEN THE WHOLE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET IS WEARING WHITES, THEY STUBBORNLY KEEP ON THEIR KHAKI UNIFORMS. IF THEIR SHIP RUNS OUT OF WHISKY AND GIN, THEY GET IN A SMALL BOAT AND PUTT PUTT AROUND TO ALL THE OTHER BRITISH CRAFT NEARBY, BEGGING FOR A WEE DROP OF SOMETHING TO DRINK.

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WHENEVER CUNNINGHAM IS IN THEIR VICINITY HE CALLS ON THEM AND IS GREETED WITH ALL THE FORMS AND CEREMONIES DECREED BY NAVAL CUSTOM. THE ADMIRAL CALLS THEM HIS "TWO OLD RASCALS."

CUNNINGHAM'S RULING PASSION IS HIS LOVE OF THE SEA, AND ESPECIALLY THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SEP 25 1943

NO MAN ALIVE HAS A MORE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN THAN THIS ADMIRAL WHO HAS NOW TURNED MUSSOLINI'S "MARE NOSTRUM" INTO AN ALLIED LAKE. THE ADMIRAL KNOWS THE DATES AND PERSONALITIES OF THE GREEK, TROJAN AND ROMAN CAMPAIGNS AS WELL AS HE KNOWS THE HISTORY OF THE PAST FOUR YEARS. HE CAN TELL YOU ABOUT THE CORRUPT CARTHAGINIAN SENATE TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO, AND EXACTLY WHAT MISTAKES HANNIBAL MADE.

CAPTAIN HENRY CARR, BRITISH ARTIST WHO WAS PAINTING CUNNINGHAM'S PORTRAIT, MADE THE MISTAKE OF SITTING CUNNINGHAM NEAR A WINDOW. BY BENDING HIS HEAD A LITTLE, THE ADMIRAL COULD SCAN A CORNER OF HIS BELOVED SEA.

THE RESULT WAS THAT HE WAS CONTINUALLY LEANING FORWARD TO STUDY THE HARBOR AND PASSING SHIPPING.

SEP 25 1943

WHEN CARR FINISHED THE PORTRAIT, THE ADMIRAL COMMENTED, "YOU'VE MADE ME LOOK TOUGH."

"YOU ARE TOUGH, SIR," CARR REPLIED. "AFTER THE WAR, IF YOU WISH, I'LL DO YOU AS A BENIGN OLD GENTLEMAN. BUT RIGHT NOW. YOU ARE TOUGH."

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"OH, ALL RIGHT," SAID THE ADMIRAL. "BUT I DON'T THINK MY WIFE IS GOING TO LIKE THIS ONE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN PMS OF FRIDAY, SEPT.24)

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1943

Reds Win Smolensk, Take Kiev Suburbs, Fight to Cross Dnieper at Several Points; 5th Army Storms Heights Near Naples

30.24-8791

SMOLENSK FALLS, RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON MINSK HIGHWAY

SEP 27 1943

Capture of Fortress Cracks Center of German Defense Line.

CITY TAKEN BY STORM

Day of Street Fighting Sends Enemy Reeling in Defeat.

SEIZURE OF KIEV NEAR

Town Ten Miles Away Overrun by Reds in Bitter Battle.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 26. — (AP) Soviet columns pounded on past captured Smolensk, the Red army's greatest 1943 victory, in pursuit of the fleeing Germans, Moscow dispatches said today, as some reports said Russian spearheads had cracked the great Dnieper river line at a half dozen points from Smolensk to tottering Kiev.

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow said Gen. Vassily Sokolovsky's troops which battled down the last German defenses of Smolensk and Roslavl, 66 miles to the south, pressed on immediately along the Moscow-Minsk highway which Napoleon travelled in and out of Russia.

Aim at Orsha, Vitebsk

They were aiming now at Orsha, 65 miles beyond the fallen central front bastion, and also at Vitebsk on the highway to Latvia. At Vitebsk, 75 miles northwest of Smolensk the Germans have erected powerful defenses around the Vitebsk lakes.

Moscow shook with the thunder of 224 guns saluting the victory and crowds cheered the broadcast of Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin's order of the day calling Smolensk "the most important strategic center of German defenses in the western direction."

A brilliant display of fireworks lit up the chilly streets of the capital as crowds shouted "Smolensk is Soviet."

The Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said Sokolovsky's troops dislodged the Germans from the fortifications covering the approaches to Smolensk and then broke into the northern outskirts of the once-vital Nazi stronghold on Friday.

"Fierce street fighting ensued. By the end of the day the whole northern part of the city had been cleared of the enemy. This morning (Saturday) the city was carried by assault.

"In this way Smolensk, the most important enemy center of resistance, has been liberated from the Germans."

Northern Flank Turned

The capture of Smolensk turned the northern flank of the Dnieper river line the Germans once expected to hold as an east wall deep in Russia.

No natural obstacles bar a Russian westward drive in the area and the Soviet army can continue its advance without risk of a Nazi counter-attack from the south because the left flank will be protected by the Pripet marshes.

Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, cabled that the highway leading west from Smolensk, the finest in the Soviet union, was reported littered with beaten German troops and broken machines.

The communique also announced continuing Soviet advances northwest of Smolensk where 60 towns and villages were captured and over 600 Germans killed. A break in German morale in this area was indicated when 65 Germans came over to the Red army with their arms.

Reds Cross Dnieper

Meanwhile London newspapers, quoting Reuters dispatches from Moscow, said that Russian troops were fighting their way across the Dnieper at several points. They did not make clear, however, whether the west bank had been reached and held. The capture of Smolensk involved a crossing of the Dnieper at its headwaters where the stream was narrow and its strategic value as a barrier was less important than in the south.

The communique reported advances toward Dnepropetrovsk, Kiev, Kremenchug and Gomel.

In the Dnepropetrovsk fight the Germans were resisting fiercely from previously fortified positions. Petrikovka, 10 miles from the river and 23 miles northwest of the river city, was captured in addition to Elizavetovka, only seven miles from the river and 19 miles north of Dnepropetrovsk.

In the Kremenchug sector the Soviets captured Kobelyaki, 35 miles east of Kremenchug, and sent the Germans retreating in disorder, abandoning large quantities of arms.

Kiev, a prize almost as rich as Smolensk, appeared ready to fall into Soviet hands soon as hard-driving Soviet columns pounded into Brovari, 10 miles east of Kiev. The communique told of violent engagements there, ending in German defeat and the death of about 1,000 Nazis.

55 Miles from Gomel

Other Russian forces were 55 miles east of Gomel after recapturing 350 villages, including Klintsi.

But the capture of Smolensk, which the Germans held since 24 days after their June 22, 1941, attack on Russia, marked Germany's darkest day in the east and Moscow's greatest hour.

There was no indication how soon the Germans would be able to attempt a new stand or how long the Russians would be able to maintain the terrific force of their offensive in the worsening weather of the rainy Russian autumn.

Stalin's announcement termed Roslavl "an important junction of communications and a powerful strongpoint of German defenses."

The Nazis now hold only three per cent of Russia's 8,800,000 square mile area, having been torn from all but 230,000 of the 700,000 square miles they dominated at the peak of their victories.

The Russian summer offensive has regained 125,000 square miles of territory from the Germans.

As in the fall of Bryansk, the Germans again sought to minimize the disaster at Smolensk, declaring in a communique, hours before the Russian announcement, that the city had been "evacuated" after they had destroyed all military installations.

Col. Ernst von Hammer, military correspondent of the Nazi International Information bureau with the German armies at the eastern front, said evacuation measures were started three weeks ago and were speeded up in the past few days while Nazi rearguards fought a successful defense battle.

Bridges, Roads Destroyed

Berlin said the evacuation was completed early today after the covering forces blew up bridges and crossroads and the last German transport had left the city.

Since the epic of Stalingrad nine months ago, the Red army has driven the Nazis westward 650 miles and now stands only 150 miles from the old Polish border.

The Berlin radio said tonight the Russians had made numerous attempts to cross the lower Dnieper, where it stands between them and the stronghold of Kiev.

Roslavl, Strongpoint and Rail Center, Also Captured—Kiev's Seizure Imminent—German Dunkirk On in Kuban.

London, Sept. 25 (A. P.). — Smolensk, among Europe's most heavily fortified cities and backbone of German central Russian defenses, fell to Soviet forces today in one of the greatest victories of the Russian war, Moscow announced tonight.

Roslavl, sixty-five miles southeast of Smolensk on the Desna River defense line, also has fallen to the smashing Russian attacks, the announcement said.

The victory of Smolensk's recapture after German forces there had menaced Moscow for more than two years was announced in a special order of the day by Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin.

City Taken After Big Battle.

Marshal Stalin's announcement said the great fortress had been taken in stiff battles, in direct contrast to an earlier Berlin announcement that Nazi forces had evacuated the city after demolishing its war installations.

Stalin's announcement termed Smolensk "the most important strategic center of German defenses in the western direction." It termed Roslavl, where it said Nazi defenses broke after two days of fierce engagements, "an important junction of communications and a powerful strongpoint of German defenses."

Col. Ernest von Hammer, Nazi military correspondent, had said earlier in a broadcast that evacuation of Smolensk had begun three weeks ago.

In celebration of Moscow's greatest hour since the winter of 1941—when Hitler himself directed the German offensive from Smolensk which he had captured in fifty-five days—the capital echoed to salvos from 224 victory guns, 100 more than touched off for any other victory.

Other Towns Also Taken.

Petrikovka, ten miles from the Dnieper and twenty-three miles northwest of Dnepropetrovsk, near where the Russians dynamited their greatest dam during the 1941 defeat, also was recaptured in the smashing offensive, the communique broadcast from Moscow said. Five other large populated places fell to the Soviets closing in on the great Dnieper River bend, said the announcement.

[A dispatch from Moscow by direct telephone to the Associated Press in New York said the conquering Red Army had stormed into the very suburbs of Kiev, according to dispatches in the Red Star, Soviet Army organ, today. Soviet troops have driven in upon Brovari, most important junction on the eastern side, immediately opposite the city, just ten miles from Kiev proper.

[Reports continued to circulate that the Germans, seeking to extricate their forces isolated on the Kuban bridgehead, were attempting to emulate the British in their evacuation of Dunkirk. Russian troops were driving down from their positions in the Caucasus to harass them from the rear. As the Germans struggled to bring out their troops by barges and boats they were constantly at the mercy of raiding Russian planes, Red Star reported.

[Berlin admits that Russian warships are interfering with the evacuation of German and Rumanian troops from the Kuban bridgehead, a London broadcast reported, which quoted the Russian Army newspaper Red Star as writing today: "In the lower Kuban the Germans are abandoning their guns and even their infantry weapons." CBS recorded the broadcast.]

Nazis Removed War Plants.

Col. von Hammer said that the Germans had successfully removed all their war plants to the west, while the communique declared that they had destroyed all military installations in the city.

"In the general front sector west of the railway junction of Unecha and south of Smolensk violent defense fighting took place and is still going on," the communique added.

The German war bulletin said that Nazi columns were attacking in the Lake Ladoga region in the Leningrad salient and had repulsed Soviet tank-supported counter-attacks on the Murmansk sector in the far north.

Strong Russian attacks on German bridgeheads on the eastern bank of the middle Dnieper River were hurled back with heavy tank losses, the communique asserted, and Soviet columns operating north of Cherkassy were smashed, it was claimed.

A Disastrous Defeat.

The fall of Smolensk was regarded here as one of the most disastrous defeats suffered by German forces in the current Russian offensive.

[The Germans have not yet told their own people of the abandonment of Smolensky, BBC said in a broadcast re-

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corded by CBS today.]

Berlin said Smolensk's evacuation was completed early today and that covering forces blew up bridges and important crossroads after the last German transport had left the city.

In the nine months since a badgered Red Army threw back the Germans from Stalingrad, the Russians have accomplished two-thirds of their task of hurling the invaders from Soviet soil. Hitler's steadily retreating forces have now given up all but about 230,000 of the 700,000 square miles of Soviet territory they held at the height of their successes, and hold only about 3 per cent of Russia's 8,800,000 square-mile area.

Even in its easternmost penetration at Stalingrad the Germans occupied only about 9 per cent of that vast nation.

Since then the Red Army has driven them westward 650 miles and now stands a bare 150 miles from the old Polish border. Another 150-mile retreat would place the Germans on the "Ribbentrop-Molotov" line, the springboard of Hitler's invasion of Russia on June 6, 1941.

The fall of Kiev also appeared imminent. The charging Red troops there were separated only by the breadth of the Dnieper River from the enemy, Moscow announced in its regular daily war bulletin.

The Soviet communique had announced the capture of Korely, seven miles northeast of Smolensk, around which the famous Todt engineers had constructed a vast system of defense.

Smolensk, which has two railroads entering it from the west and three from the east, fell to the Germans on July 16, 1941—fifty-five days after they invaded Russia.

City Fiercely Contested.

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko threw thousands of his best troops into a tremendous battle to recapture the city in December 1941, but was forced back. Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov tried again the following spring, and was stopped only after the Germans had counter-attacked more than thirty times.

Roslavl, which lies midway between Smolensk and Bryansk, was captured by the Germans soon after Smolensk fell. It is of no great industrial or strategic importance, even though it had been strongly fortified by the Germans as part of the Desna line defenses.

There was every indication that the fall of Smolensk and the expected capitulation of Kiev would mean in cold, hard, tactical truth that Germany has lost her fight with Russia.

Just as surely as the bitter winter campaign of 1941-42 saved Russia and checked the German invasion march; just as surely as the tremendous encirclement campaign of the winter of 1942-43 saved Stalingrad and wrecked Hitler's last eastern offensive, so the loss of Smolensk and Kiev would send the invader reeling back to virtually his boundary of initial aggression.

The Berlin radio said the Russians had already tried to cross the Dnieper River only one mile above Kiev, where the Desna River joins the Dnieper, but the latest Soviet communique made no mention of a crossing, or an attempt to cross.

Nevertheless, the Germans mentioned another attempt by Red Army forces to cross the river below Gomel, at a point where the Pripet River Enters the Dnieper. This could serve as a jumping-off place for a Russian drive into White Russia.

Russia's great seige guns were already mounted at Borispol, seventeen miles southeast of Kiev, and the Ukrainian capital heard the thunder of these giant batteries as they opened fire. To the northeast, Soviet spearheads had already swept through Lyeski, eighteen miles from the great Dnieper base.

Smolensk stands in the Dnieper Valley, which slices in a westerly direction squarely through the central Russian plateau. Sixty-five miles west of Smolensk, at Orsha, an important German supply and communications center, the river turns due south to flow to the Black Sea.

Five rail lines converge at Smolensk, including the main line from Moscow to central Europe.

Smolensk before the war was the center of flourishing copper and iron smelting and machinery industries. It was also the seat of a state university. Its cathedral was completed in 1772.

Because of its strategic position at the southern end of the gap between the protecting line formed in front of the German inner fortress by the Dnieper and the Dvina Rivers, the Russians had battered in each of their successive winter campaigns at the Nazi fortifications of Smolensk.

As an indication of its importance, the Germans had built such a deep defensive system that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler himself had called it one of the most strongly fortified cities in Europe.

Smolensk, 'Key To Russia,' Held 2 Years by Nazis

May Become Springboard for Soviet Advance Into Poland and Baltic States

Variously called the "key to the door of Russia," and the "western gateway to Moscow," Smolensk now may become the springboard for Soviet advance into northern White Russia, Poland and the Baltic States, The Associated Press notes.

The city, on the upper Dnieper River, was the scene of Napoleon's first real engagement in his Russian campaign 131 years ago. Napoleon, too, was unable to defeat the Russians, although he moved on and took Moscow after burning Smolensk.

At Smolensk, Napoleon attempted vainly to reorganize his forces on his disastrous path of retreat from Russia.

The ancient fortress, built by the Muscovite Tatar, Boris Godunov, in 1605, fell to the Nazis on July 16, 1941.

RUSSIA IS LINKED TO U.S. BY PHONE

AP Dispatch Transmitted by Voice from Moscow to New York.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 —(By direct telephone to the Associated Press in New York)—This is one of the first dispatches ever transmitted directly by telephone from the Soviet Union to the United States or sent abroad from Moscow to any foreign country since the start of the war in Russia.

The service has been established especially for the use of government embassies and news services, establishing for the first time immediate contact between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Such service would be of special use in the case of three-power conferences such as has been projected between Soviet Russia, the United States and Great Britain.

The conquering Red Army has stormed into the very suburbs of Kiev, capital of the rich Ukraine, dispatches to the Red Star, Soviet army organ, said today.

Soviet troops have driven in upon Brovari, most important junction on the western side, immediately opposite the city, just one mile from Kiev proper.

Reports continued to circulate that the Germans seeking to extricate their forces isolated on the Kuban bridgehead were attempting to emulate the British in their evacuation of Dunkerque.

Russian troops were driving down from their positions in the Caucasus to harass them from the rear.

As the Germans struggled to bring out their troops by barges and boats they were constantly at the mercy of raiding Russian planes, Red Star reported.

RUSSIA NAMES VISHINSKY TO ALLIED BOARD

London, Sunday, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Soviet foreign affairs information bureau announced it had appointed Andrei G. Vishinsky, Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, as its representative to the new Inter-Allied Mediterranean Commission and revealed that the commission will have its headquarters in Algiers.

The announcement, broadcast by Moscow radio, said Harold MacMillan, Resident Minister for Allied Headquarters in North Africa, would be the British representative. The United States delegate, it added, is expected to be named soon.

The commission, which will examine questions arising from the armistice with Italy and from other territories liberated by the Allies, will also include a representative of the French Committee of National Liberation.

The formation of a Mediterranean commission representing Britain, the United States and Russia, was reported unofficially from Washington last Sept. 4. Prime Minister Churchill also referred to it in his statement to the Commons last Tuesday.

The Russian announcement said the commission was formed "as a result of an exchange of views" among the three governments "which took place in August and September."

RUSSIANS INTERN 7 KURILES RAIDERS

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (AP)—Seven American planes landed on Soviet territory in Kamchatka on Sept. 12, date of the last bombing of the Japanese Kurile islands, it was announced today.

The announcement said the planes and crews had been interned.

[An American intelligence officer, describing the raid Sept. 13, said five planes were presumed lost and five others might have reached land.]

The Russian announcement said the planes were forced down because of "engine trouble."

New Chief for White Russia

Germans Name Gen. Gottberg Following Assassination of Kube

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—D. N. B., the German official news agency, announced today in a Berlin broadcast recorded by The Associated Press that Schutz Staffel (elite guard) General Von Gottberg, formerly S. S. chief of the Minsk district, had been appointed Governor of White Russia to succeed Wilhelm Kube, who was assassinated by "terrorists" at Minsk Tuesday night.

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has ordered a state funeral for Kube, on

FIFTH ARMY DRIVE ROLLS NAZIS BACK TO LEVEL COUNTRY

Total of Nazi Prisoners Now Over 2,000, Gen. Clark Discloses.

NAZIS LOSE ON CORSICA

19 Transport Planes Evacuating Troops Shot Down by Allies.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 25—(AP) American and British ground forces have smashed their way to the mountain tops guarding the smoke-filled plain of Naples, headquarters announced today, as Allied airmen took a growing toll of German troops attempting to flee by plane from Corsica to Italy.

The American Fifth army pressed its onslaught day and night against the strong German mountain defense line. The total of Nazi prisoners taken since Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces landed at Salerno rose to well over 2,000.

Mules Carry Equipment

The going was slow for the Allied attackers, who sweated up steep hillsides with mules carrying guns and ammunition where neither trucks nor tanks could travel.

But the soldiers who toiled on, rooting out German strongholds as they went, had the satisfaction of looking down from the mountain tops today on low country where the enemy will lose the defensive advantages he now possesses.

Nineteen big Junkers-52 transport planes carrying German personnel from Corsica to the mainland were shot down yesterday by Allied fighter squadrons, which had downed at least seven such craft the previous day.

At least a dozen more of the heavily-laden transports were damaged in the past two days as R.A.F. Beaufighters kept up a vigilant patrol over the route between Corsica and the mainland.

Nazis Trapped on Island

Trapped in the northeast corner of the island by French troops, patriots and American Rangers, the Germans were attempting to escape to the mainland, but were being blasted out of the air just as they were in similar attempts to evacuate Tunisia and Sicily.

A French communique said increasing numbers of French troops had landed on Corsica and were cooperating with the patriots and Americans in exerting heavy pressure on the entrapped Germans. "The combined action of Allied bomber and naval forces is rendering their evacuation very precarious," the bulletin said.

It disclosed that German troops were repulsed in a sharp engagement in the eastern part of the St. Florient area in northern Corsica.

Two Fighters Downed

French fighter planes which moved to the island soon after fighting began shot down two Focke-Wulf 190s in combats resulting when swift enemy fighter-bombers swooped over the district of Ajaccio, French-held capital on the west coast, and dropped bombs at random. The communique said the bombs did no damage.

The destruction of the transport planes was considered especially important because the Germans were believed to have filled them with highly trained technical personnel. A Northwest African Air force announcement said two of the destroyed transports were known to have contained a total of 100 men and the others were believed to have been equally heavily loaded.

Leghorn Harbor Bombed

Allied air power also was turned against the shipping lanes from Corsica to the mainland port of Leghorn, about 55 miles from the northern tip of the island. British and Canadian Wellingtons rained block-buster bombs on Leghorn's harbor last night, starting large fires among ships, and American medium bombers hit two vessels near the port.

One of the richest military prizes in southern Italy—the big chain of air fields around Foggia, where for a long time the enemy concentrated most of his bombers in the Mediterranean area — appeared much nearer the grasp of the Allies after units of the British Eighth army surged up the Adriatic coast road to the outskirts of Molfetto, less than 60 miles from Foggia.

The advance up the east coast was made without opposition and there was nothing in reports from the front to indicate the enemy would try to defend the Foggia airbase.

Roads Choked With Traffic

The effectiveness of the steady blasting of roads behind the enemy's front lines by all kinds of American and British warplanes was proved by reconnaissance. An official air force statement said roads near the lines "are choked with traffic and bombed vehicles are locking the steep winding mountain tracks."

"Destruction by bombing of the railway lines has also led to a shortage of transport," the statement said in elaborating on the difficulties the Germans are having in getting essential supplies to their troops.

"A complete German ammunition train abandoned in a captured railway yard consisted of 30 wagons full of bombs, light and heavy shells and machine-gun and flak ammunition. Allied bombers also had destroyed an electric railway line at several points and thus kept valuable cargo from German troops."

The destruction of trucks by Allied planes caused the Germans to seize all Italian transport, and many towns are dependent upon donkey carts to haul food. Some civilians are reported to have been getting only four ounces of bread daily for several weeks.

The Fifth army's advance, described officially as "several miles," put the Allies in command of several cross roads north and northeast of Salerno.

A headquarters spokesman said Allied troops who mounted the heights overlooking the Naples plain could watch "our air forces knocking hell out of enemy communications in the area below."

"The tempo of the battle," the spokesman said, "will increase tremendously" once Gen. Clark's forces drive the Germans from their mountain positions onto the plains below.

Enemy Casualties Heavy

Official reports said that "very heavy casualties" had been inflicted on the enemy since the drive on Naples began and that the bag of prisoners was growing constant-

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ly. American and British losses were described as comparatively light.

(London dispatches quoted German broadcasts as saying the Nazis were putting out new alarms of imminent Allied landings in Italy, either on the Adriatic or Tyrrhenian coast. Berlin propagandists also renewed their campaign regarding Allied casualties, which they declared were 20,000 in the Salerno landing alone.)

In spite of the advance of several miles made by the Fifth army, a headquarters spokesman said the progress was comparatively slow because the terrain was perfectly suited to defense. Although the mountains are unsuited for armored warfare, the Germans were using small groups of tanks to augment their 88-millimeter artillery and heavier guns emplaced in the hills.

5TH ARMY WINS HEIGHTS ABOVE PLAIN OF NAPLES

Allies Shoot Down Nineteen More Nazi Troop Planes Evacuating Corsica.

NEW U. S. LANDING ON ISLE

Meanwhile American and British Flyers Batter Foe in Italy Without Any Opposition.

SEP 27 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—In a furious day and night offensive supported by heavy artillery barrages and resisted by German tanks as well as strongly emplaced guns, Lieut.Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army has fought its way onto hills looking down on the plain of Naples, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Meanwhile, Allied fighters shot down nineteen Junkers-52 transports, all heavily loaded with troops, in another sweep against the hard-pressed enemy's air-evacuation movement from Corsica, where French patriots and regulars and American Rangers were pressing him into a tight corner. At least ten more evacuation planes were damaged in the great air ba[illegible]e off historic Elba in which R. A. F. Beaufighters laid siege to the German-held tip of the island and trapped the Nazi air fleets just as t[illegible] did off Tunisia and Sicily.

The German planes were crowded with technicians and key men. Allied reports said that two of the seven transports shot down the day before had had 100 men crammed into each of them.

[American Rangers have landed on the beaches near Bastia, the German Dunkirk near the northern tip of Corsica, the British radio declared today in a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS. Quoting Algiers radio, London added that French troops have cut the railway linking Bastia with the south of Corsica.]

Gain Mountain Foothold.

Struggling forward over terrain so difficult that pack mules were used extensively to carry up guns and ammunition, Gen. Clark's men gained a foothold on the top of mountains extending from Vesuvius and Pompei in their drive on Naples.

The Fifth Army's advance, officially described as of several miles, put the Allied forces astride of several crossroads north and northeast of Salerno. Very heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy since the Fifth's big-scale drive toward Naples began, official reports said, and it was stated that the Fifth had captured 2,000 German prisoners since the landing at Salerno on September 9, and that the bag of captives was growing constantly. American and British losses have been comparatively light, it was said.

Despite the unsuitability of the mountains for armored warfare the Nazis were using tanks in small numbers to augment the fire power of sharpshooting 88-millimeter artillery and heavier guns emplaced in the hills.

Night Sky Ablaze With Light.

In the words of the headquarters spokesman the Allied troops could watch "our air forces knocking hell out of enemy communications in the area below." The whole rugged mountain area north and northeast of Salerno was brilliantly lighted all night by the flashes of a terrific artillery duel between hundred of Allied and German guns, front line dispatches said.

Gen. Clark, who appeared to have been swinging somewhat eastward from his previous hard course due north of Salerno in a drive to outflank Naples, now seemed to be thrusting forward with Vesuvius as a beacon. A break-through in this mountain area seemed possible at any time. The headquarters spokesman said that the tempo of the battle will increase tremendously once the Allies drive the enemy onto the plains below.

An indication that the Germans despaired of ever establishing a strong defense line across the whole Italian peninsula, such as would enable them to retain possession of Naples, was seen in the fact that the British Eighth Army advanced fifteen miles up the Adriatic coast from Bari to the outskirts of the town of Molfetta without resistance, and also pushed further inland beyond Altamura, whose capture was announced yesterday.

[In broadcasts picked up today at London, the German radio put out further alarms of imminent Allied landings in Italy, declared that the American and British casualties in the Salerno landing alone were 20,000, and estimated the Allied forces in the Salerno sector at sixteen British and three American infantry divisions, two British brigades, two British and one American "invasion" divisions and two British and one American armored divisions—a total of twenty-six divisions amounting to perhaps 440,000 men. By "invasion" divisions the Germans apparently referred to air-borne troops.]

Corsica Campaign.

On Corsica—the last island barrier to Allied thrusts up to the area of Genoa or the south of France—the Germans appeared about to play out their last hand. In addition to the impressive toll of twenty-six German air transports shot down in two days, evacuation craft were also sunk at sea. Mitchell bombers scored hits on one enemy transport, hit another vessel, sank a barge loaded with machinery and damaged a tug.

The Germans had already been routed from most strong points in Corsica and the desperateness of their situation was indicated by their risking of precious aircraft in the attempt to get the troops out. The Beaufighters sighted the Nazi transports in groups ranging up to fourteen or more, and raced in for the kill. The troop-laden planes were caught like so many sheep, and were sent flaming into the sea.

Tonight a French communique said that combined action by Allied sea and air forces was taking a heavy toll of Germans being evacuated from Corsica, and that French troops and patriots, exerting heavy pressure on Nazi forces still on the [illegible] have pushed them back into the northeastern corner of the island.

Air Force Is Active.

German efforts to supply and reinforce the large force defending Naples was greatly hampered by the steady bombing and strafing of highways, bridges and railroads all the way from the vicinity of the battleground to Pisa, far north of Rome. This hammering may compel the Germans to retreat rapidly.

During all these operations the German air force was never sighted over the battle area.

SOLDIER HONORED FOR SAVING CHILD

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Private Robert Pormuy of 1442 Park avenue, New York city, was decorated with the Soldier's Medal today for heroism in halting a runaway jeep which had a small child in its seat.

The award was made by Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander in chief of America. air forces in the European theater. He similarly decorated Sergt. Patrick A. Donohue of 121 Blossom street, Newark, N. J., for saving a comrade from drowning.

Private Pormuy's citation read, "On June 12 a small child climbed aboard an unattended Army jeep which was parked on a steep hill and accidentally released the brakes. With the child still aboard, the venicle careened down a crowded street at a dangerous rate of speed, injuring two pedestrians. As it came abreast of Private Pormuy he leaped aboard and succeeded in bringing the jeep to a halt. His initiative and courage in the face of personal danger have reflected great credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States."

Although not a strong swimmer, Sergt. Donohue plunged into rough surf and brought an unconscious comrade ashore and his citation for the Soldier's Medal said, "Donohue's courage in the face of great personal danger reflects credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States."

EISENHOWER PURE-BLOODED

G. I. AMERICAN

Speech, Manners And Even His Cuss Words Stamp Him As Such

By CLARK LEE

[American War Correspondent]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

With General Eisenhower at an Advanced Allied Command Post, Sept. 24 (Delayed)—The first thing that strikes you about Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is that his speech, manners, gestures and even his cuss words couldn't be anything but American. He has absolutely no sophistication in the European sense of continental manners, polished small talk and meaningless chit chat.

This is not to suggest that he cannot take care of himself in any company. He is as much at home with kings as with doughboys, and he is a man of great tact and understanding. But the essential quality that you feel while talking to him or watching him work are his intense sincerity and honesty.

Qualities Win Respect

It is those qualities that have won the respect and friendship of his associates and which enable him to quarterback with such great success the all-star backfield of Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder and General Sir Harold Alexander, all of them famous British commanders when Eisenhower was still a lieutenant colonel.

Eisenhower's headquarters staff is an all-star team, too, and many of his subordinates have had longer military careers than the general.

In planning an operation like the current invasion of Italy, Eisenhower asks and accepts the advice of his associates, but the final decision is his and so is the responsibility.

Goes Ahead Unswervingly

Once his mind is made up and a course of action decided upon, Eisenhower goes ahead unswervingly, using all his knowledge, skill and resources to bring it to a successful conclusion.

Eisenhower's job is essentially a lonely one, its strain unrelieved by the sharp excitement of combat action. For him the greatest period of tension comes between the time an operation is decided upon and its actual beginning.

Most of the personnel at headquarters refer to him as "General Ike," including the British officers. His aides call him "The Boss." The aides are Major Tex Lee, a breezy San Antonian who was formerly an automobile salesman, and Commander Harry C. Butcher, who left a job as vice-president of Columbia Broadcasting to join the navy.

Reading Tastes Confusing

The general's reading tastes are somewhat confusing. He likes anything that is well written. Aboard the plane in which he covers the huge area he commands there is a well-selected shelf of classics.

Eisenhower never sleeps longer than exactly six hours. Then an alarm clock in his busy brain seems to awaken him. If he goes to bed at 10 he is up at 4 A. M. looking for coffee.

The general is as happy as any G. I. when he gets mail from home. In other periods of his army service he has been separated from his family but never for such an indefinite assignment as this one.

Cuss Words Standard

His cuss words are the standard ones that have become part of the American vocabulary. He has no theatrical mannerisms, gestures or expressions and no personal vanity except that he is proud of his excellent physical condition.

On a visit to North Africa some months ago Gen. George C. Marshall ordered General Eisenhower to spend more time away from his office and he now rides horseback and swims once in a while.

He likes good food but eats moderately and has no difficulty keeping his weight at 180 pounds.

Unchanged By Honors

His associates say that his honors, decorations and victories have not changed him at all. He likes bridge but seldom has a chance to play. He is always a few minutes ahead of time for appointments.

Hen[illegible] Finds North of Circus Family Biggest Show of All in War

By DO[illegible]HTEHEAD

CAPRI, Sept. 22.—(Delayed) — (AP) Young Henry Ringling North is having more adventures in the Mediterranean as a lieutenant in Uncle Sam's Navy than he ever had operating the big top with his brother, John Ringling North.

Barnum Bailey's circus is just a sideshow compared with this extravaganza on the invasion front and Lieut. North is top man in one of the daredevil acts.

Two days ago he rescued Tito Zaniboni from the islands of Ponza where he was held as a prisoner because of his attempt on the life of Mussolini in 1926.

Lieut. North brought Zaniboni, his beautiful daughter and the Duke of Camerini from Ponza to Capri, thus saving three of Italy's most bitter anti-Fascists.

Lieut. North was the first American on the island of Ponza, which lies 60 miles north of Capri. He went with a naval task force 10 days ago to see if it still was German-held. German planes flew over the motor launches as they sped toward Ponza but did not attack them.

"We went in about 5 p. m.," Lieut. North said. "We found the Germans had gone but for some reason they had not taken Zaniboni or the Duke of Camerini with them."

When Badoglio assumed military adership in Italy, Zaniboni was released from prison and his daughter came from Rome to live with him.

"When my boat docked I asked if there were any political prisoners on the island and was told that Zaniboni was there," Lieut. North said. "Later the duke arranged dinner and while we sat over a bottle of wine Zaniboni told me of his experiences.

Except for the betrayal of his young secretary, Zaniboni might have ended Il Duce's career that day in Rome when he calmly prepared to assassinate the Fascist chief.

Zaniboni installed a precision rifle in his office across from the balcony on the Palazza Venezia. He knew the exact time Mussolini was to appear. An expert rifle-man, he expected one shot to be sufficient.

Dressed in the uniform of an Alpine regiment and wearing all of his World war medals, Zaniboni came to his office the day Mussolini was to speak. He had plans made for his escape. Everything seemed to be going according to plan.

But he had in his employ a young secretary addicted to gambling. He was 40,000 lire in debt and, unknown to Zaniboni, was desperate for money.

He leaned of Zaniboni's plan to kill Mussolini and then went to the Fascists. He sold out his employer for enough money to cover his gambling debts and police arrested Zaniboni before he could fire a shot.

Would you like to see the secre-

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tary now?" Lieut. North asked.

"No," Zaniboni replied. "No, I hold no enmity in my heart."

Zaniboni, who once operated a plantation near Charleston, N. C., some 40 years ago, spent three and a half years in solitary confinement on the island of Santo Stefano and then, so weak he couldn't walk, was moved to Alexandria prison in Piedmont where he was twelve years in solitary confinement. About two years ago he was moved to Ponza.

Lieut. North was unable to take Zaniboni from the island on his first trip but two days ago he returned in a boat skippered by Lieut. Arthur Bryant of Alexandria, Va., and brought him, his daughter and the duke to Capri, along with two R.A.F. and four German pilots picked up at sea after their planes were shot down.

"My only interest now," Zaniboni said, "is to help Italy in her hour of need."

Prior to this mission, North and Lieut. Andre Pacatte of Cleveland, Ohio, went ashore at Amalfi and started to the town of Cava, thinking it was safely in the hands of Allied troops. They walked into a barrage of mortar fire that had them sweating it out for some time and then the Germans dropped shells around them as they made their way back to the boat.

Lieut. North has had too much to do on his Navy job to give much thought to the Big Top.

"Things move to fast over here to worry about the circus," Lieut. North said.

BADOGLIO SWINGS NEAR DECLARATION OF WAR ON BERLIN

SEP 26 1943

Italy Now Fighting Same Historic Enemy, the Germans.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

BRINDISI, Italy, Sept. 25—(AP) The government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio seems moving steadily toward a declaration of war on the Germans.

Badoglio in messages broadcast from the government's radio station at Bari already has called on Italians to fight beside the British and Americans "in the common struggle" to oust the Germans from Italian territory.

Joins Same Old Friends

The government's newspaper, Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno of Bari, asserted that Italy in her "new resurgence" has "the same old historic enemy, the Germans, and the same old historic friends."

While Italy's efforts to be accepted as an ally and virtually one of the United Nations seems to have received some support in Washington, London military men here, both Americans and British, from high officers to privates, are unenthusiastic about having the Italians as new allies.

But being soldiers they will, of course, accept whatever policy is set up by those above.

I asked General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who has now all the British troops in this part of Italy under his Eighth army command, how he regarded the political developments and the situation in which Italians, though defeated, retain wide civil powers in the occupied part of their country.

Avoids Politics

"I have nothing to do with the political situation. I leave that to those in charge of those things. I am fighting the Germans in Italy. We are getting everything we want," he replied.

I talked to the general just as he was about to address a group of the Fifth corps in the Taranto area. Gen. Montgomery once commanded the Fifth corps in England. It fought in the Tunisian campaign as a part of the First British army and now has been incorporated into the new and greater Eighth army formed for the continental campaign.

Gen. Montgomery told the soldiers one reason behind the Eighth army's unbroken record of success in the past year was moral strength derived from being "one great big family" in which everyone knew everyone else and also that every soldier was taken into his confidence and told what was expected to be achieved before each offensive.

Badoglio has issued a decree compelling all tradesmen to accept British occupation money. Some shops, however, closed their doors rather than accept this currency.

Italian shopkeepers show a greater willingness to accept American occupation money, pale green bills of 100, 500 and 1,000 lire, looking like cigar coupons.

The objection to English money seems based mainly on Italian difficulty in understanding the British monetary system—shillings and

VICTORY SEEN FOR DE GAULLE OVER GIRAUD

National Committee Is Expected To Name Civilian War Minister

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, Sept. 25—The French National Committee discussed at length today the appointment of a civilian war minister to relieve Gen. Henri Giraud of his Cabinet duties.

A reliable informant said that action on the appointment—which involved a controversy within the committee over the Corsican campaign—was deferred until Monday.

It was predicted reliably that Monday's session will see a civilian appointment, the committee thus acceding to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's demand for civilian supremacy in the direction of the broad political aspects in the conduct of the war.

Giraud Reports

Some forecast the appointee would be Adrien Tixier, member for labor and social affairs, a one-armed veteran of the First World War and though a strong de Gaullist, highly regarded by Giraud.

Giraud, recently returned from a flying trip to Corsica, gave the committee a report on the situation there and left the session an hour and a half before its close when the committee began discussion on the appointment of a war minister. He was accompanied by Gen. Alphonse George, another member of the committee. It was understood the two considered withdrawal "more tactful."

Cause Of Dispute

The dispute grew up within the committee because the de Gaullists were irritated by some of Giraud's reported actions during his two-day trip to Corsica.

When the French National Committee of Liberation was formed last June, Giraud and de Gaulle were designated cochairmen with Giraud commander in chief of French forces in North and West Africa and de Gaulle commander in chief for forces in other empire territories. This compromise averted a disruptive showdown over military authority at the time.

It is apparent now that the committee has decided to relieve Giraud of his Cabinet duties and only the identity of his successor is undecided.

ALGIERS SIGNS UP FOR LEND-LEASE AID

Algiers, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—A lend-lease agreement whereby French North Africa will receive arms and supplies from the United States for the French forces fighting with the Allies was signed today by the American Minister, Robert Murphy; the French Commissioner of Armament, and the French Foreign Commissioner, Rene Massigli.

M. Massigli said that a similar agreement with Great Britain is being drawn and will be signed shortly. In return, the United States will receive the use of railway and port facilities in North Africa and supplies, such as wheat, iron ore, manganese and phosphates. It was agreed that both sides will pay for the exchange of civilian goods.

Mr. Murphy and M. Massigli said that another lend-lease agreement covering all Empire territory controlled by the French Committee for National Liberation is being drawn.

ALGIERS COMMUNISTS CRITICIZE CATROUX

Attack Dissolution of Native Section of Assembly

ALGIERS, Sept. 25 (AP)—Algerian Communists, augmented by twenty-seven Communist members of the French Chamber of Deputies, issued a statement today criticizing Gov. Gen. George Catroux's dissolution yesterday of the native section of the Provincial Financial Assembly.

The statement called for a more complete explanation of the arrest Sept. 22 of two Arab leaders, Fehrat Abbas and Sayah Abdel-Kader, whom M. Catroux accused of fomenting dissatisfaction that resulted in all the former native members of the Assembly boycotting its meeting.

The statement coincided with reports from Tunis that Ali Djerad, secretary general of the Tunisian Communist party had been arrested. This excited his partisans, who asserted that Djerad was one of the leaders of resistance against the Germans and Italians before the Allied entry of North Africa.

GREEKS SLAY GERMANS.

CAIRO, Sept. 25 (AP).—Greek sources said today that many Germans were being found slain in Messenia Province as Greek patriots fought a reign of terror instigated by the Nazis soon after they replaced Italian occupation troops in Greece.

In reprisal, the Germans were said to be gathering hostages and to have burned the villages of Aetos and Rodakino.

Germans Watch As Corsican Patriots Get Arms By 'Chute

Native Says Nazi Patrols Open Fire But Are Driven From Flare-Lighted Field

SEP 26 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, Sept. 25—A German patrol of fifty men crept at night up to a flare-lighted field in the mountains of Corsica and saw a chilling sight—guns and ammunition descending by parachutes into the eager hands of patriots.

The Germans opened fire. The patriots replied. In a few moments several Germans were killed. The others fled, and the patriots triumphantly carried away their arms to be hidden until the day came for a real battle.

Henri Maillot, 43-year-old Corsican road contractor, who said he was a cousin of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and who gave up his business nearly a year ago to devote all his energies to building up the underground organization in Corsica, told that and other stories today.

Just Back From Corsica

"We got Bren guns, machine-guns, light anti-tank guns, rifles, all dropped by parachute or smuggled ashore from submarines," said Maillot just arrived in Algiers from Corsica.

Reluctant to discuss his relationship with De Gaulle, he said "the general didn't even know until about a week ago that he had a cousin in Corsica."

"We have been organizing and training for nearly a year against the day to strike. It came the night of September 8 with the word of Italy's surrender, and we were able to put 15,000 armed men and boys into the field.

"Our orders were to attack the Germans and ignore the Italians. The Germans first had 8,000 soldiers on the island, but these numbers rose to 15,000 or 20,000 after their evacuation from Sardinia."

Boys Trained To Fight

The graying, hawk-nosed Corsican, with the dark eyes characteristic of his island countrymen, grinned as he recalled how the Germans and Italians were unable to prevent the distribution of arms.

"Submarines would bring up fifteen tons of guns," he said. "Then each group sent men with mules to run the guns through the enemy lines to the various neighborhoods. We had to fight our way through frequently. That's how we trained boys of 15 and 16 years old to fight."

The patriots wore no uniforms, but an arm band with a skull and crossbones, old favorite Corsican symbol.

But despite radio warnings from Algiers, the Germans refused to grant the Corsicans the status of prisoners of war. Mailott said he personally knew of 30 patriots taken prisoners who had been shot by the Germans.

Chaplain Chief in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. William B. Pugh, Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, now on a world tour of American Army installations, arrived here today. Dr. Pugh, the Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is carrying on the work started by the late Methodist Bishop Adna W. Leonard, who was killed in a plane crash in Iceland last spring.

GIRAUD REPORTS

Algiers, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Giraud, fresh from the Corsican battle front, today reviewed the military situation on that island for the French Committee of National Liberation, but the meeting concluded without immediate signs of any schism between Gen. Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The de Gaullists, who had been irritated by some of Gen. Giraud's reported actions during his two-day trip to the island, had been expected to attempt to force the appointment of a civilian minister of national defense in accordance with Third Republic traditions, but the step was not taken.

Gen. Giraud was reported to have released the Ajaccio gendarmerie chief and port director who had been jailed by patriot guerrillas duringf the Corsican uprising that began on September 9.

BRITISH CONTINUE POUNDING RHODES

Maritza Bombed by Night Third Time in Succession—Crete Airfield Also Attacked

SEP

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 25 (AP)—Royal Air Force light and heavy bombers attacked the German airdrome at Maritza, Rhodes, for the third successive night Thursday night, an Allied Middle East communiqué said today. A fire was started and was followed by an explosion.

British planes also raided the airdrome at Maleme, Crete. Fires were started. All aircraft returned.

YUGOSLAVS REPEL NAZIS' MOVE ON SPLIT

Report Enemy Suffers Heavy Losses In Effort To Regain Port

SEP 26 1943

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 25—Yugoslav patriot armies have hurled back several more German attacks on the strategic Adriatic port of Split, still hold the greater part of Susak in the north, and have killed hundreds of the enemy and destroyed an armored train, tanks and other equipment, a communique said tonight.

The enemy suffered "heavy losses" in the effort to regain Split, said a Yugoslav liberation army bulletin issued here.

The port could serve as a bridgehead for an Allied invasion of the Balkans, and amid reports of spreading unrest in that shakily held "back door" to Germany there were increasing indications that the Yugoslav fighting had grown out of the guerrilla stage to a major operation, possibly directed by the Allied high command.

Axis Train Derailed

Susak, a port city adjoining Fiume, was seized sixteen days ago by the patriots, and tonight's bulletin said street fighting was con

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...Gorizia, north of Italian Trieste, Slovenian troops were said to have yielded the airfield there under heavy German pressure, but before withdrawing they knocked out one enemy armored train and several tanks. The fight continues outside the city.

Pouncing on the Zagreb-Belgrade railroad, other units derailed one Axis train and blew up more than a mile of trackage between Brod and Vinkovci, killing twenty Germans, capturing seven and destroying an engine, twenty-five freight cars and other vehicles.

Tank Column Routed

A German tank column was routed near Idria by Slovene Partisans, the communique said, and in the Province of Lika, in Dalmatia, 200 Germans were killed and booty captured in a successful fight along the Bihac-Knin line.

An Istanbul dispatch said Greek guerrilla chieftains had conferred recently with Allied Middle East military officials at an undisclosed place, and as a result will meet shortly with Gen. Draja Mihailovic or his representatives somewhere in Yugoslavia to plan joint tactics against Axis occupation troops.

[A BBC report from Cairo said the Germans had "burned down one village and are busy collecting hostages" in Messenia Province in Southern Greece after Greek mountaineers there had attacked German troops. The broadcast was heard by CBS.]

Germany Admits Concern

[Another London broadcast quoted Swiss reports to Stockholm newspapers as saying that Italian troops were battering at German supply lines in northern Italy, and that Marshal Albert Kesselring, "surprised by the increasing resistance, has demanded air reinforcements from Germany to protect his supply line."]

[The BBC also quoted a German news agency broadcast as saying that "the Italians had freed several thousand British prisoners of war who were trying to fight their way through to Allied lines."]

Germany again acknowledged its concern tonight over the turbulent situation in the Balkans. A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press told of a German plan to "recognize Albania's independence, and return the whole national Croat territory to Croats."

Albanian Committee

It said that the Nazi high command thus hoped to pacify "and greatly facilitate the defense of southeastern Europe."

Hans Neubacher, former Mayor of Vienna, was said to be acting as Adolf Hitler's special envoy to set up an "Albanian National Committee." Neubacher was identified as a former German economic adviser to the satellite state of Rumania and the puppet Greek government established in Athens after that country's collapse.

In Washington, the Yugoslav Embassy reported it had received advices that the Italian division Venezia is cooperating with Yugoslav troops in fighting against the Germans in Montenegro.

The towns of Prijepolje, Bjelopolje and Berane in the Lum river valley were wrested from the Germans on September 12 and 14 by Yugoslav troops, the Embassy said. More than 300 Germans were reported killed and wounded in the attack on Prijepolje.

MARAUDERS RAID FRENCH AIRFIELD

British Plane Sinks Nazi Supply Ship Off Holland.

LONDON, Sept. 25—(AP) American Marauder bombers blasted the Longuenesse airfield at St. Omer in northern France today and British planes attacked rail and water transport targets in northern France and Belgium and sank a medium sized supply vessel off Den Helder in North Holland, it was announced tonight.

Allied Spitfires escorted the U. S. Eighth air force bombers on the St. Omer raid which was accomplished without the loss of a plane by the attacking force, a joint British Air ministry-U. S. Army communique said.

The supply vessel sunk off Den Helder was hit by a torpedo from an R.A.F. Beaufighter of the coastal command escorted by Spitfires.

More than a dozen locomotives and several barges were damaged in the offensive patrols over Belgium and northern France carried out by Mustangs, Typhoons and Spitfires. Fighter command Mosquitoes destroyed two Junkers 88s this afternoon. Two Coastal command and three Fighter command planes are missing from these operations, the Air ministry communique said.

Almost 48 hours after the R.A.F.'s heavy attack of Thursday night, fires still were burning late yesterday in the twin German industrial cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, the Air ministry said, adding that the I. G. Farben Chemical works of Ludwigshafen was among the places still in flames. The statement said that "fresh damage done that night was severe, especially in the dock, central and Neckar Stadt areas of Mannheim," the statement said, and added:

"The enormous I. G. Farben chemical works of Ludwigshafen, a plant of the highest priority where about thirty buildings were hit, was still burning."

Martin Marauders Raid Airfield At St. Omer

London, Sept. 25 (AP)—American Marauder bombers, escorted by Allied Spitfires, attacked the Longuenesse airfield at St. Omer in northern France this afternoon, it was announced tonight.

Fires were still burning late yesterday in the twin German industrial cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen almost forty-eight hours after the RAF's heavy attack of Thursday night, the Air Ministry said today.

"Fresh damage done that night was severe, especially in the dock, central and Neckar Stadt areas of Mannheim," the statement said, and added:

"The enormous I. G. Farben chemical works of Ludwigshafen, a plant of the highest priority where about thirty buildings were hit, was still burning."

CABINET POST GOES TO BEAVERBROOK

London, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Lord Beaverbrook came back into the British Cabinet today after an absence of twenty months in a shuffle designed to strengthen the Government for the direction of post-war planning.

The newspaper publisher, one of the most vociferous critics of the Government since he left his post as Minister of Aircraft Production almost two years ago after a disagreement over the scope of his position, returned as Lord Privy Seal but without membership in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's War Cabinet.

As general utility minister he will assist Mr. Churchill with special administrative work and preside over a number of governmental committees concerned with both war and post-war organization.

The appointment of Lord Beaverbrook was the only one announced by No. 10 Downing Street which occasioned any surprise. One of the major changes was the selection of Sir John Anderson, former Lord President of the Council, for the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer to succeed the late Sir Kingsley Wood, who died Tuesday.

Sir Kingsley was not a member of the War Cabinet but Sir John will retain his post on that select board.

Richard Law was moved up from Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office to Minister of State and will get the responsibility for Foreign Office work concerned with post-war planning. Mr. Law led the British delegation at the United Nations food conference at Hot Springs, Va., last spring.

Nazis Spread New Flood of Peace Rumors

Hint at Pact With Russia, Report Rumania Asking Allies for an Armistice

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—While the breath of military disaster blew cold upon their necks in Russia today, the Germans went to work on another propaganda campaign featuring peace rumors from many quarters.

Highlighting the Nazi-inspired web of rumor was a report from neutral Spain that the satellite Rumanians had sent representatives to Turkey to negotiate an armistice with the Allies.

The main purpose of the weekend campaign appeared to be to frighten the Allies into a belief that some sort of Nazi peace with Soviet Russia was possible.

A report that Germany itself was throwing out peace feelers "in every direction" was brought to London by a traveler from the Mediterranean area.

The London *Daily Express*, under the heading "Goebbels starts new peace lie," reported that the Germans had begun to whisper in the Balkans that they were withdrawing from Russia by agreement with the Soviet Government.

Having withdrawn to a short line between Russia and Poland—so ran this German story—Hitler would be in favorable position to talk peace with Premier Stalin and draw 2,000,000 men out of the East to confront the Allies in the west and south.

Called "Sheer Fantasy"

This was described here as "sheer fantasy." There was not a single bit of information suggesting the existence of any genuine German peace proposal to anybody.

In the Balkans, where the Yugoslavs have opened a major military campaign against the Germans, the Nazis abetted the circulation of the Rumanian peace rumor, in an apparent effort to cover up the steadily worsening situation in Hungary.

The German radio elaborately denied rumors that changes shortly would be made in the Hungarian Government as the result of an increasingly strong and aggressive democratic movement.

Another German broadcast quoted a Rumanian police official as saying that "Communist leadership" was preparing an attempt to overthrow the present pro-Axis government and install "various personalities of former democratic parties."

Hungary and Rumania, meanwhile, continued to scowl at each other over the possession of Transylvania, and the whole of the Balkans was freighted with mutual dislike and suspicions, to the injury of the Nazis' military situation there.

An article in the influential Turkish newspaper "Aksam" written by Necmeddin Sadak, who is close to the Turkish Foreign Ministry, advised the Bulgarians they would be wise at this time to return some of the territories they had taken from their Balkan neighbors, Greece, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Knox And Stark Visit Base For Yank Marauders

London, Sept. 25 (AP)—Secretary Knox and Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in European waters, today visited a Marauder operational base.

Knox told the combat crews that a fine spirit of cooperation existed among all branches of the service and the Navy Secretary especially praised the achievements of the Marauders against the enemy in France and the Low Countries.

Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Board, who also is here, visited another Marauder base during the day.

...sures Knox on War With Japan

'Daily Telegraph' Says Public Is Aware of Far East Peril

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—In an editorial headed "Side by Side," the "London Daily Telegraph" today responded to the appeal by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox for wider understanding in Great Britain that the war with Japan was "no pushover."

"The people of this country," the "Daily Telegraph" said, "are as conscious as their government that it would be an act of purblind parochialism to throw less than our whole weight against Japan when the hour strikes."

Secretary Knox told a press conference that Prime Minister Churchill's statement concerning Britain's participation in the war in the Far East had not dispelled the belief in America that the British were primarily concerned with the European conflict.

Soldier in AEF 18 Months Hears He's Not in Army

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—PFC. Ray Adler, 26, Ponchatoula, La., came overseas and has been performing duties like any other soldier, including drawing his pay, with everybody, including himself, unaware that he has been discharged since Feb. 27, 1942.

A photostatic copy of a medical discharge granted Adler after an automobile accident in Mobile, Ala., has just arrived—18 months after it was issued.

Adler, whose pelvis was fractured, said the only after-effect of the accident is weariness when he walks too far. He said that if the discharge sticks, he is going to join the Merchant Marine.

Attributes Some War Films To 'Ignorance'

London, Sept. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Frank Capra, USA Signal Corps, three winner of Motion Picture Academy awards, said today that Hollywood "had not done a very good job" on some of its war films, but he attributed this to "ignorance."

Replying at a press conference to questions concerning criticism published in London that Hollywood had at times made "flag-waving pictures that are embarrassing the boys over there and make them squirm," Capra said.

"I hold no brief for Hollywood because I don't think they've done a very good job. They are a long way from the war."

PROMISES PLANE EVERY 5 MINUTES

London, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson, United States War Production Board chairman, told the Allies—and the Axis as well—last night, that United States war industry soon would be completing one military plane every five minutes.

Mr. Nelson, speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the British Government, asserted that American war production this year would be at least one and one-half times the combined output of Germany and Japan. Next year, he promised, it probably will be twice as great.

Expressing belief that his figures would interest the Germans as well as his immediate audience, Mr. Nelson said that the United States alone produced 110,000 war planes since January 1, 1942, and that the production curve is still rising.

In that same period, America produced 60,000 tanks, 53,000 scout cars and carriers and 1,100,000 trucks and trailers, Mr. Nelson said, as well as more than 21,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant vessels and 3,000,000 displacement tons of naval vessels.

Enough artillery and ammunition has been produced in the United States to "let us fire 2,0... shots at every Axis soldier," disclosed.

Nazis Win Race to Get Downed English Flyers

But Lose Two Planes in North Sea Battle With Fortresses

AN AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 25 (AP).—Six Flying Fortresses searching for a Royal Air Force Halifax crew floating in the North Sea a few days ago spotted them just as they were about to be "rescued" by a German Dornier seaplane.

The Fortresses sank the Dornier and also shot down one of two Junkers 88s which tried to interfere. They then engaged in a race with the remaining Nazi plane to get a rescue plane to the Halifax and Dornier crews before another German seaplane could be sent, but the Germans won and captured the Englishmen.

When the Fortresses broke in on the ocean drama, the Dornier was so close to the dinghy from the Halifax that the American gunners were hard put to attack the seaplane without endangering the Englishmen. They manage to shoot the tail off, so the D... went down and the Germ...

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had to take to their boat.

When the twin-engined Junkers escorting the Dornier closed in, the gunners polished off one. The other streaked for home, presumably to get assistance.

The Fortress airmen waved reassurance to the floating flyers and took up the race. But the German rescue bases were closer, and when the R. A. F. planes reached the scene the flyers already had been picked up.

GERMAN MORALE CRACKS DESPITE NAZIS' 'CURES'

Mass-Scale Raids Spread Defeatism, Corruption and Confusion.

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25—(AP) The Nazis are using most drastic measures in an effort to stiffen morale on the home front, shot through with defeatism, corruption and confusion as a result of mass-scale air raids.

These are the most significant new developments inside Germany during a tense and anxious period for the German people which has seen the fall of Mussolini, Italy's capitulation and the steady German withdrawal on the East front.

The formal placement of full policing powers in the hands of Heinrich Himmler shows what a serious view Hitler and the German army take toward the spreading feeling at home of insecurity, uncertainty and even apathy toward the war effort.

The Germans know well the iron fist of Himmler, who has been growing progressively more powerful.

It was no surprise, therefore, when the Nazi press declared that Himmler's appointment as minister of interior ushered in a period of harshness that would mark the opening of a war against Nazi opposition circles.

What Himmler Means

The "Hakenkreuz" of Banner-Mannheim said:

"Himmler means a program of hardness, clearness and consistency. He is a strong powerful man. To certain small circles, Himmler's appointment will be a warning against any tendencies to overthrow the government and destroy the community. The change occurs at a moment when Germany is undergoing the hardest test, whether in former Poland, Norway, or former Yugoslavia. His ... doubtless means hard realism, ... also fanatical idealism."

Since early September Himmler, with Gen. Kurt Daluege as strong-arm man, has been taking energetic action. He was long prepared for the job of snuffing out potential revolts. His S.S. units are strong, armed, ruthless.

They have taken over strategically located corner stores and apartments as arsenals. No German ministry is without Himmler's S.S. state secretary to keep an eye out for danger signs. There is hardly a field of governmental administration in which Himmler does not wield great influence.

Preparing to meet Allied thrusts on all sides of the so-called European fortress, the army, according to some reports, insisted on the appointment of Himmler in order to make the home front firm.

Propaganda Minister Goebbels has recently been publicizing Himmler's campaign against defeatists. There was a time when Nazi policy suppressed such news because it put dangerous thoughts into German minds and revealed Nazi weakness. But in the last two weeks six executions for defeatism have been prominently noted in the Nazi press.

Firing Squads In Action

This can mean only that defeatism has increased to such an extent that frightening examples are needed to keep ths home front under control. And for every execution made public there doubtless were dozens more. Firing squads went into action from Koenigsberg in the east to Metz in the west and eliminated "enemies of the state," from government employes down to waiters, for "trying to undermine the fighting morale of the home front" by defeatist writings and utterances.

German papers also reflect a general drop in morale. They are full of news of convictions for petty crimes—violations of the blackout, rationing and other wartime regulations—because, under the pressure of hardships and shortages, people no longer care. Himmler is trying to control that with the same harsh action in which life is not worth a dime.

There are other stories of corruption, too, especially among high Nazis dealing in the black market, and of grafting in supplying special permits needed to get supplies and other considerations. A majority of them go unpunished.

Heinrich Hoffmann, Hitler's personal photographer, demonstrated his black market connections by producing all the needed butter, meat, ham, champagne, liquor and other rationed articles from his automobile when he popped in unexpectedly at a party. His host had been apologizing to Hoffman because he did not have enough to eat and drink.

Beyond the physical and mental shock they cause, the heavy RAF and Flying Fortress raids were said to be having an extremely depressing effect on morale because families had been scattered without individual members knowing how to get in touch with one another, nor even whether relatives were still alive. Evacuees had been loaded on trains without being told their destinations.

Effect On Soldiers

But perhaps more important is the effect on soldiers at the fronts, who are worrying about relatives and friends in the bombed cities. The general commandant in Hamburg formed a staff to answer the queries of soldiers about their relatives.

Reliable Swedish newspaper accounts even reported the Germans had now sharpened control of letters from the fronts to families at home and had issued a booklet on "the art of writing field post letters," in which was emphasized the necessity for writing cheery and encouraging letters.

Meanwhile, there is a steady flow of travelers' stories and other reports from Germany which can be summarized thus:

The Germans are tired of war, sickened by losses for which they blame Hitler, and want peace.

LEADER IN FINLAND CHANGES WAR VIEW

Little Nation's International Position Precarious, Ties with Russia Favored.

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STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25. — (AP) Finnish Finance Minister Vaino Tanner's frank admission that Finland's international position is precarious, and his new viewpoint on relations with Russia, created surprise among Finnish politicians, reports reaching here said today.

Notably anti-Soviet in the past, Tanner also suggested in a speech last night at the Helsinki community hall that peace discussions within Finland be muffled—a suggestion which brought a sharp rebuke from Finland's newspaper.

The growing opposition group to Tanner in his Social Democratic party maintained that despite his new attitude to Russia the finance minister had waited too long before discarding his old views and that his statements no longer were of any practical influence or importance.

Tanner said that if Finland "could get a guarantee that we will not be threatened by permanent danger" from Russia "we would be ready to establish normal relations." He declared Finns would have to face the fact that in the future they will have "to live as neighbors to strong Russia." He declared that Russia "cannot be conquered militarily."

DALUEGE EXPECTED TO RULE IN DENMARK

German Elite Guard Officer Is Reported in Copenhagen

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 25 (AP)—Col. Gen. Kurt Daleuge, the successor of the late Reinhard Heydrich, is expected to take over authority in Denmark as German Governor soon after the birthday of King Christian X tomorrow, it was reported here today.

Danes here said that General Daleuge had been in Copenhagen since Thursday. His appointment would mean the introduction of the German Elite Guard regime in Denmark, which is still torn by sabotage and violence.

Leaders of the major Danish political parties and former Premier Eric Scavenius' Cabinet are said to have refused a second German attempt to get them to form a new government. The refusal was given with the approval of King Christian, who, with Queen Alexandrine, is still a prisoner in Sorgenfri Castle.

The King was reported to have received the Danish political leaders at Sorgenfri to hear their report on the German effort to force them to establish a new government. Noting that their attention was attracted by bullet holes in the walls as a result of fighting outside the castle on Aug. 29, the King remarked: "Yes, they were a bit brutal."

King Christian will observe his birthday quietly tomorrow in custody. The Germans have prohibited large demonstrations and the state of emergency remains in effect.

Swedish Labor Groups Oppose Aid for Nazis

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25—(AP) Some Swedish workers organizations have asked the government to cease selling war materials to Germany.

The labor newspaper Arbetaren said the Swedish Central Labor organization had sent a petition to the government saying "we desire an investigation of the possibility of freeing the country of this compromising position."

Mentioning shipments of iron ore and wood by-products to Germany, the petition said "We and many Swedish workers have the feeling of guilt that our work contributes to the maintenance of the aggressor states' war power."

Allies Direct Balkan Troops

Stockholm, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—A Budapest dispatch to the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said today that a full-scale military operation was under way against German and Nazi satellite troops in Yugoslavia by a force 180,000 strong under Allied command.

The dispatch said the action had reached the scale where it could no longer be considered guerrilla warfare, and Berlin dispatches said the Germans were rushing reinforcements to the Dalmatian area in an effort to regain control. Nazi military commanders admit, however, the dispatches said, that Yugoslavian forces hold strong mountain positions.

The newspaper listed these principal war zones:

Bosnia, southwestern Serbia and Montenegro; Dalmatia and the Croatian coast, and Slovenia and Istria.

Nazi Retreat In East Laid To Italian Move

Stockholm, Sept. 25 (AP)—A recognized German war commentator said today that Italy's capitulation to the Allies was responsible for the present drastic retreat to shorten the eastern Russian front.

The German propagandist had insisted since the Italian armistice that the fall of the Axis partner would have no effect on the outcome of the war.

The commentator, Dr. Adolf Halfeld, writing in the Hamburger *Fremdenblatt*, said:

"Military and political changes by German forces have been made necessary by Italy's treason. If King Vittorio Emanuele's Italy as a brother in arms had shown more power and had been more honest, according to all human calculations, it never would have been necessary to shorten the eastern front."

QUISLINGS ARE SPLIT

Stockholm, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—A wide-open split appeared to be developing today in the forces of Vidkun Quisling on the third anniversary of his taking over the Norwegian Government under the auspices of Adolf Hitler.

Information reaching the Norwegian legation in Stockholm from Norway indicated that five of the eight members of his Cabinet were ready to resign after a dispute.

The split was said to have been precipitated by Eivino Blehr, Minister of Food and Supplies. Four other members of the Cabinet were said to have supported Blehr.

Cut in French Rail Traffic

Saboteurs and Nazis Reduce Service on Some Lines to Once a Week

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP).—Because of increasing sabotage and other difficulties and requisitioning of locomotives and rolling stock by the Germans, railroad traffic in France will be cut sharply in October.

City people who go to the country to seek food will be especially hard hit, Swiss dispatches said. Even the Red Cross, which took many children to the country during the summer, now is unable to organize trains to return them home. On some lines trains will run only once or twice weekly.

SWISS MAY LIMIT ITALIAN REFUGEES

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Berne, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—A communique announced today that 20,000 civil and military refugees from Nazi-dominated Italy have arrived in neutral Switzerland, but other announcements said that immigration bars now would be strengthened.

The Swiss newspaper Nieuw Zuercher Zeitung reported that the Swiss Federal Council was opposed to unlimited entrance of refugees lest a precedent be established for future waves on other frontiers.

Switzerland, which also adjoins Germany, was said to have warned Italians through its consulate in Milan that henceforth only those who possess valid passports and visas could cross the border.

PEACE FEELERS REPORTED MADE BY RUMANIANS

Representatives Said to Be Meeting Allies in Ankara.

BULGARIA ALSO SEEKS END

United Nations Leaders Direct 180,000 Troops Fighting in the Balkans.

SEP 26 1943

Madrid, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Reports, some clearly of German origin, circulated here today that representatives of the Rumanian Government are negotiating with Allied representatives at Ankara, Turkey, for an armistice.

The Rumanians first attempted, the reports said, to omit the Russians and negotiate only with the Western Powers, but, failing in this, agreed to meet the tri-power representatives.

There was no indication of the progress of the rumored meetings, but Balkan representatives here feel that such conferences might be linked with Budapest reports of growing tension between Rumania and Hungary over Transylvania, northern Rumanian area ceded to Hungary under Axis pressure.

Bulgarians Also Seek Aid.

[CBS recorded a London broadcast of a report from Istanbul today that a Bulgarian envoy is expected there soon to seek a basis for Turkish intervention with the Allies on Bulgaria's behalf.

The Berlin radio, reporting on Axis activity in the Balkans, said an Albanian National Committee had been formed in that former kingdom to replace the Italian Government there "after the treason of Badoglio and the flight of the Albanian Prime Minister." Germany, it said, has recognized the committee.

Mustafa Merlika Kruja, an Albanian who had spent considerable time in Italy prior to the Italian invasion, was named Premier of the Italian-dominated Government in 1941. The Berlin radio's reference to the "flight of the Albanian Prime Minister presumably referred to him.]

Duce's Fall Started Feelers.

The reports said that Rumania first sounded out the Allies for an armistice shortly after Mussolini's ouster as Italian Premier and again sought an armistice conference immediately after the Italian capitulation.

Although reconciled to unconditional surrender the Rumanians were said to be mainly con-

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cerned over the method of surrender and the fate of Transylvania. Earlier reports had told of Rumanian-German friction over Rumania's insistence on moving her reserves toward the Hungarian frontier instead of replacing her heavy losses on the Russian front.

[The German Transocean News Agency "today reported the discovery of a plan for the overthrow of the Antonescu regime, and its replacement by a democratic system," BBC said in a broadcast recorded by CBS. The German report states that the centers of revolutionary activity are Bucharest and Ploesti, BBC continued. Summary executions, says the German report, will be meted out to the leaders of any resistance movement.]

The reports said further that near-panic was aroused among Budapest Government and military leaders when they heard of the Rumanian armistice feelers and that Hungarian contacts with United Nations' representatives may have been made also.

Greek-Serb Attack Planned.

Istanbul, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Greek and Serbian guerrilla forces are preparing for joint action against German communications and troop concentrations, reliable information from Nazi-occupied Greece disclosed today.

Three high commanders of the Andarts, Greek patriotic organization, conferred recently with Allied Middle East military officials at an undisclosed location, the information said, and as a result they will meet soon with Gen. Draja Mihailovic or his representatives somewhere in Yugoslavia to plan joint tactics.

CHINA LIKELY TO MARK TIME

Army Waiting For America And Britain To Reveal Grand Strategy

C. F. Kinsmoryn

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Sept. 25—Apart from small-scale and largely disassociated actions, the Chinese armies are likely to mark time in the war with Japan at least until they can join to the fullest advantage in the big Allied offensive.

Even then their participation probably will be on a plane circumscribed by shortages in air support, heavy weapons and supplies in general, which are likely to persist in some degree long after any reopening of the Burma road.

These are the conclusions to be drawn from day-to-day reports on the war in China, as well as from recent official utterances.

Waiting For Allied Move

Chungking, which gives the impression of calm patience amid a Shanytown squalor enforced by the war, is waiting for the United States and Britain to show their hands in the slow unfolding of grand strategy.

By the declarations of her leaders, however, China is ready to bear her proper share of the burden of the offensive when the time comes.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared on September 18 in his first public appearance as President: "Now is the time for us to coordinate our efforts with those of our Allies in launching an all-front counter-offensive to bring our fight to a successful conclusion."

Explains Lull

He indicated that China would not be satisfied merely to continue immobilizing thirty Japanese divisions, which he pointed to as an outstanding achievement by his forces in six years of war.

Chang Tao-fan, Minister of Information, on September 22 emphasized in an extraordinary explanation of the present lull in the fighting that China would fulfill her part at the propitious time. His lengthy comments at a regular press conference were predicated on the fact that "some of our friends have been taken aback by the lull prevailing on various fronts in China."

"In a protracted war," he said, "one is bound to be disappointed if he expects campaigns of great magnitude all the time. These periodic lulls have been the case in many theaters other than China."

Looking For Equipment

He underlined China's great dependence on the Allies for equipment and told the correspondents that "great attention" should be paid to the reconquest of Burma and reopening of the Burma road. "By saying we are looking for equipment for launching an offensive doesn't mean we look to the Allies to fight our battle," he added.

The Chinese press has been busily assessing recent Allied strokes in the Southwest Pacific as a preliminary phase of an offensive which may carry the war to the Japanese mainland, possibly bypassing China in an island-to-island approach.

Questioned On Singapore

One sober-minded spokesman, not a Chinese, who believes China is the only practical avenue of attack on Japan and that the Allies still face a long struggle, said most people were forgetting the need for naval bases in this part of the world before new naval power could be exerted.

"Then, what about taking Singapore first?" he was asked.

"It's going to be pretty tough to retake Singapore when the British couldn't hold it in the first place," he answered dryly.

JAP BOMBER LOSSES HEAVY IN CHINA RAID

Gen. Glenn Says Attack on American Base Took Greatest Toll Yet.

U. S. FLYERS BLAST BURMA

Railway Trackage Is Destroyed and Buildings Hit by Fleet of B-25s.

J. Reilly O'Sullivan

Fourteenth United States Air Force Headquarters in China, Sept. 24 (A. P.)—(Delayed).—The Japanese suffered "one of their most serious losses of the air war in China" in their bombing attack on the 14th U. S. A. A. F. Headquarters September 20, Brig.-Gen. Edgar Glenn announced today. Gen. Glenn, chief of staff to Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault, made the statement in a review of the week's air operations in this theater.

In the raid on headquarters the Japanese sent over twenty-seven bombers, fifteen of which were shot down, seven probably destroyed and three damaged for the largest bomber score yet turned in by American fighter planes in China. In addition, two Zero fighters were destroyed, two probably shot down and four damaged. Our loss was minor damage to the air base. One P-40 was shot down, but the pilot is safe.

Careful of Bombers.

"This time our fighters engaged and drew off a part of the Zero escort while others hit the bombers almost unmolested," Gen. Glenn said. "The Japanese have been very careful of their bombers, always giving them strong protection. I don't think they are making so many bombers, but are specializing on fighter aircraft."

Gen. Glenn said the Fourteenth U. S. A. A. F.'s attack on the Hankow area caused the enemy to withdraw bombers to airdromes much farther north. "During the last week the Fourteenth continued the offensive in the Hankow area against Yangtze shipping, railroad yards and targets of opportunity, doing much damage with the scale of the force we have," he continued.

The bombings included ammunition and supply dumps southeast of Hankow, a foundry and iron smelting plant at Shinweiyao, and docks and railway yards at Liukiang, where direct hits were made on a 225-foot destroyer or naval auxiliary ship and near misses on a big freighter and other vessels at Nanking. No planes were lost in these operations.

The Japanese retaliated by periodic bombing of auxiliary American airfields in Eastern and Southeastern China where no aircraft are stationed and there are only meager installations.

"These bombings apparently were carried out to save face and as training flights," Gen. Glenn said.

Burma Railwa

New Delhi, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Heavy damage was inflicted on the Sedaw railway station of Japanese-occupied Burma Wednesday by B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force, a headquarters communique said today.

"Considerable trackage was destroyed in the yard area and direct hits were made on the switch house," the belated report said.

The Mu Canal Bridge was damaged considerably by a bomber in a low-level attack. All aircraft and crews returned safely from the raids.

Finschhafen Airport Captured

Australian Troops Are Less Than Mile From Jap Base on New Guinea.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The Finschhafen airfield has been wrested from the Japanese, giving Gen. Douglas MacArthur a New Guinea base for his planes seventy-five miles from the enemy's strategically important bastion of New Britain.

Australians who landed from the sea in the face of mortar and machine-gun fire six miles north of Finschhafen Wednesday captured the field and now are within three-quarters of a mile of the town, headquarters reported today.

The impending capture of Finschhafen would add sixty more miles of shoreline—that between Finschhafen and Lae—to the New Guinea coastal region under Allied control.

Nearing Rabaul Fortress.

From Finschhafen's airfield, unserviceable recently to the Japanese because of Allied air poundings, it is an eighty-five-mile flight to the enemy airdrome of Cape Gloucester and 165 miles to the Gasmata airdrome—New Britain bases guarding the way up that crescent-shaped island to Rabaul, a stronghold with three airdromes and a harbor capable of accommodating a good sized fleet.

Capture of the Salamaua airdrome on September 11 and the Lae air base on September 16 has been followed quickly by increased fighter and attack plane activity over New Britain.

Set Dumps Afire.

Today's communique reported that fighters identified by a spokesman as P-40s, dive-bombed installations on the tiny island of Gasmata.

Beauforts, medium bombers, set supply dumps afire and exploded ammunition in the Kimbe Bay region, which is 150 miles from Rabaul and slightly more than 250 miles from Lae-Salamaua. Long-range fighters previously have moved into this sector.

In other air activity reported today, Mitchells swung inland along the Markham Valley beyond positions seized by paratroopers on September 5. The bombers dropped many tons of explosives and fired 41,000 rounds of ammunition at Japanese trying a back door escape from the debacle at Lae. The Mitchells roamed as far as Ragitsuma eighty miles northwest of Lae without spotting an enemy plane

AUSSIES CROSS NEW GUINEA RIVER

MacArthur's Troops Close in Swiftly on Jap Base at Finschhafen.

SEP 27 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC Sunday, Sept. 26.—(AP) Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that Australian troops have fought their way against Japanese opposition across the Bumi river within three quarters of a mile of the enemy air and supply depot base of Finschhafen, New Guinea.

The south shore beachhead was firmly established and the Aussies drove steadily toward the town, which is on the Huon peninsula only 75 miles from Japan's strategic island of New Britain. Enemy resistance was bitter.

Jap Planes Repulsed

The Japanese airforce, which lost more than 40 planes last Wednesday trying to break up the Australians in their amphibious landings six miles north of Finschhafen, tried to hamper the drive but outnumbered Lightnings turned back a strong enemy formation.

"Our ground forces in the face of enemy opposition effected a crossing of the Bumi river and are driving south towards the town," today's communique said.

"Four fighters intercepted a force of nine enemy bombers covered by 30 fighters approaching to attack our ground troops. The enemy planes were forced to jettison their bombs harmlessly before reaching the target. One enemy fighter was shot down and another probably destroyed. We lost two fighters."

Jap Ship Sunk

The communique reported airforce action against Japanese shipping. In a favorite hunting ground for enemy vessels near Kavieng, New Ireland, four-engined reconnaissance planes sank a 2,000 ton cargo ship.

Off the same island near Cape St. George, an enemy cruiser was attacked and three medium cargo vessels were bombed in the north

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Solomons area but these were night actions and results were not determined.

The Australians bidding for Finschhafen already have captured the airfield and capture of the town would run the solid line of New Guinea coast in Gen. MacArthur's hands an additional 60 miles—from Lae to Finschhafen.

ARGENTINA HAS PLAN TO FINANCE INDUSTRY

Hopes to Build Up National Defense and Raise Output

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine Government has embarked upon a program of industrial stimulation to bolster national defense, seriously compromised during the war by the impossibility of importing materials.

The Ministry of Finance has been instructed to create a credit system designed to encourage the growth of industry in general and of military enterprises in particular. Although this is not expected to produce immediate results, Argentina wants to diminish its dependence on foreign war supplies in the future.

The government also is seeking to encourage industries producing civilian necessities difficult to obtain abroad in wartime, in an effort to raise the country's standard of living through a favorable peacetime trade balance bolstered by exports of manufactured articles.

Normally agricultural and meat products account for nearly 90 per cent of the value of Argentine exports. However, in the past two years the country has increased its exports of textiles, drugs, leather goods and other manufactured articles to Ibero America, the United States and South Africa, and the government hopes to retain and expand these new markets after the war as well as supply an increasing number of articles for home consumption.

To these ends the government has allocated 100,000,000 pesos (about $24,800,000) to discount industrial loans by private banks. The government fund will participate in these loans to the extent of 30 per cent but will also discount up to 60 per cent of an operation. The government will forego its claim as creditor in the event of failure until the banks' claims have been paid.

FLOODS BRING MISE... TO VENEZUELAN AREAS

Thousands Homeless by Overflow of Apure and Orinoco

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CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Thousands of people are homeless, vast damage has been done to herds and property, and Venezuela faces her greatest relief problem in fifty years as a result of a three-week rampage of the Apure and Orinoco Rivers.

With property damage estimated in the millions, refugee families huddled homeless and hungry in highland areas, and sickness and plague threatening from the stagnant waters of the slowly receding rivers, Venezuela's government and people are rising to meet the emergency.

President Isaias Medina Angarita has made a personal inspection of the worst of the afflicted area.

With a feeling of helplessness, Venezuelans began receiving reports in mid-July of unusually high waters and heavy rains in the northwest mountain country. It was from those mountain slopes that myriad tributaries rushed brimful into the huge Rio Apure, which drains the area and empties into the Orinoco in the very heart of the nation.

San Fernando de Apure, capital of the state of Apure, was the first to feel the lash. The muddy tide rolled over the city and washed far back over the rich cattle center of Venezuela. Thousands of head of much-needed cattle perished with the flood.

Hundreds of miles down river Ciudad Bolivar, main city of Venezuela's interior and an historic site dear to the hearts of Venezuelans was hard hit.

Aid has taken form in contributions of clothing, money, working hours, everything Venezuelans feel can be of use to their suffering countrymen. From the American, Colombian and other foreign colonies in Caracas have come contributions as well as from the Dutch island of Curaçao and from the Holy See.

The government has come through with about $120,000, while a national committee, the Red Cross, and other charitable groups have been doing yeoman service in getting food, supplies and medicine to the suffering.

Stettinius Is Named Successor to Welles

Foreign Economic Agencies Grouped Under Crowley by Roosevelt Order.

President Roosevelt, in a three-way move to bolster his foreign policy and foreign economic administrations, tonight names 42-year-old Chicago-born Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as undersecretary of state to succeed Sumner Welles, who resigned.

At the same time, he grouped all foreign economic activities of the government, except those under Nelson Rockefeller's Office of Inter-American Affairs, under another midwesterner, 53-year-old Leo T. Crowley of Wisconsin.

Lehman Named Roosevelt Aide

The third step was the appointment of former Governor Herbert Lehman of New York as special assistant to the President to perfect plans for the Nov. 9 meeting of United Nations on relief.

The President said Mr. Lehman will be urged by this government

(Continued on Page Ten)

to become director of the international relief set-up.

In announcing Mr. Welles 'resignation, which had been reported unofficially for several weeks, the President said Mr. Welles asked to be relieved because of his wife's health. Reports of differences between Mr. Welles and Secretary of current.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed "sincere regret" at Mr. Welles' departure and said the New York-born diplomatic career man had served the State department and this government with "unfailing devotion" for many years. Mr. Welles was not mentioned for any new assignment.

Mr. Stettinius, as the new No. 2 man at the State department, moves over from the Lend-Lease administration where as administrator he has supervised the spending of billions for Allied war aid.

Associates of James F. Byrnes, war mobilization chief, who was reported as having been a mainspring in the new Administration shake-up, said the transfer of Mr. Stettinius to the State department was considered an elevation of a loyal Administration worker who stands in well with Congress and who can be expected to add new life to the department. The President said Mr. Stettinius' long experience in business (he was U. S. Steel board chairman at 38) and with America's Allies splendidly equip him for the new job.

Consolidated under Mr. Crowley's new title of administrator the Office of Foreign Economi Administration are his own recently reorganized Office of Economic Warfare, the Lend-Lease administration, Mr. Lehman's Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination.

The latter two offices have been under the State department, with Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson heading the economic coordination unit.

It was disclosed tonight that Mr. Crowley, who has headed several government agencies, has resigned his $50,000 a year post as chairman of the board of the Standard Gas and Electric company to accept $10,000 as a government salary. He has not accepted any Federal pay thus far in his jobs as OEW head, alien property custodian, and chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation.

Centralization of the foreign economic activities under one head was reported to have grown out of complaints, particularly from the Army, that too many agencies have men abroad operating in the same economic field. This, it was said, has led to delays and much bickering over "who has authority over what."

Praises Crowley

The President said Mr. Crowley is "one of the best administrators" "in or out of the government" and added he took great satisfaction in promoting him to the new position.

Mr. Lehman resigned the governorship of New York in the latter part of 1942 to head the new relief unit in the State department.

The transfer of Mr. Stettinius to the State department as second in command was something of a surprise. His name had not been prominently mentioned in speculation about Mr. Welles' successor.

The White House said it was expected that the United States would urge Mr. Lehman's designation as director of the United Nations' relief and rehabilitation program.

This post could be secured for Mr. Lehman by submitting his name to all the other interested governments. With their approval, Mr. Lehman would be in charge of relief operations for virtually the entire world.

The new foreign economic administration was set up under an executive order.

Letters Not Made Public

The White House departing from the customary practice in announcing resignations of high officials, did not make public the text of Mr. Welles' letter of resignation or the text of Mr. Roosevelt's reply accepting it.

In the order setting up the new economic office, the President said its powers and functions must be exercised in conformity with the American foreign policy as defined by the Secretary of State.

As soon as military operations permit, the order asserted, the foreign economic administration ll assume responsibility for, control of all activities of the States government in liberareas with respect to supplying the requirements of and procuring materials in such areas."

Stettinius, 43, Has Served in Many Key Posts

Was President of General Motors in '34, Became U.S. Steel Chairman in '38

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Good looks and wide experience go to the State Department with Edward Reilly Stettinius jr., appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Sumner Welles as Under Secretary of State.

The new second man to Secretary Cordell Hull is tall and well built, with white hair crowning his youthful face. He is only forty-three, younger than most men to have held the many important jobs he has had in and out of government.

Son of the late Edward R. Stettinius, the new under secretary drew notice back in 1938 when he became chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. He was chairman of the War Resources Board in 1939. He became lend-lease administrator before Pearl Harbor and gained experience that prompted the President to move him up again.

Mr. Stettinius was born wealthy but he won success by his own efforts and ability. Chicago is his home town. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1924 and was married in 1926. His wife is the former Virginia Gordon Wallace, of Richmond.

Mr. Stettinius was president of General Motors Corporation by 1934 and switched to United States Steel to become its youngest chairman.

Mr. Stettinius' father was a partner in J. P. Morgan & Company and a former Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Stettinius is not an all-work, no-play man. He likes raising turkeys on his Virginia farm and is interested in saddle horses and aviation.

Besides administering the lend-lease program, Mr. Stettinius strived constantly to sell it to Congress. He spent many hours before Congressional committees and won the confidence even of some members who objected to certain phases of the work.

"There's no secret about it," he once remarked. "If we get along well with Congress it is because we are completely frank. We have nothing to conceal."

eign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and the Office of Foreign Economic Co-ordination.

The latter two offices have been under the State Department, with Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, heading the Economic Co-ordination unit.

It was disclosed tonight that Mr. Crowley, who has headed several government agencies, has resigned his $50,000 a year post as chairman of the board of the Standard Gas and Electric Company to accept $10,000 as a government salary. He has not accepted any Federal pay thus far in either of his jobs at O. E. W. head, Alien Property Custodian, and chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Centralization of the foreign economic activities under one head was reported to have grown out of complaints, particularly from the Army, that too many agencies have men abroad operating in the same economic field. This, it was said, has led to delays and much bickering over "who has authority over what."

The complete text of the White House announcement follows:

"The President today announced the resignation of Sumner Welles as Under Secretary of State and the appointment of his successor, Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator.

"In announcing Mr. Welles's resignation the President stated that he had accepted with sincere and deep regret. He said that Mr. Welles had advised him of his desire to be relieved of his heavy governmental duties in view of his wife's health and he could understand and sympathize with that desire.

"The President commended Mr. Welles's long service in the department and said: 'Mr. Welles has served the Department of State and the government with unfailing devotion for many years.'

"Commenting on the Stettinius appointment, the President said that his broad experience with our allies, both before and after Pearl Harbor, as Lend-Lease Administrator, and his long experience as an executive in business, splendidly equipped him for his new post.

"The President also announced the creation of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration to centralize activities formerly carried by the officers of Lend-Lease Administration, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations and Economic Warfare.

"In creating this new office, the President announced that Mr. Leo T. Crowley, Director of Economic Warfare, will become the Foreign Economic Administrator. The President said: 'Leo Crowley is one of the best administrators in or out of government and I find great satisfaction in promoting him to a position which will centralize all foreign economic functions in one operating agency.'

"Governor Herbert Lehman has been appointed special assistant to the President for the purpose of perfecting the plans for the meeting of representatives of the United Nations on Nov. 9. It is expected that Governor Lehman will be urged by this government for the appointment of director of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

Pershing Intercession For Marshall Reported

Plea Believed Made to Roosevelt to Retain Chief of Staff

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25 (AP).—General John J. Pershing has gone personally to President Roosevelt with a request that General George C. Marshall be retained as Army chief of staff, "The St. Louis-Post-Dispatch" said today in a story from Washington.

The paper gave as its source one close to both General Marshall and General Pershing, and asserted General Marshall's collaborators in the Army and Navy believe he will go overseas with his present title.

British officers were quoted as saying Field Marshall Sir John Dill, opposite General Marshall on the combined chiefs of staff, probably will go to London with him if and when General Marshall is transferred.

SESSION LOOMS AS MOST VITAL OF WAR CONFERENCES

Roosevelt May Name New Envoy to Russia Before Delegation Leaves.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—(AP) High importance of the Moscow conference of American-British-Soviet war and post-war collaboration appeared increasingly likely tonight to bring attendance of Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

While Mr. Hull informed report-

's after a meeting with Ambassador William H. Standley and President Roosevelt that neither he nor the government had reached the question of whether he would go to Moscow, some of the secretary's associates termed his presence "imperative."

New Envoy to Be Named

It also appeared possible that a new ambassador would accompany the American delegation, since Admiral Standley intends to resign his post without returning. Determined to get out of diplomacy, the admiral said goodbye to Foreign Commissar Molotov when he took leave of the Soviet capital a few days ago.

W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease expediter at London, is expected to succeed Admiral Standley. He attended the conference with Mr. Hull and Admiral Standley which the secretary interrupted to go to the White House.

Mr. Harriman and others have been mentioned for the leadership of the American conference delegation. Britain will be represented by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

An apparent Soviet desire to collaborate with the United States and Great Britain has been reported to the State department and high officials have expressed the view that the meeting calls for an American diplomat of cabinet rank on a par with that of Molotov and Mr. Eden.

Mr. Hull has been described as a poor air traveler but Admiral Standley's appearance indicated that his trip was not uncomfortable and at 71 he is only a year younger than Mr. Hull.

Collaboration Is Aim

The Moscow conference was announced by Prime Minister Churchill as intended to clear the way for an agreement among the three nations on joint war efforts and collaboration after victory.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are seeking a meeting with Stalin later this year to complete an accord.

Importance of the preliminary meeting was heightened by a report that Japan is trying to scare the Russians into a separate peace with Germany by implying that the Germans intend to make a stand on the Dnieper river and seek a separate peace with Russia. Otherwise, the report ran, they would try to negotiate one with the British and Americans.

There is nothing to indicate that the Russians even are considering the rumor. A friendly feeling of the Russian people toward the United States has been reported to the State department, along with an apparent determination to force the Germans out of all Russian territory.

Nazis at Crucial Point

Sweeping Soviet successes on the war front, meanwhile, indicated to some State department sources

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that the Germans have reached a crucial stage and that the length of the war likely depends on whether they can make successful stands on the Dnieper in Russia and on the Po in Italy.

Should the Germans fail to hold either line, one military expert said the German retreat might develop into a rout, followed by an internal collapse. On the other hand, withdrawal to an inner line about the German frontier might stiffen the resistance against an invasion of Nazi soil.

In view of the possibilities in the war situation, eastern European territorial problems are on the tentative agenda for the Moscow talks as one of the more important postwar questions as well as the economic reconstruction requirements of the Soviet Union in which the other United Nations may be called to participate.

GERMAN OLYMPIC ... IS WOUNDED IN ITALY

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—(AP) The Berlin radio reported today that Rudolf Harbig, former German olympic runner, has been wounded for the second time while fighting in Italy.

Harbig, previously reported wounded on the eastern front, was shot in the knee but escaped serious injury.

A member of the 1936 German Olympic team, he is credited semi-officially with three world records at distances from 400 to 1,000 meters.

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Hull Plans to Go to Moscow

Secretary of State, Eden and Molotov to Seek Tri-partite Agreement.

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Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov probably will meet soon in Moscow in search of an American-British-Soviet agreement on war objectives and post-war collaboration. Secretary Hull's delegation is likely to include W. Averell Harriman, lend-lease expediter at London, as new American Ambassador to Moscow.

Admiral William H. Standley, retiring ambassador, conferred today with Mr. Hull, in the presence of Mr. Harriman, as well as James C. Dunn, State Department political adviser, and H. Freeman Matthews, chief of the European division. While Admiral Standley declined to discuss his plans, it is known that he is not going back to Moscow, having told Molotov of this decision before he left there.

Hull Confers With Roosevelt.

Mr. Hull interrupted his conference with Admiral Standley, after forty minutes of discussion, to consult with President Roosevelt, indicating that possibly an urgent decision was being made on his mission to Moscow. The Secretary himself is expected to make the trip, since great importance is attached to it at Moscow, as well as in Washington and London. Previously Mr. Hull has shied away from air travel.

Admiral Standley, who at 71 is only about a year younger than Secretary Hull, appeared in excellent health and said that the airplane trip which he had just made from the Soviet capital was without hardship.

A sincere Russian desire for post-war collaboration with the United States and Great Britain has been reported to the State Department. Details of that collaboration and Russia's position in post-war Europe are to be discussed in the Moscow conference, which is expected to be preliminary to a meeting later this year of President Roosevelt with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

Japs Claim to Have Sunk Five Warships

London, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—A Tokio broadcast heard today by the Associated Press asserted that Japanese planes sank three Allied cruisers, two destroyers and a medium transport during the Allied landing north of Finsshafen Wednesday.

The claims were without any Allied confrimation.

Rank Of General Marshall May Have To Be Boosted

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Question Raised Whether His Present Standing Is High Enough To Serve Him As "Super Chief"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 25—Would George C. Marshall have enough stars on his shoulder to do business as a new super-chief of Anglo-American armies?

He now wears the four stars of a full general in the army of the United States, but that might not stack up against the highest rank in the British army, field marshal.

What is more, Marshall's present rank is temporary, or as the army says it, "mex." His permanent rank is major general.

Pershing Stands Alone

Only one man in the United States now outranks the army's four generals—John J. Pershing, who by an act of Congress received the permanent rank of general of the armies in 1919. (And who, incidentally, appears in Britain's "who's who" as "Sir John Joseph Pershing," a title conferred for his distinguished service in the World War.)

Those inclined to worry at this early date over Marshall's insignia in a future bigger job suggest that, as in the case of Pershing, it might take an act of Congress to create a high rank for Marshall. The President can confer rank only as authorized by law, which covers up to and including the rank of four-star general.

Malin Craig holds the permanent rank of general on the retired list, but since his retirement has been recalled to do special work.

Rest Temporary Also

The four-star rank of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Henry H. Arnold and Douglas MacArthur, like that of Marshall, is "mex." How in the army seem to be certain how that term for temporary rank came to be used, although generally accepted explanation is that it arose from the designation for monetary units having a fluctuating value.

[Editor's Note—Oriental countries years ago native currencies, often of doubtful value, were generally dubbed "mex." The term arose from the fact that many of the coins were minted in Mexico.]

In usage, "mex" is the successor to the brevet of the last century and which carried over into but did not outlast World War I days. The brevet awarded was to ... Bliss to enable him to ... the American representative at the supreme war council of World War I.

Recalls Disrepute

The magazine *Infantry Journal* reports that before the brevet regained its originally intended mission of conferring honors for distinguished service or temporary rank commensurate with an assignment it fell into deep dispute and disrepute.

Congress, the Administration and a half dozen generals including Winfield Scott, bickered over brevets in the long years starting with the War of 1812 and ending after the Civil War.

The practice of breveting a man one or even many ranks above his substantive rank was not confined to the top levels of the early armies. Congress, faced with a flood of such promotions, ordered in the mid '60's that brevets would not entitle their holders to increased compensation. Many of the brevets were awarded for action on the field of battle. For such service, one lieutenant in the Civil War was jumped six ranks to brigadier general.

There were, however, brevets for "paper shuffling or the accurate counting of beans" in the Mexican and Civil Wars, the journal notes.

Nazis Will Move British Prisoners

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The Berlin radio, quoting "competent quarters," said yesterday that British prisoners in the parts of Italy under German control would be taken to German military camps, AP reported.

Award to Flight Engineer

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 18 (Delayed) (AP)—Tech. Sgt. Warren V. Hoxie of Syracuse, N. Y., flight engineer, has received an oak leaf cluster for his part in a daring attack by American heavy bombers on Japanese shipping and shore installations at Kaimana, Dutch New Guinea, in May.

"A direct hit and two near misses were scored," the citation said. "Photographs later revealed that the ship sank almost immediately. A second run was made on the town, scoring four hits in the shore installations."

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Await Moscow's Post-war Aims

SEP 26 1943

Senators Would Avoid Debate Which Might Complicate Relations of Allies.

Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The United States Senate, which will write America's ticket in the post-war world, took this apparent attitude today: Let's find out what Moscow thinks and wants before deciding on a definite international setup for maintaining the peace.

This interest in Russia's views was heightened by the arrival of Admiral William H. Standley, who is believed to be ready to resign as ambassador to the U. S. S. R. He had an engagement to talk it over with Secretary of State Hull today.

As Admiral Standley returned to the capital, these facts stood out:

1. A strong trend developed in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to delay action on any declaration of post-war policy until the views of both England and Russia have been sounded out, fully and publicly. Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) indicated a belief that "intemperate" debate now would strain relations by its very frankness.

2. Appointment of a new ambassador to Russia, possibly the Lend-Lease expert, W. Averell Harriman, was in the wind, along with selection of an envoy to join the foreign ministers of Britain and Russia in a momentous meeting at Moscow soon. This meeting is intended to pave the way for a conference of Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Secretary Hull wants to go but is concerned about the physical strain of such a trip.

Senator Nye (R.-N. D.) summed up the Senate attitude plainly: He said he thought America should hold up any statement of its intentions until after Britain and Russia have made their post-war aims clearer. This seemed to be the tack the Senate would follow for the present, though some members disagreed with it, notably Senator Ball (R.-Minn.) who declared:

"What we need is a clear declaration of American foreign policy that will help the Moscow conference accomplish some results."

The Senate's attitude quashed any expectations of action soon on the House Fulbright resolution which called upon Congress to state that the United States favored postwar collaboration with other nations to stamp out aggression.

NAZI FALL IS NEAR, DOWNEY PREDICTS

Californian Says Many Married Men Slated for the Draft Will Never Serve

VAST PLANE BLOWS CITED

Meanwhile, Wheeler Prepares a Last-Ditch Fight to Balk Draft of Fathers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Senator Downey of California predicted today the collapse of Germany within four months, and said that many of the married men, scheduled for induction this fall, would never see combat.

He saw one possible exception—development by Adolf Hitler's ordnance experts of some new anti-aircraft weapon to thwart the Allies' aerial blasting of the Reich.

Declaring enormous damage already has been dealt Germany's munition works, refineries and synthetic rubber plants, Mr. Downey maintained that it was a cold mathematical fact that Berlin and other Nazi cities could be leveled by our bombers.

Fight in Senate Next Week

Meanwhile, in the face of apparently insuperable opposition, Senator Wheeler of Montana prepared a last-ditch fight in the Senate next week for his bill to defer the induction of pre-war fathers for the remainder of 1943.

The debate will start Tuesday, only two days before the Oct. 1 deadline set by the War Manpower Commission for beginning the general draft of married men with children. Opponents expect to send the bill back to committee by Thursday.

Two substitute measures will probably be considered. One by Senator Taft of Ohio would provide for induction of fathers under 30 before taking those above that age. The other, proposed by Senator Bailey of North Carolina, is

Cited for Heroism in Pacific

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific Area, Sept. 16 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific area, has awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of an additional Air Medal to these members of the Fifth Air Force:

Second Lieut. Joseph J. O'Connor of 168-41 Eighty-ninth Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y., for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial combat over Oro Bay, New Guinea, in April.

First Lieut. Walter M. Markey Jr. of 450 City Island Avenue, City Island, N. Y., for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial combat over the Bismarck Sea, east of Oro Bay, in March.

Staff Sgt. Anthony A. Borrelli of Rochester, N. Y., and Staff Sgt. Manuel E. Gonzales Jr. of 3820 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., for meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight over Wewak Harbor in May, during which their bomber dropped bombs on two vessels which were unloading cargo.

Staff Sgt. Michael Wroniak of Fulton, N. Y., member of a bomber crew which contributed to the complete destruction of an enemy convoy attempting to land reinforcements in New Guinea in March.

Question of Strategy Involved.

London, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Australia reporting that the statement of Gen. Douglas MacArthur of three days ago raised the issue of the basic strategy of the major assault on Japan, today brought the reaction in London that the attack on Tokio can best be directed from two directions simultaneously.

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[C. Yates McDaniel, Associated Press correspondent, said in a dispatch from Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific today that "the vital issue brought into the open by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's statement implying that his role in

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the war might be curtailed, is not who is to direct the major assault on Japan, but from what base or basic area such an offensive is to be mounted.]

A competent military observer expressed the opinion that if only the route from Australia were followed it would preclude any major use being made of China as a weapon against the Nipponese, and that if China is to be of real use it will be necessary to stage a full scale offensive from India and Burma. The feeling here is that there need necessarily be no conflict in the commands of Gen. MacArthur and Admiral the Lord Louis Mountbatten in Southeast Asia.

There has been little comment here either in the press or in Parliament on Gen. MacArthur's position, although Prime Minister Churchill made a special point of praising him in his speech to Commons Tuesday. On the other hand the selection of Admiral Mountbatten was particularly well received.

Archbishop Spellman Asks Prayers For Pope

New York, Sept. 25 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman called upon Catholics today to pray for Pope Pius XII, declaring "he is a prisoner."

Speaking at the dedication of the new Washington Square building of St. Joseph's Academy, Archbishop Spellman said:

"We have prayed for th oly Father because his po h t difficult, and, like S old, and like other pope church, he is a p i He is not free to communica h hi archbishops in dioceses gh the world.

"While we have no positive and concrete way of ing him, we can remember frequently and fervently in ou yers, that the Lord will bless him and enable him to guide the church, and that through God's blessing the church may be spared further persecution and further ha

Senators to Return Home This Week from War Tour

Chandler May Raise Issue Over Extent of MacArthur's Authority—Truman and Military Committees to Get Eye-Witness Accounts from War Theaters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — (AP) Back from the war zones next week will come five senators who have seen America's military might at first hand—and the halls of Congress are likely to resound soon thereafter with some sharply worded criticisms of affairs at and near the fighting fronts.

Colleagues expect Senators Russell (D-Ga.), Chandler (D-Ky.), Mead (D-N.Y.), Lodge (R-Mass.) and Brester (R-Me) to bring back with them ammunition for hours of debate on questions ranging from the post-war disposition of military airfields to the extent of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's authority in the Pacific.

Chandler sent word ahead that he intends to make the Senate a platform for an appeal to name MacArthur the supreme commander for the Pacific and Asia, including India, Burma and China.

Seek Aid for MacArthur

Chandler insists the southwest Pacific has not received enough men, planes and guns, and that more military help must reach China if that country is to continue the fight against Japan. His view has had some backing from Russell, chairman of the group.

The Senate will want to know more about the charge made by Brewster in Algiers last month that the American North African Economic Board was contracting for large amounts of wheat there at 50 to 60 cents a bushel higher than in the United States.

Reports Awaited

Returning little more unified than when they left Washigton several weeks ago, the committee members are expected to split into groups for reports to the various committees they represent.

Chandler and Lodge will tell the Military Affairs committee what they know about the disposition of men and materials all over the world.

Mead and Brewster had a mandate from the Truman War Investigating committee to check several subjects, including a report that American commercial planes would be denied post-war landing rights on many airfeilds Uncle Sam has built because ownership will pass to foreign countries after the war.

Russell, selected as a peace-maker between the warring military and Truman committee factions, will report to the Appropriations and Naval committees.

er sphere of operations in the Pa- that he now commands."

Labor Retains Power In New Zealand

Wellington, N. Z., Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The Labor Party government of Prime Minister Peter Fraser retain majority n Parliament s it l n seats in too nal count sh ved t. w rty, 43 io rty, 35, and independent, 2.

POST-WAR PLANS AIRED AT PARLEY

Caution Urged in Spending; Senator Baldwin Withdraws Resolution.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 — (AP) State Senator Charles T. Algren of Rhode Island said today that post-war Federal subsidies should be used principally for projects that are part of the overall public works program, and that state and municipally-controlled reservoirs of funds be set up for projects strictly to local benefits.

Addressing the final session of a two-day Northeastern conference of post-war problems in the states, Algren said there probably would be clamor "for greater Federal subsidy for any and every type of project." He recommended that the Federal subsidies go toward main trunk highways, air fields and similar projects.

State Senator Herbert E. Baldwin of Connecticut withdrew a resolution urging the Federal government to "adopt and announce definite measures of post-war planning as early as possible," to expedite post-war planning on the part of the individual states. Some speakers referred to the resolution as antagonistic to the Federal government.

Irving M. Ives, Republican assemblyman of Norwich, N. Y., told the conference that if private business failed to meet the post-war slack in employment, "there will be a demand for government to do it, and government will do it — and that's the end of free government and the free enterprise system."

He termed small business "the backbone" of the whole economic structure, adding that "if it goes down, we're all ready to fold up as far as democracy is concerned." Ives said that if public works programs are undertaken, "they must be necessary, justified and needed," and must not interfere with re-employment of people in free enterprise.

Another speaker, Dr. Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, planning director of the New Hampshire State Planning and Development commission, said that "pyramid building, brush cutting and snow shoveling" projects should be avoided in the post-war planning.

RED CROSS LOADS PRISONERS' SHIP

Relief Supplies for Far East Leave Soon on Russian Vessel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25— The first shipment of relief supplies, by Russian ships to Vladivostok, for American military and civilian prisoners of war held in the Far East, will be moving soon from a West Coast port, the American Red Cross has announced.

Large quantities of supplies are being transferred from American Red Cross packing centers in St. Louis and Chicago to the West Coast for the first loading.

The U.S.S.R. has allocated 1,500 tons of shipping space each month to the American Red Cross on its ships bound from West Coast ports to Vladivostok, the Red Cross stated. The relief supplies will be reshipped from Vladivostok for distribution to all Far Eastern points where American civilians and military men and women are held in prison camps.

One thousand women volunteers are engaged in each of the packing centers, turning out a quota of 100,000 prisoner of war food parcels, plus $250,000 worth of medicines. A large quantity of military and civilian clothing and comfort articles will be included in the first shipment.

This relief shipment, the first to go from the West Coast ,supplements a cargo of $1,500,000 worth of food parcels, medicines, clothing and comfort articles now en route via the Atlantic to the Far East on the diplomatic exchange ship "Gripsholm."

Arabian Prince On Way to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) —Prince Amir Faisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, is expected in Washington Sept. 30 on an official visit, the State Department announced today.

The Prince, second son of King Ibn Sa'd, will visit Washington, New York and irrigation projects in the southwestern states as a guest of the government. He will be accompanied by his brother Prince Amir Khalid, and by Shaikh Hafiz Wagba, Saudi Arabian minister to London.

Spain Buying Cotton In U. S., Capital Says

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—Spain is purchasing limited quantities of cotton in the United States, it was learned today at the State Department.

Information was lacking on the grade of cotton or the extent of the purchases, but reports in regular trade channels, through which the sales have been made, said they would aggregate 19,000 bales.

NEWTON, MASS., GIVES STALIN BONDS

Newton, Mass., Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Residents of Newton presented Joseph Stalin and the Russian people with a gift of $1,300 in United States War Bonds during a Third War Loan "books and bonds" rally in Newton High School auditorium last night.

Acting at the suggestion of columnist Dorothy Thompson, one of the speakers, members of the audience dug into their pockets and paid or pledged the $1,300.

The bonds are to be purchased in the name of the Russian leader and deposited in a Newton bank. Premier Stalin will receive the bond receipts and a scroll listing the names of the contributors.

New Yorkers Among Dead in Bomber Crash

Blythe, Cal., Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Army authorities disclosed today the names of eleven men killed in the crash of a four-engined bomber near Waldo, Kan., Wednesday night. They include:

FISCHER, FRANK C., second lieutenant, 26 years old; mother Mrs. Emma Fischer of 25 Linden avenue, Floral Park, N. Y.

URBANOWICZ, CHESTER J., 27, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Urbanowicz of 244 Second street, Jersey City.

LAMKER, ARTHUR L., 25; mother, Mrs. Henry Lamker of 11 Brandt street, Little Ferry, N. J.

BEVES, JOSEPH H., 20, second lieutenant; father, Harold Beves of 50 Donald Place, Staten Island, N. Y.

U. S. Casualties at Salerno Total 3,497 Up to Sept. 15

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—The War Department reported today that American casualties at Salerno up to and including Sept. 15 totalled 3,497 killed, wounded and missing. The total was not broken down.

The announcement noted that this period includes "September 14, the date of the German announcement that 8,000 to 10,000 American soldiers had been killed" and "an equal number captured."

The period covered by the report includes the time during which the Germans made their counter-attacks on the Allied beachheads.

On Sept. 16 Allied forces took the initiative.

Covering about a week, the casualties compared with American losses of 7,445 killed, wounded and missing in the 38-day Sicilian campaign.

Ask Argentina To Break With Axis

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The Inter-American Student Congress last night unanimously approved a resolution introduced by the Bolivian delegation to send a message to President Pedro Ramirez of Argentina asking that his Government break relations with the Axis.

In another resolution the Congress voted to reaffirm its support of democracy and its principles.

Pearl Harbor Has A New Drydock

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 25 (AP).—The Navy has a new drydock, built in less than a year—one-third the normal peacetime schedule—and capable of handling the Navy's biggest ships, built or building, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, termed it a magnificent achievement of construction. Rear Admiral William R. Furlong, commandant of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, said the dock, dedicated yesterday, would play an important part in winning the Pacific war.

Buenos Aires Bans Film

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25 (AP)—Municipal authorities have banned the showing here of the Warner Brothers' film "Edge of Darkness," featuring Errol Flynn, because of its strongly anti-Nazi tone.

NEW POST FAVORED FOR MACARTHUR

Command of All Forces Fighting Japs to Be Proposed by Chandler.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—(AP) The Army and Navy Journal asserted editorially today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur should be "destined for direction of a far larger sphere of operations in the Pacific than he now commands."

The unofficial but authoritative publication declared that Chairman Chandler (D-Ky) of the Senate Military Affairs committee, upon his return from a tour of theaters of war, will urge in the Senate that Gen. MacArthur be given supreme command of Allied forces in the war against Japan.

It quoted Gen. MacArthur's statement that he favors "massive strokes against only main objectives utilizing surprise and air and ground striking power, supported and assisted by the fleet."

The Journal added that "This can only mean concentric and combined operations directed simultaneously from strategic points in all regions of the Pacific and east Asia. In other words, just as Europe is regarded as a single theater of war, General MacArthur desires the war upon Japan to be so defined."

However, the editorial continued, "Evidently the President and Prime Minister Churchill do not intend to establish such an unified command. At Quebec they created the southeast Asia command under Admiral Mountbatten."

The Journal says that Senator Chandler intends "to urge combination of the numerous Pacific and Asian theaters with General MacArthur as chief x x x the magnificent teamwork of his air, ground and fleet forces has overcome new and horrible conditions and achieved outstanding victories, and they justify the expecta on that he is destined for direction of a far larg-

Scandinavia Aid Chairman Named

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25 (AP). —The State Department has announced the appointment of Grenville Ross Holden, formerly of Idaho Falls, Idaho, to head an American committee to plan the economic rehabilitation of Scandinavia. The committee will develop programs dealing with postwar supply and other probl

1943

EIGHT STRIPPED OF CITIZENSHIP

German-Born Defendants Fail to Overcome Bund Stigma

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25 (AP).—Federal Judge Bryant today ordered eight persons, who, the Government contended, were members of the defunct German-American Bund, stripped of citizenship.

The defendants are: Joseph and Maria Beland, Schenectady; Karl A. Bachman, formerly of Albany, now serving in a Federal prison for violating the Selective Service Act. Also five Syracusans: Max Oskar Haas, Otto Fuchs, Rudolph Simon, Anto Zeiler and John A. Rossler.

Bryant's decision stated that the defendants, all German-born, obtained citizenship fradulently in that they made mental reservations of loyalty to their native land.

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BRITISH TIRED, BUT HOPEFUL

Believe Beveridge And Other Home-Front Proposals With Turn In War

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Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly visited England last month as a guest of the British Ministry of Information. These impressions of his trip are condensed from his article in the October Atlantic.

(By the Associated Press)

Boston, Sept. 25—London may be in the hands of an American army of occupation, as one wag put it, but the lions af Trafalgar still gaze upon a going concern. You step into this place with a feeling of personal excitement which I remember in the Paris of 1917. No one can miss the pulse of London today.

"We are tired—deep down," said the harbor master who had been showing me the London docks. "Don't forget you find us at a cheerful moment. For two years we have been living in a tunnel. Now we begin to see the light at the open end — and, my word, it makes a difference."

In curious ways, you notice the effect of that long pull in the dark. What impressed me was not the desolate waste spaces from which the plaster and wreckage have been cleared; what impressed me was how London goes on about its business, with a clam acceptance of the ruins.

Park Railings Gone

The railings have been stripped from the parks and squares, the famous turf is pitted with trenches and dug up for truck gardens. But there are still stretches where lovers lie and tiraders in Hyde Park still denounce the Government and all its works.

The people are unashamed of their shabbiness and unsentimental about their ruins. They conduct no tours of the bombed areas, no sale of souvenirs. They do not romanticize the war in films as we do.

The British children are pink and full of bounce. I could find no trace of the shock to which so many of them have been exposed. The farther I traveled, the more I wondered whether these city dwellers who have followed their factories into the ccuntry may not be better off for the sunlight and good food.

Thinner And Healthier

Generally speaking, the British are thinner and healthier than they were five years ago. Instead of fish and chips, the fried stuff so dear to the cockney, they have been living on soups, boiled foods—and health bread. The result is noticeable.

Naturally, there is more exasperation than meets the eye.

The British pin their hope on the future. They pin their hope on the new education bill, which will improve what we call the public schools, advance the school age to 16 and supply at least one hot meal to the pupils.

England's attitude toward America has been greatly changed. Gone—well, almost gone—is that certain condescension which so infuriated James Russell Lowell when the Atlantic was a pup. I should be an ingenu were I persuaded that a 300-year tradition of superiority had been supplanted in twenty-two months by a guarantee of equality. But of this I am persuaded—that Britain is prepared to go further and to give more for the sake of reciprocity than we at present believe.

EXPERTS SEE BOOM FOR FARM IN PEAC

Government Economists Say Demand for Foods Will Last Five Years After the War

SEP 26 1943

MORE ACREAGE HELD NEED

Far From Contracting, Growers Must Add 400,000 Acres of Crop Land for Production

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Government economists and farm officials say that American farmers will have a market far greater than their ability to produce for at lease five years after the war. That is their reply to speculation in some sections of American agriculture whether farmers should begin to plan retrenchment.

Such speculation, heard increasingly in view of talk of a possible United Nations victory in Europe next year, undoubtedly traces to the memory of what happened in the years following the first World War, collapse of an unprecedented war demand for food while American farms were producing at a then record level.

Today agriculture, as in the last war, is producing at new record levels to meet heavy war demands. Next year it will be asked to produce even more.

Would it not be economic wisdom, some farm leaders ask, to start planning a reduction in production before war markets again collapse to bring prices tumbling down on farmers and create a new agricultural depression?

The Government men reply that if the post-war world is able to do anything at all toward carrying out the Atlantic Charter promise of a world free from want, American agriculture will never need to curtail production.

The predictions of a big market in the years immediately following the war are based on the prospect that the United States will have to send abroad for relief and rehabilitation even more food than it is now sending for lend-lease and military purposes.

Permanent Prosperity Likely

The experts' belief in the possibility of permanent agricultural prosperity is based on the facts that the world as a whole never has had enough to eat and that no country, including the United States, has ever supplied its own population with enough of the right kinds of food to sustain good health as a whole.

Agriculture Department economists say that if, at the end of the war, American people are permitted to buy all the food they want at present prices and under conditions of a high level of employment, they will take all that farmers will be producing.

Nothing would be left, they add, for relief and rehabilitation needs of war-ravaged countries, or to meet the nutritional needs of low-income groups.

Farm officials, on the basis of hopes that industrial production will be maintained at high levels after the war, are planning to improve agricultural production and the economic and social conditions of farmers.

Keystone of those plans is a selective expansion of food production, especially of certain livestock products, fruits and vegetables. That expansion would be designed to assure adequate nutrition for all Americans.

Expansion Is Envisaged

Nutritionists estimate that such an expansion would require 40 per cent more dairy products, 80 per cent more truck crops, 20 per cent more eggs and 20 per cent more fruit than the quantities consumed in the 1935-39 period. At average crop yields, these and other needed increases would require about 40,000,000 additional acres of crop land, or about one-eighth more than is now being used to produce food for the home market.

Officials estimate that at least 300,000 new farms would be needed to help supply such food requirements. In contrast to the situation following some of our earlier wars, at the end of the present conflict there will be no unoccupied good land in this country ready for cultivation.

To make additional land available for settlement would require irrigation, drainage and clearing. It is estimated that there are something like 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres of such land. Of this total, 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres could be reclaimed in Western States through irrigation, and another 5,000,000 acres of fertile land in the Mississippi River delta through drainage. About 15,000,000 acres requiring drainage and clearing are located at various points over the country.

In addition, officials estimate that part of the 20,000,000 acres acquired by the Army and Navy for camps, proving grounds and other purposes could be returned to cultivation to provide farms for at least 25,000 families. It has been suggested that this land, as well as reclaimed land, be held for sale to ex-service men.

Besides helping to meet food needs and providing settlement opportunities for qualified ex-service men, a reclamation program would probably be an important part of any public works plan to provide employment during demobilization.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today 122 casualties, including four dead, one wounded and 117 missing. In addition, one man previously listed as missing, now is reported to be dead. Included among the casualties, with the next of kin, are:

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MISSING

NEW YORK.

COX, DONALD JUSTIN; mother, Mrs. Agnes McGuigan Cox, 224 Main street, Dansville.
ELLIS, HOMER HUGH Jr.; father, Homer Hall Ellis Sr., 185 Central avenue, Fredonia.
ERNST, RAYMOND; father, John Ernst, 744 East Amherst street, Buffalo.
GIALLOMBARDO, JOHN; mother, Mrs. Lena Giallombardo 216 15th street, Buffalo.
HOFFMAN, EDWARD GEORGE; wife, Mrs. Ruth Terisa Hoffman, 218 Melbourne avenue, Baldwin, L. I.
HUTCHENS, DELBERT; wife, Mrs. Muriel Jean Hutchens, 19 Wallace street, Freeport, L. I.
KING, JOSEPH WILLIAM; mother, Mrs. Mary King, 158 West North street, Ballston Spa.
RETALLACK, HERBERT SAMUEL; parents, Mr and Mrs. Herbert Retallack, 225 Third avenue, Pelham.
ROSE, GEORGE ROBERT; mother, Mrs. Phyllis Rose, 38-16 65th street, Woodside, Flushing.

NEW JERSEY.

DILL, ROBERT ALFRED; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Runge Dill, 146 Cottage avenue, Bridgeton.
GUESS, DELBERT EDWARD; mother, Mrs. Anna N. Guess, 563 Springfield avenue, Newark.
IVANS, PETER; father, George Ivans, 791 Valley street, Vauxhall, Newark.
KRISSAK, ALBERT FRANCIS; mother, Mrs. Pauline Krissak, 88 Sharot street, Carteret.

CONNECTICUT.

ERICSSON, WARREN CHARLES; father, John Theodore Ericsson, 19 Durant street, Stamford.
MARTIN ROBERT ALLEN; father, Daniel Fred Martin, 784 Savin avenue, West Haven.
PARK, THOMAS PATRICK; guardian, Arthur S. MacDonell, Middlesex County Temporary Home, East Hampton.
PERRELLI, JOHN ANDREW; father, Alfonso Perrelli, 84 James street, New Haven

ARMY CASUALTIES

The War Department announced today these temporary promotions and orders:

PROMOTIONS.

Major to Lieut.-Colonel.

NEW YORK.

PHAGAN, KNOX BRYSON, 53 Northway, Bronxville.

Captain to Major.

SHARP, ELIOT HALL, 166 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
VAN BUREN, JOHN JOSEPH, 1717 Ditmas avenue, Brooklyn.
HALEY, THOMAS FRANCIS, 59-40 Gates avenue, Ridgewood, L. I.

1st Lieutenant to Captain.

LAMOTT, ROY RUSSELL, 6802 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.
MILLER, HARRY, 67 St. Paul's Place, Brooklyn.
BARRY, JOHN FRANCIS, 188-30 Mangin avenue, Hollis, Queens.
ERVESUN, PLACIDO ALONSO, 106 Wall street, New York.
RAIKOWSKI, FRANCIS MATTHEW, 178-11 90th avenue, Jamaica, L. I.
SOLOMON, WALTER, 2006 McGraw avenue, the Bronx.
ZELTNER, LORIN WILLIAM, 2842 Grand Concourse, New York.
REINBERG, EINAR, 111-37 112th street, Ozone Park.
STONEMAN, HARRY, 103 Third avenue N., Pelham.
GARDNER, JAMES HANSON JR., 320 Heathcote Road, Scarsdale.
RICE, JULIAN ANDERSON JR., 82 Walworth avenue, Scarsdale.

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SALM, HENRY ALEXANDER, Tuxedo Park.
KERNAN, ROBERT MILLS, West Nyack.

2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant.

HENDLER, JACK, 31-40 42d street, Astoria, L. I.
McLAUGHLIN, CHESTER BOND, 133 Pondfield Road, Bronxville.
FISDELL, IRVING, 1270 East 19th street, Brooklyn.
OLESON, PRINCE ERIC, 69 Willow street, Brooklyn.
SIEGEL, LEON, 69 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.
TEN EYCK, WILLIAM RYND, 404 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn.
WEINSIER, PHILIP, 270 Corbin Place, Brooklyn.
GELDERT, DOUGLAS ROLAND, 71-30 65th Place, Glendale, L. I.
MULLALLY, MANDEVILLE JR., Box 725, Hewlett.
LAURO, FRANCIS GERARD, 8835 195th street, Hollis
CIAMPI, ATTILIO GEORGE, 576 East Lincoln avenue, Mount Vernon.
EBERHARDT, JAMES HORACE, 263 Drake avenue, New Rochelle.
HERSH, LEONARD, 35 May street, New Rochelle.
BRYANT, GORDON McLEAN, 114 East 66th street, New York.
DAWSON, CHARLES DUNCAN JR., 3366 Decatur avenue, the Bronx.
HEIDT, HAROLD, 666 West End avenue, New York.
JACKSON, RUPERT CHRIST, 820 Riverside Drive, New York.
MURRAY, ARTHUR JOSEPH, 2172 Grand Concourse, the Bronx.
ROBINSOHN, MENDEL LEON, 27 West 96th street, New York.
VOLK, JESSE ABRAHAM, 1360 Plimpton avenue, New York.
ZERESKY, SIDNEY WILLIAM, 829 Southern Boulevard, New York.

tempt to rule the world by force.

Hitler must have no doubt of that now — now with the loss of Smolensk, the keystone of Nazi defense on the vast 1,200 mile battle line.

This latest major achievement of the Russian armies opens the door to White Russia, to Nazi-occupied Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, and smashes home to Hitler the bitter, hard fact that Germany virtually has lost her war with Russia.

At the height of his successes, Hitler held 700,000 square miles of Russia's 8,300,000 square mile area. Today, those gains have dwindled at enormous cost to but 230,000 square miles. Almost all the "living space" Hitler boasted as won by the Wehrmacht for his greater Germany, is lost. And the floundering Nazi armies are now along the Dnieper, not the Volga.

At no time since that September speech a year ago has Hitler or any of his spokesmen had any word of cheer to give the German people. It has been an endless chap-

What's Behind the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Associated Press War Analyst

The coming week holds a bitter anniversary for Herr Hitler. Just a year ago next Thursday he opened the annual Nazi winter relief campaign in Berlin by announcing that "We have drafted a very simple program" for 1943. It was, he said:

"First, hold in all circumstances what must be held; that is, let the enemy run against us everywhere we do not intend to advance; and let him storm as long as he wants to; hold adamantly and wait and see who tires out first.

"Second: Absolutely attack in all circumstances where attack is necessary."

At that moment a year ago the battle of Stalingrad was at its height. Nazi troops actually were ter of defeat they have sought to explain away with glib phases. A German army and all its gear was lost at Stalingrad, another in Tunisia. Italian allies have deserted him and Italy is just another Nazi-held state fighting with the United Nations for freedom now. There is no Axis in Europe.

All Africa has been wrested from Nazi control, the Mediterranean freed for Allied use. Balkan satellite states are in near revolt against their Nazi masters and Finland is ready to cut her unnatural ties with Berlin. Japan is reeling back in the southwestern Pacific under preliminary Allied blows.

In Corsica, the bridgehead for a French - American invasion of [illegible] and restore free France is in the making. In Britain the most powerful armed force the world has ever known is mustered to smash across the channel at Berlin itself.

A dozen German cities lie in bomb-blasted ruins in an Allied air campaign that has only started on its deadly work of destruction. At sea Allied shipping has been using the Atlantic freely for months and the kill in U-boats has risen to decisive figures.

For 12 months Hitler's taunt of wait and see who will tire first has been put to the test, and always it has been the Wehrmacht which tired of the struggle and backtracked where it did not surrender. It has held nothing yet, however urgent the orders from Ber-

at the Volga. Alexandria was in dire peril with Rommel's army girding for a new attack along the Alamein line only 60 miles away. The battle of Guadalcanal was in progress. Terrible losses had been suffered by Allied convoys to Russia in the Arctic. Italian war craft had made a daring hit-and-run attack at Gibraltar. The Dieppe Commando raid to test the western defenses of the Nazi continental fortress had cost heavily in life. In the Atlantic Nazi U-boats were taking a grim toll of Allied shipping.

Nevertheless, with another Russian winter at hand Hitler elected to announce a halt in his eastward surge, but only a halt until better weather came. He did not know that it was the final halt of his at-

lin. Its ability to hold even the Dnieper line in Russia or any line in Italy on which it may try to stand is dubious. And its most terrible defense task, to hold in the west against the storm of Allied attack by air, sea and land piling up for action, is still ahead of it.

Dr. Foerster, For Third Time, Warns Of German Menace

Exiled Teacher, Who Foresaw Two World Wars, Says Allied Control Is Vital To Rebirth Of Nation

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 25—In July, 1939, just six weeks before Germany invaded Poland, the British Foreign Office opened a packet sent from Switzerland by Dr. Friedrich Foerster, an exiled German teacher and philosopher. Inside was a copy of General Halder's final speech of instruction to the German officers who were to invade Poland: It was the blueprint for the start of the second World War.

This was the second time Foerster had warned of war. Through ten years before the first World War he had told English and French officials of Germany's rearming.

Now, at 74, he is living in New York, and unhappily, warning against a third World War. He says the way we handle Germany, come the peace, will cast the die for peace or war in another twenty-five years. He has a thesis. And a plan.

His Thesis Cited

His thesis is this: There is no difference between the Nazis and the German people. His country, he says, is suffering from mass infection, national drunkenness—and, that it must be "deloused" of its militaristic ideas.

His plan has several points. He recalls bits of German history to prove the necessity for the plan.

Dr. Foerster's father was director of the University of Berlin observatory: a man of such international viewpoint that he talked constantly against the growing German belief that Germans are a super people, and therefore should rule the world.

Sided With Father

The son, Friedrich, studied at the university. Half of his family were Junkers and army officers. He's a grand nephew of the old von Moltke. But he sided with his father, and humanism.

He was teaching at the University of Munich in 1895 when the Kaiser made one of those German stem-winder speeches, about how Germany must conquer France.

Dr. Foerster wrote a heated reply in a paper called *Ethical Culture*. He was jailed and forbidden to teach for fifteen years. So he went to Switzerland to teach at the University of Zurich. He dedicated himself to warning other nations that Germany meant war.

One night an army officer warned him to leave the country immediately. He fled back to Switzerland and he never has returned. This was ten years before Hitler.

Dr. Foerster traces the German drive to conquer the world back to 120 years ago and a book, "Europe and Germany," by Ernst Arndt, which said, that long ago, "Germany needs a military tyrant capable of exterminating entire nations."

Suggests Peace Plan

Here's his peace plan for Germany:

1. All Nazi party members, men and women, and there are about 13,000,000 of them, should be deprived for life of the right to vote, or to work in education, the press or the radio.

2. Youth organizations should continue their work, but their programs should be concentrated on how to build instead of destroy.

3. Germany must be dismembered. But the process should not be imposed from without. Each state should vote. He has good information that Bavaria right now would vote eighty per cent. for separation from Prussia. He thinks the Rhinelands would follow. That would result in five or six regional districts, one being a greatly diminished Prussia.

4. The victims of Germany should be the first to receive help. But there is one German group he hopes will get food "without discrimination," the children under 15 years of age.

5. There must be a rigid military control over Germany, whether Germany is beaten down or blows up from within.

It won't take a big army, he says but the men in charge must never relax or Germany will be off on her old game of playing Russia against the West, or vice versa—divide and conquer.

Must Remain United

As a corollary Russia and the West must remain united on their control of Germany, so that none of the Allies will make secret deals with Germans.

He thinks the military occupation must last until an entire new generation has grown up because "Germany must be disinfected from a whole century of propaganda."

He worries over America's generous spirit every time some speaker says that Hitler and the German people are separable.

LONDON, SUNDAY SEPT 26-(AP)-THE PALERMO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT TWO ITALIAN ANTI-FASCIST LEADERS, BRUNO BUOZZI AND GIOVANNI ROVEDA, HAD BEEN KILLED BY THE GERMANS.

ROVEDA WAS VICE-COMMISSIONER OF THE FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS. BUOZZI WAS A PROMINENT ITALIAN SOCIALIST AND LABOR LEADER. HE WAS ARRESTED IN PARIS IN MAY, 1941, AND TURNED OVER TO ITALIAN POLICE.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL X X OF MANNHEIM.

THE MARAUDERS, KEEPING UP THEIR AVERAGE OF MORE THAN ONE RAID A DAY AGAINST GERMAN FIGHTER BASES, ENCOUNTERED ONLY MODERATE FLAK OVER ST.OMER-LONGUENESSE. THOUGH SOME ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SEEN, ESCORTING SPITFIRES DROVE THEM OFF.

CAPT.H.F.CULVER, PASADENA,CALIF., OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE COMBAT CAMERA UNIT, WHO FLEW IN ONE OF THE MARAUDERS, SAID THAT AS HE OBSERVED IT THE RAID ON THE AIRDROME WAS EMINENTLY SUCCESS-FUL.

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HE SAID HE HAD JUST COMPLETED A SEQUEL TO "THE BATTLE FOR BRITAIN," MADE ORIGINALLY FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY. IT WILL BE TITLED "THE BATTLE FOR RUSSIA" AND WILL CONSIST OF RUSSIAN AND GERMAN WAR FILMS.

A FULL LENGTH PICTURE ON THE FIGHTING IN TUNISIA, "OPERATION ACROBAT," IS BEING COMPLETED. HE SAID.

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE BECOMES SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINION AFFAIRS AND RETAINS HIS POST AS LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS. MAJ. CLEMENT ATTLEE ASSUMES THE OFFICE OF LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND CONTINUES AS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER. R.G. CASEY, WHO HAS BEEN MINI-STER OF STATE, NOW BECOMES MINISTER OF STATE RESIDENT IN THE MIDDLE

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THE CANADIAN-BORN BEAVERBROOK, OFTEN CALLED "BRITAIN'S LITTLE BEAVER," IS POPULAR IN WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW.

HE HAS HELD FIVE GOVERNMENT POSTS IN CHURCHILL'S ADMINISTRATION -- MINISTER OF PRODUCTION IN 1940-41, MINISTER OF STATE FOR A FEW WEEKS IN 1942, MINISTER OF SUPPLY IN 1941-42 AND THEN FOR A BRIEF PERIOD, MINISTER OF PRODUCTION. WHEN HE RETIRED FROM THE LAST POST HE GAVE ILL HEALTH AS HIS REASON.

ONE OF THE CHIEF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BEAVERBROOK AND THE GOVERNMENT WAS HIS INSISTENCE UPON A LAND ATTACK ON WESTERN EUROPE. AT ONE TIME HIS DEMANDS WERE SO INSISTENT THAT HE WAS CRITICIZED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS FOR TRYING TO FORCE THE GOVERNMENT'S HAND.

HE VEERED SHARPLY ON APRIL 20 WHEN HE SAID THAT HE WAS SATISFIED WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

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THESE APPOINTMENTS WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY:

PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, G.H. HALL, M.P.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY, J.P.THOMAS, M.P.

LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY, N.A.BEECHMAN, M.P.

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BY ERNEST AGNEW

AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT 25-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS "BRINY MARLIN" HAS RETURNED TO THIS BASE DESPITE 600 BULLET HOLES IN ITS FUSELAGE, WINGS, AND TAIL AND 15 DIRECT HITS BY CANNON SHELLS--LARGELY BECAUSE GUNNER SGT. DONALD D.PARTRIDGE, 25, OF PEORIA, ILL., KEPT BLASTING AWAY AT ATTACKING NAZI FIGHTERS LONG AFTER HIS RIGHT LEG WAS SHOT OFF.

PARTRIDGE DIDN'T LOSE CONSCIOUSNESS WHEN MACHINEGUN BULLETS FROM ONE OF THE SWARM OF MESSERSCHMITTS ATTACKING THE FLYING FORTRESS ON THE RECENT RAID OVER LA PALLICE, FRANCE, HIT HIM. HE PULLED UP, STEADIEDHIMSELF ON THE OTHER LEG AND FIRED AWAY UNTIL ANOTHER SHELL KNOCKED HIM OUT.

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SGT.GUNNER GEORGE D.FAIRES, 28, CORAOPOLIS, PA., "SEVERELY INJURED" IN BOTH LEGS ALSO IGNORED HIS WOUNDS. AFTER THE LAST MESSERSCHMITTS TURNED BACK FOR THEIR BASES, HE AIDED PARTRIDGE, DRESSED HIS OWN INJURIES, THEN PUT OUT A FIRE AMIDSHIP.

THE FORTRESS CREW KNOCKED DOWN FOUR OF THE ENEMY FIGHTERS WHICH SWARMED IN FOR THE KILL AFTER THE "BRINY MARLIN" CAUGHT A BURST OF FLAK IN THE GAS TANK AND PILOT DONALD R.ANDREWS, 22, GLENN ELLYN, ILL., CUT OUT ONE MOTOR.

LOW ON GAS, WITH ONE ENGINE OUT, AND ANOTHER LEAKING GASOLINE, WITH FIRE DAMAGING THE INSIDE OF THE PLANE, AND BULLET HOLES THROUGHOUT, THE FORTRESS HEADED FOR ENGLAND. UNABLE TO REACH HIS HOME FIELD, ANDREWS TOPPED OFF THE DAY BY PUTTING THE PLANE DOWN ON A RUNWAY BUILT FOR FIGHTERS.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE SGT.LEROY NELSON, 20, MATADOR, TEXAS, TAIL GUNNER; SGT.WILLIAM BRAYTON, 31, CLINTON, IOWA, BALL TURRET GUNNER; LT.PHILIP R.CLARK, GEORGE KARLSSON, NEW YORK, TOP-TURRET GUNNER; LT.MAURICE E.HILLE, MEMPHIS, TENN., NAVIGATOR; LT.LEON V.VIGOR, WINTHROP, MASS., CO-PILOT; AND SGT.KERMIT C.SEEFELDT, MARSHALL, OKLA., RADIO OPERATOR.

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BY RICE TARNER

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 25-(AP)-"JUST FOR A LAUGH" SGT.THOMAS F.KELLY, 25-YEAR-OLD FLYING FORTRESS GUNNER OF (82 PETERBOROUGH STREET) BOSTON, MASS., WENT ON A MISSION AFTER HE HAD THE CUSTOMARY NUMBER OF ATTACKS FOR U.S. ARMY AIRFORCE CREWS UNDER HIS BELT.

AND ON THAT JOB--TRYING TO RESCUE THE CREW OF AN RAF HALIFAX FROM THE NORTH SEA A FEW DAYS AGO--KELLY AND 59 OTHER CREWMEN OF SIX FORTRESSES DID SOME OF THEIR FANCIEST SHOOTING WITH THEIR 50 CALIBER MACHINE GUNS.

THEY SHOT THE TAIL OFF A NAZI DORNIER SEAPLANE ROLLING IN THE WAVES, AND KELLY PERSONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR ONE OF THE TWO JUNKERS 88S WHICH CLOSED IN ON THEM. THIS BROUGHT KELLY'S TOTAL SCORE FOR A FULL TOUR OF FLYING DUTY TO SIX NAZI FIGHTERS.

TWICE HE HAS BAILED OUT OF SEVERELY DAMAGED BOMBERS. HIS DECORATIONS ARE THE SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, PURPLE HEART AND AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS. NOW HE IS A GUNNERY INSTRUCTOR.

ON THE RESCUE MISSION THE FLYING FORTRESSES FOUND THE DINGHY WITH RAF MEN IN IT, BUT THE NAZI DORNIER ALREADY WAS HOVE-TO PREPARING TO TAKE BRITISH AIRMEN ABOARD. THE FORTRESSES COULD NOT SHOOT RIGHT AT THE GERMAN FLYING BOAT FOR FEAR OF HITTING THE RAF MEN SO THEY JUST POT SHOTTED AROUND THE DORNIER, COMING CLOSE ENOUGH TO MAKE THE GERMANS JUMP INTO THEIR OWN DINGHIES. THEN THE MACHINE GUNS OF THE FORTRESSES SAWED OFF THE TAIL OF THE NAZI PLANE.

THE FORTRESS CREWS HAD BEEN WARNED FROM THEIR HOME STATIONS THAT GERMAN FIGHTERS PROBABLY WERE NEAR BY, BUT THEY STAYED ON. THEN THE JUNKERS ATTACKED AND KELLY GOT ONE. THE OTHER GUNNERS SAID THEY BELIEVED THEY CRIPPLED THE SECOND PLANE, CHASING IT HOME. ALL THE FORTRESSES RACED BACK TO THEIR BASES TO GET RESCUE CRAFT SENT TO THE FLOATING AIRMEN.

THE GERMAN PLANE THAT FLEW AWAY GOT THE NEWS HOME BY RADIO, AND THE HALIFAX CREW FINALLY WAS PICKED UP BY GERMAN RESCUE BOATS OPERATING FROM BASES CLOSER TO THE SCENE THAN THOSE IN ENGLAND.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS ON THE PLANE IN WHICH KELLY WAS TAIL GUNNER ARE: LTS.JOE E.BRADBURY OF BEXLEY, OHIO, PILOT; CARL J.FYLER OF HUTCHINSON, KAN., CO-PILOT; STEVE M.GIBSON OF OAK RIDGE, LA., BOMBARDIER; SGTS.JOHN F.JILLSON OF EAST SANDWICH, MASS., RADIO GUNNER; WALLACE THARP OF BOISE, IDAHO, NOSE GUNNER WHO WAS SUBSTITUTING FOR THE NAVIGATOR; BILL J.ADDISON OF (818 MAIN STREET) DANVILLE, VA., TOP TURRET GUNNER; RAY D.FORD OF (2401 GRAYLAND STREET) RICHMOND, VA., BALL TURRET GUNNER; GEORGE S.FISHER OF (4186 WASHINGTON STREET) BOSTON, MASS., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER, AND MARTIN S.STACHOWIAK OF TOLEDO, OHIO, LEFT WAIST GUNNER.

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KAN., TOP TURRET GUNNER; ROBERT E.MONTGOMERY OF KANSAS CITY, MO., BALL TURRET GUNNER; ARTHUR KILLING OF (616 COLLIERS AVENUE) CARNEGIE, PA., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; ALBERT G.SANTELLA OF FREDERICK-TOWN, PA., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; AND HARLEY F.JENNINGS OF BARBERTON, OHIO, TAIL GUNNER.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B.STALLINGS OF ROWAYTON, CONN., PILOT; LTS. ROBERT C.WARD OF (15 CHANNING STREET) NEWPORT, R.I., CO-PILOT; GEORGE MOLNAR OF (6176 DOROTHY AVENUE) DETROIT, MICH., NAVIGATOR; FRANK E.KULESA OF (8225 ALMONT AVENUE) DETROIT, MICH., BOMBARDIER; SGTS.PAUL KISTULENTZ OF JEDDO, PA., RADIO-GUNNER; JAMES A. WATSON OF HOULTON, ME., TOP TURRET GUNNER; ROBERT H.YATTAW OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., BALL TURRET GUNNER; MIKE LEVIN OF (4747 NEWBERRY TERRACE) ST.LOUIS, MO., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; JOHN J.STICKLER OF JONESTOWN, PA., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; ARTHUR B.AYRES OF OSCEOLA, ARK., TAIL GUNNER; AND RUDOLF A.VILLARIEAL OF LA VERNIA, TEX., OBSERVER.

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THE CREWS OF FOUR OF THE OTHER FORTRESSES IN THIS ACTION FOLLOW:

LTS.MALCOLM BROWN OF SYLVA, N.C., PILOT; R.H.HALPIN OF (314 HUMPHREY STREET) NEW HAVEN, CONN., CO-PILOT; HILLARD ALLOWAY OF WESTBY, WIS., NAVIGATOR; MATTHEW SCHREIDALL OF (3839 RIDDEON STREET) DETROIT, MICH., BOMBARDIER; SGTS.RALPH J.CIRRELLO OF (299 CRESCENT STREET) JAMESTOWN, N.Y., RADIO-GUNNER; HENRY D.BOUGHER OF NEWTON, N.J., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; BERYL W.KRESS OF (4211 CROS STREET) LOS ANGELES, CALIF., TOP TURRET GUNNER; CHARLES E.WERNET OF (1047 MADISON AVENUE) BROOKLYN, N.Y., BALL TURRET GUNNER; CALFIN E.BOGGS OF (2026 FIFTEENTH AVENUE) SEATTLE, WASH., TAIL GUNNER; AND ROBERT WRIGHT OF BOGATA, TEX., LEFT WAIST GUNNER.

LTS.BURT J.CARDELL OF (526 REDONDO AVENUE) SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, PILOT; JOHN D.NOBLIS OF (811 NORTH STREET) JACKSON, MISS., CO-PILOT; SILAS B.ASHWELL OF (947 27TH AVENUE) SEATTLE, WASH., NAVIGATOR; BERNIE BIERMAN OF CHICAGO, ILL., BOMBARDIER; SGTS.JOHN MULHOLLAND OF (2128 57TH STREET) BROOKLYN, N.Y., RADIO-GUNNER; ELMER BARLOW, OF DAYTON, OHIO, TOP TURRET GUNNER; CLARENCE C.BAGGS OF COLQUITT, GA., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; ROBERT M.CONNEY OF (3289 WEST 60TH STREET) LOS ANGELES, CALIF., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; AND ROBERT M.ARNOLD OF OAKDALE, CALIF., TAIL GUNNER.

LTS.JOHN P.MANNING OF (425 GARFIELD AVENUE) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., PILOT; GEORGE H.BLOSSOM OF (1375 OF HULL LANE) ALTADENA, CALIF., CO-PILOT; JACK ANTMAN OF (585 WEST END AVENUE) NEW YORK, N.Y., NAVIGATOR; EDWARD J.PULLMAN OF (4721 44TH STREET) WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., BOMBARDIER; SGTS.KENNETH P.FITZSIMMONS OF (877 LINCOLN AVENUE) ST.PAUL, MINN., RADIO-GUNNER; GEORGE E.KESSLING OF PLEVNA,

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WITH GEN. EISENHOWER AT AN ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST--FIRST ADD EISENHOWER (BY CLARK LEE) XXX ~~AT 6:25.~~ appointment.

HE IS PUNCTUAL BECAUSE HE REALIZES THAT IF HE IS LATE THERE WILL BE A SIMILAR DELAY ALL DOWN THE LONG CHAIN OF PEOPLE WHOSE MOVEMENTS ARE DEPENDENT ON HIS.

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HE LEARNED TO FLY IN THE PHILIPPINES BUT IS NOT A FIRST CLASS PILOT. ONCE IN A WHILE HE TAKES THE CONTROLS OF HIS PLANE IN THE AIR. HE RECENTLY "LANDED" SMALL CABIN PLANE FIVE FEET OFF THE GROUND. THE RESULT WAS A BIG BUMP WHEN THE PLANE SQUASHED DOWN, BUT NOBODY WAS HURT.

EXCEPT ON RARE OCCASIONS, HE PAYS NO ATTENTION TO ENEMY PROPAGANDA. HE IS NOT INTERESTED IN WHAT THE GERMANS OR JAPS HAVE TO SAY. AN EXCEPTION WAS DURING THE SALERNO LANDING WHEN THE BERLIN RADIO CLAIMED ANOTHER DUNKERQUE WAS DEVELOPING. THE GENERAL COMMENTED THAT THOSE CLAIMS WERE NONSENSICAL.

THE TELEPHONE BY HIS BED IS AN EXTENSION OF A LINE IN COMMANDER BUTCHER'S ROOM. BUTCHER ANSWERS CALLS DURING THE NIGHT AND IF THE MATTER IS URGENT ENOUGH GOES IN AND WAKES THE GENERAL. TO GO BACK TO SLEEP EISENHOWER READS A FEW PAGES OF A WESTERN STORY.

RECENTLY A NEW GROUP OF COURIER OFFICERS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE HEADQUARTERS. ONE OF THEM GOT INTO THE GENERAL'S BEDROOM EARLY ONE MORNING AND ASKED: "ARE YOU GEN. EISENHOWER?"

"YES."

"MAY I SEE YOUR CREDENTIALS, PLEASE?"

EISENHOWER PRODUCED HIS CREDENTIALS AND THE OFFICER HANDED OVER HIS MESSAGE.

THE SAME THING OCCURRED THE NEXT MORNING WITH ANOTHER OFFICER WHILE THE GENERAL WAS AT BREAKFAST. AGAIN HE SHOWED HIS IDENTIFICATION. THEN HE ARRANGED FOR ALL THE NEW COURIERS TO HAVE A GOOD LOOK AT "MY MUG."

EISENHOWER LOVES POKER BUT NEVER PLAYS. HE LEARNED THE GAME FROM COWBOYS IN THE MIDWEST WHERE THEY PLAY FOR KEEPS. AS A YOUNG ARMY OFFICER HE WON A LOT OF MONEY. LEARNING THAT A FELLOW OFFICER HAD LOST SO HEAVILY AT POKER THAT HIS CAREER WAS THREATENED, EISENHOWER PERSUADED HIM TO GIVE UP THE GAME AND STOPPED PLAYING HIMSELF.

HE HAS SEVERAL SUPERSTITIONS. HE KEEPS HIS SEVEN LUCKY COINS IN HIS POCKET IN A SPECIAL LEATHER BAG. IN TIGHT SPOTS HE TAKES ONE OUT AND RUBS IT CEREMONIOUSLY. HE THINKS FRIDAY IS HIS LUCKY DAY. THE SICILIAN AND NORTH AFRICA INVASIONS BOTH STARTED THEN, AND SEVERAL OF HIS PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS HAVE COME ON THAT DAY. WE WENT INTO SALERNO ON THURSDAY.

HE ACCEPTS NO PURELY SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS. HE IS OF AN AFFECTIONATE NATURE AND VERY FOND OF HIS LOW-SLUNG SCOTTIE. THE DOG'S NAME IS "TELEK," WHICH DOESN'T MEAN ANYTHING, BUT LIKE THE PUPPY IS FRISKY AND SHORT.

TELEK WAS A PRESENT FROM EISENHOWER'S STAFF IN LONDON. TWO DOGS WERE BROUGHT IN, ONE FOUR MONTHS OLD AND THE OTHER BARELY ABLE TO SKID ON UNCERTAIN LEGS. GENERAL IKE CHOSE THE LITTLE ONE AND FOUND OUT LATER IT HAD A PEDIGREE A MILE LONG.

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LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK (7

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BY HAL BOYLE

(ADVANCE) WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, SEPT.20-(AP)-(DELAYED)-YOU CAN START AN ARGUMENT IN ALMOST ANY ARMY UNIT NOW BY ASKING THE MEN WHETHER THEY LIKE ITALY OR NORTH AFRICA BETTER.

SIPPING HOT COFFEE FROM THEIR CANTEEN CUPS AS PATROLLING P40 FIGHTERS BUZZED OVERHEAD IN THE EVENING SKY, TWO TEXAS INFANTRYMEN DEBATED THE QUESTION WHILE THE REST OF THEIR UNIT LISTENED.

PRIVE M.C.LOZANO OF 7936 SHERMAN ST., HOUSTON, STUCK UP FOR NORTH AFRICA, WHILE HIS FELLOW TOWNSMAN, FIRST SGT.JAMES H.COLVILLE OF 420 COSMOS STREET, TOLD WHY HE PREFERRED SUNNY ITALY.

"THE TOWNS AND PEOPLE IN NORTH AFRICA ARE MORE LIKE THOSE BACK HOME IN SECTIONS OF TEXAS AND OLD MEXICO," SAID LOZANO. "I ALSO GOT ALONG WITH THE GIRLS THERE. THE FOLKS IN NORTH AFRICA WERE REALLY NICE TO US. LOTS OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE TREATED US JUST AS IF WE WERE PART OF THEIR FAMILY. THEY'D HAVE US IN TO DINNER AND YOU COULD TELL THEY'D SAVED THEIR BEST STUFF FOR US."

"CHEER UP. YOU'LL MEET SOME NICE GIRLS HERE," SAID COLVILLE. "THE PEOPLE HERE ARE GLAD TO SEE US. MOST OF THEM, ANYWAY. THERE IS LOTS OF COOL WATER AND THE WHOLE PLACE IS CLEANER. THESE PEOPLE HAVE

A U.S.FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 25-(AP)-SIX FLYING FORTRESSES SEARCHING FOR AN RAF HALIFAX CREW FLOATING IN THE NORTH SEA A FEW DAYS AGO SPOTTED THEM JUST AS THEY WERE ABOUT TO BE "RESCUED" BY A GERMAN DORNIER SEAPLANE.

THE FORTRESSES SANK THE DORNIER AND ALSO SHOT DOWN ONE OF TWO JUNKERS 88S WHICH TRIED TO INTERFERE. THEY THEN ENGAGED IN A RACE WITH THE REMAINING NAZI PLANE TO GET A RESCUE PLANE TO THE HALIFAX AND DORNIER CREWS BEFORE ANOTHER GERMAN SEAPLANE COULD BE SENT, BUT THE GERMANS WON AND CAPTURED THE ENGLISHMEN.

WHEN THE FORTRESSES BROKE IN ON THE OCEAN DRAMA, THE DORNIER WAS SO CLOSE TO THE RAF DINGHY THAT THE AMERICAN GUNNERS WERE HARD PUT TO ATTACK THE SEAPLANE WITHOUT ENDANGERING THE ENGLISHMEN. THEY MANAGED TO SHOOT THE TAIL OFF SO THE DORNIER WENT DOWN AND THE GERMAN CREW HAD TO TAKE TO THEIR BOAT.

WHEN THE TWIN-ENGINED JUNKERS ESCORTING THE DORNIER CLOSED IN, THE GUNNERS POLISHED OFF ONE. THE OTHER STREAKED FOR HOME, PRESUMABLEY TO GET ASSISTANCE.

THE FORTRESS AIRMEN WAVED REASSURANCE TO THE FLOATING FLIERS AND TOOK UP THE RACE. BUT THE GERMAN RESCUE BASES WERE CLOSER AND WHEN RAF PLANES REACHED THE SCENE THE FLIERS ALREADY HAD BEEN PICKED UP.

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DONE MORE TO ...PROVE THEIR COUNTRY THAN THE ARABS. THOSE ARABSSEEMED TO ME TO BE INA PREHISTORIC STAGE IN THOSE BEDSHEETS THEY WEAR. BESIDES, THERE'S MORE GROWING STUFF HERE; FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. THAT MEANS BETTER CHOW. ALL YOU EVER SAW IN NORTH AFRICA WAS CACTUS PLANTS AND THOSE BOTTLE-STOPPER THICKETS."

"WHAT'S A BOTTLE-STOPPER THICKET?" SOMEONE ASKED.

"A CORK FOREST," SAID THE SERGEANT.

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-DASH-

CHIPS IS A G.I.BATTLE DOG WHOSE WEAPONS ARE A MOUTHFUL OF SHARP TEETH. ATTACHED TO AN INFANTRY COMPANY AS A PATROL DOG OR SCOUT, HE HAS WON A PURPLE HEART AND BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR A SILVER STAR FOR HEROISM DISPLAYED IN SAVING THE LIFE OF HIS TRAINER, PVT.JOHN P. ROWELL, OF SEMINARY, MISS.

THEY ARE FROM THE SOUTHWEST AND THIS IS THEIR FIRST BATTLE ACTION, BUT THEY KNOW THEIR WAY AROUND. THEY ARE VERY GENEROUS AND TOOK US INTO THEIR MESS AS ARMY ORPHANS. ONE DAY WE HAD FRESH CHICKEN FOR LUNCH. THAT NIGHT WE HAD FRESH TOMATOES AND GREEN PEPPERS, CORN, GREEN BEANS, POTATOES, ROAST BEEF, APPLES, BUTTER AND COFFEE. AFTER WADING THROUGH THAT MEAL I WADDLED OVER TO ARMY HEADQUARTERS. THERE, TIRED AND DISCONSOLATE, SAT A ONE STAR GENERAL MUNCHING A CRACKER FROM A BOX OF K RATIONS AND SIPPING AT A CUP OF LUKE-WARM COFFEE. THAT WAS HIS SUPPER. WHEN I GOT BACK I REMARKED HIS PLIGHT TO OUR BENEFACTORS.

"WELL, WE'D LIKE TO INVITE HIM OVER," GROWLED ONE LONGLEGGED PRIVATE, BUT IF WE DID WE'D SOON HAVE A LINE OF THOSE GENERALS STRETCHING FROM HERE TO THE PANHANDLE. YOU HAVE TO DRAW THE LINE SOMEPLACE.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, SEPT. 25. SENT SEPT 23)

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IT WAS WHILE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY WERE ATTACKING A PILLBOX. CHIPS, A GERMAN SHEPHERD, STORMED THE PILLBOX HIMSELF AND DRAGGED OUT THE GUNNER BY THE SEAT OF HIS PANTS. HE WAS WOUNDED IN THE SCALP AND SUFFERED POWDER BURNS IN THE ENCOUNTER.

"CHIPS IS GENTLE AND FRIENDLY WITH US," SAID ROWELL, "BUT HE DOESN'T LIKE CIVILIANS. HE DOESN'T CARE FOR ITALIANS, IN OR OUT OF UNIFORM. WHEN WE GO ON PATROL HE WARNS US OF SNIPERS AND AMBUSHES."

THE DOG IS FIVE YEARS OLD AND WAS LOANED TO THE ARMY BY A MAN IN HICKSVILLE, LONG ISLAND. CHIPS HAS HIS OWN ARMY RATIONS AND WEARS GI DOGTAG NO. 11A. A THOROUGHGOING DOUGHBOY, HE ONCE BLISTERED HIS PAWS KEEPING UP WITH HIS COMRADES IN A 56-MILE MARCH IN 32 HOURS.

--DASH--

PRIVATES FARED BETTER AT CHOWTIME THAN MAJOR GENERALS IN SOME CASES DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF THE SALERNO LANDINGS. THERE WERE FEW FIELD STOVES ABOUT AND THE FIGHTING WAS SO HEAVY FEW CHOW WAGONS WERE AROUND.

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STAFF OFFICERS WERE SO WORRIED BY THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS THAT THEY DIDNT HAVE MUCH APPETITE, ANYWAY. BUT THE CORRESPONDENTS CORPS WAS QUARTERED IN AN EIGHT ROOM HOUSE WHICH THEY SHARED WITH A MAJOR GENERAL, A BRIGADIER GENERAL, A STRAY COLONEL OR TWO AND SEVERAL JUNIOR OFFICERS. YOU CAN'T CROWD A MAJOR GENERAL, SO THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE SLEEPING, EATING, SHAVING, AND WRITING THEIR NEWS COPY IN LAYERS AND SHIFTS FOR DAYS. IT WAS A THREE RING MADHOUSE.

THEN A GROUP OF US MADE A RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE. AFTER AN HOUR WE FOUND A DUPLEX, THE SECOND FLOOR OF WHICH WAS VACANT. A FASCIST FAMILY HAD FLED AFTER THE ARMISTICE, FEARING REPRISALS AT THE HANDS OF THEIR NEIGHBORS. THE PADRONE LET US HAVE THE PLACE, AND AFTER A BAREFOOTED PEASANT HAD SPENT A COUPLE OF HOURS SPREADING THE COBWEBBS A WITTLE THINNER IT WAS CLEAN ENOUGH TO MOVE IN. LT. JOHN SENSENEY OF ST.LOUIS, PAT MORIN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND I HAVE ONE BEDROOM. WE ALSO HAVE A KITCHEN A SUN PORCH AND A WORKROOM, BUT NO BATHTUB. BATHS ARE AS SCARCE AS BATTLESHIPS IN THE SMALLER ITALIAN HOMES. YOU HAVE TO FALL BACK ON YOUR HELMET, THE BEST PORTABLE WASH BASIN YET INVENTED. OUR BEST WINDFALL IN OUR NEW LOCATION, HOWEVER, IS OUR NEIGHBORS, A GROUP OF INFANTRYMEN WHO ARE THE BEST SCROUNGERS IN THE ARMY.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

SEP 26 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 25-(AP)-A FIELD DISPATCH TONIGHT REPORTED THAT FORCES OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY HAD ADVANCED UP THE EAST COAST OF ITALY TO THE OFANTO RIVER, ONLY 30 MILES SHORT OF THE NETWORK OF NAZI AIRFIELDS CENTERED AROUND FOGGIA.

"TO CANOSA, BACK FROM THE OFANTO'S MOUTH IN THE ADRIATIC, THE RIVER NOW IS FIRMLY CONTROLLED BY THE EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCE GUARD," DE LUCE REPORTED.

TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER WERE FOUND BLOWN UP BY THE WITH-DRAWING GERMANS, BUT THIS HINDERED THE ADVANCING EIGHTH TROOPS ONLY SLIGHTLY.

"ONLY LIGHT GERMAN FORCES HAVE BEEN HOLDING THE ADRIATIC COAST IN THE VICINITY OF BARI," THE DISPATCH CONTINUED, "THE RENEWED EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCE HAS SWEPT THE ENEMY BACK UPON FOGGIA WITH EXTREMELY FEW BRITISH CASUALTIES."

DE LUCE ADDED THAT THE FOGGIA AIRBASE, OFTEN BOMBED BY ALLIED AIRCRAFT, HAS NOT BEEN USED IN SOME TIME BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND THAT THERE WAS NOT A SIGN OF ANY ENEMY PLANE IN THE SKY OVER THE EASTERN COAST.

MEANWHILE, ACROSS THE PENINSULA AT THE SALERNO SPRINGBOARD, AMERICAN AND BRITISH GROUND FORCES HAVE SMASHED THEIR WAY TO THE MOUNTAIN TOPS GUARDING THE SMOKE-FILLED PLAIN OF NAPLES.

THE AMERICAN, ETC X X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

DA21SAEW

THE DISPATCH, WRITTEN BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT DANIEL DE LUCE FRIDAY, SAID THAT THE TOWN OF CANOSA, A DOZEN MILES INLAND FROM THE ADRIATIC, WAS EVEN THEN IN THE HANDS OF AN ADVANCE GUARD.

THIS REPRESENTED A FURTHER DRIVE OF 23 MILES FROM MOLFETTA, COASTAL TOWN 15 MILES ABOVE BARI, WHERE THE TROOPS OF GEN.SIR.BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY LAST WERE REPORTED.

SGT. G.W.WELLS, 2002 GREENLEAF DRIVE, HOUSTON, TEX., SAID, "WE HIT THE MARSHALLING YARDS SQUARELY. FIRES WERE GOING WHEN WE LEFT. THEN SMOKE BEGAN TO COVER THE ENTIRE AREA."

CAPT. M.K.CALDWELL, QUIVIRA LAKE, KANSAS CITY, KANS., SAID, "OUR FIRST BOMB WAS A PERFECT BULLSEYE AND DESTROYED THE RAILWAY BRIDGES. THAT MARSHALLING YARD WAS BADLY BLASTED."

(AN ALGIERS BROADCAST XXX FIFTH GRAF AS BEFORE.

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A MILITARY SOURCE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE HAMMERING FROM THE AIR, COMBINED WITH THE HEAVY PRESSURE OF THE ALLIED GROUND FORCES, WOULD COMPEL THE GERMANS TO FALL BACK STEADILY TO THE NEXT NATURAL DEFENSE LINE ABOVE NAPLES.

WHILE MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE CONCENTRATING ON THE ENEMY'S EVACUATION PORT OF LEGHORN, AMERICAN FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS SMASHED AT RAIL YARDS AT PISA, ENCOUNTERING NEITHER GERMAN FIGHTERS NOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

MITCHELLS AND MARAUDERS POUNDED BRIDGES, ROAD JUNCTIONS AND HIGHWAYS AT GROTTAMINARDA, MADDALONI, BENEVENTO, AVELLINO, CANCELLO MIGNANO AND AMOROSI IN THE NAPLES AREA. MANY ATTACKS WERE MADE ON ROADS AROUND AVERSA AND TORRE ANNUNZIATA AND ONE GROUP OF AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS DESTROYED 22 TRUCKS IN A DAYLIGHT ASSAULT ON A LARGE CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY LAND TRANSPORT.

NO GERMAN FITHTERS WERE SIGHTED OVER THE BATTLE AREA DURING ALL THESE OPERATIONS. RETURNING FLIERS SAID A HAZE COVERED THE ENTIRE NAPLES AREA, APPARENTLY FROM FIRES STARTED IN THE CITY BY THE GERMANS IN AN EFFORT TO DESTROY EVERYTHING OF VALUE.

A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT LIGHT AND HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE RAF ATTACKED THE NAZI AIRDROME AT MARITZA ON THE ISLAND OF RHODES THURSDAY NIGHT FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT NIGHT AND THAT OTHER RAF PLANES RAIDED THE AIRDROME AT MALEME ON CRETE. THESE OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT LOSS.

EE144PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ON THE ADRIATIC COAST OF ITALY, SEPT 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)--A 63-YEAR-OLD ITALIAN WENT TO WAR FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HIS LIFE TODAY, RIDING THE BUMPER OF AN ENGLISH ARMORED CAR LIKE A CRUSADER ON A CHARGER TO VICTORY OVER THE GERMANS ON THE OFANTO RIVER LINE.

TO CANOSA, BACK FROM THE OFANTO'S MOUTH IN THE ADRIATIC, THE RIVER IS NOW FIRMLY CONTROLLED BY THE EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCE GUARD.

FOGGIA, THE BIG NAZI AIRBASE AND RAILWAY CENTER, LIES ONLY 30 MILES FARTHER NORTH.

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GRIZZLED ERNESTO ROSA, A STRANGELY UNMILITARY FIGURE WITH A TWO DAY'S GROWTH OF WHITISH BEARD ON HIS WRINKLED JAW, HIS OLD GAY SUIT BAGGING AT THE KNEES AND SHOULDERS BUT A KHAKI SUN HELMET TILTED JAUNTILY OVER ONE EYE PITCHED CAMP PROUDLY WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY AND PROPHESIED WITH A CHUCKLE THAT HE WOULD LEAD HIS NEW-FOUND FRIENDS INTO FOGGIA.

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"THIS OLD CHAP'S AMAZING, ABSOLUTELY AMAZING," A YOUNG RECONNAISSANCE LIEUTENANT TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

ROSA "ENLISTED" IN THE EIGHTH ARMY WHEN THE YOUTHFUL LIEUTENANT ENTERED THE HYSTERICAL TOWN OF BARLETTA AT NOON AND CHASED OUT THE LAST GERMANS--FOUR SOLDIERS WITH A TOMMY GUN IN A CAPTURED JEEP.

"I BEEN AMERICAN 30 YEARS IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON--ALL OVER THE PLACE," HE SAID. "I BEEN ENGLAND SOMETIMES. AMERICANS AND ENGLISH MY FRIENDS. I WANTA FIGHT THEM GERMANS."

THE LIEUTENANT OBJECTED, "YOU'RE TOO OLD TO GET SHOT AT, POP."

THEN AS THE LIEUTENANT RECOUNTED THE STORY TONIGHT, ROSA KISSED HIM LOUDLY ON THE CHEEK AND CONCLUDED THE DISCUSSION.

"I WANTA LIVE. I WANTA FIGHT. DON'T YOU WORRY FOR ME."

WITH ROSA PERCHED ON THE SIDE OF THE ARMORED CAR THE LIEUTENANT SCOUTED THE FOUR-MILE STRETCH OF COUNTRYSIDE BETWEEN BARLETTA AND THE BLOWNUP COASTAL HIGHWAY BRIDGE OVER THE OFANTO RIVER.

GUIDED BY ROSA ALONG THE FARM TRACKS DIVERGING FROM THE HIGHWAY AND ASSISTED BY INFORMATION HE GLEANED FROM THE COUNTRY FOLK THE LIEUTENANT'S ARMORED CAR DROVE THE SCATTERED DETACHMENTS OF GERMANS LIKE SCATTERED GEESE FROM THE SOUTH BANK OF THE OFANTO.

I WATCHED THE DUST RAISED BY THE ENEMY VEHICLES AND THE SMOKE OF OUR EXPLODING SHELLS FROM THE TOP OF A TWO-STORY VILLA IN A VINEYARD NEAR THE SEA.

TWELVE MILES INLAND FROM THE ADRIATIC ANOTHER OFANTO RIVER BRIDGE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF CANOSA WAS FOUND DEMMOLISHED BUT THE BRITISH ARMORED CAR DROVE ACROSS A DETOUR WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE.

THIS INLAND THRUST PASSED THROUGH THE TOWN OF ANDRIA AT 9:45 A.M. AND THE COMMANDER OF THE COLUMN REPORTED, "WE ARE ABSOLUTELY BLACK AND BLUE FROM THE THINGS CHUCKED AT US BY THE POPULATION--FRUITS AND FLOWERS. THE LAST THING WAS TWO INCHES OF ALMONDS DUMPED INTO THE BACK OF MY JEEP."

THE ITALIAN RAILWAY PERSONNEL CARRIES ON AND I SEE TRAINS RUNNING FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ARRIVING IN ITALY SEPT. 3.

CHILDREN SCREAM HAPPILY AND TOSS OLIVE BRANCHES AT EVERY BRITISH VEHICLE MOVING FORWARD ALONG THE FINE THREE-LANE PAVED COASTAL HIGHWAY.

ITALIAN SIGN PAINTERS ARE BUSIER THAN EVER IN THE PIAZZA GARIBALDI AT MOLFETTA. THEY HAVE JUST FINISHED ERASING "DUX DUX" ON THE WALL OF THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND ARE PAINTING OVER IT IN ENGLISH: "LONG LIVE THE KING."

DA235AEW

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30.24—8813

STOCKHOLM, SUNDAY SEPT 26-(AP)-GUNDER HAEGG, SWEDISH RUNNER, ARRIVED IN STOCKHOLM EARLY TODAY FROM THE UNITED STATES WHERE A SERIES OF RACES NETTED $150,000 FOR THE ARMY AIR FORCES SOCIETY.

HE HAD BEEN GONE SINCE MAY 10, ARRIVING IN NEW ORLEANS ABOARD THE SAFE CONDUCT TANKER, THE SATURNUS, ON JUNE 5. HE REACHED ENGLAND ON HIS WAY SEPT.7.

SEP 26 1943

STOCKHOLM (Add) xx in effect.

DALEUGE HAD SERVED AS ACTING DEPUTH REICH'S PROTECTOR IN THE BOHEMIA-MORAVIA AREA OF OLD CZECHOSLOVAKIA SINCE HEYDRICH'S ASSASSINATION. RECENTLY DALEUGE WAS RELIEVED OF THOSE DUTIES, AS A RESULT OF THE SWITCH IN THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WHICH MADE HEINRICH HIMMLER MINISTER OF INTERIOR AND SENT DR.WILLIAM FRICK TO PRAGUE AS PROTECTOR OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA.

SEP 26 1943

STOCKHOLM

THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN THREATENING TO FORM A NAZI PROTECTORATE IN DENMARK UNLESS THE DANES YIELD TO THEIR DEMANDS AND ESTABLISH A GOVERNMENT. IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS WISH TO BE FREE FROM SUPERVISING DANISH CIVIL AND POLICE FUNCTIONS WHICH THE NAZIS TOOK OVER UNDER THE MARTIAL LAW DECREE OF AUG.29.

DANES HERE SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO NAZI MINISTER WERNER BEST IF DALEUGE TOOK OVER, BUT THEY ASSUMED THAT BEST WOULD RETURN TO BERLIN WHILE GEN.HERMANN VON HANNECKEN WOULD CONTINUE AS HEAD OF THE MILITARY OCCUPATION FORCES.

SEP 26 1943

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 24-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN PRESS SERVICE OF GENEVA REPORTED TODAY THAT BISHOP F. UGLSANG-DAMGAARD OF COPENHAGEN, LEADER OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN DENMARK, HAS BEEN PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST.

PROF. HAL KOCH, LEADER OF THE MOVEMENT "NATIONAL RENEWAL" AND PASTOR KAY MUNK, DRAMATIST AND PRECACHER, WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INTERNED.

SEP 25 1943

FD940AEW

BERN Add

MEANWHILE, THE ITALIAN ARMAMENT INDUSTRY HAS BEEN PLACED UNDER GERMAN CONTROL.

A DISPATCH SAID A NAZI DIRECTOR WILL BE NAMED BY THE GERMAN ARMAMENT INDUSTRY THAT HEADQUARTERS WILL BE SET UP IN MILAN AND THAT A DEGREE WILL BE PUBLISHED FORBIDDING SALE OF STEEL STOCKS BY ITALIAN INDUSTRY.

THE DISPATCH POINTED OUT THAT DESPITE ALL THE TALK OF THE NEW MUSSOLINI GOVERNMENT, NAZI MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONTINUE TO MAKE ALL IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT THE NAZI COMMAND ORDERED SOLDIERS TO RESPECT THE PROPERTY OF ITALIANS IF THEY REMAIN PEACEFUL; WARNED THAT EVERY ACT OF SABOTAGE OR ACTIVE OR PASSIVE RESISTANCE WOULD CALL FORTH REPRISALS; FORBADE INCREASES IN WAGES AND PRICES, AND GUARANTEED MAINTENANCE OF PRESENT FOOD RATIONS.

A CHIASSO DISPATCH SAID THAT HEADQUARTERS FOR REPUBLICAN FASCISM WOULD BE ESTABLISHED AT BRASCHI PALACE IN ROME AND THAT WOMEN'S AND UNIVERSITY UNITS OF THE PARTY WERE TO BE REORGANIZED.

SEP 25 1943

JR423AEW

1943

BY EDDY GILMORE

SEP 25 1943

(ADVANCE) MOSCOW, SEPT. 23-(AP)-FOR FOLKS WITH A LIKING FOR WESTERNS, MOSCOW TODAY IS LIKE A FRONT ROW SEAT AT ONE OF THE BEST.

ALMOST NIGHTLY ROCKETS RISE INTO THE AIR, GUNS BOOM ALL OVER THE CITY, STRANGE LIGHTS FLICKER UP AND DOWN THE HIGHWAYS AND THE VILLAIN IS GETTING CHASED ALL OVER THE PLACE.

I HAVEN'T EXPERIENCED ANYTHING LIKE IT SINCE THOSE SATURDAY AFTERNOONS OF MY BOYHOOD WHEN I SAT SPELLBOUND IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC IN SELMA, ALA., AND WATCHED COWBOYS, INDIANS AND JACK DALTON OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

HERE IN MOSCOW, OF COURSE, THE HERO IS THE RED ARMY AND THE VILLAIN IS HITLER AND HIS BAD MEN WHO ARE GETTING CHASED BACK BEHIND THE HILLS.

THE SAME HIGH SPIRITS THAT PROPEL EVERY WESTERN LOVER TO HIS PLACE BEFORE THE SCREEN PREVAIL HERE.

THE HOME BOYS ARE WINNING.

THE FIREWORKS THAT GREET THE RED ARMY'S MOUNTING VICTORIES ARE REAL PYROTECHNICS, SUPER-ROMAN CANDLES AND ARCHING FLARES THAT FINGER THE NIGHT SKIES, AND WITH THE GUNS' FIRST BOOM MUSCOVITES COME ROLLING OUT OF DOORS TO SEE THE FUN.

IT IS AS COLORFUL AS A RIOT IN A PAINT FACTORY.

OLD MEN AND WOMEN, THE MIDDLE-AGED, THE YOUNG AND VERY YOUNG TURN THEIR RUSSIAN FACES INTO THE NIGHT WITH EACH BURST THAT SIGNIFIES NEW VICTORIES.

AS THE RED ARMY CAPTURES CITY AFTER CITY, NAMES OF NEW CITIES FALL FROM THE LIPS OF HOPEFUL CITIZENS--WHO HAVE BEEN MAKING MORE PERSONAL SACRIFICES THAN ANY PEOPLE I'VE SEEN IN A RECENT TRIP AROUND THE WOR

THEY TALK OF MINSK, KIEV, GOMEL, SMOLENSK, DNEPROPETROVSK AND THE CRIMEA, AND WONDER IF THEY MAY NOT SOON BE STANDING ON THE SAME STREETS WATCHING CELEBRATIONS OF THEIR CAPTURE.

MOSCOW PEOPLE STILL FIGHT ON AND NO SIGN HAVE I SEEN OF A LET-DOWN, DESPITE THEIR MANY HARDSHIPS AND THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THIS WINTER IS GOING TO BE A REAL TOUGH ONE--MAYBE THE TOUGHEST YET.

THERE STILL IS ENOUGH FOOD TO KEEP PEOPLE FROM GOING HUNGRY BUT YOU DON'T SEE ANY FAT FOLKS. EVERYONE ADMITS THE POSSIBILITY THAT THINGS MIGHT GET SLIGHTLY WORSE THIS WINTER.

A FEW RESTAURANTS HAVE OPENED WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS HOWEVER AND THIS IS A VERY PROMISING SIGN. MOSCOW DIDN'T HAVE ANY RESTAURANTS OPEN LAST WINTER AND THE PAST SUMMER.

STREETS AND YARDS ARE CHOKED WITH WOOD WHICH WOMEN AND GIRLS OF THIS CITY CUT IN THE FORESTS LAST SPRING AND SUMMER.

AND WINTER IS COMING ON, TOO. NIGHTS AND MORNINGS ARE COLD NOW.

BUT DESPITE ALL THE HARDSHIPS THERE IS A GREAT SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE IN MOSCOW AND HIGH HOPES THAT THE WAR WILL SOON BE OVER.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT. 26. SENT SEPT. 23)

JJ1055PM

1943

30.24-8815

MOSCOW, SEPT. 25-(AP)-MOSCOW WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION TODAY OF A GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE GREAT STRONGHOLD OF SMOLENSK HAD BEEN EVACUATED BY THE REELING NAZI INVADERS.

FRONT LINE DISPATCHES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE RED ARMY HAD VIGOROUSLY TACKLED THE TASK OF OCCUPYING GREAT AREAS ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE DNIEPER RIVER AND DRIVING ON TOWARD KIEV.

HOURLY, ADDITIONAL VILLAGES WERE BEING RECAPTURED BY THE VICTORIOUS SOVIETS EITHER ON THE EASTERN BANKS OF THE DNIEPER OR VERY CLOSE TO IT, THE DISPATCHES SAID.

RED ARMY DIVISIONS ARE SWEEPING UP TO THE RIVER BANK ALONG A SECTOR ALMOST 700 MILES LONG FROM POSITIONS NEAR THE SEA OF AZOV TO JUST NORTH OF KIEV.

SEP 26 1943

FD900AEW

MOSCOW, SEPT. 25-(AP)-COMPLETE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP NOW EXISTS IN SOVIET RUSSIA AND PROBABLY WILL CONTINUE AFTER THE WAR, THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, VISITING THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH HEIRARCHY, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

"I BELIEVE," HE SAID, "THAT THE GOVERNMENT FEELS THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA ARE A RELIGIOUS PEOPLE AND THAT THE RUSSIAN CHURCH IS EARNESTLY THROWING ITSELF INTO THIS INTERNATIONAL CAUSE."

THE BRITISH PRIMATE, SECOND HIGHEST IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, ADDED:

"THE CHURCH IS PLAYING A GREAT PART IN THE NATIONAL LIFE AND PREMIER STALIN AS A GREAT STATESMAN HAS RECOGNIZED THIS FACT."

HE EXPRESSED DISBELIEF THAT THE PRESENT RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE AFTER A RIFT OF 25 YEARS WAS BEING EXPLOITED BY THE STATE AS PART OF THE SOVIET WAR EFFORT.

"I BELIEVE, HE SAID, "THAT THIS FREEDOM WILL EXIST AFTER THE WAR."

JR411AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT 26 (SUNDAY) (AP)-THE J[illegible]SE NAVY HAS PULLED IN ITS HORNS DURING RECENT WEEKS OF THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS.

ENEMY WARSHIPS, WHICH ONCE DOMINATED THE AREA, HAVE BECOME SO SCARCE THAT NO MENTION OF THE SINKING OF ANY OF THEM HAS BEEN MADE IN THE COMMUNIQUES OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SINCE AUGUST 7.

DURING SEPTEMBER BOMB HITS HAVE BEEN REPORTED ON TWO JAPANESE DESTROYERS BUT BOTH WERE WELL BACK OF PROTECTING BASES IN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN. THIS CONTRASTS SHARPLY WITH THE NUMEROUS NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS DURING THE FIRST MONTH OF THE TWIN-PRONGED AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN DRIVE WHICH STARTED LAST JUNE 30.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS AND AIRPLANES SANK FIVE OR SIX ENEMY CRUISERS AND 13 OR 14 DESTROYERS DURING JULY AT A COST OF ONE CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS. DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF AUGUST ANOTHER NIPPONESE CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

SINCE THEN THE ENEMY UNITS EVIDENTLY HAVE REMAINED IN THE SAFETY OF BASES REMOVED FROM

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SINCE THEN THE ENEMY UNITS EVIDENTLY HAVE REMAINED IN THE SAFETY OF BASES REMOVED FROM THE BATTLE ZONE. IN RECENT WEEKS THE JAPANESE HAVE RESORTED ALMOST ENTIRELY TO THE USE OF BARGES TO MOVE SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS INSTEAD OF CARGO SHIPS CONVOYED BY WAR-CRAFT.

HUNDREDS OF THESE BARGES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY ALLIED PLANES AND NAVAL BOATS. MORE THAN 200 HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED SO FAR THIS MONTH.

ALTHOUGH THE NIPPONESE HAVE BEEN CONSERVING THEIR SEA POWER THEY STILL ARE RISKING THEIR AIRCRAFT IN LARGE NUMBERS. HEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE

STILL ARE RISKING THEIR AIRCRAFT IN LARGE NUMBERS. HEAVY REINFORCE-MENTS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT INTO THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS AND CENTRAL NEW GUINEA TO REPLACE LOSSES, WHICH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SET AS 584 FOR AUGUST ALONE. ALMOST 350 MORE HAVE BEEN DESTROYED DURING SEPTEMBER.

FORTY OF THESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN DURING THE ALLIED LANDING NEAR FINSCHHAFEN, NEW GUINEA, ON TUESDAY. THAT LANDING HAS ALREADY RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF THE AIRFIELD THERE.

(THE TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED SATURDAY THAT JAPANESE PLANES SANK THREE ALLIED CRUISERS, TWO DESTROYERS AND A TRANSPORT DURING THE FINSCHHAFEN LANDINGS. THE FRIDAY ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID NOT A SINGLE SHIP WAS DAMAGED DURING THE OPERATION.)

GG/DV1PCW

SEP 28 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: JUST WHAT DID GENERAL MACARTHUR HAVE IN MIND WHEN HE ISSUED HIS STATEMENT OF SEPTEMBER 22 COMMENTING ON PRESS REPORTS THAT HIS PART IN THE WAR WAS TO BE CURTAILED AND HIS COMMAND SUBORDINATED? WHILE NO OFFICIAL COMMENT HAS BEEN FORTH-COMING FROM WASHINGTON, LONDON OR CANBERRA, THERE HAS BEEN MUCH PROFESSED BEWILDERMENT IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES. C.YATES MCDANIEL, ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU CHIEF AT MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, HERE-WITH OUTLINES THE BACKGROUND FOR THE STATEMENT THAT PROVOKED THE DISCUSSION AND ANALYZES THE REASONS WHY MACARTHUR FAVORS A FULL-SCALE ASSAULT ON JAPAN FROM AUSTRALIA, INSTEAD OF BURMA, HAWAII OR ALASKA.)

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SATURDAY, SEPT.25-(AP)-THE VITAL ISSUE BROUGHT INTO THE OPEN BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT IMPLYING THAT HIS ROLE IN THE WAR MIGHT BE CUR-TAILED, IS NOT WHO IS TO DIRECT THE MAJOR ASSAULT ON JAPAN, BUT FROM WHAT BASE OR BASIC AREA SUCH AN OFFENSIVE IS TO BE MOUNTED.

SEP 40

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30.24_8817

EXPECTED OFFICIAL REACTION HAS NOT BEEN FORTHCOMING FROM WASHINGTON, LONDON OR CANBERRA, BUT A LONDON ANNOUNCEMENT DID SET A DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN THE COMMANDS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR AND LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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MACARTHUR, IMMERSED IN PROSECUTING THE WAR FROM FORWARD HEADQUARTERS AND CONSOLIDATING ALLIED STRATEGIC GAINS IN NEW GUINEA, HAS MADE NO FURTHER REFERENCE TO HIS STATEMENT OF WEDNESDAY NOR THE REASONS BEHIND ITS ISSUANCE.

WHEN MACARTHUR SAID HE WAS WILLING TO ACCEPT A SUBORDINATE ROLE, DISCUSSION IMMEDIATELY AROSE AS TO WHETHER THE MAJOR ATTACK AGAINST JAPAN WOULD BE MADE BY LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S FORCES IN INDIA OR THOSE UNDER THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND.

MACARTHUR SAID HE FAVORED "MASSIVE STROKES AGAINST ONLY MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES" INSTEAD OF "ISLAND HOPPING, WITH EXTRAVAGANT LOSSES AND SLOW PROGRESS."

ADDING TO THIS DISCONTENT, AND WEAKENING IN [illegible]OTENTIAL USEFULNESS AS AN OPERATING BASE, IS THE COUNTRY'S CHRONIC LACK OF FOOD SUFFICIENT EVEN FOR THE NATIVE POPULACE.

EVEN IF THESE WEAKNESSES COULD BE OVERCOME -- AS THEY NO DOUBT WOULD BE IF MAJOR ATTENTION WERE FOCUSED THERE -- THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS OF SUCH AN UNDERTAKING SHOULD BE WEIGHED AGAINST BASIC GEOGRAPHICAL AND MILITARY FACTS WHICH STILL ARE DISCERNABLE THROUGH THE MENTAL FOG GENERATED BY THE VERY SINCERITY AND URGENCY OF OUR DESIRE TO GIVE EFFECTIVE SUCCOR TO LONG-SUFFERING CHINA.

THUS HE BROUGHT INTO THE OPEN THE QUESTION THAT STILL IS UP IN THE AIR--WHAT DIRECTION WILL ALLIED STRATEGY FOLLOW IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE MAXIMUM DAMAGE TO THE ENEMY AT THE LOWEST COST IN MEN AND MATERIEL?

SUCH A DARING MOVE WOULD STRIKE AT THE HEART OF THE ENEMY'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC HOLD IN SOUTHEAST ASIA BUT IT LIKELY WOULD PROVE COSTLY. EVEN IF SUCCESSFUL IT WOULD STILL LEAVE THE ALLIES WITH THE NECESSITY OF UNDERTAKING EQUALLY AMBITIOUS OVERLAND AND AMPHIBIOUS CAMPAIGNS TO BECOME FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN THE HONGKONG AREA.

NOW THAT THE DARK DAYS OF THREATENED INVASION ARE PAST LAYMEN AND OFFICIALS OF AUSTRALIA ARE SEEING THEIR COUNTRY, NOT AS A DEFENSIVE BATTLEGROUND, BUT AS A BASE FROM WHICH THE ALLIES COULD COMMENCE THE FORMIDABLE TASK OF ROLLING BACK THE JAPANESE TIDE.

THERE IS MUCH TO SUPPORT THIS CONCEPTION OF AUSTRALIA'S ROLE. THE COMMONWEALTH'S POPULATION IS A MERE FRACTION OF INDIA'S BUT AUSTRALIA'S 7,000,000 PEOPLE ARE ALMOST WHOLLY BRITISH OR OF LONG ABSORBED EUROPEAN STOCK AMONG WHOM NO FIFTH COLUMN OR DISSIDENT MOVEMENT HAS OR IS LIKELY TO MAKE HEADWAY.

THIS POPULATION, THOUGH UNABLE TO PROVIDE A COMBAT ARMY LARGE ENOUGH TO LAUNCH A MAJOR OFFENSIVE, IS PROBABLY AS THOROUGHLY MOBILIZED FOR WAR EFFORT AS ANY MEMBER OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OR THE UNITED STATES.

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ALL LEADERS SEEM TO AGREE THAT WE MUST, TO ACHIEVE A DECISIVE, SMASHING VICTORY OVER THE JAPANESE MILITARY MACHINE, MAKE THE FULLEST USE OF CHINA'S BASES, HER MANPOWER AND ABOVE ALL HER UNBREAKABLE WILL TO FIGHT TO VICTORY.

HEROIC EXERTIONS MIGHT SUCCEED IN PUSHING THE ALLIED ARMIES ACROSS NORTHERN BURMA TO THE CHINESE BORDER. THAT WOULD MEAN THE REOPENING OF THE BURMA ROAD. THOSE OF US WHO WORKED IN BURMA AND CHINA DURING THE BITTER PRE-PEARL HARBOR YEARS KNOW THAT THE BURMA ROAD, FAR FROM BEING AN END IN ITSELF, WAS THE LAST AND LEAST EFFICIENT SUPPLY ROUTE RESORTED TO BY THE CHINESE IN THE HOPE OF MAINTAINING MINIMUM RESISTANCE AFTER THE LIFELINES FROM HONGKONG, TONKIN GULF AND NORTHERN INDO-CHINA HAD BEEN SUCCESSIVELY CUT BY THE JAPANESE.

SEP 26 1943

ALLIED ENGINEERS COULD INCREASE ITS CARRYING CAPACITY MANY TIMES BUT IT WOULD HAVE TO CARRY A VOLUME THAT WOULD PALE ITS PRE-WAR TRAFFIC INTO INSIGNIFICANCE.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN IS UNLIKELY TO DISCLOSE THE METHOD OR OBJECTIVES OF PROMISED OPERATIONS BY THE EAST ASIA COMMAND.

EXISTING AND WELL ESTABLISHED BASES AT CEYLON, ONLY A THOUSAND MILES FROM THE TIP OF SUMATRA AND A LITTLE FURTHER FROM THE NARROW WAIST OF THE MALAYAN PENINSULA, HOWEVER, WOULD SUGGEST THE POSSIBILITY OF AT LEAST A STRONG FEINT TOWARD THE NORTHWESTERN END OF SUMATRA AND A STRONGER THRUST DESIGNED TO CUT JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SIAM AND SINGAPORE.

THERE ARE FOUR AVAILABLE BASE AREAS FROM WHICH THE ALLIES COULD PIVOT STRIKING FORCES AGAINST JAPAN'S FAR-FLUNG EMPIRE. THESE ARE ALASKA-ALEUTIANS; HAWAII-MIDWAY; AUSTRALIA-NEW GUINEA-SOLOMONS; AND INDIA-CEYLON.

THE ALEUTIANS ARE SOMEWHAT MORE DISTANT FROM THE CENTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY THAN HAWAII, BUT KISKA AND EVEN DUTCH HARBOR, ARE MUCH NEARER THAN OTHER BASES TO THE HEART OF JAPAN PROPER. ALEUTIAN-BASED BOMBERS HAVE ALREADY DEMONSTRATED THAT THEY ARE WITHIN THE RANGE OF JAPANESE-HELD KURILE ISLANDS BUT THE DIFFICULTIES OF ROUGH AND FOGGY WEATHER THERE HAVE NOT BEEN OVERCOME.

IT WOULD BE A DARING COMMANDER INDEED WHO WOULD VENTURE TO LEAD AN INVASION FLEET ACROSS 2,250 STATUTE MILES OF OPEN SEAS FROM MIDWAY TO THE MAIN ISLAND OF JAPAN. OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE DISTANCE THE INVASION FLEET WOULD NOT ONLY BE DEPENDENT UPON CARRIERS FOR AIRPLANE COVER BUT WOULD BE WITHIN RANGE OF ENEMY PLANES BASED ON ISLANDS.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND INDIAN BASE AREAS ARE BOTH DISTANT FROM JAPAN PROPER AND APPROXIMATELY EQUIDISTANT FROM THE ENEMY'S NEWLY WON SOURCES OF VITAL WAR MATERIALS. BOTH AREAS ARE APPROXIMATELY THE SAME DISTANCE FROM BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

INDIA, AS A BASE FOR LARGE SCALE OPERATIONS, HAS AN APPARENT ADVANTAGE OVER AUSTRALIA IN THAT IT OFFERS A LAND BRIDGEHEAD INTO JAPANESE-HELD EAST ASIA AND THAT IT POSSESSES A VAST RESERVOIR OF NATIVE FIGHTING AND LABOR POWER.

SEP 26 1943

1943

30.24_8819

(THE FOLLOWING STORY BY STAFF SERGEANT MILBURN MCCARTY, JR., OF 612 SOUTH DAUGHERTY STREET, EASTLAND, TEXAS, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

GUADALCANAL, SEPTEMBER 7--(DELAYED)--SUNDAY IS SOUVENIR DAY FOR AMERICAN SERVICEMENT ON GUADALCANAL BUT OCCASIONALLY SOME WHO VENTURE FAR INLAND GET A SURPRISE -- THEY CAPTURE A JAPANESE.

EVERY KIND OF JAP BOOTY CAN BE FOUND ON THE BATTLEFIELDS, AND ON JAPANESE SHIPS BEACHED AROUND THE ISLAND, BUT ONCE IN A WHILE SOME OF THE SERVICEMENT DECIDE TO SEE WHAT THEY CAN FIND INLAND, AND IN THE MOUNTAINOUS SECTIONS.

WHEN A JAP IS ENCOUNTERED ON ONE OF THE INLAND EXCURSIONS HE USUALLY IS HALF-STARVED AND SURRENDERS READILY.

RECENTLY, A FAVORITE STORY HAS IT, TWO SEABEES WENT INLAND. THEY CAME ACROSS A MAN WITH A RIFLE, BUT HE WAS SO DIRTY AND DISHEVELLED THEY DID NOT SPOT HIM AS A JAPANESE AS THEY RAN UP TO HIM AND YELLED:

"WHAT'LL YOU TAKE FOR THAT JAP RIFLE?"

THE JAP DROPPED THE RIFLE AND RAN INTO THE JUNGLE, APPARENTLY SCARED TO DEATH, AS THE SEABEES FULLY REALIZED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THEY HAD GOTTEN A SOUVENIR, BUT MISSED A CHANCE TO TAKE A PRISONER.

SEP 26 1943

VH705PEW NM

TORONTO, SEPT. 25-(AP)-YA BUCK HWANG, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE OVERSEAS MINISTRY OF CHINA, PREDICTED IN AN INTERVIEW LAST NIGHT THAT THE ALLIED ASSAULT AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES IN BURMA WILL OPEN EARLY IN OCTOBER AND THAT WITHIN TWO MONTHS ALL JAPANESE WILL BE DRIVEN FROM THE COUNTRY.

SEP 26 1943

JR419AEW

8817

for God MacArthur + v Reserve

THERE WAS SOME INTEREST IN A DAILY EXPRESS STORY QUOTING A "WASHINGTON WIRE" LISTING MACARTHUR AMONG PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES. THE STORY SAID HE WAS "QUITE LIKELY TO BE IN THE RUNNING WITH A CAMPAIGN BASED ON ALLEGATIONS OF MISMANAGEMENT OF THE PACIFIC WAR BY THE ADMINISTRATION."

MACARTHUR SAID IN HIS STATEMENT THAT HE FAVORED "MASSIVE STROKES AGAINST ONLY THE MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES" INSTEAD OF "ISLAND HOPPING, WITH EXTRAVAGANT LOSSES AND SLOW PROGRESS."

THE DAILY MAIL'S UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT MACARTHUR'S EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO TAKE A SECONDARY ROLE IN THE PACIFIC WAS "INSTANTLY ASSUMED BY SHREWD AND RESPONSIBLE COMMENTATORS ALIKE TO REFLECT ON THE RECENT APPOINTMENT OF MOUNTBATTEN."

EE1213PEW

SEP 26 1943

STANDLEY

WASHINGTON,SEPT.25-(AP)-AMBASSADOR WILLIAM H.STANDLEY CONFERRED TODAY WITH SECRETARY OF STATE HULL WITHIN 24 HOURS OF HIS RETURN FROM HIS POST AT MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATION ON DISCUSSIONS LOOKING TOWARD AN AMERICAN-BRITISH-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATOR AT LONDON, WHO HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS THE POSSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE, MET WITH STANDLEY AND HULL.

ALSO PRESENT WERE JAMES C.DUNN, POLITICAL ADVISER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND H.FREMAN MATTHEWS, CHIEF OF THE EUROPEAN DIVISION.

HARRIMAN HAS BEEN SUGGESTED AS STANDLEY'S SUCCESSOR IN THE MOSCOW POST SHOULD THE ADMIRAL, WHO HAS SAID HE DOES NOT WISH TO RETURN TO RUSSIA, RESIGN.

LT1135AEW NM

SEP 26 1943

1943

ORK, SEPT 25-(AP)-BROADCASTING FROM ALGIERS, DON HOLLENBECK, CORRESPONDENT, QUOTED "RELIABLE SOURCES" LAST NIGHT AS REVEALING NERALS HENRI GIRAUD AND CHARLES DE GAULLE ENGAGED IN A HEATED CONTROVERSY OVER THE CONDUCT OF THE CORSICAN CAMPAIGN, WITH DE GAULLE SHOUTING:

SEP 26 1943

"YOU STOLE MY CORSICA."

THE ARGUMENT, IT WAS SAID, ENDED WITH DE GAULLE ATTEMPTING TO HAVE GIRAUD REMOVED AS FRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HOLLENBECK SAID DE GAULLE WAS ANGERED BY WHAT HE FELT WAS AN UNFAIR ATTITUDE ON GIRAUD'S PART TOWARD ITALIAN HELP IN THE DRIVE TO OUST NAZI TROOPS FROM THE FRENCH ISLAND.

THE RADIO COMMENTATOR SAID HIS INFORMANTS TOLD HIM THE INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE CORSICAN CAMPAIGN BEGAN ENTIRELY AS A "HOME-GROWN AFFAIR STAGED BY CORSICAN PATRIOTS WHO HAD NO PARTICULAR INTEREST IN EITHER GENERAL.... THE MOMENT THE UPRISING BECAME KNOWN IN ALGIERS, GIRAUD RUSHED A BATTALION OF SOLDIERS TO THE ISLAND, AND WAS IMMEDIATELY ACCUSD BY DE GAULLE OF TRYING TO ENGINEER A COUP."

NEW YORK, SEPT. 25-(AP)-THE MOROCCO RADIO SAID TODAY A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE "FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO" REPORTED THAT TANK-SUPPORTED GERMAN FORMATIONS WERE REPULSED IN AN ATTACK ON POSITIONS OF YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS NEAR SPLIT AND THAT THE GERMANS LOST 300 MEN KILLED AND TWO TANKS DESTROYED.

SEP [illegible] 1943

THE MOROCCAN BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, QUOTED THE COMMUNIQUE AS REPORTING THAT THERE HAD BEEN HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND GORIZIA AND LJUDLJANA, BUT THAT THE GERMANS FAILED TO BREAK THE LINES OF THE "ARMY OF LIBERATION." YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS ALSO REPULSED NAZI ATTEMPTS TO LAND ON THE ISLANDS OF SIPANJ AND MLJET IN THE ADRIATIC SEA, SINKING ONE TROOPSHIP AND ONE SUPPLY SHIP, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JR8OSAEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

SEP 26 1943

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THE GRAVE FAMINE CONDITIONS ON THE DENSELY POPULATED EASTERN SEA-BOARD OF INDIA ADD TO THE CONCERN ALREADY FELT OVER THE CONTINUED BRITISH-INDIAN POLITICAL CRISIS IN THIS VAST COLONY WHICH NOT ONLY IS ALLIED ARSENAL OF THE ORIENT BUT PRINCIPAL BASE FOR THE COMING OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN THROUGH BURMA.

LATEST DISPATCHES SAY THAT OVER 1,000,000 HUNGRY PEOPLE ARE BEING FED IN BENGAL PROVINCE WHICH HAS A POPULATION OF 60,000,000. IN THE GREAT PORT OF CALCUTTA ALONE, THERE HAVE BEEN FIFTY DEATHS PER DAY FROM STARVATION. AN ARMY OF HUNGRY FOLK SOME 100,000 STRONG WANDERS IN THE STREETS WITHOUT SHELTER.

THIS PLAGUE OF STARVATION DIDN'T COME WITHOUT WARNING TO INDIA, THE BULK OF WHOSE POPULATION OF 400,000,000 ALWAYS IS HUNGRY EVEN IN BEST OF TIMES. WHEN I RETURNED FROM INDIA AT THE END OF FEBRUARY, AFTER STUDYING CONDITIONS THERE, I REPORTED IN THIS COLUMN THAT THERE WAS A SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION WHICH THREATENED TO GET WORSE.

THE TROUBLE WAS DUE TO SEVERAL FACTORS. AMONG THESE WERE HOARDING OF GRAIN, FAULTY DISTRIBUTION, SHIPMENT OF FOODSTUFFS ABROAD TO FEED TROOPS, AND SHORTAGE OF RICE OWING TO JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF BURMA FROM WHICH INDIA NORMALLY HAS OBTAINED GREAT QUANTITIES OF THIS FOOD, ESPECIALLY BIG BENGAL PROVINCE.

INDIAN AND BRITISH OBSERVERS, FORESEEING A WORSENING OF THE FOOD SHORTAGE, WERE FEARFUL LEST UNSCRUPULOUS PEOPLE SHOULD BE ABLE TO MERGE THE HUNGER SITUATION WITH THE POLITICAL DISCONTENT FOR ULTERIOR PURPOSES. THAT WOULD BE A TERRIBLE COMBINATION.

THE PRISONS THEN HELD THOUSANDS OF INDIANS WHO HAD BEEN CONCERNED IN THE BLOODY DISTURBANCES WHICH FOLLOWED THE INDIAN REJECTION OF THE CRIPPS OFFER OF DOMINION STATUS AFTER THE WAR. THE INDIAN HAD DEMANDED IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE. MANY OF THE GREAT NATIVE LEADERS, INCLUDING MAHATMA GANDHI, WERE UNDER LOCK AND KEY. THEY STILL ARE.

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NOW THE DREAD SCOURGE OF HUNGER HAS ARRIVED, AND IT AN IRONIC CIRCUMSTANCE THAT IT SHOULD BE STRIKING MOST HEAVILY IN BENGAL. THIS PROVINCE IS AT ONCE THE HOT-BED OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES, AND THE PLACE FROM WHICH MANY OF THE ALLIED INVASION FORCES MUST STRIKE AT BURMA ACROSS THE BAY OF BENGAL. OIL AND WATER.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SAYS THE POLITICAL SITUATION IS ABSOLUTELY IN HAND. THE LID IS CLAMPED ON THE DISCONTENTED ELEMENTS AND THERE IS NO DANGER THAT IT WILL BLOW OFF. ENERGETIC MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN TO MEET THE FOOD CRISIS.

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DESPITE THESE ASSURANCES, THERE IS MUCH CONCERN AMONG AMERICAN MILITARY MEN WHO ARE IN INDIA WITH OUR STEADILY GROWING FIGHTING UNITS. THEY ARE RECOGNIZING THAT WHILE ORDER MAY BE MAINTAINED BY FORCE, YOU CAN'T COMPEL MORAL SUPPORT FROM INDIA IF SHE DOESN'T WANT TO GIVE IT. THEY ARE RECOGNIZING, TOO, WITH UNEASINESS THAT MANY AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ARE IN BENGAL, FOR THE CALCUTTA ZONE IS CENTER OF MUCH OF THE AIR COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.

WHILE THIS CONCERN IS IN AMERICAN MINDS, LITTLE OR NOTHING IS BEING SAID PUBLICLY. AFTER ALL, IT'S A DELICATE SUBJECT IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT INDIA IS BRITISH TERRITORY. THIS ARTICLE MAY BE AMONG THE FIRST OF ITS KIND, AND IT'S BEING WRITTEN BECAUSE I THINK THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY AND OUR NEIGHBORS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, SHOULD KNOW WHAT GOES FORWARD.

WE DON'T WANT TO INTRUDE IN AN IMPERIAL FAMILY AFFAIR, BUT THE INDIAN SITUATION CEASES TO BE A FAMILY MATTER WHEN IT AFFECTS THE WELFARE OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, BOTH NOW AND POST-WAR. ENGLAND'S ALLIES HAVE BEEN EAGERLY HOPING THAT THE INDIAN PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED QUICKLY. MY OWN INVESTIGATIONS IN INDIA CONVINCED ME THAT THE INDIAN LEADERS REGRETTED THE COLLAPSE OF THE CRIPPS NEGOTIATIONS AND WOULD LIKE ANOTHER CHANCE.

I BELIEVE THE INDIANS WOULD BURY DIFFERENCES AMONG THEMSELVES AND WITH THE BRITISH, AND JOIN [illegible] PROVISIONAL (A)-G[illegible] (WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO DISPUTED CLAIMS)--IF THEY HAD THE OPPORTUNITY. SUCH OPPORTUNITY WOULD DEPEND ON BRITAIN'S ABANDONMENT OF HER DECISION NOT TO REOPEN THE CASE DURING THE WAR.

I KNOW DISTINGUISHED AND HIGHLY PLACED PEOPLE WHO HOLD THE SAME VIEWS.

JR753AEW

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 25-(AP)-W.N.WOOD, SECRETARY OF THE GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HAD AN AUDIENCE YESTERDAY WITH PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO.

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DN626AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 25,-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE X TEXT OF PREMIER-MARSHALL XXX JOSEPH STALIN'S SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY, AS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY SOVIET MONITOR:

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF ADDRESSED TO ARMY GENERAL SOKOLOVSKY:

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TROOPS OF THE WESTERN FRONT CONTINUING THEIR SUCCESSFUL [illegible] OFFENSIVE FORCED THE RIVER DNIEPER AND AFTER STIFF ENGAGEMENTS TODAY TOOK BY STORM THE LARGE REGIONAL CENTER OF SMOLENSK, MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC CENTER OF GERMAN DEFENSES IN THE WESTERN DIRECTION.

IN ADDITION, TROOPS OF THE WESTERN FRONT AFTER TWO DAYS

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FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS BROKE DOWN ENEMY RESISTANCE AND TODAY CAPTURED THE OPERATIONALLY IMPORTANT JUNCTION OF [redacted] COMMUNICATIONS AND POWERFUL STRONG POINT OF GERMAN DEFENSES IN THE MOGILEV DIRECTION, THE TOWN OF ROSLAVL.

IN THE FIGHTING TO LIBERATE THE TOWNS OF SMOLENSK AND ROSLAVL TROOPS UNDER LIEUT. GEN. GLUZDOVSKY AND LIEUT. GEN. KRYLOV, LIEUT. GEN. POLENOV, COL. GEN. KORDOV, LIEUT. GEN. SUCHOMLIN, LIEUT. GEN VOROBYEV, LIEUT. GEN. POPOV, LIEUT. GEN. GRYSHIN AND AIRMEN UNDER LIEUT. GEN. OF AVIATION GROMOV AND MARSHAL OF AVIATION GOLOVANOV [redacted] DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.

A NUMBER OF OTHER UNITS AND FORMATIONS ALSO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES. TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY ACHIEVED THE UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE FIGHTING FOR SMOLENSK AND ROSLAVL WILL HENCEFORTH BEAR THE NAME OF SMOLENSK AND ROSLAVL DIVISIONS.

TODAY AT [redacted] 9 O'CLOCK MOSCOW TIME, THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, [redacted] MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND, WILL SALUTE OUR GALLANT TROOPS WHICH LIBERATED THE TOWNS OF SMOLENSK AND ROSLAVL WITH 20 ARTILLERY SALVOES FROM 224 GUNS.

FOR THESE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERAT[illegible], EXPRESS [redacted] MY THANKS [redacted] TO ALL TROOPS COMMANDED BY YOU WHICH TOOK PART THE FIGHTING FOR LIBERATION OF SMOLENSK AND ROSLAVL.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE MOTHERLAND.

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF
[redacted] MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION.
--STALIN.

SEP 26 1943

LONDON, [redacted] SATURDAY, SEPT. 25-(AP)-BRITISH AND GERMAN GUNS BASED ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE STRAITS OF DOVER EXCHANGED SHELL [redacted] FIRE FOR ABOUT 15 MINUTES TODAY SHORTLY BEFORE 4:30 A.M.

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THE GERMANS FIRED THE INITIAL VOLLEY. SOME SHELLS LANDED IN THE DOVER AREA.

-APL-ASSO 00605-RPS-128A

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(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, SEPT. 25)

BY CLARK LEE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH GEN. EISENHOWER AT ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST, SEPT 11 -(DELAYED)-THIS HAS BEEN THE KIND OF DAY THAT HOLLYWOOD WOULD DREAM UP FOR A WAR CORRESPONDENT, EXCEPT THAT THERE WERE NO SLIM AND BEUTIFUL BRUNETTES IN THE PICTURE, NOT EVEN A REDHEAD.

I WAS IN A MOOD TO COMMIT HARA-KARI ON GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWERS DOORSTEP AND TOLD THE GENERAL SO WHEN I WENT TO SEE HIM AT 7:30 THIS MORNING THERE ARE A HALF DOZEN STORIES OF WORLD-WIDE IMPORTANCE WITHIN A HALF MILE OF HEADQUARTERS BUT IT IS FORBIDDEN TO WRITE THEM.

THE GENERAL SAID HE COULD NOT DISCUSS THE FIGHTING AT SALERNO FOR PUBLICATION BECAUSE IT WAS STILL IN THE STAGE OF TOUCH AND GO THEN HE ASKED WHAT I WANTED TO DO TO GET SOME NEWS.

"FIRST OF ALL ID LIKE TO FLY OUT AND HAVE A LOOK AT THE ITALIAN FLEET THAT'S COMING DOWN TO SURRENDER, THEN SEE ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM, AND I'D LIKE PERMISSION TO WRITE THE INSIDE STORY OF THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS AND OF WHAT IS GOING ON IN ITALY. EVERYBODY INVOLVED IS IN THIS AREA NOW AND ALL THE MATERIAL IS AVAILABLE."

GENERAL IKE THEN WAVED HIS MAGIC WAND AND WON A FRIEND FOR LIFE. HE CALLED IN A STAFF OFFICER AND SAID, "PHONE AIR CHIEF MARSHALL TEDDER AND SEE IF HE CAN PROVIDE AN AIRPLANE. PHONE THE ADMIRAL AND MAKE AN APPOINTMENT. PHONE THE CENSORSHIP OFFICE AND GET AN OKAY FOR THE ARMISTICE STORY."

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IN A HALF HOUR IT WAS ALL ARRANGED AND DAVE BROWN OF REUTERS AND I GOT THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS STORY FROM THE BRIGADIER WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE MEETINGS AS ONE OF EISENHOWER'S REPRESENTATIVES.

I REMEMBER READING THAT OPPENHEIM USED TO DICTATE HIS NOVELS OF INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE TO A STENOGRAPHER. BUT THE REAL LIFE STORY THAT THE BRIGADIER DICTATED TO A LADY SERGEANT STENOGRAPHER OUT-OPPENHEIMED ANYTHING THE OLD MASTER EVER DREAMED UP.

IT HAS EVERYTHING EXCEPT JOE PALOOKA DISGUISING HIMSELF AS THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN AND FLYING UP TO HEAVEN IN A ROCKET SHIP TO INTERVIEW THE SUN GODDESS.

AFTER THE INTERVIEW THE REST OF THE DAY WAS ARRANGED ON A SPLIT SECOND SCHEDULE.

WE RUSHED OVER TO THE AIRFIELD AT 12:15 P.M., AND CLIMBED ABOARD A B-25 THAT TEDDER HAD ASSIGNED TO US AND TO TWO ARMY PHOTOGRAPHERS. THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT, LTS. J.E.TERRETT OF CANTON, OHIO, AND D.E.BALLARD OF NASHVILLE, TENN., LOOKED AWFULLY YOUNG TO ME-ABOUT OLD ENOUGH TO BE GETTING THEIR FIRST BICYCLES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, OR MAYBE I'M JUST GETTING OLD.

WE HAD EXACTLY AN HOUR TO FLY OUT AND LOOK AT ONE OF THE GREAT SCENES IN RECENT HISTORY AS THE ITALIAN BATTLEFLEET STEAMED TOWARD MALTA AFTER SURRENDERING AT SEA. THE SHIPS WERE STRETCHED OUT OVER FIVE MILES OF SEA IN THREE PERFECT COLUMNS HEADED BY TWO BRITISH BATTLE WAGONS AND SIX DESTROYERS.

BEHIND THEM WERE THE ITALIAN SHIPS, THE DREADNAUGHTS VITTORIO VENETO AND ITALIA, FIVE CRUISERS AND FOUR CANS. WE HAD EXPECTED TO SEE THREE BATTLESHIPS, BUT WE LEARNED LATER THAT THE ROMA HAD BEEN SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES OFF SARDINIA. ONE OF THE ITALIAN BATTLE-WAGONS WAS TRAILING A BIG OIL SLICK FROM DAMAGE CAUSED BY HEINIE BOMBS, BUT SHE WAS KEEPING HER PLACE.

OUR PILOTS, TERRETT AND BALLARD, AND THEIR CREW HAD SEEN THESE SAME SHIPS MANY TIMES BEFORE. FOR THE PAST MONTH OUR AIRMEN HAVE BEEN FLYING OVER LA SPAZIA EVERY DAY AND PHOTOGRAPHING THE FLEET TO MAKE SURE IT WAS STILL IN HARBOR. IT IS NICE TO SEE THEM WHEN THEY

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AREN'T SHOOTING AT YOU. THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP WARSPITE CHALLENGED US WITH LIGHT SIGNALS WHEREUPON BALLARD SIGNALLED ME TO PULL THE TRIGGER OF THE VERY PISTOL IN THE TOP OF THE CABIN AND SHOOT OFF OUR IDENTIFICATION FLARES.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS SNAPPED THEIR PICTURES AND TERRETT OPENED UP THE ENGINES OF THE B-25. IT WAS MY FIRST RIDE IN THE TYPE OF PLANE AND IT CERTAINLY IS A BEAUTIFUL SHIP, STEADY, DEPENDABLE AND EASY TO

WE SAT DOWN ON THE AIRPORT AT 1:29 P.M., JUST ONE MINUTE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, AND TAXIED OVER TO THE CONTROL TENT. AN RAF OFFICER WANTED ME TO SIGN IN FOR THE PLANE. BUT I TOLD HIM IT WASN'T MY AIRPLANE, I'D NEVER SEEN IT BEFORE AND HAD NO IDEA WHERE IT WAS GOING. THEN WE RAN OVER TO A ROYAL NAVY LIMOUSINE DRIVEN BY A BRITISH MARINE WITH A RED BAND AROUND HIS HAT.

WE GOT DOWN TO THE DOCKS AND ABOARD THE BRITISH DESTROYER HAMBLETON JUST BEFORE IT CAST OFF TO TAKE ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM AND GENERAL IKE TO SEE THE ITALIAN SHIPS.

THE GENERAL AND ADMIRAL HAD JUST COME FROM THE DAILY WAR COUNCIL OF THE ALLIED CHIEFS. APPARENTLY THE NEWS FROM ITALY WAS SATISFACTORY BECAUSE THEY WERE SMILING AS THEY WENT UP TO THE CROWDED COMPASS PLATFORM ON THE DESTROYER'S BRIDGE.

THE DESTROYER KICKED UP 25 KNOTS AS IT CHASED OUT OF THE HARBOR AND WITHIN A HALF HOUR WE WERE PASSING DOWN THE OUTSIDE COLUMN OF SHIPS.

WHEN HE NOTICED ME STANDING ON THE BRIDGE EISENHOWER SAID, "I THOUGHT YOU WERE UP IN AN AIRPLANE."

AT AN OPPORTUNE TIME HE CALLED BROWN AND MYSELF OVER AND INTRODUCED US TO CUNNINGHAM WHO HAD BEEN FIGHTING FOR THREE YEARS TO GET THE ITALIAN FLEET OUT OF PORT AND AT THIS MOMENT WAS REALIZING HIS AMBITION. WERE STRETCHED OUT BEFORE HIS EYES WAS A FORCE THAT, SUDDENLY ADDED TO OUR SIDE, ALTERED THE WHOLE GLOBAL BALANCE OF SEA POWER.

CUNNINGHAM POINTED OUT THE WARSPITE AND TOLD ME, "BE SURE AND PUT HER IN YOUR STORY BECAUSE SHE HAD A BIG PART IN BRINGING THIS ABOUT. SHE IS FLYING THE FLAG OF REAR ADMIRAL BISSET."

THEN HE CORRECTED HIMSELF, "NO, SHE IS WEARING THE FLAG OF ADMIRAL BISSET, THAT'S THE WAY WE SAY IT NOW."

REFERRING TO THE FACT THAT THE ITALIAN FLEET WAS MORE OF A POTENTIAL THREAT THAN A HARD HITTING ENEMY DURING THE THREE-YEAR BATTLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, CUNNINGHAM SEVERAL TIMES REPEATED THE EXPRESSION," AH, A FLEET IN BEING, YOU KNOW A FLEET IN BEING.

"APPARENTLY THAT IS A NAVAL AXIOM AND I WAS EXPECTED TO KNOW THE REST OF IT, WHICH I DID NOT. BUT IT MUST BE SOMETHING LIKE A FLEET IN BEING REQUIRES A FLEET IN WATCHING.

THE CAMOUFLAGE OF THE ITALIAN SHIPS WAS VERY MUCH LIKE THE BRITISH, BASICALLY DARK GREY WITH BLACK STREAKS. MANY OF THE DESIGNS OF THE RECENTLY PAINTED ITALIAN VESSELS WERE LONG TRIANGLES LIKE THE SPACES ON A BACKGAMMON BOARD. NONE OF THE CRUISERS HAD ANY PLANES ABOARD BUT THERE WERE TWO ON THE AFTER CATAPULOTS OF THE VITTORIO VENETO AND ONE ON THE ITALIA.

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THE ITALIAN BATTLESHIPS SEEMED LESS BROAD OF BEAM THAN THE WARSPITE AND VALIANT AND INDEED THEY ARE MANY KNOTS FASTER. THE WATER CURLED UP AROUND THEIR BOWS IN FLOWING WAVES. THE ITALIAN SHIPS, AS CUNNINGHAM SAID, ARE ABSOLUTELY FIRST CLASS AND MANY OF THE FEATURES OF OUR MODERN SHIPS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED FROM INNOVATIONS OF ITALIAN DESIGNERS.

ALTHOUGH OUR ARSENALS DO NOT TURN OUT SHELLS FOR THEIR BIG GUNS, WE CAN REPLACE THE SMALLER STUFF AND ACK ACK BATTERIES WITH OUR OWN CALIBERS.

EISENHOWER KEPT HIMSELF IN THE BACKGROUND. HE GAVE ME THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT," THE ITALIAN BATTLEFLEET IS ANCHORED UNDER THE GUNS OF MALTA," AND EMPHASIZED," THATS NOT FROM HEADQUARTERS BUT FROM THE ADMIRAL. THIS IS HIS PARTY."

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I ASKED EISENHOWER IF HE HAD FORMALLY CONGRATULATED THE ADMIRAL."

THERE'S NO FORMALITY BETWEEN US," HE REPLIED.

"BUT HAVE YOU TOLD HIM IT WAS SWELL JOB?"

EISENHOWER LAUGHED. "HE KNOWS IT'S A SWELL JOB, WITHOUT MY TELLING HIM."

I WAS BEGINNING TO LOOK AND FEEL A LITTLE FOOLISH AS I INSISTED.

"FOR THE HISTORY BOOKS, GENERAL, DON'T YOU THINK IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO SEND HIM A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION?"

EISENHOWER AGREED AND DICTATED A TELEGRAM CONGRATULATING CUNNINGHAM ON HIS VICTORY OVER THE ITALIAN FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THEN HE CHANGED THE WORDS "ITALIAN FLEET" TO "THE ENEMY," EXPLAINING THAT THE ITALIANS HAD FULLY KEPT THEIR PROMISES AND HE DID NOT WANT TO HURT THEIR FEELINGS.

THEN HE SAID, "OH, WHAT THE HELL! IT WAS THE ITALIAN FLEET. PUT THAT BACK IN."

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LATER I TOOK THE MESSAGE BACK TO HEADQUARTERS AND GAVE IT TO EISENHOWER'S AIDE TO SEND TO THE ADMIRAL.

THE BIG MOMENT IN THE REVIEW OF THE CAPTURED SHIPS CAME WHEN WE PASSED ASTERN OF THE ENTIRE FORMATION AFTER CUNNINGHAM HAD WARNED THE DESTROYER'S CAPTAIN, "DON'T TURN TOO SHARP NOW AND SCARE THEM."

THE THREE LONG LINES OF MIGHTY SHIPS STRETCHED OUT NEARLY TO THE HORIZON AND EISENHOWER WHISTLED AND SAID "THAT'S THE WAY YOU SEE THEM IN THE MOVIES."

A SIGNAL CORPS MOVIEMAN GOT A LAUGH FROM THE ADMIRAL BY REMARKING, "I DONT KNOW WHO IS RUNNING THIS SHIP BUT HE COULDN'T HAVE ARRANGED THIS SHOT BETTER."

AFTER THE REVIEW WE GOT BACK INTO PORT, FOUND OUR CAR AND DROVE BACK TO HEADQUARTERS WHERE WE HAD FURTHER LUCK.

THE GENERAL IN COMMAND OF PUBLIC RELATIONS WAS THERE AND HE PROMISED THAT OUR STORIES WOULD BE RUSHED THROUGH. WE TYPED UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

AND TO THINK THAT YOU GET PAID FOR A JOB LIKE THIS.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS IF SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.)

SK150PEW

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, SEPT. 25

- - -

BLUNT TALK GOES

INTO PLANNING OF

TRI-PARTITE PARLEY

- - -

BRITISH IN NO MOOD

FOR BADGERING

BY RUSSIANS (650)

BY E.C.DANIEL

SEP 26 1943

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEPT. 24-(AP)-AS A RESULT OF CONFERENCES UNDER WAY IN LONDON RECENTLY, ANGLO-AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS HAVE BEEN PUT ON A FRANKER, FIRMER, MORE REALISTIC BASIS IN PREPARATION FOR THE APPROACHING TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE, BUT NEITHER THE TIME, THE PLACE, THE AGENDA NOR AMERICAN REPRESENTATION FOR THE CONFERENCE HAVE BEEN YET FULLY DECIDED.

WITH VITAL POSTWAR PROBLEMS COMING TO A HEAD AND DEMANDING POSITIVE DECISIONS, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN "TALKING COLD TURKEY" TO EACH OTHER, AS DEMONSTRATED BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN'S FRANK, BLUNT SPEECH TO COMMONS AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S TWO RECENT FIRM DECLARATIONS THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WILL NOT BE STAMPEDED INTO A WESTERN FRONT.

THAT THIS POLICY OF FRANKNESS HAS DRAWN A FAVORABLE RESPONSE FROM THE KREMLIN IS SUGGESTED BY REPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES THAT

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CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT THEIR WESTERN FRONT PLANS TO PREMIER STALIN AND OBTAINED HIS ENDORSEMENT.

THESE REPORTS HAVE NOT BEEN CONFIRMED OFFICIALLY--BUT THEY PASSED THROUGH BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN CENSORSHIP.

THE FRANKNESS OF THE BRITISH RESPONSE TO RUSSIAN PROBBING REACHED ITS APOGEE IN IN EDEN'S COMMENT ON A RECENT SOVIET ARTICLE AVERRING THAT BRITISH WORKERS DID NOT PUT THEIR WHOLE HEARTS INTO THE WAR EFFORT UNTIL RUSSIA JOINED BATTLE.

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"IF YOU BELIEVE THAT YOU WILL BELIEVE ANYTHING," EDEN SAID, QUOTING A QUONDAM REMARK OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

"WE MUST BE FRANK WITH ONE ANOTHER," SAID THE FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO IS THE FIRST OF THREE REPRESENTATIVES SO FAR PUBLICLY DESIGNATED FOR TTHE CONFERENCE.

HIS STATEMENT IS CHARACTERISTIC OF AN ATTITUDE WHICH MANY OBSERVERS HAVE NOTED DEVELOPING IN BRITAIN. THIS IS THAT THE BRITISH ARE PERFECTLY WILLING, AS EDEN SAID, TO COLLABORATE IN FULL FRIENDSHIP WITH THE RUSSIANS BUT WILL NOT BE CONTINUALLY BADGERED AND BELITTLED BY RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA.

GROWING BRITISH-AMERICAN RESPECT FOR THEIR OWN MILITARY ACCOMPLISHMENTS--PARTICULARLY THE SINGULAR DEFEAT OF ITALY--IN COMPARISON WITH RUSSIA'S ADMITTEDLY MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS, HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THIS TOUGHMINDEDNESS.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS VERY POSITIVELY FEEL THAT THE ATTACK IN SOUTHERN EUROPE AND THE THREAT IN THE WEST HAVE MADE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO GERMAN WITHDRAWAL IN THE EAST AND THEY ARE TELLING THE RUSSIANS SO. THOSE IN LONDON WHO KNOW THE REALISTIC MINDS OF THE RUSSIANS BELIEVE THIS SORT OF PLAIN TALK IS RECEIVED IN GOOD SPIRIT RATHER THAN OTHERWISE.

POSTWAR PROBLEMS WHICH IT IS BELIEVED WILL FORM THE CORE OF THE AGENDA FOR THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE ARE BEING APPROACHED IN THE SAME INCISIVE MANNER. EDEN MADE IT VERY PLAIN IN HIS EARLIER REMARKS IN COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEPENDED ON RUSSIA NOT TO STEP OUTSIDE THE FRAMEWORK OF THE TRIPARTITE TO MAKE TWO-WAY AGREEMENTS WITH LESSER EUROPEAN PARTNERS IN THE ANTI-NAZI ALLIANCE. CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS A CASE IN POINT.

SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS ON A CONTINENT-WIDE BASIS APPEARS TO BE THE DESIRE OF ALL PARTIES, BUT THERE ARE DIFFICULTIES WHICH MIGHT REQUIRE THEM TO BE DEALT WITH ON A REGIONAL BASIS.

THESE DIFFICULTIES HAVE DELAYED A WRITTEN AGENDA FOR THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE, WHICH THE RUSSIANS INSIST UPON. ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES IS BELIEVED TO BE A DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS, PARTICULARLY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES, AS TO WHETHER THIS IS THE TIME TO DISCUSS THE SOVIETS' TERRITORIAL CLAIMS, ESPECIALLY IN POLAND AND THE BALTIC.

AN APPROACH HAS BEEN MADE TO SUCH DIFFICULTIES BY THE CREATION OF A MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSIOON WHICH STALIN PROPOSED. THE RUSSIANS ARE BEING GIVEN REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMISSION IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR INTERESTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN--PARTICULARLY IN THE BALKANS AND THE BLACK SEA--DESPITE THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE MADE NO DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO ITS RECONQUEST THUS FAR.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION REPRESENTS THE FIRST UNITED EFFORT OF THE THREE POWERS TO DEAL WITH EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, SEPT. 25. SENT SEPT. 23)

JJ1018PEW

1943

30.24-8827

ONLY LIGHT GERMAN FORCES HAVE BEEN HOLDING THE ADRIATIC COAST IN THE VICINITY OF BARI. THE RENEWED EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCE HAS SWEPT THE ENEMY BACK UPON FOGGIA WITH EXTREMELY FEW BRITISH CASUALTIES. IGNORE THIS

FOGGIA'S VITAL AIR BASE HAS NOT BEEN USED FOR SOMETIME BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND THERE IS NOT A SIGN OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN THE SKY IN THIS AREA TODAY.

THE ARMORED CAR CAUGHT THE GERMAN TROOP TRUCK LAST NIGHT NEAR ANDRIA RIDDLING IT WITH MACHINEGUN FIRE AND ABOUT A SCORE OF GERMANS FLED INTO THE DARKNESS BUT TWO BODIES WERE LEFT BEHIND.

THE DETACHMENT APPARENTLY BELONGED TO A PARATROOP FORCE THAT FOUGHT THE BRITISH SO FANATICALLY LAST MONTH IN FRONT OF CATANIA, SICILY.

IN THE 20 MILE ADVANCE TODAY ONLY ONE BRITISH ARMORED CAR WAS KNOCKED OUT BY ENEMY GUNS.

THE ITALIAN SHORE OF THE ADRIATIC IS A GIANT FRUIT GARDEN BORDERED BY A WIND-RIPPLED SEA ON WHICH FLEETS OF ORANGE-SAILED FISHING BOATS MOVE GRACEFULLY LIKE THE NEWPORT REGATTA.

TOWN SUCH AS BARLETTA, MOLFETTA, BISCEGLIE, TRANI AND GIOVINAZZO ARE UNHARMED BY THE WAR ALTHOUGH THE METROPOLIS OF BARI WAS SERIOUSLY INCONVENIENCED BY THE GERMAN'S DESTRUCTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

SEP 26 1943

AT A NINTH AIRFORCE BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA SEPT 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.LEROY D.MORGAN OF COLTON, CALIF., AND LT.ROSSAR RICH OF CORONA, CALIF., CAME BACK FROM A RAID ON THE MARITZA AIRFIELD ON RHODES TODAY AND STARTED PACKING FOR A TRIP BACK TO CALIFORNIA. BOTH HAVE COMPLETED THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF COMBAT FLYING HOURS.

THE TWO FLIERS CAME OUT HERE EIGHT MONTHS AGO AND PARTICIPATED IN 34 MISSIONS, INCLUDING THE PLOESTI RAID.

"WE HAD ONE BAD MOMENT TODAY," MORGAN SAID. "WE WERE SIGHT-SEEING A LITTLE, WATCHING THE FLAK WHEN ONE BURST POPPED RIGHT UNDER A WING. WE DECIDED TO GET OUT OF THERE FAST AND HEAD FOR CALIFORNIA."

XB624PEW

SEP 26 1943

1943

NINTH AIRFORCE BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 22-(DELAYED)
-(AP)-THE GERMAN AIRFORCE VERY DEFINITELY IS PULLING IN ITS SINGED
WINGS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

COL. KEITH K.COMPTON OF ST. JOSEPH, MO., WHO LED A FORMATION
WHICH PLASTERED THE ELEVSIS AIRDROME OUTSIDE ATHENS, SAID,
"I DIDN'T SEE AN ENEMY PLANE IN THE AIR."

BEFORE THE INVASION OF ITALY, COMPTON SAID, IT WAS USUAUL TO
ENCOUNTER 40 TO 50 GERMAN PLANES ON ITALIAN RAIDS.

COL. JOHN R.KANE OF SHREVEPORT, LA., WHO LED A FORMATION AGAINS
RHODES, STEPPED OUT OF HIS PLANE, PULLED OUT A CRUMPLED PACK OF CI
ETTES AND SAID HIS MISSION WAS "A BREEZE."

"WE JUST WENT OVER THERE, DROPPED OUR BOMBS AND CAME BACK,"
KANE SAID.

THE HUSKY GROUP LEADER, WHO RECEIVED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL
OF HONOR FOR THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS RAID AND GOT A CLOSEUP VIEW
OF THE BURNING INSTALLATIONS, BELIEVES THE LACK OF GERMAN OPPOSITI
MAY BE DUE TO A SHORTAGE OF OIL.

LT. ELYNN HESTER OF PHOENIX, ARIZ., GROUP BOMBARDIER ON THE
ATHENS RAID AND A VETERAN OF THE PLOESTI, ROME AND WIENER NEUSTADT
RAIDS, SAID, "WE DID A GOOD JOB ON THE AIRFIELD. IT WAS ONE OF TH
BEST EXAMPLES OF PATTERN BOMBING EVER SEE,".

SEP 29 1943

SGT. JAMES E.MILNE OF IRWIN, PA., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON ONE
PLANE IN THE ATHENS RAID WAS A LITTLE IRRITATED THAT NO FIGHTERS
TURNED UP. HE HAS THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS TO HI[illegible]DIT AND WANTED
TO BETTER

-ST. LT. JOSEPH TOMASOSKY OF LATROBE, PA., A BOMBARDIER, SAID
HE SAW EXPLOSIONS ALL OVER THE FIELD AND COUNTED FIVE PARKED PLANES.
T/SGT. EARL PAULSON OF ARCO, IDAHO, ENGINEER ON THE "WILD WOLFE,"
COMPLETED 240 HOURS OF COMBAT FLYING ON THE ATHENS TRIP AND SAID,
"VERY QUIET DAY."

LT. KENNETH J.BENOIT OF EVERETT, MASS., COPILOT, WAS DISAPPOINTED
THAT A BETTER VIEW OF ATHENS WAS NOT PROVIDED, BUT ADDED "WE CAN
SEE IT LATER."

SGT. J.E.BUTCHER OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, BELLY TURRET GUNNER ON THE
"DAISY MAY," SAID THAT ACKACK WAS PLENTIFUL, BUT NOT CLOSE."

LT. L.H.HENNELL OF MILWAUKEE, A PILOT WHO COMPLETED HIS 30TH
MISSION, SAID, "WHAT PLEASED ME IS ALL THE PLANES WHICH LEFT THE
FIELD GOT OVER THE TARGET AND ALL RETURNED."

THE TERRIFIC TEMPO OF H

MISSION, SAID, "WHAT PLEASED ME IS ALL THE PLANES WHICH LEFT THE
FIELD GOT OVER THE TARGET AND ALL RETURNED."

THE TERRIFIC TEMPO OF ATTACKS IN RECENT WEEKS WAS INDICATED BY
THE FACT THAT LT. ALFRED GOLDIS, 28 ARGYLE ROAD, BROOKLYN, WHO ARRIVED
AT THIS BASE AUG. 11, COMPLETED HIS 147TH HOUR OF COMBAT FLYING
ON THE ATHENS RAID. HE IS THE PILOT OF "IDIOT'S DELIGHT."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MEMBERS OF A BOMBER CREW WHO WERE AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF ADDITIONAL AIR MEDALS FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE DESTRUCTION OF AN ENEMY CONVOY IN THE BISMARCK SEA LAST MARCH INCLUDED S/SGT. MICHAEL WRONIAK, 451 SO.1ST ST., FULTON, N.Y.

"THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY CONVOY BY THE COORDINATED ATTACKS OF OUR AIRCRAFT STOPPED AN ATTEMPT TO LAND REINFORCEMENTS IN NEW GUINEA," THE CITATION SAID.

"DURING THE MORNING MISSION, THIS CREW MADE SUCCESSFUL BOMBING RUNS OVER THE VESSELS. BOMBS WERE DROPPED, SCORING TWO NEAR MISSES ON A 6,000-TON ENEMY TRANSPORT. ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS WERE STRAFED AND CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE WAS DONE TO ENEMY PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT."

SEP 26 1943

WE1214PEW

MACARTHUR HAS FAVORED AUSTRALIA AS THE BEST POSSIBLE POINT FROM WHICH TO BASE THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN. OTHER MILITARY STRATEGISTS HAVE FAVORED TIMING THIS WITH A DRIVE AGAINST BURMA IN MOUNTBATTEN'S AREA.

SEN.HENRY CABOT LODGE (R-MASS), ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE SENATORIAL PARTY, SAID ON HIS ARRIVAL FROM THE 40,000 MILE TOUR "I WANT TO SEE THE PACIFIC THEATER GET EVERYTHING NEEDED WITHIN THE PRACTICAL LIMITS OF OUR GENERAL WAY OF STRATEGY."

OUR PACIFIC FORCES "WERE TO HOLD JAPAN," LODGE REMARKED, BUT "THEY DID MUCH BETTER THAN THAT, GIVING INDICATION OF WHAT TO EXPECT IN THE FUTURE."

SEP 26 1943

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BY LEIF ERICKSON

HONOLULU, SEPT. 25-(AP)-SENATOR ALBERT B. (HAPPY) CHANDLER (D-KY) SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW HE WOULD URGE THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AS SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN BECAUSE "I LIKE TO PLACE MY BETS ON A WINNER."

THE SENATOR CONFIRMED AN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL REPORT THAT HE WOULD SEEK THE SUPREME COMMAND ASSIGNMENT FOR MACARTHUR ON HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FROM A FLYING TOUR OF THE WORLD BATTLEFRONTS IN COMPANY WITH FOUR FELLOW SENATORS.

"MACARTHUR IS ON THE OFFENSIVE AND HE'S DOING A GOOD JOB," SENATOR CHANDLER SAID.

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"MACARTHUR AND HIS MEN ARE ON THE MOVE TO TOKYO.

"OUR BOYS WILL BE GLAD TO WORK WITH LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN. BUT MOUNTBATTEN AND HIS MEN AREN'T ON THE OFFENSIVE YET."

GENERAL MACARTHUR IS IN THE FIELD PERSONALLY DIRECTING THE NEW GUINEA WAR IN HIS OWN IMMEDIATE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. HE ALSO HAS OVER-ALL COMMAND OF THE OPERATIONS NOW PROCEEDING AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S ASSIGNMENT TO THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND WAS ANNOUNCED AFTER THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND THEIR ADVISERS.

EARLIER THIS WEEK GENERAL MACARTHUR ISSUED A STATEMENT FROM HIS SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS IMPLYING THAT HIS COMMAND MIGHT BE ORDINATED. THE STATEMENT WAS LINKED WITH PRESS REPORTS THE IGHT BE SUBSIDIARY TO THAT OF MOUNTBATTEN, BUT THIS WAS TH IN WASHINGTON AND IN LONDON.

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Reds at Kiev, Enemy Reported in Flight; 5th Army Gains on Main Road to Naples, Nazis Abandoning Big Foggia Air Base

BERLIN REPORTS SOVIET FORCES CROSSING DNIEPER

SEP 26 1943

Many Germans Drowned, Hundreds Slain on Battlefield.

NAZI SUPPLIES SEIZED

Trainloads of Food, War Goods Captured Intact by Mobile Columns.

GATES TO WEST OPEN

Fall of Smolensk Clears Path Toward Old Polish Border.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27 — (AP) The Red army hurled defeated German troops to their death in the swift-flowing Dnieper yesterday, and smashed forward to the eastern bank of the river opposite Kiev's beckoning domes, Moscow announced early today.

Berlin officially declared that some Russian units already had crossed the 1,400-foot wide river, presumably to begin the encirclement of the glittering Ukraine capital, and a Moscow report quoted by Reuters said:

"There can be no doubt that detachments of Hitlerite plunderers already are fleeing from Kiev like rats from a sinking ship."

The Russians swept up more than 825 more villages on all fronts a bulletin said.

Near Kremenchug, southeast of Kiev, the Soviet communique said "Out units, after overcoming enemy resistance, threw the remnants of Germans into the Dnieper."

Many Nazis Drowned

"More than 600 enemy dead remained on the field of action and a great number were drowned in the river."

The Russians said they killed 800 Germans trying to stem their plunge toward Kiev, battering down strong enemy counter-attacks launched at Brovari, 10 miles to the east.

Near Dnepropetrovsk on the Dnieper's bend the Russians also reached the river, the bulletin said, killing 1,000 Germans in fierce hand-to-hand struggle.

Overrunning another section of the river below Pereyaslavl, 70 miles southeast of Kiev, the Russians said one Soviet formation "smashed an enemy group and pinned its remnants to the river." Two hundred Germans threw down their guns and surrendered there, the bulletin said.

Entering White Russia for the first time since their retreat two years ago, the Russians captured Khomtinsk, 75 miles west of Bryansk. Farther south they seized Novozybkov, a rail junction, and pushed on to take Zlinka, only 27 miles from Gomel in southern White Russia.

Reds Close on Rail Line

Another Soviet column pushing north from Chernigov entered Repki, 44 miles south of Gomel, closing in fast on the anchor of the last north-south railway left to the Germans in that part of western Russia.

The Russian communique was filled with such phrases as "decisive attacks," "routed enemy," and "hurried retreat" in describing the action flaming along the huge front.

Entire railway trains stocked with food and military equipment were captured by the mobile Russian columns in their relentless pursuit of the enemy, and the communique said more than 5,000 Germans were slain during the day.

Berlin's communique telling of a Russian crossing at undisclosed river points said the Red army units had been repulsed, but did not say they had been hurled back to the eastern bank.

The Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, merely announced the Russians had broken through to the river near Kiev, Kremenchug, and Dnepropetrovsk, all key areas along a 250-mile stretch of the river.

Between Kiev and fallen Smolensk the Russians said their troops, striking 26 miles west of the Smolensk-Roslavl railway, had captured Monastirshchina, on the edge of White Russia.

This column was aimed toward Mogilev on the Gomel-Orsha-Vitebsk railway—last north-south line between the Russians and the old Polish border barely 100 miles beyond the Soviet vanguard.

Gates to West Open

"The gates to the west are open," declared Pravda, Soviet newspaper, in saluting the fall of Smolensk.

Novozybkov, rail junction only 40 miles from Gomel, fell to the Red army, the communique said.

Russian troops were reported only 25 miles from Vitebsk, in upper White Russia, in a smash paralleling the drive beyond Smolensk to the southeast. The Kaplya river above Vitebsk already had been reached by Soviet units, and repercussions were expected on the enemy's positions near Leningrad in the north.

One German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said Russian parachute troops were dropping behind Axis positions and it was obvious the entire Dnieper river line was imperilled by the crushing Soviet offensive, which began July 12 and has already regained more than 120,000 square miles of territory.

The Dnieper is the last big natural defense barrier before the Polish border, and Moscow dispatches said the Red army was making sensational progress from Smolensk to the Zaporozhe area, on the river's bend in the south.

Several Crossings Likely

Russian troops now were in a position to force the Dnieper at several points in an effort to oust the Germans from the doomed city of Kiev, high on the bluffs of the western bank, and also to turn southward and envelop huge German armies in the river's elbow to the southeast.

The situation by sectors as disclosed by Moscow:

Vitebsk—A six-mile advance swept through the Smolensk district center of Kaplya and more than 200 other localities in a wheeling movement on the edge of White Russia northwest of Smolensk.

Mogilev—The troops that took Monastirschchina still were 55 miles from Mogilev. Another column farther south took Giankovka, 12 miles west of fallen Roslavl. A total of 250 villages were overrun in both areas.

300 Towns Seized

Gomel—A Red army column sweeping west of Bryansk advanced up to 11 miles and captured more than 300 towns and villages including Novozybkov. This group was only 12 miles from the border of White Russia, which adjoins Poland.

Kiev—The Russians now were within artillery range of the third largest Soviet city and ancient capital of Russia which has been in German hands for more than two years. Berlin has reported several Soviet attempts to cross the Dnieper above and below Kiev during the last few days.

Kremenchug—The fall of this eastern bank city 160 miles southeast of Kiev is expected soon. Soviet units already apparently were encircling it after reaching the Dnieper nearby.

Dnepropetrovsk—The Russians already were within sight and artillery range of this iron and steel center whose maze of chimneys and factories resembles America's Pittsburgh. It lies on the west bank of the Dnieper at the top of the river bend. The ruin of the $110,000,000 American-built dam and hydroelectric plant wrecked by the Soviets during their 1941 retreat is between Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhe, 40 miles to the south.

Kuban—Soviet troops captured four more villages in the steady ousting of the remaining German units clinging to a narrow foothold in the northwest Caucasus opposite the Crimea.

AMERICAN TANKS SMASH 30 MILES NORTH OF SALERNO

Allies Register Gains Across Entire Line in Italy.

BRITISH NEAR FOGGIA

Algiers Radio Reports French Have Occupied Port of Bastia.

WFS GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 26—(AP) American tanks and infantry have smashed their way 30 miles deep into German defenses northeast of Salerno, front line dispatches disclosed tonight as the Allies registered important gains all the way across Italy from the Tyrrhenian sea to the Adriatic.

News of the American advance came only a few hours after the British Eighth army, sweeping 27 miles up the eastern coast in one of the biggest single day's thrusts of the Italian invasion, entered the Foggia plain within 25 miles of that city's elaborate string of air bases which headquarters said already had been abandoned by the Germans.

The 30-mile gain by American troops was made in six days against concentrated German machinegun, mortar and artillery defenses in the roughest kind of mountain country extending east and north of the Salerno beachhead.

Pierce Well Inland

The exact front line position of the American troops was not disclosed for security reasons but their new advance places them considerably inland from the coast.

American forces hold the eastern flank of the Fifth army line while British troops hold the western flank just north of Salerno where they are engaged in the most violent type of mountain fighting.

As the result of the American advance on the Fifth army's right wing and the British Eighth army's entrance into the Foggia plain on the heels of retreating Germans, the Allied line now runs directly across Italy from a point above Salerno northeast to the Adriatic at a point just above the Ofanto river. Thus, hundreds of square miles of southern Italy now are in American and British hands.

The day was one of the most successful since the Alies started the invasion of Italy, with outstanding gains reported from every sector of the fighting fronts.

Allies Hold Initiative

"The initiative is fully in our hands," said a military spokesman at Allied headquarters, "and the Germans are being driven from mountain positions in most difficult terrain just as they were driven from the Salerno beaches."

The French high command threw the dreaded Moroccan Goums, who terrorized German and Italian troops in Tunisia, into the battle of Corsica which mounted in intensity with the French announcing the capture of Oletta, a town less than seven miles southwest of Bastia, only remaining German stronghold in the northeast sector of the island.

French forces, who also captured two other Corsican towns, were driving on Bastia from every side while the Germans tried frantically to get out by sea and air in the face of the Allies' tight blockade.

(The United Nations radio at Algiers said in a broadcast recorded in London by the Associated Press that Bastia had been occupied by French troops.)

Although British forces encountered little opposition in their lightning thrust up the Adriatic coast, Fifth army troops on the western side of the mainland met savage resistance in the third day of their northward drive toward Naples but pushed forward another mile and captured three villages.

(A Berlin broadcast of a dispatch from Naples by Guenter Weber said the adversaries were "interlocked in embittered battle hardly 10 kilometers—less than seven miles—south of Naples. The latest captured position announced by Allied headquarters, however, was 22 miles away.)

At the same time, American Flying Fortresses made a 1,400-mile round trip deep into enemy territory to blast rail installations leading to the Brenner pass at Bolzano, just 30 miles south of the pass, and carry out their first attack on Verona.

Key Rail Yards Blasted

Other Fortresses delivered their heaviest blow of the war on the vital rail yards at Bologna, focal point for traffic through the Brenner pass from Germany as well as from Yugoslavia and Hungary. Verona, in the Alps about 100 miles south of the upper Italian frontier, is where Benito Mussolini was reported to have set up headquarters for his Nazi-inspired "Republican Fascist" regime.

In spite of the stiff opposition by German forces clinging stubbornly to the hills around Naples, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth ary troops captured Cava di Tirreni, Tirreni, seven miles northwest of Salerno, and the twin villages of Senerchia and Valva, 25 miles east of Salerno and 10 miles northeast of Campagna.

The towns of Spinazzola and Atella, inland from the east coast, fell to the advancing British, a headquarters communique announced.

"The Fifth army is fighting its way forward through difficult country and the Germans are being forced to give ground slowly," the bulletin from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters said.

A military spokesman said the Germans "are well dug in along the Salerno front in the mountains

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and it is a question of going forward and wiping out one machine-gun nest after another." Eighth army troops, the spokesman said, are brushing aside Nazi rearguard actions.

Mobile Battle Possible

It is not known where the Germans will try to make a stand, now that they have abandoned the big Foggia air base and its satellite fields. The Foggia plain, extending beyond the city for about 30 miles, is ideal for tank warfare and the Germans might try to make a mobile battle there.

If they pull out of the entire Foggia area they face the danger of being completely cut off in the Naples sector which they are defending so bitterly.

Capture of the Foggia air fields would give the Allies an air base from which their bombers could sweep every part of the Balkans and southern Germany.

The Foggia system consists of one main air field and 12 satellites. The main field is well equipped with night landing facilities and accommodations for a large force of planes.

The satellites vary in size from landing strips 100 by 1,000 yards to considerable fields measuring 450 by 1,700 yards. The larger fields can accommodate up to three squadrons at a time. Some of the fields have dirt runways but it would not be a difficult task to lengthen them for heavy bombardment groups and turn them into all-weather fields with iron matting or concrete.

Bombing Range Widened

Northwest African Air force officials have reported that all of Albania, Yugoslavia and Greece are within close bombing distance of Foggia, while Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Austria are within easy striking distance for aircraft of longer range.

While the fortresses were smashing the rail system linking the northern Italian industrial area with Germany, medium and light bombers and fighters kept up an incessant hammering of bridges, highways and convoys behind the enemy lines with little sign of enemy airmen.

SOLDIERS RESENT ITALIANS AS ALLIES

Eighth Army Newspaper Says People Should Pay Price For Their Folly

By EDWARD KENNEDY

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in Southern Italy, Sept. 21 (Delayed)—Italy's conception of her present status as an ally of the United States and Great Britain and virtually a member of the United Nations has met with considerable coldness on the part of American and British soldiers.

[Editor's Note: E. A. Montague, Manchester *Guardian* correspondent with the British Eighth Army, in a dispatch to *The Sun* September 13, reported the troops found the Italian attitude too complaisant and forgetful of their hostile action in the past.]

Although Washington and London appear inclined to make concessions in this respect to the government of Marshal Badoglio as an effective way of fighting the Germans, most soldiers are outspoken in asserting they do not want the Italians as their "allies."

Demands They "Pay Price"

This view was expressed in a remarkably outspoken article in the *Eighth Army News*, which has just begun publishing a "mainland edition" in Italy.

The *Eighth Army News* demanded that the Italians not be treated as Allies, but be made "to pay the price of their folly."

The editorial followed the publication of greetings from Premier Badoglio to the Eighth Army. In this message Badoglio said: "To the commander, officers and troops of the Eighth Army I send greetings. In the common struggle which awaits us, Italian soldiers will march side by side with British comrades against the German oppressor for the liberation of Italian soil and for final victory."

The *Eighth Army News*, replying to this, said that the men of this army were entitled to express their own views on this subject.

Quibble Over Exchange

"Italy surrendered unconditionally. Bagdoglio tells us why Italy gave in," the paper said.

"What do we find now? The Italians are our Allies. They therefore claim to exercise independence in internal affairs. A soldier who wishes to change his British occupation money finds it hard, if not impossible, to do so. The Italians are quibbling about the rate of 400 lire to the pound sterling.

"Before Italy was our ally, the army could sequestrate what it wanted in cars, typewriters, printing presses or paper. Now that Italy is our ally, we have to be very careful and in some cases pay for these things.

To Escape Retribution

"Many Italians in fact are under the impression that because they say, 'now we are your allies,' they are going to spare their country the retribution which a just victory normally demands of a defeated enemy and which a defeated enemy expects to make.

"With all due sympathy for Italian sufferings under their self-imposed German friends, we should get their minds straight on this.

"The Italians who sincerely cheer our troops today when they enter a new city also cheered Mussolini.

"Now they find they backed the wrong horse.

War Prolonged A Year

"It took Allied air attacks, the prowess of the Eighth Army and the indomitable spirit of the Royal Navy to make the Italians realize they were wrong. Mussolini, now they say, misled them. Because the Italians allowed themselves to be misled, the war has been prolonged at least a year and caused us untold bloodshed and wealth. We nearly lost the war in the Mediterranean.

"So let us stop this haggling about exchange rates and whether we can borrow this or use that. If it is necessary for beating Hitler, surely we should have it. We would then be doing Italy two good turns: Firstly, we would be getting the Germans out quicker than otherwise would be the case; secondly, by making the Italians pay the price of their folly in believing in Mussolini they will learn not to be foolish again."

Americans Feel Much the Same

Similar views are expressed by American officers and men, although the feeling in this regard is perhaps not quite so pronounced among the Americans as among the British. Many soldiers also assert that the showing made by the Italian army in Africa proves that it would be of little use in driving out the Germans. This scorn for the Italian Army, coupled with the fact that many of their comrades were killed by Italians, makes many soldiers bristle at the idea of having Italians as "allies."

Finding Italians in charge of civil administration and issuing decrees that indirectly affect the Allied forces also seems strange to soldiers who thought that they had defeated the Italians once and for all. Officers of the Allied Military Government, who came here to administer the country and since have found their organization sidetracked while Italian officials control civil power, are likewise resentful. At least one high AMG officer has resigned and others lounge about, saying: "Well, this is a pretty comic war. We came here to do a job but find we are not allowed to do it."

It is difficult here to find just who is responsible for permitting the Italians to retain such powers. Premier Badoglio has his own army with arms, including artillery. The Badoglio government is permitted the use of the Bari radio.

The Badoglio government seems so determined to force itself on America and Britain as an ally that it is considered possible it might declare war on the Germans by independent action as a means of getting into the winning camp and salvaging something in the post-war settlement.

Eager to Fight

It is known here that from the very start of the armistice negotiations Italy wanted not to surrender as an Axis partner, but to join up with the United Nations to fight the Germans.

The Italian delegates were told bluntly they were presumptuous if they thought the American and British governments, and especially the American and British people, were ready suddenly to forget and forgive and welcome the Italians into their side.

But Premier Badoglio seems still to be clinging to the idea of achieving just that.

Italian Royal Family Is Safe, Guarded by British Garrison

Vittorio Emanuele and Staff Confer with Allies in Provisional Capital.

SEP 28 1943

By EDWARD KENNEDY

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ITALY, Sept. 20—(Delayed)—(AP)—King Vittorio Emanuele, Crown Prince Umberto, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and his government are in a southern Italian town which in effect is the provisional capital of Italy.

The King arrived here from Rome almost two weeks ago as the Germans were marching on the Eternal city.

British army detachments are in the town. A handful of American officers, including officers of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories (AMG), also are here.

It is here that details of the armistice settlements are being worked out and relations among the Americans, British and Italians appear almost cordial, although the suddenness of recent events have left some here rather bewildered.

The townsfolk know the King is here, but there is little excitement. The sovereign has not appeared much in public.

I was the first American newspaper correspondent to arrive in the new capital.

Italian Flag Flying

The Italian tricolor flies over the city and British and Italian standards fly over some buildings.

(In another dispatch from Taranto to Mr. Kennedy said the Italian flag flies over that city, Italian soldiers guard vital points and the Italian commander of the naval base and the prefect of the province appointed by Premier Badoglio —remain in office, charged with administering affairs under Allied occupation.)

Italian soldiers in town are armed and in regular formations, with Italian sentries at all vital points and Italian troops manning the city's defenses. As I passed through these defenses in a borrowed American Army truck, they scrutinized me, then waved me on without asking for credentials.

Many Italian soldiers have arrived at Brindisi, after having broken away from the Germans. Some Greeks who escaped also are now coming into southern Italy.

King Vittorio Emanuele, Crown Prince Umberto and other members of the Italian Royal family left Rome by air Sept. 8, three days before the Germans occupied the city, according to Umberto Cecchi, anti-Fascist journalist who slipped out of the capital after the occupation.

Cecchi said that the King left Marshal Pietro Caviglia in Rome as his representative.

Nazis Violated Pact

The journalist, who said he escaped by a suburban trolley which was still running, declared that the Nazis violated all their terms for the occupation of Rome as soon as they entered the city, occupying all the Italian ministries, seizing records and arresting many anti-Fascists and shooting some.

The terms under which Gen. Calvi di Bergolia's military government in Rome had agreed to the entry, Cecchi said, were that the Germans were to occupy only the radio station, post office, telephone and telegraph centers and the German embassy.

"When the people heard that the Germans were coming in they clamored for arms to fight them at the gates of the city," Cecchi related. "Some of them obtained arms and joined the Italian soldiers who were resisting. They shot several Germans as they entered Rome. The Germans returned the fire.

Anti-Fascists Slain

"Traitor (Marshal Emilio) de Bono rode around Rome with the Germans in a car with a machine gun on it. The Fascists directed the Germans to anti-Fascists, some of whom were machine-gunned.

"The German soldiers then looted shops and department stores. After they had taken the most valuable articles, they permitted the poor people to continue looting these places and had movie cameramen on hand in an apparent plan to blame the looting on the population."

Cecchi said he had been sent out of Rome by the Ministry of War to transmit orders to various Italian divisional commanders for continuing the fight against the Germans.

Berlin Fears New Thrusts at Italy And Allied Landings in Balkans

Outflanking Attack on Either Coast, Particularly Around Leghorn, Expected— Yugoslav Guerrilla Gains Stressed

SEP 28 1943

A. I. GOLDBERG

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Berlin is taking a grave view of the Allies' improved positions for new landings flanking German defenses in Italy from either the west or east coast, or an invasion of the Balkans from the Adriatic, dispatches from the German capital to neutral countries indicated today.

Spanish correspondents in Berlin said that strong concentrations of Allied air and naval forces in Sardinia and the Allied-held portion of Corsica had aroused fears that a landing in the Leghorn area was an early possibility. Air bases in Sardinia and Corsica could provide a protective umbrella far superior to the aerial protection that the American Fifth Army had at Salerno.

On the Germans' left flank, the Spanish dispatches said, the Allies' possession of such Balkan Adriatic ports as Spalato and Susak and the neutralization of Fiume and Trieste through Yugoslav guerrilla activity would afford protection for Allied landings on the Italian east coast or provide an open doorway to an invasion of the Balkans.

The Yugoslav Government's information bureau said today that guerrilla forces had beaten off new German attacks on Spalato, and still held the greater part of Susak. All German efforts to organize Yugoslav defenses against Allied attacks have been paralyzed by partisan armies, it said.

Most of the fighting around Spalato and Susak has been credited to the People's Liberation Army, but a Swiss dispatch from Budapest said yesterday that the Yugoslav campaign was passing from the guerrilla stage to a full-scale military operation with a force of 180,000 armed men fighting under Allied command. Here is the Yugoslav situation at a glance, as summarized from the Yugoslav Government and neutral sources:

Slovenia—The Province of Ljubljana, formerly under Italian occupation, has been cleared of enemy forces, except for the capital itself. Great quantities of arms and ammunition acquired from the Italians have enabled Yugoslav forces there to thrust toward Idria, the site of Europe's largest quicksilver mines. Advanced groups of these forces have pushed into Trieste, where street fighting was reported.

Croatia—Fighting continues for the port of Susak, with Fiume, just across the Italian frontier, the next goal. Susak is the final station on the Zagreb-Adriatic rail line. Guerrilla forces also hold the Zara area, farther south, and are fighting along the communication lines to Banja Luka.

Dalmatia—Most of Spalato is still in Yugoslav hands, although bitter battles are raging about Sinj and Klis, which command the land approaches to the port. The main rail line into the interior is in guerrilla hands. Yugoslav forces also hold Metkovic, big Neretva River port.

Montenegro — Cattaro, an Adriat

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...ic harbor large enough to anchor the entire British Mediterranean Fleet, remains in German hands, although near-by fighting has been reported and rail links with the interior have been cut.

Allied positions in the Middle East and landings on Aegean Islands and in the Dodecanese group have led to a German tightening of eastern Balkan defenses. Reports reaching Istanbul said that German troops were occupying Bulgaria in force and about 60,000 more had been rushed there.

Cairo dispatches said that Bulgarian forces occupying Greece had begun seizing livestock and agricultural produce, leaving Greek farmers virtually nothing.

Nazis Kill Two Italian Anti-Fascist Leaders

London, Sept. 26 (AP) — The Palermo radio said today that two Italian anti-Fascist leaders, Bruno Buozzi and Giovanni Roveda, had been killed by the Germans.

Roveda was vice-commissioner of the Federation of Industrial Workers. Buozzi was a prominent Italian Socialist and labor leader. He was arrested in Paris in May, 1941, and turned over to Italian police.

BLOWN 1000 FEET, ARMY FLIER UNHURT

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 26—(AP) Twenty-three year old Maj. J. C. Gunnison blew up a German ammunition dump so successfully that he went up with it and lived to tell the story.

Major Gunnison, whose home is at San Anselmo, Calif., and the American A-36 invader squadron he commands attacked a camouflaged German bivouac area near Capua, Italy, shooting up vehicles and artillery. Major Gunnison trained his machineguns on the ammunition dump.

"It went off like the Fourth of July and my plane seemed to shoot up about 1,000 feet in the air," he related. "I thought it was blown to pieces, but it still was flying when I came out of it."

He headed out over the sea, but an oil line was broken and the plane caught fire. The young major climbed over the side of the cockpit twice, but each time he wasn't suited with the angle of the plane and reentered to right it before he finally bailed out at 700 feet.

Before his chute opened the plane exploded above him. He was in the water only 30 minutes when his pistol shots attracted an Italian boat which landed him on the island of Ischia off Naples. He hitchhiked a ride to Capri and then to the mainland.

It was Major Gunnison's first mishap in 50 combat missions.

Guns That Failed In Mission Litter

Sicilian Train Restored to Service Four Hours After Allied Landing

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS in NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 26—(AP) The crack U. S. Army's 727th railway operating battalion which had steam up in a captured locomotive four hours after landing behind an assault wave at Licata in Sicily has been cited by Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., for exceptional speed and efficiency in operating Sicilian trains under fire.

The commendation, sent to Brig. Gen. Carl R. Gray, Jr., director general of the military railway service, said that "opening of rail lines and organization of Italian railroad personnel were made so rapidly that rail service was immediately available in the port of Palermo when it opened on July 28 and service was maintained from that port in spite of bombing attacks and sabotage."

The battalion, which previously was cited for extremely meritorious service in the Tunisian campaign, is composed largely of veteran railroaders from the Southern railway.

The battalion's reconnaissance party landed at Licata immediately after assault troops had seized the beachhead was led by two railroaders who already had been decorated with Soldier's medals for the North African exploit. They are Maj. Charles O. Butler of Lakeland, Fla., who went into the flaming wreckage of an ammunitnon train to direct salvage work, and Capt. Marvin L. Horton of Rocky Mount, N. C., whose locomotive dragged wreckage away from other cars.

Four hours after, the landing party made a pioneer run over parts of the railroads in Allied hands and twenty-four hours later full trains laden with vital supplies chugged into the Third division's forward positions, releasing truck transport for other uses.

Thereafter, constant operation was maintained, with the railroaders undergoing bombing, strafing and groundfire and even lifting mines because they could not wait for engineer mine disposal squads.

Sorrento Shore

With the United States Navy at Salerno Beach, Sept. 22 (Delayed) (AP)—Several huge 15-inch Italian shore guns which were intended to repel Allied invasion litter the shore of the Sorrento peninsula where they were knocked out by Allied naval artillery.

The guns, manned by Germans, were Vickers Armstrongs, given to the Italian Government by Britain during the World War and were sisters to the 15-inch batteries that held back General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army at Catania, Siciliy, for so long.

"Frankie and Johnny," two big German mobile guns which move up and down the roads behind Salerno village lobbing 7-inch shells into the bay, continue to be annoying, however.

From their hinterland hideouts, "Frankie and Johnny," as they have been dubbed by United States navy gunners who carry out daily duels with them, represent the main Nazi resistance to the continuing flow of supplies.

U. S. Soldiers on Capri Barter Way to Luxury

Find Soap and Cigarettes Win Natives' Hearts

CAPRI, Italy, Sept. 23 (Delayed) (AP).—With a good supply of soap and cigarettes an American soldier or sailor can barter his way through Capri's best society and pass a leave in luxury at this Mediterranean beauty spot.

For two years, soap and tobacco have been rarer than tourists on this playground island. Nowadays When ships or boats put in at Capri's small harbor the men wander through the novelty-filled shops, which are doing a rushing business.

Caprians, joyfully anticipating a speedy return of the good old tourist days when the war ends, point out villas owned by Gracie Fields and Mrs. Harrison Williams and think it quite a joke that a British officer has taken over a villa which once belonged to Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister.

Many villas are thrown open to the American visitors in a gay welcome to the "liberators," but there probably is none happier to see the Americans than Mrs. Theodore Catuogno and her daughter, Constance, of Philadelphia, the only American citizens residing on the island. They once came to Capri for a two-week visit, fell in love with the island and have been here six years.

Officer in Sicily Finds Bread-Hungry Royalty

Discovers Servant Taking His Own Loaf to Princess

WITH THE UNITED STATES NAVY AT AN ADVANCED MEDITERRANEAN BASE, Sept. 25 (Delayed) (AP).—Answering the question of whether bread-loving Sicilians are hungry is the story of the princess, her palace and the old family servant.

When the Navy arrived at this base they requisitioned the palace of the principessa, one of Sicily's old reigning families, for billeting. The palace drawing rooms, which have been converted into the Navy Officers' Club, required the help of servants, and the old family servant, whose only name is "Pompeii," was made top man.

Lieutenant William T. Hanley, U. S. N. R., a former New York banker now club secretary for the base, gave the servants small amounts of food to keep them up to snuff.

Today, after receiving a loaf of braed, Pompeii grabbed his hat and was making his way toward the iron gates when he was noticed by Hanley. He sheepishly explained he was taking his loaf to the princess.

Flushing Man's Dialect Gets Him Job in Italy

Ex-Butcher Flown In to Take Over A. M. G. Post

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY, Sept. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—You could tell by Sergeant Rocco Rizzo's accent that he was from Brooklyn or near it and it turned out that he was from near it—from Flushing, L. I.

A butcher in civil life, Sergeant Rizzo, a six-footer with plenty of brawn was made a meat inspector in the Army, but was rushed to this theater of the war by plane and assigned to A. M. G. (Allied Military Government) because of his knowledge of Italian.

"My mother and father were born in southern Italy near Bari," he explains. "When I was small they used to talk Italian at home, but as my younger brothers were born we talked English and even my parents hardly ever talked Italian except to each other. All the Italian I know is what I can remember talking as a small child."

On arriving in southern Italy, Sergeant Rizzo found his Italian returning to him rapidly, and within a day or two he was getting along with the local population better than some professors of Italian in A. M. G.—for he found he was speaking not literary Italian but the dialect of the country

AP Moves Into Italy's Provisional Capital

Somewhere in Italy, Sept. 21 (AP) (Delayed)—The Associated Press has opened headquarters in this city which now to all purposes is the provisional capital, since it houses the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

For reasons of security the city must be nameless.

The office is the first office reopened in Italy by any newspaper or news association whose Italian offices were closed by the war.

Raids Destroyer Off Rhodes

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (AP).—Royal Air Force Beaufighters attacked a destroyer aground off Cape Prasso on the island of Rhodes yesterday, scoring hits with cannon fire and starting fires, an Allied Middle East air communique said today. R. A. F. Hudson and Mitchell bombers raided the German airdrome at Kastelli (Hierapetra) on the island of Crete Friday night, causing fires. All aircraft returned safely.

17 GREEKS EXECUTED

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 26—(AP) Greek resistance to German occupation resulted in the execution of 17 Greeks at Larissa Sept. 1, and the burning of the village of Velestinos, Greek exiles reported today.

Reds to Use Egyptian Radio

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Soviet government has been granted permission to use radio transmitters of the Egyptian State Broadcasting System for the sending of Soviet news and propaganda in the Russian language, presumably for the benefit of the large colony of White (anti-Soviet) Russians in Egypt.

FORTRESSES POUND NAZIS' RHEIMS BASE

Day Raiders Meet No Enemy Fighter Opposition For First Time

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Sept. 27—Flying Fortresses hammered a big Nazi airfield and repair base at Rheims, eighty miles northeast of Paris, by daylight yesterday to develop the Eighth Bomber Command's attacks against operational and repair centers in occupied France, it was announced today.

United States Thunderbolt pilots, making large-scale supporting sweeps throughout northern France, for the first time said they found absolutely no fighter opposition.

No American planes were lost.

Text Of Communique

A joint American-British communique said:

"It is announced by the Air Ministry and the headquarters of the European theater of operations of the United States Army that United States Eighth Air Force Flying Fortresses attacked the Champaigne airfield at Rheims Sunday.

"USAAF Thunderbolts and RAF, Dominion, and Allied Spitfires supported the heavy bombers.

"None of our aircraft is missing from the operations.

"Two RAF fighters are missing from an offensive patrol over France earlier in the day."

Crossed By Hundreds

Allied bombers and fighters had swept by the hundreds through the chilly sky over the Channel late yesterday to assault Nazi objectives in northern France in one of the greatest operations of the Allied air offensive.

To veteran coastal observers it was one of the most spectacular exhibitions of Allied air power yet seen.

While Allied air fleets gave the continent a brisk bomb-lashing in demonstration of the overwhelming aerial might achieved in three years, the British people, from King to commoner, paid tribute to the RAF's "few" who won the Battle of Britain.

Day Of Thanksgiving

For the Britons who were on the receiving end of the bombs in the battle of Britain three years ago this Sunday was a day of thanksgiving for their deliverance.

Leading the nation's observance, the King and Queen attended morning service at St. Paul's and during the afternoon stood outside Buckingham Palace and reviewed a parade of civil defense and air craft workers, anti-aircraft, RAF and Dominion air forces.

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Winant attended the services at the cathedral.

Baltimorean In Raid

London, *Monday*, Sept. 27 (AP)—On his return from the Flying Fortress raid on Rheims yesterday, Sergt. Harold Parsons, 22, of 3901 Gwynn Oak avenue, Baltimore, waist-gunner on the "Flak Happy," said "those bombs really rained a beautiful pattern."

BRITAIN ATTACKS ARGENTINE POLICY

Follows U. S. Lead In Criticism Of Foreign Program After Completing Trade Pact

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Sept. 27—Britain followed the lead of the United States today in publicly attacking Argentina's foreign policy after completing a deal to purchase her exportable surplus eggs for two years.

A statement by the Foreign Office said it wished no "political significance" to be attached to the trade with Argentina. That country alone, the statement said, of all American nations, has not broken with the Axis, it has permitted Axis nationals to conspire against the United Nations and it has failed to give British interests and nationals "proper consideration and protection."

Recalls Hull's Letter

The statement recalled Secretary of State Hull's letter to Foreign Minister Segundo Storni on August 30 which led to an Argentine political crisis and the resignation of Storni.

Hull sharply rejected Storni's request for American lease-lend aid.

The British foreign office made its statement in conjunction with an announcement by the Food Ministry of the egg purchase agreement for the 1943-44 and 1944-45 seasons. A meat purchase agreement had been concluded earlier.

Criticism Reported

[Editor's Note—In a special dispatch from Buenos Aires yesterday, Herbert Clark, special correspondent of *The Sun*, reported that the lack of a statement from the British backing up United States criticism of Argentine foreign policy was keenly felt in pro-United Nations circles there. He implied that considerable political significance was being attributed by many to the British-Argentine trade relations.]

The Foreign Office statement said Britain wished to continue her friendship and commercial intercourse with Argentina but said it never understood why Argentina, alone of the western republics, failed to follow the recommendations of the Rio De Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the severance of relations with Axis powers.

"His Majesty's Government . . . hope that in the international sphere the Argentine Government will at an early date range herself wholeheartedly on the side of the freedom-loving nations," the statement said.

Reece Arrested

The British comment about Argentine failure to give British interests and nationals proper consideration and protection was believed to refer to the recent arrest of William Reece, president of the Northern Electric Light Company in Argentina who later was released. British-owned railways in Argentina also have asserted they will go bankrupt unless the Government authorizes higher rates and grants a more favorable exchange.

While remaining neutral, Argentina has sold practically all her available meat to Britain, thus creating a huge credit in London.

Applied Against Debt

The Argentine Government's recent decision to apply 30,000,000 pounds sterling ($120,000,000) of that credit against sterling foreign debt bonds kept Argentina's financial standing at its usual high.

Under the egg contract it was estimated Argentina will send 450,000,000 eggs to Britain this year—dried or in the shell—compared with about 250,000,000 dried eggs in 1942-3. The agreement was expected to stimulate the production of small as well as big producers in Argentina, where plenty of feed is available because of the lack of shipping. Much has even been burned as fuel.

SABOTAGE HINTED ON NAZI WARSHIPS

Tirpitz, Luetzow, Scharnhorst Reported Damaged by Crews in Norway.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27—(AP) Three German capital ships, the Tirpitz, Scharnhorst and Luetzow, are reported to have been sabotaged by their own crews in the Alten fjord of Norway following disclosure of the surrender of the Italian fleet, a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today.

The Tirpitz, completed in 1941, is a battleship of more than 40,000 tons mounting eight 15-inch guns. The Scharhornst, completed in 1939, is a 26,000-ton battleship mounting nine 11-inch guns. The Luetzow, completed in 1933, is the former pocket-battleship Duetschland with a displacement of 10,000 tons and carrying six 11-inch guns.

The Alten fjord is on the northern tip of Norway near the North cape and the Arctic ocean. It is near the the town of Hammerfest.

All three ships plus the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer were said by Norwegian sources in London to have taken part in the German naval attack against the garrison of Spitzbergen early this month.

Crews Rebellious

The Reuters account quoted an eyewitness. It added the witness was unable to determine the full extent of the damage. It said the crews were rebellious and disheartened.

Some London quarters said the Stockholm dispatch was creditable on the basis of unconfirmed rumors reaching Britain of disorders and outbreaks among German seamen who feared that Admiral Karl Doenitz, commander of the German Navy, was planning to use the fleet for a suicide venture against British men of war.

HITLER PROMISES NORWAY 'LIBERTY'

Offer Of Post-War Freedom Qualified In Familiar Nazi Pattern

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, Sept. 27—Adolph Hitler tried today to bolster enforced allegiance to him in Norway by promising that oppressed country "liberty and independence" after the war.

The German leader's statement, broadcast by DNB on the Berlin radio and recorded by the Ministry of Information, made it clear, however, that the pattern of such freedom pledged out of expediency would be the familiar Nazi kind.

Read To Fuehrer Corps

Hitler's statement, DNB said, was read to the "Fuehrer Corps" of the *Nasjonal Samling* by Reich Commissioner Joseph Terboven in the presence of Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi leader.

The text of Hitler's statement:

"We are engaged in a life and death struggle against Bolshevism and its plutocratic helpmates. The price Anglo-American capitalism is paying to its Jewish allies in Moscow for the massed assault of Bolshevist machinemen against occidental culture and civilization is Europe. (MURE)

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—A provisional free German committee elected at a meeting of Germans here Saturday night is pledged to help "end Hitler's criminal war of conquest."

An appeal to the German army and the German people to oust the Nazis was drawn up. Its lines were similar to those of a manifesto issued recently by the National Committee of Free Germans formed in Moscow.

The committee is headed by P. R. Kuczynski, described as a statistician active in attempting to unite various democratic and progressive forces in Germany before Hitler came to power.

German Historians Defer Textbooks

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Regardless of what Hitler may think or say, German historians have decided to wait for the facts.

This note of caution was observed in a Berlin radio announcement:

"It will not be possible to issue a definite textbook on history for German schools until the war is over."

Allied Convoy Mentioned By Churchill Reaches Port

Ships Were Under Attack by U-Boats in Atlantic

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Allied convoy which Prime Minister Chrchill told the House of Commons last Tuesday was being attacked by U-boats even as he spoke has reached port, it was disclosed today.

The battle's outcome has not been announced by the Admiralty, and a Berlin assertion that twelve destroyers and nine merchant ships totaling 46,000 tons were sunk was viewed here as an exaggeration. The German announcement said the convoy was attacked while en route to America.

Churchill told the House that the Allies has not lost a ship to enemy submarines in the North Atlantic in the four months ended Sept. 18.

Beaverbrook Expected To Visit F. D. R. Soon

London, *Monday*, Sept. 27 (AP)—The London *Daily Herald* said today that Lord Beaverbrook, who became Lord Privy Seal in the British Cabinet Friday, might go to Washington soon to confer with President Roosevelt and other Government officials as a special representative of Prime Minister Churchill.

From Washington, the *Daily Herald* said, Beaverbrook may go to Moscow to see Premier Stalin.

Death Of 5 Men Helped Further Secret Explosive

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Five Britons, one of them a scientist working with the others to perfect a powerful new explosive, were killed in an arsenal shortly before the outbreak of the war, but their work, ending so tragically, helped to provide the Allies with RDX, a secret explosive more deadly than TNT.

They were killed when a fifteen-inch shell being filled with fifty pounds of RDX exploded, the Ministry of Supply disclosed. The lives of these men, who took capital risks so that Britain might be spared, "were not wasted," the Ministry said.

The names, heretofore withheld for security reasons, included those of F. C. Lewis, the scientist, and Commander P. M. Long, admiralty ordnance assistant. The other men were a laboratory assistant and two factory hands.

RDX, which stands for Research Department Formula X, is being produced now in ever larger quantities in the United States and Canada. Scientists here tried for sixteen years to manufacture the super explosive, succeeding only in 1939.

DUCE CONSCRIPTS LABOR

LONDON, Sept. 26—(AP) A Rome dispatch broadcast by the German radio said today Mussolini's Fascist government had extended compulsory labor service to the 18-33 age classes.

CORRESPONDENT DIES

LONDON, Sept. 26—(AP) Sidney J. Williams, 47, British newspaperman who had been connected with the United Press bureau in London for the last 18 years, collapsed of a heart ailment in a subway station Saturday night and died in an ambulance enroute to a hospital. He is survived by his widow and three children.

STETTINIUS CHOICE LAUDED IN LONDON

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27—(AP) The Times of London declared in an editorial today that the resignation of Sumner Welles as undersecretary of state would be a "great loss" to the U. S. State department but said the choice of Edward R. Stettinius as his successor could hardly be improved upon.

While serving as Lease-Lend administrator, Mr. Stettinius "has business capacity he possess qualities of political imagination, insight and tact in handling delicate situations which will prove invaluable in his new position," the Times said.

DANES FELICITATE KING ON HIS 73RD BIRTHDAY

LONDON, Sept. 26—(AP) The Spanish radio said today that King Christian X of Denmark, celebrating his 73rd birthday, received thousands of congratulatory letters and telegrams from his people.

Denmark has been under German military government since the Danish army revolted and the Navy scuttled most of its fleet last month.

(A Danish domestic broadcast recorded by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence service said a 7 p. m. curfew and been clamped on public places as a result of sabotage of numerous sections of the Jutland railroad Saturday night.

(Another told of the destruction of an oil refinery building at Aalborg, where fire broke out when "oil boiled over by accident.")

Cripps Says Allied Victory Seems Certain

Newcastle, England, Sept. 26 (AP). Sir Stafford Cripps said today that "victory now seems certain. It is only time and the cost of human life that still are in doubt."

In a speech at this coal center the Minister of Aircraft Production declared the length of the war and the number of casualties depended largely on the efforts of British and American workers.

"Sustained and increased effort may bring us an earlier victory . . ." he said. "Slackening off will prolong the struggle with ever-increasing suffering throughout the world."

Record-Breaking Over, Haegg, 'Too Old,' Says

By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 26—Sweden's running ambassador of good will, Gundar Haegg, who returned home today by plane, expressed the belief that his world record-breaking days are over.

Haegg, who last raced on Aug. 5 in New York, does not plan to run again this season. Had he returned to Sweden earlier this month as planned, he might have met Arne Andersson, who set an unofficial world record for the mile, 4:02.6, while Haegg was on his American tour.

"I hope to run some next year if I am not too old," the Gavle fireman told interviewers.

Croat Sailors Desert Axis

Madrid, Sept. 26 (AP)—Hundreds of Croat sailors, whom the Germans mobilized and sent to the Black Sea nearly a year ago and then brought back to man Adriatic gunboats and speed launches, have deserted and joined guerrilla forces at Split, it was reported here today. The disruption may cause the Germans to abandon plans for a Croat navy in the Adriatic.

French Print Anti-Nazi Plea

Royalists Paper Publicizes Call to Legion to Help Underground

MADRID, Sept. 26 (AP).—The French Royalist newspaper "L'Action Francaise," has critically publicized an appeal by Francois Valentin, former national director of the Vichy government's French Legion, calling upon Legion members to join anti-collaborationist forces.

Valentin had asked the Legion members to help the underground and, when possible, to join the forces of the French Committee of National Liberation, the publication disclosed.

Classed as collaborationist and anti-Republican, "L'Action Francaise" occasionally breaks into violent criticism of any and all groups in France except the Germans themselves.

Gay Moscow Reopens Its Bolshoi Theater

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP).—With Russian armies hourly chasing the Germans from Soviet soil, Moscow staged its most brilliant theatrical night of the war period at the reopening of the bomb-damaged Bolshoi Theater. The evening's of-

fering was the Russian folk opera "Ivan Susanin," with music by Glinka.

The jammed house was resplendent with generals and soldiers on leave from the front and some civilian leaders. Premier Marshal Josef V. Stalin and many well known figures, however, were not present. The first box on the left-hand side of the house—which Stalin usually occupied—was empty.

Nazis Speeding Occupation of All of Bulgaria

SEP 26 1943

Move Into Aegean Area in Force, Seize Barracks for Major Battleground

ISTANBUL, Sept. 25 (Delayed) (AP).—Germany is moving swiftly to occupy all of Bulgaria in force and is preparing that kingdom as a major Balkan battleground, the first trustworthy news to seep through since the death of King Boris III, said today.

Gustav Beckerle, Nazi Minister, has become virtual gauleiter (district leader) and four additional German divisions, about 60,000 troops, have moved into position in southern Bulgaria facing the Aegean Sea, Turkey and the Black Sea, these reports said.

Bulgarian authorities have been requisitioning large buildings at Sofia and elsewhere, apparently to be used as barracks. New road signs in German have appeared at strategic places.

Attempts to boost the morale of Bulgarian forces also are under way, with the new Minister of War, General Russi Russev, circularizing Bulgarian officers with demands for prompt execution of Sofia's orders.

Beckerle was said to be conferring daily with Bogdan Filoff, former Premier and present member of the Regency, who is the guiding hand of Bulgarian policy. Filoff, the reports said, passes Beckerle's suggestions on to Premier Dobri Bojilov, who follows them slavishly.

Dissension between Queen Mother Ioanna, Boris's widow, and the Regency was said to have reached the point where Ioanna threatened to go into exile in Switzerland. Filoff has warned border guards to stop her if she attempts to flee, it was said.

Continued sabotage by the strongly pro-Russian Bulgarians was reported, their latest exploit being the destruction of railheads on the Danube, severing ferry service between Bulgaria and Rumania.

Dr. Pugh Tells At Cairo of His Tour of Camps

SEP 26 1943

Finds American Soldiers Are 'Lot Different From Their Fathers in 1918

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Rev. Dr. William S. Pugh, who is visiting American troops in the Middle East in the course of a world tour of United States Army installations, said today he had found American soldiers "a lot different from their fathers in the first world war."

Carrying on the work of the late Methodist Bishop Adna W. Leonard, Dr. Pugh, the stated clerk of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has already visited American troops in England, northwest Africa and Sicily.

Dr. Pugh, who was a chaplain in France during the World War, said the modern American soldier is more intelligent and "weighs matters better than his father; they don't like the job they are doing, but they are putting everything they have into it."

Modern soldiers, he said, "want virile religion that gets down to the reality of their time."

He said he was convinced there was no hatred for the enemy in their hearts, and he cited instances of friendly actions toward Italian prisoners. He acknowledged there was a different attitude toward the Germans.

Dr. Pugh mentioned his visit to Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr. in Sicily and said he had found the American general with a Bible on his desk.

He said he met the Cardinal of Sicily and thanked him for his work and interest in American soldiers. The cardinal replied: "They are good boys and I am glad to do it."

Dr. Pugh conferred with 400 chaplains in Africa and is going on to China and India next week. He is being accompanied by Colonel George F. Rixie, of Washington, deputy chief of chaplains in the United States Army.

He preached three times today, twice to American wounded and once in the American church at Cairo.

7 DIE IN FOOD RIOT IN INDIA

SEP 26 1943

Kashmir State Police Open Fire on Mob at Jammu

BOMBAY, India, Sept. 26 (AP)—Seven persons were killed and nine were injured Friday when the Kashmir State Police opened fire on a mob in a food riot at Jammu, in northern India, it was announced.

Twenty-five police officers and men also were injured.

ALLIED FLIERS BLAST BURMA SUPPLY LINES

SEP 26 1943

Japanese Stress Need to Watch for British Drive

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 26 (AP)—Mitchell medium bombers of the Tenth United States Army Air Force attacked Japanese barracks in the Maymyo area east of Mandalay in Burma yesterday, a communiqué said today. Four buildings were destroyed and two others were heavily damaged.

Medium bombers also attacked Japanese shipping in a sweep of the upper Irrawaddy River at Katha on Friday. A direct hit was scored on one large ship and several near misses were scored on four others. Considerable trackage and rolling stock was destroyed by another formation in a raid on Naba Junction, northwest of Katha.

One plane was lost in the operations.

Royal Air Force Beaufighters damaged five locomotives and other railway targets in sweeps yesterday over Japanese installations in Burma near Maymyo and Sagaing. A large steamer and more than thirty-five sampans were damaged on the Irrawaddy River north of Prome. All the British aircraft returned.

ENEMY BARRACKS IN BURMA RAIDED

SEP 26 1943

U. S. Bombers Destroy Four Buildings—RAF Attacks Railway Targets

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, Sept. 26—American bombers destroyed four buildings in an attack on Japanese barracks in the Maymyo area east of Mandalay in Burma yesterday, while Royal Air Force Beaufighters damaged five locomotives and other rail targets near Maymyo and Sagaing.

An American communique said that medium bombers also attacked Japanese shipping on the upper Irrawaddy river at Katha Friday, scoring a direct hit on one large ship. Another formation destroyed considerable trackage and rolling stock on the Naba junction northwest of Katha.

British planes also damaged a large steamer and more than thirty-five sampans in the Irrawaddy river north of Prome yesterday.

One American plane was lost.

U. S. Flier Missing in Burma

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 26 (AP)—Capt. Don P. Webster, 25, of Cleburne, Tex., has been missing since he took off Sept. 10 on a photographic mission over Burma. "That's all we know about Webster," said Col. Jerald McCoy of Denver, United States Tenth Air Force photographic officer. "He was one of the finest pilots and officers we ever had."

Stiffened Jap Resistance Slows New Guinea Drive

SEP 26 1943

Encirclement from Rear Threatens Enemy at Finschhafen.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, Sept. 27—(AP) A frontal attack on Finschhafen by tough Australian jungle fighters has slowed before stiffening enemy resistance, but the Japanese desperately defending that east New Guinea coastal base today found themselves simultaneously confronted by the threat of encirclement from the rear.

The Australians, advancing from their landing point to the north, encountered enemy defenses in strength immediately after crossing the wide and swift-flowing Bumi river. The scene of the fighting was on the very outskirts of Finschhafen itself and less than three-quarters of a mile from the heart of the Japanese base.

This, a headquarters spokesman said, has caused a necessarily more cautious approach and brought the Australians up against a system of trenches and strongly constructed earthworks.

Slowdown Voluntary

The spokesman emphasized that the slow-down was voluntary and was ordered to enable the Australians to hit the Japanese positions in force with full assurance of dislodging the enemy.

Concurrent Allied troop move-

(Continue[illegible]

[illegible]her directions seemed [illegible] the longer the Ja- [illegible] the danger on their [illegible] front, the more certain [illegible]ventual doom.

[illegible] communique disclosed that a second Allied force, moving east and north from captured Lae, some 50 miles below Finschhafen, already has reached the vicinity of Hanisch harbor, half-way to the beleaguered enemy base.

Still a third element, composed of units from the original Finschhafen assault force which landed above the settlement Sept. 22, was reported to have moved west Sept. 24, and to have approached Sattelberg, six miles inland from Dampier strait and ten miles from Finschhafen.

Planes Strafe Villages

The following day Allied planes supporting the ground troops bombed and strafed villages south of the Bumi river. The enemy retaliated with an attack by nine bombers along the Song river, seven miles north of Finschhafen and directly north of the Allied-held Finschhafen airfield. Little damage was caused, the communique said.

Inland and to the west, Allied war planes dropped 46 tons of bombs on enemy camps in the valley of the Ramu river, which empties into the Bismarck sea north of New Guinea in the vicinity of Wewak.

Another bomb load of 29 tons, plastered roads and bridges in the Bogadjim area, 20 miles south of Madang, further hampering the enemy's overland retreat to the north shore of the island.

On the Solomon island warfront to the east, the sharp exchange of air blows was resumed after a three-day intermission. Over Buin, one of the enemy's principal airbases in the Bougainville zone, 60 Japanese fighters rose to intercept an American attack, and nine of them were shot down, General MacArthur's communique said.

Allies Continue Mopping Up

In the central Solomons, where American forces are drawing an ever tighter knot around the enemy's last important position of Vila, Kolombangara island, the cleanup of Arundel island, two miles away, was continued.

A total of 345 Japanese dead have been counted there, the communique said.

In the Bogajim attack on the New Guinea front, described by the communique as directed against "the enemy's main line of communication to the Ramu valley," fighter bombers joined with four-engined warplanes to pit the narrow mountain trail with bomb craters and block it with landslides.

A column of trucks found crawling along the track was machine-gunned almost from ground level.

The assault on the Ramu valley itself was centered on the upper reaches of the river near Marawasa divide which separates its headwaters from those of the Markham river, flowing south and east to Debouch at Lae.

Many Fires Started

Besides the weight of bombs dropped on the enemy's defenses in the area, 84,000 rounds of machine-gun fire were directed against Japanese camps and supply lines through the mountainous jungle. Many fires were started, the communique said.

Cape Gloucester airdrome and other Japanese-held positions on the western tip of New Britain directly opposite Finschhafen came in for fresh aerial attack, as did Selaru, southernmost of the Tanimbar islands to the west of New Guinea.

Avenger torpedo planes and Dauntless dive-bombers with fighter escort made the raid against Buin in the Solomons, "scoring hits on gun positions, destroying buildings and starting fires" in the vicinity of the Kahili airdrome, the communique reported. Two American fighter planes were lost in the ensuing battle with the Japanese interceptors.

At nearby Faisi, other American fighters were said to have destroyed a small enemy freighter with machinegun fire.

30.24 8835

German Prisoner Escapes

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 26 (AP)—A German naval officer, 30-year-old Wolfgang Heyda, escaped from prison camp at Bowmanville, Ont., late Friday afternoon, military authorities announced today. Bowmanville is about 200 miles east of here.

U. S. Diplomacy Tightened As Tri-Partite Parley Nears

Naming of Stettinius Regarded as Bold Move to Bolster Position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — (AP) Appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as undersecretary of state is regarded here as a bold move by President Roosevelt to prepare American diplomacy for forthcoming tri-partite meetings with Britain and Russia.

The President, it is said, shows by this choice that he means to entrust most of the critical negotiations now developing to men of hard-headed business experience known as friendly to the Russians rather than to more professional diplomatists or to persons whose views toward Russia are based on ideological rather than realistic considerations.

The reports that Mr. Stettinius, who has been Lend-Lease administrator, and W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease expediter in London, will accompany Secretary Hull to Moscow next month for a session of the American-British-Russian foreign ministers appear entirely likely to be borne out by events.

Harriman Next Ambassador

Equally possible of fulfillment is the expectation that Mr. Harriman wil succeed Admiral William H. Standley as ambassador to Moscow. Admiral Standley returned to Washington this week, not to go back.

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Both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Stettinius may be described as committed to American self interest in international affairs and at the same time friendly in their attitude toward Russia. The vast amount of Lend-Lease material which they have been instrumental in getting to Russia already has given the Soviet government evidence of their cooperative attitude.

Thus, the selection of Mr. Stettinius and the expected assignment for Mr. Harriman seem designed to offset any ill effects that the resignation of Sumner Welles as undersecretary could conceivably have had on Russo-American relations. In some quarters, Mr. Welles had been endowed with a reputation for being virtually the only consequential friend of Russia in the State department. While officials have heatedly denied this, the President and Secretary Hull had been expected to furnish further active evidences of friendly intentions toward Russia.

Situation Critical

The situation is critical at this time because the foreign ministers' meeting next month is to be followed by a conference among Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

The appointment of Mr. Stettinius, 43, a former chairman of the United States Steel corporation, was announced by the White House last night in a statement saying Mr. Welles had resigned, giving as his reason his wife's health.

For several weeks there have been reports that Mr. Welles would leave the State department because of a clash of temperament between him and Mr. Hull.

The choice of Mr. Stettinius brought approval from members of both parties in Congress, where he has become a familiar figure through his Lend-Lease operations.

The White House announcement disclosed also that Leo T. Crowley, 53, a veteran government administrator and business man, has been made chief of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, including the Office of Economic Warfare which Mr. Crowley has headed for several months.

A further step bearing upon foreign operations was the assignment of former Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York to be a special assistant to the President. Mr. Lehman will make arrangements for a United Nations relief conference in this country in November.

He has been chief of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. That agency now goes to Mr. Crowley along with OEW and Lend-Lease. Mr. Lehman, meanwhile, is slated to head the international relief agency to be formed at the November meeting.

Not in State Department

Mr. Crowley, as far as the announcement indicated, does not have an official position within the State department, yet the President charged him with dovetailing the policies of his various economic agencies into the broad and controlling foreign policies established by the State department.

The total effect of the Presidential order, therefore, is to give the State department stronger control over foreign economic operations and at the same time to give foreign economic experts, Mr. Crowley and Mr. Stettinius, a powerful voice in the fashioning of foreign policy.

10 Nazi Planes Shot Down By Gun Crew in Convoy Attack

SEP 26 1943

Every Bomb Missed Vessel, So Sharp Was Anti-Aircraft Fire.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — (AP) Destruction of 10 enemy planes which attacked a convoy in the Mediterranean was disclosed today by the Navy in making public a letter of praise sent naval gunners from the entire crew of a merchant ship.

The letter, written by Ralph E. Byers, chief steward of the S.S. Anne Bradstreet, and signed by all hands, told of the attack by about 50 German dive bombers and torpedo bombers as the convoy steamed toward Gibraltar on Aug. 13.

"It was a surprise attack, and the planes came into the convoy low and fast, hedge-hopping over the horizon," wrote Mr. Byers, of St. Cloud, Minn.

"The Germans meant business," he continued. "In spite of the point blank fire from the convoy's anti-aircraft guns, they came in head-on a few feet above the water in what looked like a suicidal assault. And that's what it proved to be."

Exploded in Air

A huge four-motored Junkers 88 was the first victim. Roaring in at deck level, the plane banked to launch torpedoes. The momentary target was all the gunners needed. The craft seemed to fall apart in mid-air, burst into flames and crashed into the sea, wrote Mr. Byers.

Meantime, the forward gunners were peppering a Heinkel 111 which dived at a Liberty ship next to the Bradstreet. Barely clearing the mast, the plane loosed its bombs but so distracting was the concentrated fire, said the steward, that the missiles missed their target and the German craft plunged smoking into the water.

Meanwhile, Mr. Byers continued, a Dornier roared in through a wall of fire. As it approached white streaks of smoke streamed from the fuselage but the pilot didn't drop his bombs until he was close enough for the sweating gunners to see his goggles.

Incredibly to the steward, these bombs missed too and the smoking plane zoomed off so close to the water that the crew was certain it also was lost.

No Other Explanation

"There were other planes engaged by our gunners both in this attack and in one that immediately followed," wrote Mr. Byers, "so it is possible that they aided in downing some others. There can be no doubt that it was the concentrated firepower of the Bradstreet that distracted the enemy bombardiers, causing them in every instance to overshoot their mark. There is no other explanation for the incredibly poor marksmanship of the Germans, particularly as in two instances the planes were almost resting on the mastheads of the ships they were bombing.

"The 27 men and commanding officer who comprise the armed guard of the Bradstreet are all volunteers. They are, by and large, in their late 'teens or early twenties, and only one of them had ever been on the high seas before. This hectic engagement was their moment, the time for which they had waited. The score was no ships sunk, two damaged, 10 German planes shot down."

Tugwell Assails Lack of Policy For Puerto Rico

Blames Congress, Warns People Can't Be Kept in 'Colonial Twilight Zone'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Governor Rexford G. Tugwell of Puerto Rico said today that the United States' policy toward this Caribbean possession is "not a policy at all;" and spoke out against the dangers of "suppressing an angry people."

Governor Tugwell submitted a thirty-page statement to a Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, which investigated social and economic conditions in the island last spring. In it he charged Congress with failure to adopt any set policy toward Puerto Rico and of failing in some instances to act at all; said that if the present trend is continued "an angry people" might feel "somehow they had been wronged"; defended his own administration, which has been under attack repeatedly in the past, and offered a solution for the island's present and future problems.

"The difficulty with the present policy," Governor Tugwell stated, "is that it is not a policy at all. No one can say, no one can even guess, what the intentions of the United States are toward Puerto Rico."

"Why is it that the United States will not move decisively toward such assistance as would bring the possession up to the standards of statehood? Two million people cannot permanently be kept in the twilight zone of colonialism. Or, if closer union is not to be the policy, why is no move made toward independence, as was done in the case of the Philippines?"

Stressing the difficulties of administration during the first year of the war, Governor Tugwell blamed Congress for not acting in setting up subsidies to sugar growers to make them grow food instead of cane and for not helping later when the insular government had spent all it could spare of its own funds "in the belief that if Puerto Rico strained her own resources to the utmost, Federal officials and the Congress would adopt a more sympathetic attitude."

Warning of the danger of ignoring Puerto Ricco's economic problems, Governor Tugwell declared: "It would cost as much to keep peace with an idle and starving population which comes of spirited stock as to furnish the means of reconstruction. The matter must be put thus bluntly. American policy in Puerto Rico has the choice of economic assistance with a rather hopeful prospect or of supressing an angry people who would feel very deeply that they had been wronged."

In defense of his administration, the Governor said that no previous island executive had arrived in office to face an emergency as drastic as the present war. He defended his "social reforms" as something looking toward the creation of new tenterprise and larger sources of income for Puerto Rico."

"It would be better," he said as to future moves, "if first for a few years a deliberate policy of assistance were carried out, at the end of which time the Puerto Rican electorate might be given a chance to express itself. If a desire to become a state was expressed, the Congress might then take definite action. If either the plebiscite or the action of Congress was adverse to statehood, a policy of gradual separation could be worked out, as was done in the Philippines."

CROWLEY STRESSES UNIFYING OF FIELD

SEP 26 1943

Declares Main Aim Is to Avoid Overlapping of Our Manifold Economic Concerns Abroad

LINKED TO HULL'S POLICY

Head of New Consolidation Takes Over Duties as It Faces Critical Decisions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, appointed yesterday by President Roosevelt to head the newly created Office of Foreign Economic Administration, told reporters today that his principal objective would be to coordinate all the field activities of the agencies consolidated under his directorship to avoid overlapping.

These agencies are the Office of Economic Warfare, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, the Lend-Lease Administration and the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination.

Mr. Crowley moves up from OEW as it still is in the midst of reorganization to clear up the snarls left by the dispute between Vice President Henry Wallace, head of the old Board of Economic Warfare, and Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, whose Reconstruction Finance Corporation was banker for BEW.

Mr. Crowley still holds the post of Alien Property Custodian, to which he was assigned to settle differences between the Treasury and State Departments over the handling of enemy financial holding in this country. He is also head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, set up to help restore public confidence in banks after the financial difficulties of the early 1930's.

He takes his new office just as the OFRRO, heretofore operating on emergency funds, approaches the time when it must ask Congress for money and reach a settlement with the Army on the time and extent of economic control in liberated areas; when lend-lease is cutting deeper into tightening food supplies with plans to take 10 per cent of the nation's eatables this year; when the OEW is deeply involved in world-wide operations to obtain strategic materials for this country and to keep them out of Axis hands.

He has the task of correlating all those activities with the policies of the State Department, of which the OFRRO formerly was a dependency, and from which Mr. Crowley also takes over the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination.

Incidentally the new post makes Mr. Crowley one of the Administration's biggest money spenders, with expenditures promising a sharp upturn.

All in all, it looks like a busy winter for the handsome white-haired, 53-year-old bachelor from Madison, Wis., who did not take a Government salary until he was assigned to the present post, and then quit the $50,000 chairmanship of the board of the Standard Gas and Electric Company to work for $10,000 a year.

by our bombers.

Meanwhile, in the face of apparently insuperable opposition, Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) prepared for a last-ditch fight in the Senate next week for his bill to defer the induction of pre-war fathers for the remainder of 1943.

The debate will start Tuesday, only two days before the Oct. 1 deadline set by the War Manpower commission for beginning the general draft of married men with children. Opponents expect to send the bill back to committee by Thursday.

Two substitute measures probably will be considered. One by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) would provide for induction of fathers under 30 before taking those over that age. The other, proposed by Senator Bailey (D-NC), is designed to send an estimated 300,000 non-fathers now on the government payroll into the Army ahead of men with children.

Gunners on First Voyage Shoot Down 10 Germans

Navy Men Rout Assault on Mediterranean Convoy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Destruction of ten enemy planes which attacked a convoy in the Mediterranean was disclosed today by the Navy in making public a letter of praise sent to naval gunners from the entire crew of a merchant ship.

The letter, written by Ralph E. Byers, of St. Cloud, Minn., chief steward of the Anne Bradstreet, and signed by all hands, told of the attack by about fifty German dive-bombers and torpedo-bombers

Collapse of Germany Predicted With Fathers Seeing No Combat

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — (AP) Forecasting the collapse of Germany within four months, Senator Downey (D-Calif.) predicted today that many of the married men scheduled for induction this fall never will see combat.

He saw one possible exception—development of Hitler's ordnance experts of some new anti-aircraft weapon to thwart the Allies' aerial blasting of the Reich.

Declaring that enormous damage already has been dealt Germany's munition works, refineries and synthetic rubber plants, Senator Downey maintained it is a cold mathematical fact that Berlin and other Nazi cities could be leveled as the convoy steamed toward Gibraltar Aug. 13.

"It was a surprise attack, and the planes came into the convoy low and fast, hedge-hopping over the horizon," wrote Mr. Byers. "The Germans meant business. In spite of the point-blank fire from the convoy's anti-aircraft guns, they came in head-on a few feet above the water in what looked like a suicidal assault. And that's what it proved to be."

A huge four-motored Junkers 88 was the first victim. Roaring in at deck level, the plane banked to launch torpedoes. The momentary target was all the gunners needed. The craft seemed to fall apart in

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mid-air, burst into flames and crashed into the sea, wrote Mr. Byers.

"The twenty-seven men and commanding officer who compose the armed guard of the Bradstreet are all volunteers. They are, by and large, in their late 'teens or early twenties, and only one of them had ever been on the high seas before. This hectic engagement was their moment, the time for which they had waited. The score was no ships sunk, two damaged, ten German planes shot down."

CHURCHILL BLAMED BY EARL BROWDER

SEP 26 1943

Marshall And Eisenhower Overridden On Second Front, Communist Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 26—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, declared today that Prime Minister Churchill "made the decision not to open the second front" and that President Roosevelt submitted "because he is unwilling to have a public disagreement with Churchill."

Browder, in a speech at a "second front" Communist rally, contended that the Anglo-American armies were "overwhelmingly superior" in strength to the forces the Germans could muster against them and that an attack on the European continent from the west could end the European war "before the year is out."

He contended the British Prime Minister had resisted the "strongest military arguments" of Gens. George C. Marshall and Dwight D. Eisenhower for "an immediate second front" and described Churchill as "indeed a stubborn man, with a confidence in himself that survives many obvious mistakes," he said.

"Prime Minister Churchill, in his report to Parliament in the past week, declared that no amount of clamor for a second front would bring it a minute sooner than he had planned it. . . .

"It is not military weakness that has prevented the Anglo-American combined forces from opening a second front. Some person in position to determine the decision has been unwilling to have the second front opened. The weakness is moral, not military.

Called Churchill's Decision

"It is a heavy responsibility to attempt to assign this default to particular persons. The evidence, however, inescapably indicates that Winston Churchill made the decision not to open the second front and that Franklin D. Roosevelt submitted to that decision because he was unwilling to have a public disagreement with Churchill. I feel sure that any time Churchill is ready to open the second front, he will find no obstacles from the side of Roosevelt. . . .

"The long refusal of effective coalition warfare, of the second front, is Mr. Churchill's decision. Mr. Churchill has finally emerged as that 'military expert' whose opinion prevailed over Generals Eisenhower and Marshall."

Browder said the "one argument" that may "force Mr. Churchill to reconsider his decision to postpone the second front until 1944" was "the steady advance of the Red army on the Eastern front and the prospect that it opens up a decisive Soviet victory in which Anglo-American arms will have won no major share."

Browder said the Russian summer offensive had "proved beyond the possibility of doubt" that with a second front in the west the past spring or summer "Hitler would have been crushed to the earth before this day."

Lists "Delay Supporters"

"Who are the American supporters of Churchill's strategy of delay?" Browder continued. "They range all the way from the State Department within the Administration through the Wheeler and poll-tax sections of the Democratic party, through the Republican Congressional representation, to the whole camp of the America Firsters headed by the Chicago *Tribune*, Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith."

If Americans "allow the Soviet Union to win the war without our major military participation," Browder asked, "do you think for one moment that then we can expect the Soviet Union to turn around and lick Japan for us, too?"

"The whole hard truth is this: That unless we get down off our high horse, unless we, the United States, consolidate the alliance with Britain and the Soviet Union on the basis of equality all around, which means everyone doing something like his part in fighting the war, and treating each other with full respect in reorganizing the world after the war, there is not the slightest prospect for us to emerge from this war with anything that can property be called victory."

7 Flyers Killed As Bomber Hits Denver Garage

SEP 26 1943

Liberator Explodes After Crack-Up in Residential Area; 2 Houses Damaged

DENVER, Sept. 26 (AP).—A four-engined Liberator bomber, evidently attempting a pancake landing in a vacant lot, crashed and exploded in flames in a South Denver residential section today, killing seven Army airmen. No civilians were injured.

The B-24, based at near-by Lowry Field, struck a wooden garage adjoining a wide vacant lot and exploded. Two houses a short distance away were damaged after a sheet of flame shot from the wreckage. The plane was on a routine training flight.

The Lowry Field public relations office announced the following list of dead:

Sergeant Lawrence Gaddie; father, Bert F. Gaddie, Seattle.

Flight Officer Raymond Warren Hansen; mother, Mrs. Hans Hansen, Bethel, Conn.

Sergeant George J. Grabowski; mother, Mrs. A. F. Grabowski, Westfield, Ill.

Sergeant Albert J. Leyland; father, Fred Leyland, Woodbury Road, R. I.

Second Lieutenant John Kevin Desmond; mother, Mrs. Margaret T. Desmond, Everett, Mass.

Sergeant Harold L. Stewart; mother, Mrs. Hazel M. Stewart, Elkhart, Ind.

Flight Officer Kenneth Charles Kerkeles; mother, Mrs. P. F. Kerkeles, Nashville, Tenn.

Nazi Prisoner Train Wrecked

Train Wrecked At Shadwell, Va.

SEP 26 1943

Engineer, Fireman Killed, Two War Captives and 7 Soldiers Among Injured

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 26 (AP).—A passenger train carrying German prisoners of war from a port of debarkation to an inland prison camp was derailed and wrecked at Shadwell near here today, killing the fireman and engineer and injuring seven soldiers of the military guard, two prisoners and three of the train crew.

The dead were Jake Pritchett, fireman, and Charles L. Dillard, sixty-three years old, engineer, both of Charlottesville.

The engine, tender and six cars of the eleven-car train left the track at a point on a built-up roadbed fill where the line had been under repair. Four of the cars plunged down the embankment. The wreck blocked the single-track right of way of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and C. & O. trains were being routed over the Southern Railway by way of Orange, Va.

The two injured Germans were taken in an ambulance under guard to the Army's new Woodrow Wilson General Hospital at Staunton, Va. The seven soldiers, two conductors and a brakeman were taken to hospitals in Charlottesville and adjoining University, Va.

Shadwell was the boyhood home of Thomas Jefferson.

1,000 Italian Prisoners To Aid N. Y. Canneries

SEP 26 1943

Will Replace U. S. Soldiers in Food Plants

ROCHESTER, Sept. 26 (AP).—One thousand Italian prisoners of war will go to work soon in western New York food processing plants, it was revealed today by Colonel John M. McDowell, commanding officer of District 4, 2d Service Command.

They will replace American soldiers who have been in this area for nearly two weeks, working in canneries as an emergency measure to meet the labor needs of hard-pressed cannery men. The prisoners, Colonel McDowell said, will be released from Pine Camp near Watertown at an early date.

The prisoners will be employed strictly in accordance with the terms of the Geneva convention relating to employment and treatment of prisoners of war, Colonel McDowell said.

Uncle of Eisenhower Seeks War Job at 73

SEP 26 1943

LUKE FIELD, Ariz., Sept. 26 (AP).—Luther Stover, seventy-three-year-old applicant for civilian work at this Army airfield, was asked if he had any relatives in military service.

Yes, he had.

A son, perhaps?

No, a nephew.

His name and rank, please.

Proudly Stover answered: "Dwight Eisenhower, general."

'Man From Down Under' Now Man On Top In South Pacific

SEP 26 1943

Aussies Have Conquered Swamps, Rivers And Mountains As Well As New Guinea Japs

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Sept. 26—He's known as "the man from down under"—but the Japanese probably wonder why.

Right now, the Australian soldier is the man on top of the war in New Guinea. That's where he has been since September accelerated the Pacific offensive.

Some of the feats these Aussies have performed in pinning back the ears of the Japanese read like pages out of fiction.

They have forded swift, bank-full rivers right under the muzzles of enemy guns. They have lugged their artillery across swamps and through kunai grass higher than their heads. They have toted back-bending equipment over tortuous mountain trails.

Whip Japs At Own Game

They have leaped out of transport planes in ememy territory and liquidated three fifths of a Japanese force waiting for them. They have scoffed at the reputed prowess of the Japanese soldier in the jungle; then they have proceeded to whip him at his own game of infiltration.

These Aussies would be the last ones to take any of the cerdit due their American allies. An American general, Douglas MacArthur, is running their show. Guns of American warships have protected their landing boats. American bombers, fighters and attack planes have blasted enemy positions ahead of them and kept away the Japanese air force.

And American soldiers fought side by side with the Aussies in the slow, tedious work of pushing the Japanese out of the ridges south of Salamaua just before the tempo of the campaign was stepped up. American units also were used in proportionately small force with the Australians against Lae.

Rate Japs Below Germans

But give these Aussies their due. Since they swung into action, things have happened fast on New Guinea—all bad for the Japanese.

Perhaps it's because they had their baptismal fire against the Germans at Tobruk and on many another African battlefield. Associated Press War Correspondent Olen Clements, talking to an Aussie calmly checking up on his gun prior to landing from the sea northeast of Lae September 4, was told these desert warriors rated the Japanese fighting man far below the German.

Fighting Close To Home

Perhaps it's because the Aussies fight better close to home.

But look at what happened:

Those Australians who swarmed ashore above Lae cut to pieces a Japanese plantation force barring their path, lugged their twenty-five-pounders across swamps, forded the rain-swollen Busu river while enemy soldiers fired on them from the south bank, and, slowed more by country than opposition, soon were on Lae's outskirts.

September 5, American paratroopers floated down in the Markham valley twenty miles northwest of Lae and seized an airstrip. With them 'chuted Australian artillerymen. But already on the ground, waiting to greet the 'chutists, was a tough bunch of Aussies who had force-marched fifty-five mountainous miles in five days to be there and wipe out any enemy patrols.

Quickly Assemble Field Pieces

The parachuting artillerymen quickly assembled the parts of their field pieces, also dropped from the planes, and started firing. The American paratroopers cut down Kunai grass and got the airstrip ready for transport planes.

The transports, coming over the Owen Stanleys from Port Moresby, began pouring forth desert-experienced Aussies. From there on in, it largely was an Australian show. What pillbox defenses they couldn't get through they went around, infiltrating more expertly than the Japanese had done on the way to Singapore.

While the Lae pincers was closing, a daring band of Aussies swam the swift Francisco river below Salamaua on September 11 and seized the airdrome. The next day, a larger Australian force occupied the town and harbor.

Took Lae Four Days Later

Lae, an even bigger air base, was swallowed up four days later, and the Aussies proudly ran up their flag.

Two days thereafter, American transport planes swept down on a grassy field sixty miles northwest of Lae at Kaiapit. Out leaped Australians, encountered 200 Japanese, killed 120 and chased away the others.

September 22, Aussies hit the beach six miles north of Finschhafen in a hail of Japanese mortar and machine-gun fire. Supported by American warships and planes, they wiped out the enemy in a half hour. Swiftly they overran Finschhafen's airdrome a mile from the town. Straight into enemy fire they moved across the Bumi river. By the time you read this, these Aussies may well have Finschhafen.

In something like two weeks, they have given MacArthur three air bases and a harbor within easy striking distance of Japan's key position of New Britain.

4 Senators Fly Home After Global War Tour

Long Beach, Cal., Sept. 26 (AP)—Four United States Senators arrived today by plane from Hono-

lulu, en route to Washington, following an around-the-world trip on which they visited every major war theater except Russia.

They are Albert B. Chandler (D., Ky.), Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), James M. Mead (D., N. Y.) and Ralph O. Brewster (R. Maine). A fifth tourist-Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R., Mass.) remained in Honolulu.

EX-PRUSSIAN MINISTER WHO FINED HITLER DIES

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — (AP) Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, 67, Prussian minister for justice in 1919-20, who once fined Adolf Hitler 1,000 marks for contempt of court, died Saturday night at his home in Sunnyside, Queens.

A prominent anti-Nazi, he came to the United States in 1934. At the time of his death he was chairman of the German-American, a monthly periodical.

The former Reichstag member and Berlin attorney was forced to flee Germany in 1933. He went to Prague and later to Paris.

He is survived by his widow, Alice, and a daughter, Hilda, wife of Dr. Rudolf Neumann of Mexico City.

SEP 26 1943

Spain, Argentina Urged To Break With Axis

New York, Sept. 26 (AP)—Declaring there is "no such thing as being neutral in this war," Mayor LaGuardia today urged President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill to press Spain and Argentina to break with the Axis.

In his weekly radio talk, the Mayor said:

"A country is either with the United Nations or not, and the countries who are with the United Nations should immediately break diplomatic relations with the Nazis."

SFORZA BACKS MONARCHY IN ITALIAN WAR

Says Action Against It May Hamper Battle With Germans

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept 26—Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, spoke out tonight against any movement at present to destroy the Italian monarchy.

Declaring Italy's first duty was "war to the death against the Germans," Sforza said in an address before a "free-Italy" rally, sponsored by the Mazzini Society and the Union for Democratic Action:

"So long as a government in Italy is loyally engaged in the task of fighting and defeating the Germans and devotes all the resources at its disposal to that struggle, it may be dangerous to weaken now its position or hamper its work."

Wants Rallying Point

Leon Henderson, former OPA administrator, also addressing the rally, said that the Allies should "provide a rallying point for liberal Italians" and "place less reliance on Fascist officials."

Sforza advocated the retention of Lybia, Eritrea, Somaliland and Trieste by Italy, but concerning the Dodecanese islands, he said "we'll be glad to see them go to Greece as a manifestation of our sorrow for the criminal aggression against Greece."

Refers To Libya

Referring to possible loss of Lybia, Eritrea and Smoliland, Sforza asked: "Is it wise to wound the feelings of a nation which voluntarily has begun so bravely to fight the Germans as soon as the traitor Mussolini disappeared?"

He said Italy had a supreme interest in collaboration and friendship with the Yugoslavs, adding:

"It is more in their interest than in ours that I warn them against the danger of certain nationalistic leaders or pseudo-leaders like one who wrote recently: 'It is strange that the citizens of Trieste believe themselves to be Italians, while they are Slav.' "

Sforza said that "for those who know Mussolini, as I know him, the authenticity of his last broadcast is undeniable."

ARCHBISHOP URGES SPARING OF ROME

SEP 26 1943

Devastation of Eternal City Would Be 'Catastrophe for World'.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — (AP) Archbishop Francis J. Spellman expressed the hope today that Allied military leaders "will find it possible to spare our Holy Father's city from devastation."

Speaking at the dedication of the Commander John J. Shea Memorial school here, named for the Arlington, Mass., Navy officer who lost his life in the sinking of the aircraft carrier Wasp in the Solomons last autumn, the Archbishop added that "naturally the enemies of God and the enemies of the church would like to see Rome laid in ruins."

"But I am sure that we shall, with the help of God and our prayers for the guidance of the military leaders," he said, "avoid that catastrophe, which would be a catastrophe for the world — a catastrophe for world peace."

After the ceremony when asked to comment further on a statement he made last week that Pope Pius XII was a prisoner of the Germans, Archbishop Spellman replied: "Well, obviously he is a prisoner."

Asked for further details, the archbishop smiled, touched the arm of the reporter who asked the question and said:

"I get all my information from you people."

The ceremony was attended by Mrs. Elizabeth Shea, widow of the Navy hero, and her six-year-old son, Jack; Timothy Shea, Commander Shea's father, and four of the officer's sisters, from Cambridge, Mass.

The words in Commander Shea's last letter to his son: "Be a good Catholic, and you can't help being a good American," appear in each classroom of the school building.

U.S. SEEDS FURNISH BIG CROPS ABROAD

SEP 26 1943

Russia, Britain, China Harvest Vegetables from Gift Shipments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — (AP) Michigan beets, New Jersey tomatoes and Oregon onions are aiding in the fight against the Nazis on the Russian front.

Emil Schram, chairman of the New York committee of the National War fund, estimated today that crops of food totalling almost 4,000,000 tons had been harvested from seed sent to Russia, China and Great Britain through member agencies of the National War Fund.

As a result he said that 15,000,000 Russian families now were getting their first taste of American vegetables. The greatest harvest—about 3,500,000 tons—was achieved in Russia from the field and vegetable seed contributed by American farmers and seedmen through Russian War Relief, he said.

"American seedmen also included in their contributions of seed to Russia large quantities of red turkey wheat and Kherson oats, seeds of which Ukranian immigrants first brought to this country 60 years ago," Mr. Schram said.

Seed shipments to China, through United China Relief, he said, resulted in the harvest of 175,000 tons of food, while Great Britain produced 90,000 tons from 100 tons of seed shipped by British War Relief.

FOOD FOR CHILDREN OF EUROPE URGED

SEP 26 1943

International Commission Head Appeals for American Assistance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — (AP) Dr. Howard E. Kershner, director of the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees, today called upon "the administration to take vigorous action" to feed the "starving children" of Europe's occupied countries.

In a report to Rep. Sol Bloom (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Dr. Kershner stated that public opinion both in America and Great Britain was overwhelmingly in favor of action to send food to the children.

Dr. Kershner, who for four years directed child feeding in Europe for the International commission and the Quakers, said in his report:

1. The Germans did not interfere with child feeding in any way during his four years as director. They did not take any of the 18,300 tons of food going to Greece each month. If they should interfere with child feeding, operations would cease immediately.

Ration Cards Necessary

2. Children would be required to exhaust their local ration cards before obtaining the imported food, so that the enemy could not benefit from any reduction in consumption of local food.

3. The food would be paid for by occupied countries themselves from funds now in the United States.

4. Neutral ships not available for the war effort would be used to transport the supplies.

5. Only grain, of which this country still has a surplus, would come from the United States. Meat, fat and milk could be obtained from South America.

6. The International Red Cross, now supervising the successful work in Greece, would take charge of the operations.

Two Air-Raid Alarms Are Sounded In Zagreb

New York, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Budapest radio said tonight two air-raid alarms had been sounded in Zagreb in northern Yugoslavia early this morning.

"The hum of two airplanes was heard and anti-aircraft defenses went into action," the broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said.

GEN. EISENHOWER URGES BOND DRIVE SUPPORT

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — (AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a message to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said today "The success of the Third War Loan drive will be proof of every American's devotion to our cause."

General Eisenhower, replying to a message sent from the war center here last Friday by Mr. Morgenthau that the promise to 'back the attack' by war bond purchases was being fulfilled, said the "unstinted effort of the home front is an incentive to great endeavor in the days ahead."

"Fulfillment of your promise to 'back the attack' is an inspiration to every soldier on the fighting front," the General added.

To Mr. Morgenthau's congratulations on the advance of the Allied forces, General Eisenhower replied, "Hearty thanks."

SEP 26 1943

What's Behind The War News

By ELTON C. FAY

(Associated Press War Analyst)

The German armies in Russia are on the road back, prodded by Soviet bayonets from the east and summoned by the challenge of Anglo-American power from the west.

There is yet no evidence of a German rout on the eastern front, although the crack in soldier morale and organization that betokens such military catastrophes may be near.

Until the Russians report or the Germans admit the taking of large numbers of Nazi prisoners it must be assumed that the great fall-back of Hitler's armies from the Sea of Azov all the way up the central and into the northern front is, as the Germans like to state it, "according to plan" and that in the retreat most of the manpower and the machinery of war is intact.

When great masses of prisoners begin trudging into camp, it means the enemy's organization is breaking up, blocks of his forces are being cut off from support and supply and, hungry and with ammunition gone, are giving up. It means that matters aren't running "according to plan."

Russian force of arms, courage and daring on the part of Red strategists have sent the Nazis staggering back hundreds of miles from the high tide mark of invasion.

But, as Secretary of War Stimson points out, "our success in the Mediterranean has undoubtedly accelerated the German retreat in Russia."

Anglo-American armies are on the European mainland, pressing north along the Italian peninsula. Island by island, the Allies push a half dozen potential springboards for other mainland invasions closer in the Mediterranean from Corsica to the islands off the Balkans. The German garrison of the long Atlantic wall watches for invasion from England—and cries for more manpower.

The manpower for the Atlantic and Mediterranean walls must—and is—coming in great measure from the eastern front. To drain away troops from there, the Nazis must shorten lines, not in small individual sectors of trench but on broad fronts, hundreds of miles long. But when the front begins to straighten, the Russians push forward another great salient and the process must start all over again.

Dnieper Crossed

Currently, the process is on the southern and central fronts. The Dnieper has been reached by the Soviet troops, and over the weekend, crossed at some points according to the Germans' admission. The broad scale fall-back in the center and south is leaving German forces manning an extended salient in the north arcing over to and including the Leningrad and Finnish fronts. Divisions now urgently needed by the Nazis elsewhere are in that most inactive area.

This suggests that the Nazis may find it expedient in the near future to shorten the northern line, withdrawing perhaps as far west as Lake Peipus on the Estonian border. With that 100-mile lake in front of them, the Germans could save manpower at least until heavy ice formations made possible a road for direct Russian advance.

Marshes Valuable to Nazis

Should the Germans find that the Dnieper line can not be held (and the week-end developments strongly suggest that) the Pripet marshes at the Polish-Russian border might assume the same value as Lake Peipus. Taking a position behind the Pripet marshes would, however, involve the distinct possibility that it would be secure only until the Russian frosts harden the ground—and the Germans have learned how well the Russians fight on ice and snow.

The swift surge of the Russian forces to the west, however, is not without danger. An over-extended supply line is the sectre that haunts the military campaigner. An army moving too fast for food and ammunition must contemplate a counter-attack by an enemy much nearer his supply base. Fall rains are bogging roads for troop transports, trucks and guns. In addition, as the Russian army regains territory it is confronted with the necessity of changing back two wide-gauge rail lines which the Nazis converted during their advance to fit their own rolling stock. Morever, the Wehrmacht has considerable experience in demolition.

NAPLES IN RUINS, FACTORIES, PORT LOSE WAR VALUE

Residents, Once Terrified by Raids, Now Apathetic, Shun Shelters.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Naples, its picturesque harbor in ruins and all its factories smashed to rubble by Allied bombers, is the only city of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants in the world to be completely cut off from the outside, the Berlin radio said today, quoting Transocean's war correspondent Guenter Weber.

Air attacks have dealt "such very hard blows to Naples that the city

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and especially its harbor have lost their importance even to the adversaries interlocked in embittered battle hardly ten kilometers less than seven miles to the south," Weber said.

"Naples has no more railway connections," he added.

"The sirens are continuing to screech day and night," he related, "but the inhabitants, who used to be seized by frenzied fright when apathetic today. The underground stations and subterranean tunnels, in which four weeks ago tens of thousands were crammed night after night, are now empty."

"There are only four restaurants open in the city."

Weber said there was "some shooting in various parts of the city, especially near the central railway station" on Sept. 8 and 9, and that "huge military depots in the city were ransacked by civilians in the nighttime so that the German military commander had to take stern measures."

"A few days ago," he added, "Italian soldiers had to make use of firearms in order to defend a big tobacco store against a huge mob."

The population is "cold" toward German soldiers, Weber declared, but after Sept. 9 many people have again become "honest fascists."

AXIS TO MARK DATE OF TRIPARTITE PACT

SEP 26 1943

Fortunes of War Shift in Three Years Since Treaty Was Drawn.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Three years ago today confident Germany, Italy and Japan signed a tripartite pact pledging aid to each other against any new enemy entering either the European or the Chinese war.

Since then the wheel of fortune for the armed forces of the three countries has taken a full turn.

Italy has surrendered unconditionally and has become a battleground. The only vestige of her former partnership with Germany and Japan is the puppet "Fascist republican" government which Benito Mussolini is forming at the bidding of his German masters.

Germany and Japan themselves are on the defensive.

Since the ceremonious signing of the pact at Berlin the United States and Russia have become enemies of Germany—these and a host of other powers. Japan, still maintaining peace with Russia, is locked in a struggle with the land and sea might of the United States and the British commonwealth of nations as well as China in the Pacific.

In the gloomy atmosphere created by a year of reverses, the Axis nations apparently planned to celebrate the anniversary.

Demonstrations by the states that have signed "will be tantamount to a solemn renewal of the pact," said a Transocean news agency dispatch broadcast yesterday by the Berlin radio.

Mentioning the establishment of Mussolini's new puppet Italian government, the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said it was safe to assume that all states that had signed the pact would commemorate the anniversary.

The Japanese radio said the signing would be celebrated in Tokyo by German and Japanese officials, with Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, German Ambassador Heinrich von Stahmer and "other members of the Axis nations" scheduled to attend an anniversary dinner. This broadcast, recorded by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence service, made no direct mention of Italian participation.

JAPS IN BURMA FACE IMMINENT ALLIED SQUEEZE

Next Month May See Start of Allies' Tokyo Drive.

SEP 26 1943

By KENNETH L. DIXON
Associated Press Foreign Staff

Always an unpleasant month in Burma, October may bring some brand new misery to the Japanese there this year.

The monsoon may be followed by Mountbatten.

And Burma may be caught in a three-way Allied squeeze.

Selection of Lord Louis Mountbatten, the British royal sea rover, as supreme Allied commander in Southwest Asia was bad news for the Japanese.

For the cousin of the King also led the famed British commandos, and when the southwest monsoon stops sweeping the drenching rains in from the Indian Ocean next month, Mountbatten and his Allied marauders may be the next to call from across the Bay of Bengal.

But Nippon can't concentrate all her Burma power on the coast, for along the India-Burma battle line to the north, British and American troops are drawn up—bolstered by a hand-picked crew of veteran Chinese soldiers, battle-scarred and hungry for revenge.

Still farther north, up Free China way, are Lieut-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's men, who might drive south at Mountbatten's command in unison with a sea, land and air sweep from the south and west.

Spawn of the Tigers

And all over Southeast Asia, the American air forces—spawn of the Flying Tigers—and other Allied airmen are ready to strike from skies where the Japanese once flew with almost unchallenged superiority.

Leading the American skyfighters in China is Maj-Gen. Claire Chennault, erstwhile topkick of the Tigers who terrified the Japanese pilots who outnumbered them hundreds-to-one, and who shot down Nippon's planes by ratios sometimes almost that high.

From India, the American air force and the RAF already have been ramming their bomb loads down the Japanese throats from Rangoon to the northern Burmese border.

When President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in Washington last May, they planned an Asiastic offensive. When they met in Quebec in August, they picked its leader—Mountbatten, the land-sea-air leader who trained the commandos and set the eventual European invasion pattern.

And when Mountbatten, Stilwell and Chennault landed in the same war hopper, it spelled offensive from the sea and skies as well as on land.

Must Reopen Road

That Burma is the likely spot for the first blow of the new supreme command is borne out by the need to reopen the Burma Road, the blocked supply route from Chungking to the sea. And Stilwell and Chenanult, who think it can be opened and want to do the job, were on hand in Washington when the Asiatic strategy was set.

Also, within Free China are the potential air bases from which Tokyo and all Japan proper could be bombed again and again. The supplies required to do the job could flow over the Burma road to Chungking, and on to scores of Shangri-Las.

Somewhere north of Burma are countless fighting men, under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who have waged war against the Axis longer than any other of the United Nations. Only a trickle of the supplies they need now reaches them, by air and roundabout routes. Over the Burma road, it could become a stream.

But the Japanese sit across the road in Burma.

So, Allied military strategists who say the knockout blow at Japan must be delivered from China, always add that the power behind the punch must first be delivered to China—via a reopened Burma road or some other highway.

Battered from Sky

Communiques from New Delhi daily tell of the sky-battering Burma is taking. It is no secret to say that this is a softening-up process—although the blow still might fall elsewhere.

From central India has come the story of thousands of Chinese soldiers, drawn from a dozen battlefields of Burma and China, who have been trained through American ingenuity and patience into a modern fighting force.

In commando-like forays, they already have proved they can take on the Japanese, man for man, and they wait now only for fighting weather to start the drive back into China—through Burma.

Some of them who have been trained are being moved into China, commanded by their own officers, whose schooling was polished off at the same time, despite the countless language and custom difficulties involved.

Where they will strike remains as much a mystery as where Mountbatten will first move in, and how strong the forces at his command will be. But the moist misery of the Monsoon, before which even Mars must give way, will be over in October, and Burma looks like the logical scene for a big Allied squeeze.

free spain

BULLETIN

LONDON, SEPT.26-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO IN ALGIERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FRENCH FORCES IN CORSICA HAD OCCUPIED BASTIA.

XM156PEW

LONDON - FIRST ADD FIRST (CORRECT) NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TOP ON AYE) XXX ~~AIR OFFENSIVE.~~ KV General. SEP 26 19

CREW MEMBERS OF THE FORTRESSES ON THE RHEIMS RAID DESCRIBED THE

1943

BOMBING RESULTS AS GOOD. THEY BATTLED ADVERSE WEATHER BUT HAD TO CONTEND ONLY WITH MEAGER ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER THE TARGET--CHAMPAIGNE AIRDROME, BOTH A REPAIR STATION AND A FIGHTER AIRBASE.

THUNDERBOLT ESCORT AND FORTRESS PILOTS SAID ONLY TWO NAZI FIGHTERS HAD BEEN SEEN ON THE ATTACK, CARRYING MANY PLANES OVER A GREAT EXPANSE OF ENEMY TERRITORY, AND THOSE TWO DODGED BACK QUICKLY INTO A CLOUD WITHOUT COMING CLOSE TO THE AMERICAN FIGHTERS.

MAJ.WILLIAM L.CHAMBERLIN, 26, OF 2401 NESS LANE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, COMMENTED, "I LED A GROUP FORMATION AND SAW ALL THE BOYS DO AN EXCELLENT JOB OF FLYING AND BOMBING. THE FIGHTER ESCORT WAS THE BEST I'VE EVER SEEN."

SGT.TERRENCE M.MALEY, 27, OF 298 DOLORES ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., BALL TURRET GUNNER ON THE "BLIND DATE," SAID "THERE WERE A COUPLE OF GERMAN FIGHTERS, BUT THEY DIDN'T COME CLOSE. WE HAD TOO MUCH FIGHTER COVER."

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SECOND LT.CHARLES L.SMITH, 22 OF LEXINGTON, MO., NAVIGATOR, COMMENTED "THE TARGET LOOKED LIKE WE HAD BEEN TOLD AT BRIEFING AND WHEN THE CLOUDS OPENED UP THERE IT WAS. THE FLAK WAS A BIT GRUFF AND I GOT A PIECE AS A SOUVENIR ON MY FIRST MISSION."

SGT.JACK CONLIN, 20 OF 8793 119TH ST., RICHMOND HILL, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., WAIST GUNNER ON THE "JANE CAROL," SAID "I COULD SEE A LOT OF FLAME AND SMOKE WHEN WE TURNED. WE SURELY HIT SOMETHING. I SAW NO FIGHTERS AND WE HAD VERY LITTLE FLAK."

SGT.HAROLD CARSONS, 22, OF 3901 GWYNN OAK AVE., BALTIMORE, MD., WAIST-GUNNER ON THE "FLAK HAPPY," SAID "THOSE BOMBS REALLY RAINED A BEAUTIFUL PATTERN."

SGT.JOY C.PATERSON, 22 OF GRIFFIN, GA., BALL-TURRET GUNNER ON THE "DRY RUN," REMARKED "OUR BOMBS FELL ALMOST IN A COMPLETE CIRCLE. I SAW THEM HIT AND THERE WAS TOO MUCH SMOKE TO SEE ANY MORE."

SGT.G.L.SOUTHAM, 22, OF 1025 HARVER AVE., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, RADIO OPERATOR ON "MY DEVOTION," SAID "WE SMOTHERED OUT THE TARGET AS WE CAME IN. I WAS GLAD TO GET THROUGH THIS MISSION. IT WAS MY 13TH."

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LONDON--FIRST ADD BALKANS (BY GOLDBERG) X X X PRACTICALLY NOTHING.

(A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID NAZI DIVE-BOMBERS HAD SUNK AN ALLIED FREIGHTER OF ABOUT 3,000 TONS "CARRYING ARMS, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES EVIDENTLY DESTINED FOR PARTISANS IN THE ADRIATIC COAST REGION."

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London God Hitler-Norway xx Europe

"THE DECISIVE BURDEN OF THIS STRUGGLE, WITH ITS HEAVY SACRIFICES IN BLOOD AND PROPERTY, IS BEING BORNE BY THE GERMAN PEOPLE. AWARE THAT THE ISSUE OF THIS BATTLE WILL DECIDE THE DESTINY NOT ONLY OF THE GERMAN REICH BUT ALSO OF GERMANIC PEOPLES AND THE ENTIRE CONTINENT FOR CENTURIES TO COME, IT IS FANATICALLY RESOLVED TO CONTINUE ITS SACRIFICES IN THE UNSHAKABLE CONVICTION THAT THIS RESOLUTENESS WILL, IN THE END, LEAD TO VICTORY AND THUS CREATE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PACIFIED EUROPE DEVOTING ITSELF WITH ALL ITS FORCE TO THE REVIVAL OF MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL PROSPERITY.

"IT IS THE UNCHANGEABLE WILL OF THE FUEHRER THAT, AFTER THE

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VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION OF THIS FATEFUL STRUGGLE, A NATIONALIST AND SOCIALIST NORWAY SHOULD ARISE IN LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE, SURRENDERING ON THE HIGHER PLANE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ONLY THOSE FUNCTIONS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THE SECURITY OF EUROPE FOR ALL TIME, BECAUSE THIS COMMUNITY ALONE CAN AND WILL BE A DECISIVE BEARER AND GUARANTOR OF THIS SECURITY."

BAD WEATHER HAMPERED THE FORTRESSES IN THEIR LONG RANGE ATTACK ON BOLZANO, WHICH DUPLICATED THE FEAT OF SEPT.2, BUT A PARTICULARLY HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF BOMBS FELL DIRECTLY IN THE CENTER OF THE RAIL YARDS AS WELL AS ON A BRIDGE HIT IN THE PREVIOUS RAID.

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AS

AT VERONA OTHER FORTRESSES BOMBED ANOTHER RAILROAD YARD AND SCORED HITS ON A BRIDGE. THE RAIL YARDS AT BOLOGNA WERE WELL COVERED BY EVEN LARGER FORTRESS FORMATIONS. THEIR BOMBS ALSO HIT A SUGAR FACTORY, LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS, WAREHOUSES AND TRACKS AND MANY FIRES WERE ROARING THROUGH THE INDUSTRIAL AREA WHEN THE BOMBERS LEFT.

STILL OTHER FORTRESSES WENT 10 MILES EAST OF BOLOGNA TO BLAST A HIGHWAY NEAR BUDRIO AND ANOTHER ROAD BETWEEN BOLOGNA AND SMOLA AS WELL AS A HIGHWAY NEAR FLORENCE.

ANOTHER BLOW AT GERMAN EFFORTS TO EVACUATE THE ISLAND OF CORSICA WAS DELIVERED BY AMERICAN MITCHELLS, WHICH COVERED THE HANGARS AND AIR FIELD AT BORGO, NEAR THE CITY OF BASTIA IN THE NAZI-HELD NORTHEASTERN CORNER OF THE ISLAND, WITH BOMB BURSTS.

VERY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE MET THE MITCHELLS BUT LITTLE GROUND FIRE CAME FROM COMMUNICATIONS TARGETS ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND.

XM123OPEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--SECOND ADD ITALIAN
X X X ITALIAN MAINLAND.

AMERICAN MITCHELLS AND MARAUDERS STRUCK HEAVILY AT IMPORTANT BRIDGES AT CALAZZO, CANCELLO AND PONTE AND A RAILROAD HORSESHOE AT MIGNANO IN AN EFFORT TO BLOCK THE RAIL ROUTE NORTH AND EAST OF NAPLES. THE MARAUDERS ALSO HIT A ROAD JUNCTION AT MADDALONI.

THE PONTE BRIDGE ACROSS THE VOLTURNO RIVER NORTH OF NAPLES WAS DESTROYED BY SEVERAL DIRECT HITS.

MOSQUITO BOMBERS SLIPPED OVER THE ROME DISTRICT AND POUNDED GUIDONI, DEMOLISHING BUILDINGS BELIEVED TO HOUSE THE GERMAN HEADQUARTERS FOR THAT AREA.

ROAD JUNCTIONS AND ENEMY GUN POSITIONS WERE BOMBED IN THE NOCORA AREA NEAR THE BATTLEFRONT AND WAVE AFTER WAVE OF LIGHT AND MEDIUM BOMBERS MADE PRECISION ATTACKS ON ENEMY LINES AT THE BASE OF THE SORRENTO PENINSULA.

RAF BALTIMORES ATTACKED THE TOWN OF SERINO SOUTHEAST OF AVELLINO.

A BIG CONVOY OF ABOUT 300 VEHICLES WAS STRAFED HEAVILY ON THE ROAD FROM FORMIA TO FRESINONE AND OTHERS WERE ATTACKED SIMILARLY IN THE FOGGIA AREA AND NEAR CAPUA.

DIVING DOWN TO 1,500 FEET TO GET THROUGH THE CLOUDS, RAF WELLINGTONS LAST NIGHT BLASTED THE RAIL AND ROAD CENTER OF FORMIA ON THE NORTHERN CURVE OF THE GULF OF GAETA BETWEEN ROME AND NAPLES. TRACKS WERE LEFT TORN AND LITTERED WITH DEBRIS AND VIVID BLUE AND GREEN FLASHES WERE INTERPRETED AS AN INDICATION THAT A POWERHOUSE WAS HIT.

A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE SAID RAF BEAUFIGHTERS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST ATTACKED AN ENEMY DESTROYER AGROUND OFF CAPE PRASSO ON THE ISLAND OF RHODES YESTERDAY AND DAMAGED IT WITH CANNON FIRE.

RAF HUDSON AND MITCHELL BOMBERS RAIDED THE GERMAN AIRDROME AT KASTELLI (HIERAPETRA) ON THE ISLAND OF CRETE FRIDAY NIGHT AND STARTED FIRES. THE MIDDLE EAST BULLETIN SAID ALL THE BRITISH PLANES RETURNED TO THEIR BASES.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE DISCLOSED THAT THE GERMANS ARE CONTINUING A SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF THE NAPLES HARBOR.

"ON SEPT.16 FIRES WERE SEEN BURNING ON THE QUAYS, NEAR THE HARBOR AND IN OIL STORAGE," SAID AN AIR FORCE STATEMENT. "ON SEPT.17 TWO SMALL VESSELS, A MERCHANT VESSEL AND A COASTER WERE SCUTTLED IN DRY DOCK IN DARSONA DEI BACINI AND A SMALL SHIP WHICH HAD BEEN INACTIVE WAS SUNK IN THE SAME BASIN. A DREDGER AND A COASTER WERE SUNK AT LOADING BERTHS IN DARSENA POLLONA AND DARSONA GRANILE.

"ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 18 TWO SHIPS, ONE 385 FEET LONG AND THE OTHER 175 FEET LONG, WERE SUNK IN THE COMMERCIAL HARBOR AND A TORPEDO BOAT WAS SCUTTLED. FIRES HAD SPREAD TO CALATA POLLENA. THE FOLLOWING DAY BERTHS NOT PREVIOUSLY BLOCKED WERE SYSTEMATICALLY OBSTRUCTED BY THE SINKING OF SMALL CRAFT. ON SEPT. 22 THE DEMOLITION OF QUAYS NOT ENTIRELY OBSTRUCTED WAS SEEN TO BE IN PROGRESS."

JJ111PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD ITALIAN (TOP ON AAA)

XXX ~~GULF OF NAPLES~~.

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LT.WALTER E.BOUGARD OF 907 LEXINGTON ST., PLAINVIEW, TEX., A FORTRESS NAVIGATOR WHO PARTICIPATED IN BOTH RAIDS ON BOLZANO, SAID:

"WE KNOCKED OUT HALF OF THE RAILROADS AT BOLZANO THE LAST TIME AND WE FINISHED THE JOB TODAY.

BOUGARD SAID THE WEATHER WAS "PRETTY THICK BUT WE MANAGED TO SEE ENOUGH OF BOLZANO AND THE VERONA MARSHALLING YARDS TO UNLOAD ON THEM."

UNUSUALLY HEAVY FLAK WAS ENCOUNTERED FROM THE ROAD AT BOLZANO AND CAPT.S.RATHBONE JR., OF 447 BARRY AVE., MAMARONECK, N.Y., BOMBARDIER ON THE FORTRESS "BACHELOR'S DELIGHT" REMARKED: "IT WAS JUST LIKE THE OLD DAYS ON THE TUNIS-BIZERTE MILK RUN. THE FLAK SOUNDED LIKE FAMILIAR HAIL ON A TIN ROOF."

FORTRESS GUNNERS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ENEMY PLANES WERE STAFF SGT.DAVID WOOD OF 435 GOUGH ST., SAN FRANCISCO, STAFF SGT. NORMAN C.NEIMAN OF 429 HICKORY ST., CINCINNATI, O., TECH.SGT.JAMES V. CARY OF 64 PHARNDALE DRIVE, BUFFALO, N.Y., AND STAFF SGT.GERALD E. TATE OF CLEARVIEW DRIVE, BREVARD, N.C. WOOD BAGGED A FOCKE-WULF 190 AND THE OTHERS GOT MESSERSCHMITT 109S.

STAFF SGT.JOHN GLASSO OF 4619 BUTLER AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER ON A MITCHELL WHICH RAIDED ENEMY LINES ON THE NAPLES SIDE OF THE SORRENTO PENINSULA, SAID ALLIED ARTILLERY COULD BE SEEN BLASTING THE SAME TARGETS AND THAT HE SAW SHELL BURSTS IN THE SAME AREA WHERE THE BOMBS LANDED. .....

THE "BACHELOR'S DELIGHT," PILOTED BY MAJ.WALTER A.WILLIAMS OF 521 CENTRAL AVE., RIVERSIDE, CALIF., LED THE FORTRESS FORMATION ON THE BOLZANO RAID AND ITS NAVIGATOR, CAPT.JAMES A.MONTGOMERY OF 1208 E. HARRIS AVE., SAN ANGELO, TEX., REPORTED: "WE COUNTED OVER 25 HOLES IN THE PLANE WHEN WE GOT BACK. ...

CAPT.FRANK W. ~~CONNOR~~ Carter OF 202 E.PATTERSON ST., KIRKSVILLE, MO., LED THE MARAUDERS THROUGH THICK CURTAINS OF FLAK AT CANCELLO.

ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MARAUDERS, PILOTED BY LT.CARL E.HOY OF 3415 N.MAIN ST., FINDLAY, O., RETURNED SAFELY AND LANDED ON ITS MAIN WHEELS AFTER FLAK HAD DAMAGED THE NOSE WHEEL, PUT HOLES THROUGH BOTH ENGINES, FIVE HOLES IN THE TAIL, TWO IN THE BELLY, TWO IN THE RIGHT WING, THREE IN THE WAIST AND ONE IN THE NOSE WHICH CUT THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM. THE CREW ESCAPED INJURY.

ONE MARAUDER BOMBARDIER, TECH.SGT.MARVIN E.FARGO OF 217 LEED ST., CLEARFIELD, PA., RETURNED FROM THE MISSION, WHICH WAS HIS 40TH, TO LEARN HE HAD BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENTS IN AN EARLIER RAID. IT ALSO WAS THE 40TH MISSION FOR LT.KEITH B.EVANS OF COTTER, ARK., A MARAUDER NAVIGATOR-BOMBARDIER

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CAPRI add Whitehead xx years

"OUR FRIENDS URGED US TO LEAVE WHEN THE WAR BEGAN," THE MOTHER SAID. "BUT WE THOUGHT THE WAR WOULD BE OVER IN A SHORT TIME. I DID NOT THINK ITALY COULD POSSIBLY STAY IN THE WAR MORE THAN TWO MONTHS. THEN WHEN WE WANTED TO LEAVE WE COULDN'T."

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THE TWO WOMEN RECEIVED AN ALLOWANCE FROM THEODORE CATUOGNA, WHO FORMERLY OPERATED PHILADELPHIA'S RITTENHOUSE HOTEL ALONG WITH MRS. CATUOGNO'S BROTHER, VINCENT BRUNI.

BUT SINCE THE GERMANS OCCUPIED ROME THEY HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO GET FUNDS FROM THE SWISS LEGATION.

"BECAUSE WE HAD AN ITALIAN NAME," SAID CONSTANCE, "NOT MANY PEOPLE ON THE ISLAND KNEW WE WERE AMERICANS. WE WANT TO GET BACK TO AMERICA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

LT.(JG) GEORGE STEELE, OF FAIRHAVEN, MASS., AND LT. (JG) GEORGE PATTERSON, OF MACON,GA., DROPPED BY TO EAT GRAPES FROM THE CATUOGNO VINEYARDS.

"WHEN WE HEARD THERE WERE AMERICANS ON THE ISLAND," STEELE SAID, "WE DROPPED BY JUST TO BE SURE TO TALK TO SOME ONE FROM THE UNITED STATES."

THEY HAD BEEN ON A SIGHTSEEING TRIP IN TOWN WITH LT. (JG) BOB MCLEOD, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND LT. (JG) GILES PERESICH, OF BILOXI, MISS.

"I DID NOT THINK THERE WAS ANY PLACE LEFT IN THE WORLD LIKE THIS," MCLEOD SAID. "YOU CAN SEE NAPLES FROM HERE AND STILL YOU FEEL THE WAR IS FAR AWAY. YET THE GERMANS LEFT THE ISLAND ONLY TEN DAYS AGO AFTER DOMINATING LIFE ON CAPRI."

MRS.CATUOGNO SAID THAT "IF THE GERMANS GOT DRUNK AND CREATED A DISTURBANCE NO ONE DID ANYTHING TO THEM. I GUESS THE FASCISTS WERE AFRAID OF THEM ALTHOUGH MOST ITALIANS HATED THE GERMANS AND WOULDN'T SPEAK TO THEM ON THE STREET."

CONSTANCE CATUOGNO TRIED MAKING HER OWN SOAP WITH A MIXTURE OF OLIVE OIL, MILK, SODA AND TALCUM POWDER.

"I WAS SUPPOSED TO PUT IN SOME PERFUME," SHE SAID, "BUT I DIDN'T HAVE ANY.

"STILL, IT WAS NOT SO BAD UNTIL I WASHED WITH IT AND THE SKIN ON MY HANDS BEGAN PEELING OFF."

MADRID, SEPT.26-(AP)-SPANISH CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES EXPECTED STRONG ALLIED AIR AND NAVAL CONCENTRATIONS ON SARDINIA AND CORSICA MAY MEAN A NEW ALLIED LANDING ON THE NORTHERN PART OF ITALY'S WEST COAST.

THE DISPATCHES, POSSIBLY INSPIRED, ALSO SAID THAT IF BALKAN PARTISANS SUCCEED IN HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS "IT IS POSSIBLE X X X THE ANGLO-SAXON COMMAND MAY DECIDE TO ACT IN THE ADRIATIC IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

SEP 26 1943

madrid add xx themselves

IN PUBLISHING AN ARTICLE ON THE FORMER DIRECTOR'S APPEAL SEPT. 21, THE NEWSPAPER ROUNDLY CONDEMNED VALENTIN FOR HIS ACTION, BUT IT GAVE MANY FRENCH LEGION MEMBERS THE FIRST WORD THEY HAD RECEIVED OF VALENTIN'S CALL TO CHANGE CAMPS.

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BEFORE THE WAR VALENTIN WAS CLASSED POLITICALLY AS AN EXTREME RIGHTIST AND AN ANTI-REPUBLICAN LEADER. KNOWN FOR HIS TALENT IN ORG IZATION, VALENTIN BROUGHT THE FRENCH LEGION TO ITS GREATEST STRENGTH PRIOR TO THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA. HE ENJOYED MARSHAL PETAIN'S CONFIDENCE AND MADE THE FRENCH LEGION LARGELY A PERSONAL ORGANIZATION. HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

1943

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, SEPT. 26-(AP)-SMASHING ON AFTER THE SPECTACULAR CAPTURE OF SMOLENSK, THE RED ARMY NORTHWEST OF THAT FORMER NAZI STRONGHOLD, FOUGHT ON A LINE BARELY MORE THAN 100 MILES FROM THE POLISH BORDER TODAY AND PRAVDA, THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, DECLARED "THE GATES TO THE WEST ARE OPEN."

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THE RUSSIANS WERE MAKING SENSATIONAL PROGRESS WESTWARD ALONG THE LINE OF THE DNIEPER RIVER FROM ITS SMOLENSK SECTOR TO ITS BIG SOUTHERN BEND AT ZAPORZHE.

ON BOTH THE WEST AND EAST BANKS OF THE SWINGING ARC OF THE DNIEPER IN THE SMOLENSK AREA THE RED ARMY FILLED OUT AND CONSOLIDATED HUNDREDS OF POSITIONS.

FROM CAPTURED BROVARI, WHICH COMMANDS THE HIGHWAY ON KIEV'S OUTSKIRTS TO ZAPORZHE THE RED ARMY GIRDED ITSELF FOR THE DIFFICULT TASK OF STORMING ACROSS THE MIGHTY WATERWAY.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD YET CROSSED THE RIVER IN FORCE, ALTHOUGH PATROLS MAY BE FEELING OUT THE DEFENSES ON THE WESTERN BANK IN SOME SECTORS.

(THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST OF THE OFFICIAL GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT SOVIET TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE DNIEPER AT SOME POINTS BUT "WERE REPULSED IN COUNTERATTACKS." IT DID NOT SPECIFICALLY SAY, HOWEVER, THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD BEEN THROWN BACK ACROSS THE RIVER.

(A LATER BROADCAST QUOTING A GERMAN MILITARY CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT RUSSIAN FORCES HAD ATTEMPTED TO OCCUPY RIVER ISLANDS NEAR DNEPROPETROVSK BUT WERE REPULSED. IT ALSO SAID THAT ATTEMPTS BY TANK UNITS TO REACH GERMAN LINES IN THE KREMENCHUG AREA HAD BEEN BEATEN OFF. PARACHUTE LANDINGS ACROSS THE RIVER FAILED WHEN THE RUSSIANS WERE ROUNDED UP AND ANNIHILATED, THE BROADCAST SAID.

(THE BROADCAST SAID FURTHER THAT RUSSIAN FORCES HAD REDOUBLED THEIR EFFORTS TO DRIVE THE NAZIS FROM THEIR NARROW KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD WITH ATTACKS FROM BOTH THE EAST AND NORTHEAST SUPPORTED BY NUMEROUS TANKS. A SIMULTANEOUS LARGE-SCALE LANDING OPERATION IN THE AREA OF TEMRYUK, OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF THE PENINSULA, WAS REPULSED, IT SAID, WITH 800 RUSSIANS DROWNED WHEN THEIR LANDING BOATS WERE DESTROYED.

(BBC QUOTED A MOSCOW BROADCAST THAT RED ARMY FORCES WERE STORMING THE RIVER IN "AT LEAST HALF A DOZEN PLACES X X X IN RAFTS AND FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS.")

THE DNIEPER BETWEEN KIEV AND ZAPOROZHE IS SPANNED BY FIVE RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY BRIDGES. THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT THEY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY THE RETREATING NAZIS, AND THESE APPEARED TO BE THE MAIN RUSSIAN OBJECTIVES FOR THE MOMENT.

THE CAPTURE OF KOBELYAKI, 21 MILES NORTHWEST OF KREMENCHUG ABOVE DNEPROPETROVSK, GAVE THE RUSSIANS CONTROL OF ONE OF THE TWO RAIL LINES WHICH CROSS THE DNIEPER AT KREMENCHUG.

PETRIKOVKA'S CAPTURE PLACED SOVIET FORCES 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE DNEPROPETROVSK CROSSING, MENACING THAT IMPORTANT SPAN FROM THE NORTHWEST AS WELL AS FROM NOVOMOSKOVSK, 15 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, WHICH WAS CAPTURED THE LATTER PART OF THE WEEK.

TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER BETWEEN KIEV AND KREMENCHUG ARE AT KANEV AND CHERKASI, BUT BOTH CITIES LIE ON THE WEST BANK AND SOVIET FORCES IN THOSE AREAS PROBABLY STILL ARE ON THE EAST BANK.

FOLLOWING UP THE GREAT VICTORIES AT SMOLENSK AND ROSLAVL, TROOPS UNDER GENERAL VASSILLY SOKOLOVSKY DROVE ON DOWN THE OLD SMOLENSK ROAD WHICH ENTERS WHITE RUSSIA--THE SAME ROAD ON WHICH NAPOLEON AND OTHER WOULD-BE CONQUERORS OF RUSSIA HAVE RETREATED IGNOMINIOUSLY IN THE PAST.

RED ARMY FORCES THERE APPARENTLY WERE CONSIDERABLE, FOR A PRAVDA DISPATCH DESCRIBING THE OPERATIONS USED THE PHRASE "OUR DIVISIONS" IN TELLING OF THE PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

30.24-8845

HISTORICALLY INTERESTING WAS THE PART PLAYED BY DESCENDANTS OF NAPOLEON'S ARMY FIGHTING AT SMOLENSK ON THE SIDE OF THE RUSSIANS THIS TIME.

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IN THE MIDST OF AN AERIAL BATTLE RUSSIAN PILOT PINCHUK RAMMED A GERMAN PLANE. LT.DURAND, A FRENCHMAN, SAW HIM PARACHUTING TO EARTH WITH TWO GERMAN PLANES ATTEMPTING TO MACHINEGUN HIM, AND DROVE OFF THE ATTACKERS. OTHER FRENCH PILOTS PARTICIPATING IN THE BATTLE WERE PILOT LE FEVRE AND PILOT ALBERT.

ACTUALLY, THE BATTLE FOR SMOLENSK BEGAN SEPT.21 AS THE RED ARMY TORE INTO A DEFENSE LINE EAST OF SMOLENSK FORMED BY THE TOWNS OF YELYNA, YARTSEVO AND DUKHOVHSCHINA. BREAKING THIS LINE, THE RUSSIANS REACHED THE "SOLOVIOVSKAIA" CROSSING OF THE DNIEPER, WHICH A PRAVDA DISPATCH SAID THE NAZIS ATTEMPTED TO BLOW UP BUT WERE PREVENTED BY RUSSIAN PLANES AND ARTILLERY.

"THERE WERE HOURS OF TERRIFIC RETALIATION," SAID PRAVDA. "THOSE WHO REMAINED ALIVE WILL NEVER FORGET THOSE HOURS. IT APPEARED AT TIMES THAT SUNKEN ENEMY MACHINES AND WEAPONS HAD RAISED THE LEVEL OF THE DNIEPER'S WATERS."

THE FIRST CROSSING WAS MADE ON SEPT.22 OVER PONTOON BRIDGES. AFTER TWO DAYS OF FURIOUS BATTLES ALONG THE BANKS SOVIET FORCES STORMED INTO SMOLENSK FRIDAY AND CONQUERED IT SATURDAY.

THE GERMANS HAD BEEN ORDERED BY HITLER NOT TO GIVE UP SMOLENSK, PRAVDA SAID, AND ADDED THAT SEPT.25 WILL BE A DAY LONG REMEMBERED IN THE SOVIET UNION.

AS THE RED ARMY POURED INTO THE CITY, THOUSANDS OF CHEERING CIVILIANS EMERGED FROM THE FOREST WITH THEIR BELONGINGS AND MOVED IN BEHIND.

DISPATCHES SAID THE RETREATING GERMANS CONTINUED TO SHELL SMOLENSK, BUT THAT THE RUSSIANS QUICKLY DROVE ON WESTWARD, CAPTURING SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE OLD SMOLENSK ROAD WHICH EXTENDS ON TO WARSAW AND INTO BERLIN ITSELF.

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD THEATER XXX WAS EMPTY.

"IVAN SUSANIN" IS THE ANCIENT STORY OF A PEASANT WHO, DURING A FOREIGN INVASION, LED THE INVADERS TO THEIR DOOM AND HIS OWN.

THE THEATER'S STAFF OF MORE THAN 5,000 PERSONS, WAS WITHDRAWN FROM MOSCOW IN 1941 AND OPERATED ON A REDUCED SCALE AT KUIBYSHEV. AFTER THE EVACUATION A GERMAN BOMB HIT THE THEATER, RUINING SOME PRICELESS PAINTINGS AND FIXTURES BUT DOING NO SERIOUS STRUCTURAL DAMAGE.

WHILE THE STAFF WAS ABSENT THE THEATER WAS RENOVATED. EVEN WHEN THE GERMANS WERE AT THE DISTANT APPROACHES TO MOSCOW THE WORK CONTINUED DAILY. THE CEILING, BY THE RUSSIAN ARTIST TITOV, WAS RESTORED AND THE INTERIOR GLITTERED WITH LUSH SETTINGS.

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TICKETS TO THE OPENING WERE RESTRICTED TO THE HIGHEST SOVIET OFFICIALS, THE HEADS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, WHO IS VISITING MOSCOW, HAD TO DECLINE BECAUSE IT WAS SUNDAY BUT THE HOSPITABLE RUSSIANS INVITED HIM TO A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE THEY WILL GIVE FOR HIM IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. ##

(EDITOR'S NOTE: AN ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER, WHO WAS IN KIEV SHORTLY AFTER THE GERMANS TOOK THE CITY TWO YEARS AGO, SKETCHES THE PRESENT BATTLEFIELD.)

BY ERNEST G.FISCHER

DALLAS, TEX., SEPT 26-(AP)-RUSSIAN FORCES HAVE A MORE FORMIDABLE TASK IN RE-TAKING KIEV THAN THE GERMANS HAD TWO YEARS AGO IN CAPTURING THE CITY.

THE RUSSIANS FACE NATURAL BARRIERS; THE GERMANS FACED MAN-MADE BARRIERS.

THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL IS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DNIEPER RIVER, WHICH RUNS NORTHWEST-SOUTHEAST. THE WESTERN BANK CONSISTS OF CLIFFS; THE EASTERN BANK IS MARSHES AND SANDBARS. BETWEEN THE STONE CLIFFS AND THE SANDBARS, THE CHANNEL MEANDERS OVER A RIVER BED FROM ONE TO TWO MILES WIDE. OVER THIS TERRAIN, WEAPONS PLANTED ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER CAN POUR A DEADLY FIRE. THE CLIFFS FORM AN ANTI-TANK BARRIER TO ARMORED UNITS UNDERTAKING A FRONTAL ATTACK ON THE CITY FROM THE EAST.

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ON THE WEST SIDE THE RUSSIANS EXCAVATED TANK BARRIERS WHEN THE GERMANS WERE MAKING THEIR EASTWARD SWEEP IN THE FALLS OF 1941. THESE EXCAVATIONS, ABOUT 20 FEET DEEP AND ABOUT AS WIDE, WERE SEVERAL MILES IN LENGTH. THE RUSSIANS ALSO FELLED GIANT TREES ON THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF KIEV.

HITLER'S FORCES WENT AROUND THESE BARRIERS, INVESTING THE CITY FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTHEAST, ACCORDING TO GERMAN MILITARY LEADERS INTERVIEWED IN KIEV SHORTLY AFTER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION. THERE WAS LITTLE EVIDENCE OF SHELLFIRE ON THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY.

(MORE)

DALLAS---SECOND ADD KIEV (BY FISCHER) XXX OF THE CITY.

NOW THAT THE SITUATION IS REVERSED, WITH THE RUSSIANS SWEEPING WESTWARD TOWARD KIEV, UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT SOVIET SPEARHEADS HAVE CRACKED THE DNIEPER RIVER LINE NORTH OF KIEV MAY BE SIGNIFICANT.

KIEV RESIDENTS ARE ACCUSTOMED TO BEING IN THE CENTER OF THE FIGHTING GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES SAID KIEV, CALLED THE MOTHER OF RUSSIAN CITIES, CHANGED HANDS 16 TIMES BETWEEN 1914 AND 1921.

WHEN THE GERMANS TOOK THE CITY IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, THEY ESTIMATED THE POPULATION HAD SHURNK FROM 850,000 TO 500,000.

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FLOODED BUMI RIVER, LESS THAN A MILE ABOVE THE VILLAGE, AND THE ENEMY'S FIXED DEFENSES ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE STREAM HAVE COMBINED TO SLOW THE PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS TOWARD FINSCHHAFEN, NEW GUINEA.

LATEST FRONTLINE REPORTS TODAY SAID THE AUSSIES HAVE SUCCEEDED IN TRANSPORTING TROOPS ACROSS THE RIVER SINCE THE CAPTURE OF THE FINSCHHAFEN AIRSTRIP TWO MILES TO THE NORTH, BUT THE PROCEDURE HAS BEEN HAZARDOUS, WITH THE MEN EXPOSED TO ENEMY FIRE.

IT IS BELIEVED, HOWEVER, THAT THE AUSTRALIAN FORCE, WHICH LANDED LAST WEDNESDAY ON A BEACH SIX MILES ABOVE THE FORMER GERMAN MISSIONARY HEADQUARTERS OF FINSCHHAFEN, IS OF SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO WEAR DOWN ENEMY RESISTANCE IN COMPARATIVELY SHORT ORDER.

THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE ALSO HAS BEEN HARASSING THE AUSSIES, CONCENTRATING IN SEVERAL RAIDS ON ARTILLERY POSITIONS.

FINSCHHAFEN REMAINS VULNERABLE TO ENEMY AIR ATTACK, SINCE THE CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, AIRDROME ON ONE SIDE AND THE MADANG, NEW GUINEA, AIRFIELD ON THE OTHER ARE STILL AVAILABLE TO THE JAPANESE AS STAGING POINTS FOR BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS FROM RABAUL OR WEWAK.

SEP 26 1943

SF951PPW NM

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, SEPT 27

- - -

MENNONITES FIND
HAVEN IN PARAGUAY

- - -

18-YEAR-OLD COLONY
IN CHACO PROVES
GREAT SUCCESS (850)

- - -

30.24- 8847

BY STANLEY ROSS

(ADVANCE) ASUNCION, SEPT 27-(AP)-IN A WORLD AT WAR, 5,000 PEACE-LOVING MENNONITES HAVE FOUND HAPPINESS IN THE REMOTE AND FORBIDDING PARAGUAYAN CHACO.

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ALMOST OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE REST OF CIVILIZATION, SUBJECT ONLY TO THEIR OWN LAWS AND TAXES, SPEAKING THEIR DIALECT OF OLD GERMAN, THE TWENTIETH CENTURY "PILGRIMS" HAVE CREATED A WORLD OF THEIR OWN. EXCEPT FOR A FEW BATTERY RADIOS AND COMMUNITY-OWNED FARM MACHINES, THE MENNONITES ARE LIVING ALMOST AS PRIMITIVE AN EXISTENCE AS DID THE RELIGIOUS REFUGEES WHO LANDED ON PLYMOUTH ROCK IN 1620.

PARAGUAY'S MENNONITES ARE FORMER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, CANADA, ENGLAND, HOLLAND AND SPAIN WHO BEGAN THEIR TREK INTO THE CHACO 18 YEARS AGO. THE PARAGUAYAN GOVERNMENT GRANTED THEM COMPLETE LOCAL AUTONOMY, INCLUDING RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE AND A TEN-YEAR EXEMPTION FROM IMPORT DUTIES AND NATIONAL TAXES. THE TAX-FREE AGREEMENT WAS LATER EXTENDED AN EXTRA DECADE.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO PROHIBITED THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN OR NEAR THE MENNONITE COLONIES, A RESTRICTION IT HAS BEEN UNNECESSARY TO ENFORCE. FOR, ASIDE FROM SEVERAL TRIBES OF NOMAD INDIANS, THE MENNONITES ARE THE ONLY SETTLERS IN THE AREA.

AIDED BY FRIENDLY INDIANS, THE HARD-WORKING MENNONITES SEND SOME OF THE WORLD'S BEST COTTON TO ASUNCION. THEY ALSO PRODUCE TOBACCO COTTON-SEED AND PEANUT OIL, USING THE PROCEEDS FOR COMMUNITY WORKS. THEY HAVE A REFRIGERATION PLANT, SAWMILL, COTTON-GIN, OIL PRESS, SEVERAL TRUCKS (NOW STALLED FOR LACK OF GASOLINE) AND FARM MACHINERY. THE LATEST AQUISITION IS A ROAD-BUILDING MACHINE. IT WILL BE USED BY A CANADIAN MENNONITE ENGINEER TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE COLONISTS' CAPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA AND THE OTHER COMMUNITIES AT CAMBARAY, FARENHEINN, PALO SANTO AND PALO BLANCO.

THE COLONISTS ARE HELPED IN THE ROADWORK AND ON THE FARMS BY TABO INDIANS WHO HERETOFORE WERE REPUTED TO BE A SURLY LOT, SUSPICIOUS OF WHITE MEN. WON BY FRIENDLY TREATMENT, MANY TABOS HAVE GIVEN UP A WANDERING EXISTENCE TO SETTLE ON MENNONITE FARMS AS ASSISTANTS.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE COLONIES TODAY IS A GREAT ADVANCE OVER THE CONDITIONS EXPERIENCED BY THE FIRST ARRIVALS IN 1925. THEY WERE RUSSIANS WHO HAD WORKED THEIR WAY THROUGH SIBERIA AND CHINA, REACHING ASUNCION DESTITUTE. IN THE PARAGUAYAN CAPITAL THEY MET JUAN CASADO, ELDERLY ARGENTINE WHO FOR 50 YEARS HAS BEEN GETTING QUEBRACHO WOOD FROM NORTHERN PARAGUAY'S FORESTS. SR. CASADO EXTENDED CREDIT AND THE USE OF HIS SHIPS AND RAILROAD. THE FIRST COLONY WAS ESTABLISHED NEAR THE CASADO RAILROAD'S KILOMETER 145 STATION. FOR THE FIRST TWO OR THREE YEARS OF THEIR LIFE IN PARAGUAY, THE MENNONITES' MONEY CONSISTED OF ODD SCRAPS OF PAPER ON WHICH THE FARMERS PENCILED "I.O.U'S."

SR. CASADO SAID EVERY ONE OF THE SCRAPS WAS REDEEMED. "THEY ARE POOR BUT VERY HONEST," HE SAYS. "THEY MAY TAKE THREE YEARS TO PAY, BUT THEY ALWAYS PAY."

ARRIVING ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO, THE 200-ODD AMERICAN MENNONITES--MOSTLY FROM LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., FOUND LIFE COMPARATIVELY EASY. THEIR LAND HAD BEEN PURCHASED IN ADVANCE AND THERE WAS A READY MARKET

FOR THEIR PRODUCTS. THE AMERICANS HAVE SPECIALIZED IN COTTON, ALTHOUGH EACH FAMILY RAISES ITS OWN VEGETABLES, DAIRY PRODUCTS, CHICKENS AND CATTLE. MOST CLOTHES IN THE HOT CHACO ARE OF COTTON, GROWN AND SPUN ON THE MENNONITE FARMS.

SR. CASADO, ON A RECENT VISIT TO THE MENNONITE COLONIES, FOUND THE AMERICANS "HAPPY AND ACCLIMATED." THEY WERE TAKING AN INTEREST IN THE ELECTION OF THE VILLAGE BURGOMASTERS AND ONE OF THEM HAD BEEN ELECTED ADMINISTRATOR OF A MIXED COLONY. THE MENNONITES HAVE NO COURTS OR POLICEMEN, AND APPARENTLY HAVE NO NEED OF THEM.

THE SIMPLE LIFE OF THE MENNONITES AND THEIR SUCCESS IN FARMING THE UNINHABITED CHACO AREA HAS PROMPTED THE GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND FURTHER ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING SEVERAL SPANISH INSTRUCTORS FOR MENNONITE SCHOOLS. HERETOFORE ONLY THE RUSSIANS HAD LEARNED A LITTLE SPANISH. BUT THE CHILDREN ARE INTEREST IN LEARNING THE LANGUAGE.

THE MENNONITES, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE HELPED PARAGUAY BY PRODUCI NEEDED GOODS. ALTHOUGH THE PRINCIPAL TENENT OF THEIR RELIGION IS PACIFISM, THE MENNONITES FURNISHED THE PARAGUAYAN ARMY IN THE THREE-YEAR CHACO WAR WITH LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD AND COTTON.

JUST BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE PRESENT WORLD WAR, THE MENNONITES WERE ARRANGING TO TRADE WITH BOLIVIAN BORDER TOWNS, EXCHANGING COTTON AND FOOD OILS FOR FUEL AND MANUFACTURED GOODS. THE PRESENT SCARCITY OF GASOLINE HAS POSTPONED THAT PLAN FOR THE DURATION. FROM THE MENNONITE CAPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, THEIR GOODS TRAVEL A DAY TO THE RAILROAD BY CART, FIVE HOURS TO PORT CASADO (THE TRAIN RUNS WEEKLY OR DAILY, DEPENDING ON THE VOLUME OF QUEBRACHO) AND 36 HOURS BY BOAT TO ASUNCION.

IN RECENT YEARS THE MENNONITES HAVE BOUGHT FORTY LEAGUES (120,000 ACRES) OF LAND NEXT TO THE ORIGINAL 100 SQUARE LEAGUES (300,000 ACRES) THEY AQUIRED FROM CASADO. THE LAND COST THEM ABOUT FIVE DOLLARS AN ACRE.

THE MENNONITES HAVE BUILT A HOSPITAL MANNED BY DOCTORS AND NURSES WHO CAME WITH RECENT CANADIAN ARRIVALS. THEY NOW ACCEPT THE IDEA THAT MEDICINE IS NECESSARY. HOWEVER, WHEN THEY FIRST ARRIVED, THE RUSSIANS WERE ATTACKED BY A TYPHUS EPIDEMIC. THEY REFUSED MEDICAL ATTENTION ON THE THEORY THAT THE EPIDEMIC WAS A PUNISHMENT FOR THEIR SINS. THE PARAGUAYAN GOVERNMENT SENT A RUSSIAN DOCTOR INTO THE COLONY TO CURE THEM BY FORE.

SINCE THEN, EXCEPT FOR A MILD SIEGE OF TRACOMA, THE COLONY HAS ENJOYED GENERAL GOOD HEALTH.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, SEPT.27. MOVED SEPT 24).

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 27

- - -

"BEHIND THE STEEL WALL" (1)

- - -

HITLER SEES TIME
RUNNING OUT, BUT
STILL 'INTUITIVE'

- - -

SWEDE REPORTS ON
TWO YEARS SPENT
INSIDE GERMANY (850)

- - -

SEP 26 1943

30.24—8849

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS IS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF FOUR ARTICLES BASED UPON THE BOOK "BEHIND THE STEEL WALL," JUST WRITTEN BY THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPERMAN ARVID FREDBORG. IT PRESENTS THE MOST UP TO DATE PICTURE OF INSIDE GERMANY SINCE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN LEFT THERE IN DECEMBER, 1941. FREDBORG ARRIVED IN GERMANY IN FEBRUARY, 1941, AND LEFT IN JUNE, 1943. IN MORE THAN TWO YEARS AS BERLIN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CONSERVAATIVE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET HIS COMPETENT OBSERVATIONS OF THE GERMAN SCENE HAVE MADE HIM ONE OF THE MOST QUOTED SWEDISH NEWSMEN.)

SEP 26 1943

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BY EDWIN SHANKE

(ADVANCE) STOCKHOLM--(AP)-ADOLF HITLER GIVES THE IMPRESSION OF A MAN CONSCIOUS OF THE FACT THAT SAND RUNS RAPIDLY THROUGH THE HOUR GLASS, SAYS ARVID FREDBORG, WIDELY KNOWN SWEDISH NEWSPAPER MAN WHO RETURNED HOME RECENTLY AFTER TWO YEARS IN GERMANY.

NOT ONLY IS DER FEUHRER'S HISTORICAL TIME RUNNING OUT BUT FREDBORG SAYS IN HIS NEW BOOK, "BEHIND THE STEEL WALL," THAT THE MASTER OF GERMANY IS AGING HIMSELF.

FREDBORG'S BOOK, COVERING THE PERIOD SINCE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS LEFT GERMANY, PRESENTS A MOST COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE INTERIOR WORKINGS OF GERMANY.

DURING HITLER'S NUMEROUS NERVOUS BREAKDOWNS, FREDBORG WRITES, POLITICAL POWER HAS BEEN IN THE HANDS OF HEINRICH HIMMLER AND MARTIN BORMANN, TWO OF THE MOST POWERFUL MEN IN GERMANY, AND THE MILITARY CONTROL IN THE HANDS OF PARTY MEN.

BORMANN, CHIEF OF THE NAZI PARTY CHANCELLERY, SUCCEEDED RUDOLF HESS BUT WITHOUT HESS'S TITLE OF DEPUTY FUEHRER, AND HAS BEEN EMERGING WITH GREATER POWER THAN HESS EVER HAD. IN HIS HANDS HAVE BEEN PLACED EXTENSIVE NEW AUTHORITY IN DOMESTIC AND PARTY MATTERS.

IT IS EVEN DOUBTFUL WHETHER HITLER DURING THE PERIODS WHEN HE HAS BEEN IN FULL HEALTH HAS BEEN TOLD THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY'S SITUATION, THE BOOK CONTINUES.

IT IS QUITE NATURAL THAT HIS SUBORDINATES ARE TEMPTED TO TOUCH UP THE SITUATION BECAUSE THEY HAVE TO DEAL WITH A VERY STERN MASTER WHO LIVES IN PRACTICALLY TOTAL ISOLATION AND SESS ONLY A FEW PERSONS.

THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT HAS TO DEAL MAINLY WITH HITLER'S POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERSHIP. HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD POLITICS MIGHT BE DESCRIBED AS CYNICAL REALISM. BUT THIS IS ONLY SHAM. HIS FEELINGS AND PERSONAL ATTITUDE FTEN HAVE PL

FEELINGS AND PERSONAL ATTITUDE OFTEN HAVE PLAYED A MUCH BIGGER ROLE THAN PERSONS OUTSIDE GERMANY CAN IMAGINE.

DECISIONS MAY WAIT FOR WEEKS BECAUSE HITLER'S AIDES DON'T DARE PRESENT SOMETHING UNPOPULAR UNTIL HE CAN HAVE COMPENSATION IN SOME FORM. MANY TIMES HIS PERSONAL DISLIKES HAVE BEEN DECISIVE FOR GERMAN'S POLICY.

IT IS THIS IRRATIONAL POINT WHICH IS SO DANGEROUS. AS A MILITARY LEADER HITLER HAS A GENIUS FOR OUTLINING GRADIOSE PLANS OF ATTACK. BUT HE ALSO HAS AN INCLINATION FOR FIDDLING WITH DETAILS WHICH HAS IRRITATED GERMAN MILITARY MEN.

TO BE HIS CHIEF OF STAFF IS HARD WORK. THE POOR CHIEF MAY BE CALLED IN 30 TIMES A DAY TO EXPLAIN DETAILS ABOUT THE FRONT WHICH ARE OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE AND WHICH OUGHT TO BE LEFT TO THE COMMANDER-

IN-CHIEF ON THE GROUND.

HITLER MAY ALSO DELAY SOME QUESTION OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT BY PROFESSING THAT HE WANTS TO TEST THE ARTICLE HIMSELF. HE IS CONVINCED THAT HE IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SOLDIERS IN HISTORY BUT TO BE A GREAT SOLDIER ONE MUST HAVE SOMETHING MORE THAN POLITICAL GENIUS.

HITLER MISSED THIS "MORE" AND THEREFORE HIS AUTHORITY AS A MILITARY LEADER WAS DISSIPATED ON THE VAST RUSSIAN OPEN SPACES AND THE AFRICAN DESERT. IRONICALLY, HITLER IS OFTEN CALLED "DER GROESSTE FELDHERR ALLERZEIT" (GREATEST SOLDIER ALL TIME).

SEVERAL STORIES ARE TOLD ABOUT HIS MILITARY LEADERSHIP. ONE OF THEM DESCRIBES A CONVERSATCON BETWEEN FIELD MARSHAL FEDOR VON BOCK AND THE FAMOUS CONDUCTOR DR.WILHELM FURTWANGLER.

FURTWANGLER ASKED VON BOCK, FORMER CHIEF OF THE GERMANY ARMY HIGH COMMAND: "WHY WERE YOU DISMISSED?"

VON BOCK REPLIED: "MY DEAR FURTWANGLER, IF THE FUEHRER HAD BEEN ABLE TO PLAY THE HARMONICA YOU WOULD HAVE BEEN DISMISSED AS A CONDUCTOR, TOO."

SEP 26 1943

BEHIND THE SWASTIKA FACADE THERE IS A STRUGGLE OF ONE LEADER AGAINST ANOTHER IN THE HIGHEST NAZI CIRCLES, BUT THEY KEEP TOGETHER BECAUSE THEY KNOW THE TERRIBLE FATE THAT AWAITS THEM IF THE NAZI CLIQUE OF HITLER, GOEBBELS, HIMMLER, GOERING, BORMANN AND OTHERS IS UNABLE TO KEEP A UNITED CONTROL OVER THE REICH.

GOERING AND GOEBBELS ARE OLD ENEMIES, BUT THEY COMBINE THEIR FORCES AGAINST VON RIBBENTROP. HE HAS AN ALLY IN HIMMLER BUT VON RIBBENTROP AND HIMMLER AT THE SAME TIME COMPETE THEIR HARDEST IN THE FIELD OF QUISLING ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY.

HIMMLER IS THE GREATEST SUPPORTER OF THE QUISLINGS, BUT RIBBENTROP HAS TRIED MANY TIMES TO RESTRAIN THEM. THE SITUATION CAN CHANGE FROM ONE WEEK TO THE NEXT.

WHATEVER IS THE ACTUAL BALANCE OF POWER WITHIN THE NAZI PARTY, IT FREQUENTLY HAS BEEN SAID THAT GOERING IS THE MAN OF THE ARMY.

MUCH SPEAKS AGAINST SUCH AN INTERPRETATION, HOWEVER, AND THE SITUATION MIGHT DEVELOP WHERE ACTION MUST BE TAKEN AND WHERE ARMY LEADERS, THE FORMER IMPERIAL OFFICERS AND THE CHIEF OF THE LUFTWAFFE, CAN FIND A COMMON LINE. IT IS DIFFICULT TO SAY WHETHER THIS HAS HAPPENED NOW.

BUT FREDBORG FEELS THAT HIMMLER'S APPOINTMENT TO INTERNAL CONTROL IS A LIKELY COUNTER-BALANCE AGAINST SOMETHING--PERHAPS AGAINST GOERING. HIMMLER IS HITLER'S FIRST TRUMP CARD. HE DEPENDS UPON HIM BECAUSE OF HIMMLER'S OWN UNPOPULARITY.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, SEPT 27, SENT SEPTM 24)

KTOMORROW-GERMANY STILL POWERFUL, BUT ARMY HAS LOST MOBILITY.)

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AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT 27

- - -

GERMANS ADMIT

ECONOMY FACES

SERIOUS CRISIS

- - -

IMPRESSED LABOR

NO GOOD, WOMEN

BEING CALLED (1,200)

KENNEDY

- - -

30.24_ 8851

BY EDWIN SHANKE

(ADVANCE) STOCKHOLM, SEPT 26-(AP)-A MILLION AND A HALF MORE GERMAN WOMEN MUST BE HARNESSED INTO WAR INDUSTRY BECAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF FOREIGNERS TO PRODUCE, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME GERMANY'S RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIES HAVE REACHED SUCH A LOW LEVEL THAT THE MOST EXTREME ECONOMY MUST BE PRACTICED.

SEP 26 1943

THE LONGER THE WAR LASTS AND ECONOMIC ATTRITION DRAINS AND STRAINS NAZI RESOURCES, THE CLEARER IT BECOMES THAT THE NAZIS ACTUALLY ARE NOT SOLVING THEIR MANPOWER SHORTAGE BY IMPRESSING FOREIGN LABOR.

ONE NAZI DISTRICT LEADER REVEALED IN A SPEECH THAT MOST GERMAN WOMEN WOULD HAVE TO GO TO WORK IN WAR PLANTS, BECAUSE "ALL THE FOREIGN WORKERS ARE VERY BAD. THEY HAVE BEEN USED ON IMPORTANT JOBS AND THEY LOAF MORE THAN THEY WORK. REGULAR GERMAN WORKERS MUST STAY AT THE FRONT. WE MUST USE MORE GERMAN WOMEN."

PROF. ALBERT SPEER, PRODUCTION CZAR, POINTED TO THIS AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES IN SEPTEMBER WHEN HE DECREED THAT ALL PRODUCTION NOT SERVING A WAR PURPOSE MUST HAVE SPECIAL PERMISSION. MANY WORKERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO WAR SHOPS. NAZI COMMENTATORS SAID THAT HEREAFTER AS MANY GERMANS AS POSSIBLE WOULD REPLACE FOREIGN WAR WORKERS BECAUSE OF THEIR INEFFICIENCY.

"MISTAKES" WERE BEING MADE--WRONG SWITCHES AND LEVERS PULLED AT THE WRONG TIMES. FOREIGN LABORERS WERE NOT FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

WHEN THEIR MISTAKES WERE POINTED OUT THEY MERELY SHRUGGED AND EXPLAINED THEY COULD NOT UNDERSTAND THE LANGUAGE. OFFICIALS NOW INSIST THAT FOREIGNERS BE MADE TO UNDERSTAND TERMS NECESSARY IN THEIR PARTICULAR FIELDS.

IN MUNICH, STREET CARS ARE BEING USED TO DELIVER EXPRESS GOODS FOR THE ADDRESSEE TO PICK IT UP BECAUSE THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH HANDS TO MAKE HOME DELIVERIES. INVALID SOLDIERS ARE TAKING OVER NAZI PARTY WORK FORMERLY DONE BY ABLE-BODIED MEN.

THE SCARCITY OF CLEAN-UP SQUADS FORCED THE BERLIN POLICE CHIEF TO ORDER HOUSEHOLDERS TO SWEEP GLASS FROM THE STREETS IN FRONT OF THEIR HOMES AFTER BOMBINGS TO SAVE VALUABLE VEHICLE TIRES. LETTER BOXES FREQUENTLY ARE OVERFLOWING BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF POSTAL WORKERS, AND THERE HAVE BEEN MANY LETTER BOX THEFTS. THE POLICE HAVE WARNED "IF YOUR PILLAR BOX IS FILLED WALK TO THE NEXT ONE."

SEP 26 1943

NAZI ECONOMIC WRITERS HAVE BEEN MAKING ASTOUNDING ADMISSIONS REGARDING SHORTAGES--SHORTAGES WHICH THEY SAY ARE AT LEAST PARTIALLY BEING REPLACED THROUGH THE USE OF COSTLY SUBSTITUTES.

IN THE LIGHT OF RUSSIAN ARMY ADVANCES--WHICH ARE DRIVING THE NAZIS FROM RICH AND COVETED RUSSIAN SOIL--THESE ACUTE SUPPLY SHORTAGES IN THIS FIFTH YEAR OF WAR ARE MOST SIGNIFICANT.

AN OFFICIAL OF "DEUTSCHEN WAFFEN UND MINITIONSFABRIK," ONE OF GERMANY'S OUTSTANDING MUNITIONS FIRMS, HAS SAID BLUNTLY THAT GERMANY LACKS LEAD FOR BULLETS. HE LISTED BRASS, ZINC, COPPER, WOLFRAM, QUICKSILVER, MANGANESE AND "TO A CERTAIN EXTENT EVEN STEEL" AMONG WAR-VITAL METALS ON WHICH FACTORIES "MUST ECONOMIZE IN THE MOST EXTREME."

AT THE SAME TIME HE SHOWED HOW GERMANY WAS TRYING TO MAKE UP FOR THESE DEFICIENCIES WITH ERSATZ MATERIALS. THUS, BRASS CARTRIDGE CASES WERE REPLACED BY SIMPLE CARBON STEEL AND ERSATZ WAS ALSO FOUND FOR

1943

THE LEAD IN BULLETS WITHOUT AFFECTING BALLISTICS, HE SAID.

THESE SHORTAGES ARE SHOWING UP IN PRACTICAL WAYS EVEN AFTER FIVE YEARS OF SCRAP COLLECTIONS. STREET LAMP POSTS, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE SLATED FOR WAR MELTING POTS.

BREWERIES ARE SURRENDERING THEIR COPPER KETTLES AND COPPER ALLOY, USING SUBSTITUTE UTENSILS.

ONE SWEDE WHO FOUGHT ON THE EASTERN FRONT WITH THE GERMANS AS A VOLUNTEER SAID SOLDIERS NO LONGER ARE PERMITTED TO SHOOT AS MUCH AMMUNITION AS THEY PLEASE. EVERY HAND GRENADE MUST COUNT AND WAR VEHICLES MUST NO LONGER BE WARMED UP--A GAS-SAVING MEASURE.

OTHER SIGNS OF SHORTAGES:

THE FABRIC AROUND ELECTRIC WIRING IS SAVED AS WELL AS COPPER WIRING; MUSIC STORES ARE BEING CLOSED; FALSE TEETH ARE OUT AND MAIL ORDER WOODEN HOUSES SENT BY SWEDEN TO NORWAY ARE NOW BEING TAKEN BY THE GERMANS AND SENT TO GERMANY. THERE HAVE BEEN STRONG APPEALS FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ELECTRIC POWER.

AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT IS HAPPENING IN GERMANY WAS GIVEN BY A WORKER WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SWEDEN AFTER SPENDING FOUR MONTHS IN A METAL PLANT. BETWEEN THE END OF APRIL, AND SEPT. 1, 1942, HE SAID, PRODUCTION DETERIORATED IN THE PLANT BY 40 PER CENT.

"THIS WAS DUE," HE EXPLAINED, "TO SEVERAL REASONS. MINERALS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR CONTAINED A PERCENTAGE OF 70 PER CENT OF LEAD, WHICH NOW HAS DROPPED TO 40 PER CENT. MINERALS PREVIOUSLY IMPORTED FROM RUSSIA HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY ALL KINDS OF INGREDIENTS WHICH OFTEN MAKES IT NECESSARY TO PUT SLAG INTO A FURNACE TWICE, AS THE PROPORTION OF LEAD OR TIN LOST IS VERY LARGE. BEFORE THE RUSSIAN WAR, LEAD INGOT PRODUCTION VARIED FROM 400 TO 600 IN EIGHT HOURS WHEREAS NOW THEY NEVER SURPASS 250 TO 300.

"THERE IS A LACK OF MANPOWER. THE FACTORY FORMERLY EMPLOYED 1000 WORKERS AND WAS FORCED TO REDUCE ITS PERSONNEL BECAUSE OF 'CALL-UPS'.

"RUSSIAN AND FRENCH WAR PRISONERS AND POLISH CIVILIANS REPLACED GERMANS UNTIL THE PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGNERS IN VARIOUS SHOPS VARIED FROM 30 TO 70 PER CENT.

"THE SHORTAGE OF COAL, TRACED TO THE RUHR BOMBINGS, AFFECTED THE WORK BADLY AND WHEN I LEFT SOME FURNACES WERE EXTINGUISHED BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF FUEL. THE FACTORIES HAVE FELT THE EFFECTS OF STEEL PLANT BOMBINGS IN A SHORTAGE OF TOOLS AND A LACK OF REPLACEMENTS FOR FURNACES."

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LATER, THIS WORKER WAS EMPLOYED AT A FLUGBAU PLANT PRODUCING JUNKERS TRANSPORTS AND DOING REPAIRS.

"WE WORKED EFFICIENTLY ONLY FOUR OUT OF 12 HOURS IN MY SHOP," HE SAID. "THE REST OF THE TIME WAS SPENT WAITING FOR MISSING PARTS OR FOR RIVETS TO MOUNT PLANES. THERE WAS OFTEN A LACK OF DURALUMINUM RIVETS AND WHEN AN ENGINEER WAS NOT WATCHING, WE USED ALUMINUM RIVETS, WHICH LOOK THE SAME, BUT WERE TOO WEAK TO RESIST VIBRATION. THE MACHINE WOULD COME BACK WITHIN ONE MONTH FOR REPAIRS. PRODUCTION FELL SO MUCH BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF MATERIALS THAT HALF OF THE PERSONNEL TRANSFERRED TO OTHER FACTORIES, ESPECIALLY TURNERS, MECHANICS AND CUTTERS."

THE "MINITIONSFABRIK" OFFICIAL'S ADMISSION REGARDING THE DEFICIENC OF STEEL POINTED TO THE EFFECTS OF THE RAF RAIDS ON THE RUHR ARSENAL.

THE SHIFT OF GERMAN INDUSTRY TO THE EAST AND THE DECENTRALIZATION AND EXPANSION OF PLANT CAPACITIES IN EASTERN AND MIDDLE GERMANY AS A RESULT OF THESE BOMBINGS ARE REFLECTED IN NAZI NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS. HELP WANTED ADS ARE FILLING THE PAPERS, FOR OFFICE WORKERS, BUILDING AND OTHER ENGINEERS, TECHNICIANS AND EVEN PLANT MANAGERS. THE FACTORIES ADVERTISING ARE MAINLY LOCATED IN SILESIA, POLAND, SUDETENLAND, AUSTRIA, DANZIG, CENTRAL GERMANY, THE OCCUPIED EAST AND EVEN TYROL. THEY INCLUDE ESPECIALLY THE CHEMICAL PLANTS IN UPPER SILESIA, BUT ALSO MACHINE, TOOLING AND IRON WORKING PLANTS AS WELL AS BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEP 26 1943

THE LOSS OF NORTH AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA WAS A TOUGH BLOW ECONOMICALLY FOR GERMANY BECAUSE IT CUT OFF THE NATURAL RUBBER WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT FROM THE EAST BY BLOCKADE RUNNERS. GERMANY NEEDS 24 PERCENT OF NATURAL RUBBER TO MAKE SATISFACTORY SYNTHETIC RUBBER. THIS, PLUS THE ALLIED RAIDS ON RUBBER CENTERS AT HULS AND HANNOVER, WILL LIKELY REDUCE NAZI TIRE STORES TO A DANGEROUS LEVEL.

WILHELM PACKENIUS, ONE OF GERMANY'S BETTER KNOWN ECONOMIC WRITERS, MEANTIME, HAS EMPHASIZED THAT CIVILIANS ARE FINDING IT NECESSARY TO PUT ASIDE MORE AND MORE OF THEIR PERSONAL WISHES, ESPECIALLY CLOTHING, WHICH IS PRACTICALLY UNBUYABLE. WHAT GOODS ARE STILL OBTAINABLE IN THE STORES GENERALLY IS MARKED "FOR BOMBED PERSONS."

LIMITED SUPPLIES INTENDED FOR THE PUBLIC ARE BEING CONFISCATED FOR USE IN BOMBED AREAS. SHORTAGES HAVE LED TO BIG-SCALE BARTERING, A PRACTICE WHICH HAS BEEN CONDEMNED BECAUSEW NLTON

FOR ESE IN BOMBED AREAS. SHORTAGES HAVE LED TO BIG-SCALE BARTERING, A PRACTICE WHICH HAS BEEN CONDEMNED BECAUSE, AS ONE NAZI OFFICIAL SAID, IT HAS "A DEMORALIZING AND DETRIMENTAL EFFECT" ON THE PEOPLE.

"IT CANNOT BE DENIED THAT THE WHOLE FUTURE STANDS UNDER THE SIGN OF DESTRUCTION," PROF.HUNKE, GERMAN ECONOMIC LEADER, SAID AT THE GERMAN ACADEMY IN DISCUSSING ECONOMIC DISLOCATION.

"THE DESTRUCTION OF ECONOMIC VALUES AND THE LACK OF MILLIONS OF MEN FOR PRODUCTION OF PEACETIME GOODS, AND ABOVE ALL THE SACRIFICES OF HEALTH AND BLOOD, ARE A FEARFUL DRAIN ON THE LIFEBLOOD OF THE NATION."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 27.--SENT SEPT. 24).

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, SEPT.27

BY HAL BOYLE

SEP 13

LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

(ADVANCE)...A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ITALY, SEPT 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN A FIGHTER PILOT GOES OUT ON A MISSION AND DOESN'T COME BACK THE BOYS WHO DID COME BACK CUT THE CARDS FOR HIS MILITARY EFFECTS THAT ARE NOT MAILED HOME.

MONEY PHOTOS JEWELRY--SUCH THINGS AS THESE ARE SENT TO THE PILOT'S RELATIVES, BUT NOT BED ROLLS, TOILET ARTICLES, TOWELS AND TRAVELING BAGS. THESE ARTICLES ARE URGENTLY NEEDED HERE AT ALL TIMES AND ARE KEPT IN THE STRUGGLING FAMILY.

THEY CUT THE CARDS FOR LT. DARREL E. WILLIAMS OF 422 SOUTH ELRINO

1943

ST. BALTIMORE MD. AFTER ME WAS SHOT DOWN BY FLAK SEPTEMBER 10 WHILE STRAFING A ROAD FROM AULETTA TO POTENZA.

IT WASN'T A CHEERFUL SCENE. THE 23-YEAR-OLD PILOT, A SLIM BLOND WITH BLUE EYES, WAS WELL LIKED. THAT DIDN'T MAKE IT ANY EASIER FOR THE BOYS WHO CUT THE CARDS.

THEN ONE EVENING EIGHT DAYS AFTER WILLIAMS DISAPPEARED A BEDRAGGLED FIGURE IN A BLUE SHIRT AND BROWN PANTS SEVERAL SIZES TOO LARGE FOR HIM JUMPED OFF A JEEP AND WALKED TOWARD THE A-36 INVADER SQUADRON BIVOUAC IN A GREAT GROVE OF TREES.

"WHAT IS IT--A SCARECROW"? SOMEBODY ASKED.

"IT IS NOT A SCARECROW, IT IS ME," SAID WILLIAMS, INDIGNANT AT BEING MISTAKEN FOR AN ITALIAN CIVILIAN. "AND FURTHERMORE I AM HUNGRY.

"HE LOOKS LIKE A ZOOTSUITER IN THAT GETUP," SAID A FLIER FRIEND. LT. ROBERT P.WILLS OF 535 POWELL PLACE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. "AND HIS FACE AND ARMS HAVE A MILLION FLEA BITES."

AFTER THE PILOT HAD WASHED, FLUNG AWAY HIS FLEA-FILLED GARMENTS AND REVIVED HIS STOMACH WITH SOME HOT AMERICAN CHOW, HE TOLD HOW HE HAD DODGED GERMAN PATROLS FOR EIGHT DAYS IN A HIKE THROUGH NAZI LINES WITH THE HELP OF FRIENDLY ITALIAN CIVILIANS WHO SET UP AN IMPROMPTU UNDERGROUND RAILWAY TO GET HIM THROUGH SAFELY.

"I HAD STRAFED A GERMAN TRUCK FROM 500 FEET AND WAS PULLING UP WHE A CHUNK OF FLAK CAUGHT MY ENGINE," WILLIAM SAID. "I PULLED UP TO 1,000 FEET BETWEEN MOUNTAINS. MY SPEED WAS ABOUT 200 MILES AN HOUR. THERE WAS NOTHING TO DO BUT GET OUT OR CRASH IN A CANYON I JETTISONED MY CANOPY AND BAILED OUT ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE COCKPIT.

"I HURT MY RIGHT LEG GETTING OUT. IT TOOK LESS THAN A MINUTE TO PARACHUTE DOWN. I HIT THE GROUND HARD WHICH DIDN'T HELP MY BUM LEG ANY. I LANDED NEAR A RAILROAD STATION. THIS WAS THE DAY AFTER THE INVASION BEGAN AND IT WAS STILL ENEMY TERRITORY.

SOME ITALIANS RAN UP AND BEGAN SHAKING MY HAND THEN THEY PICKED UP MY PARACHUTE AND HUSTLED ME INTO THE RAILROAD STATION. THEY HID ME THERE BECAUSE THE GERMANS HAD SEEN ME COMING DOWN AND SENT A PATROL TO SEARCH FOR ME. THE NAZIS WERE ALL OVER THE PLACE, I LAY UNDER A SHELF IN THE STATION WHILE THEY SEARCHED FOR ME A FEW FEET AWAY.

"AFTER THEY LEFT THE ITALIANS TOOK ME TO A PRIVATE HOUSE AND I STAYE THERE FOR TWO NIGHTS. THE THIRD DAY THEY RUSHED ME TO ANOTHER HOUSE AFTER THE GERMANS STARTED ANOTHER SEARCH FOR ME. I HID UNDER THE BED.

"THE ITALIANS WERE DEATHLY AFRAID OF THE GERMANS. THEY SAID IF THE GERMANS CAUGHT ME IN THEIR HOUSE EVERY ONE WOULD BE SHOT. I DECIDED TO HEAD FOR THE MOUNTAINS. ONE MAN BROUGHT ME A BLUE COAT AND PAIR OF BROWN PANTS THAT WERE FULL OF FLEAS. THE FLEAS WERE EVERYWHERE. I COULDN'T SLEEP BECAUSE OF THEM. THEY HIT ME FROM ALL SIDES.

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"AFTER I WAS DRESSED THE ITALIANS STARTED WITH ME DOWN THE FRONT WAY AND UPON SEEING GERMANS IN THE STREET THEY TURNED AND SNEAKED ME OUT THE BACK. I MET TWO OTHER ITALIANS ON THE WAY TO THE MOUNTAINS AND STAYED THAT NIGHT IN A CAVE WITH THEM. I STAYED ANOTHER NIGHT WITH A SECOND GROUP AND SET OUT ALONE ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS TOWARD SALERNO.

"I MET NUMEROUS FARMERS WHO GAVE ME FOOD ALONG THE WAY. THEY FED ME ALL SORTS OF FRUIT--GRAPES, PEACHES, PEARS, FIGS--FRIED POTATOES AND GOAT MEAT. THE GOAT MEAT WASN'T BAD AT ALL, IT WAS A LITTLE LIKE

1943

30.24_8833

MUTTON. MOST OF THESE OLD FARMERS HAVE BEEN IN BROOKLYN AT ONE TIME. THEY ALL WANTED ME TO STAY LONGER AND INSISTED ON MISSING ME ON THE CHEEK WHEN I LEFT AND ONE TIME I STAYED TWO DAYS THINKING THE ENGLISH PATROLS WOULD BE THROUGH. WHEN I LEFT THE FARMER LED ME ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS TO THE HOME OF ANOTHER FARMER WHERE I STAYED THE REST OF THAT DAY AND NIGHT.

"THE NEXT DAY I CAUGHT UP WITH ONE OF OUR INFANTRY OUTFITS AND THEY FIXED ME UP WITH A JEEP RIDE. DURING THE EIGHT DAYS I WAS GONE I SAW SEVERAL FLIGHTS OF OUR PLANES. THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT A SENSATION IT IS TO BE IN A TOWN OR MOVING ALONG A ROAD THEY ARE STRAFING OR BOMBING. I'D RATHER BE IN ONE OF THOSE PLANES THAN UNDER IT ANY OLD TIME.

"YOU KNOW A FUNNY THING HAPPENED. I LIMPED SO MUCH FAVORING MY SORE RIGHT LEG IN MY 30 MILE HIKE ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS THAT I WORE OUT THE SOLE ON MY LEFT SHOE."

AFTER TELLING HIS STORY WILLIAMS DISCOVERED THAT THE CARDS HAD BEEN CUT FOR HIM DURING HIS ABSENCE AND THAT HIS PERSONAL GEAR HAD BEEN DIVIDED AMONG THE MEN WHO HAD GIVEN HIM UP FOR LOST.

"YOU COUNTED ME OUT TOO SOON," HE SAID, "I MAY HAVE BEEN DOWN BUT I WASN'T OUT. COME ON YOU VULTURES, HAND IT BACK!".

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY, SEPT 27--MOVED SEPT 24).

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEP 27.)

SEP 26 1943

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEP 26-(AP)-FEARS THAT SOME FORM OF STATE CONTROL WILL CONTINUE TO BE IMPOSED UPON BRITAIN'S GREAT TEXTILE INDUSTRY AFTER THE WAR AND THUS MENACE PLANS FOR POSTWAR RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT WERE EXPRESSED TODAY BY A LEADER IN ONE OF THE MAJOR BRANCHES OF THE COTTON DIVISION.

IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT, LENNOX B.LEE, CHAIRMAN OF THE CALICO PRINTERS ASSOCIATION, DECLARED THAT WHILE WAR IS BEING FOUGHT AGAINST NAZISM AND FASCISM, THERE IS A FEELING IN MANY QUARTERS THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF THOSE TWO SYSTEMS ARE GRADUALLY BEING INTRODUCED INTO BRITISH INDUSTRY.

URGING THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOW ITS HAND NOW ABOUT THE NATURE OF ITS POSTWAR POLICY TOWARD INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS, LEE SAID:

"INDUSTRIES FOR THEIR OWN SAKES AND FOR THE SAKE OF THE COUNTRY MUST BE FREED FROM CONTROL AND ANYTHING TENDING TOWARD MONOPOLY."

LEE WARNED THAT THE ABILITY OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY TO REGAIN THE LARGEST POSSIBLE VOLUME OF EXPORT TRADE--MANY MAJOR MARKETS NECESSARILY HAVE BEEN SURRENDERED DURING THE WAR--WOULD DEPEND UPON THE GOVERNMENT'S WILLINGNESS NOT ONLY TO REMOVE EMERGENCY GOVERNING RESTRICTIONS, BUT ALSO PROVIDE "MORE POSITIVE ASSISTANCE" FOR OPERATIONS IN THE FORM OF TARIFF REDUCTIONS, REAARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES.

1943

COTTON: NEW BUSINESS IN CLOTH AGS WAS MAINLY A MATTER OF ODD ENDS, STANDARD STYLES FOR AUSTRALIA AND SPECIAL CLOTHS FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND WAR INDUSTRIES--CHIEFLY ADMIRALTY CLOTHS, AIRCRAFT FABRICS AND BAG MATERIAL. FALLING OFF OF CONTRACTS FOR TIRE FABRIC QUALITIES WAS NOTED IN THE YARN MARKET.

-DASH-

WOOL: CONSIDERABLE BUYING WAS MADE IN WOOL CLOTHS FOR HOME TRADE AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT ISSUE OF "UTILITY" ALLOCATIONS FOR THE JANUARY-APRIL GARMENT PRODUCTION PERIOD. CLOTH TO FILL THESE ORDERS COMES UNDER THE MANUFACTURING PERIOD OF NOVEMBER-FEBRUARY.

-DASH-

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RAYON: EXCEPT IN CREPE QUALITIES THERE WAS STRONG DEMAND FOR ALL KINDS OF RAYON YARNS. MANUFACTURERS WERE WELL SUPPLIED WITH ORDERS FOR UTILITY CLOTHS AND GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

EXPORT MARKETS WERE CLAMORING FOR GOODS BUT ALLOCATIONS WERE RESTRICTED TO THOSE HELPING THE WAR EFFORT. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS CONTINUED TO BE EXTENSIVE, ESPECIALLY IN AIRCRAFT CLOTHS AND [illegible]LTATING MATERIALS.

[illegible] ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT 27)

Plant

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1943

30.24 8857

A. E. F. Breaches Nazi Line East of Naples, Advances 11 Miles; Russians Shell Kiev, Fight Way Into Dniepropetrovsk Suburb

Germans Retreat Ten Miles in Mountain Sector North of Salerno.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 27.—(AP) Allied armies surged forward tonight along a 108-mile front across Italy to within striking distance of the great Foggia airbase near the Adriatic and the key highway center of Avellino, possession of which would flank Naples to the east and unlock a new road into the demolished port city.

After a solid week of pounding from the American Fifth army and Allied air might, the Germans retreated 10 miles in a critical mountain sector northeast of Salerno and the pursuing Yanks captured Cassano, 50 miles due east of Naples and 10 miles southeast of Avellino. The victory drove a deep salient into Nazi positions. The enemy resorted to rear guard retreat. Their artillery slackened in tell-tale defeat.

Eighth Army Reaches Plain

On the eastern end of the front, the British Eighth army streamed across the Ofanto river at two points at least and burst onto the Foggia plains within 22 miles (the Cairo radio said 18) of that city with its 13 airfields. From these Allied bombers could easily reach all the Balkans.

Steadily mopping up Corsica, French troops and American Rangers drove in on the escape port of Bastia from the south and west through sharp German patrol and artillery reaction. Considerable losses were inflicted on the Germans and prisoners were taken, a French communique said. The airport of Ghisonaccia, 44 miles south of Bastia, was abandoned by the Germans after they had demolished equipment and fuel. Other troops were within seven miles of Bastia, where German flight from the island "is seriously hampered" by Allied planes. The enemy also was trying to escape from east of Borgo.

10 Axis Ships Sunk

(The British Admiralty announced in London that British submarines had sunk 10 vessels and damaged six others in attacks on Nazi forces attempting to withdraw troops and material by sea from Bastia.

(Four small supply ships, a ferry and two landing craft were sunk by gunfire, and a large supply ship and two small supply ships were sunk by torpedoes, the announcement said. Two landing craft and a small auxiliary vessel were declared damaged by gunfire, and a small supply ship and two large tankers were destroyed, one of the tankers subsequently being beached.)

The Eighth army dashed north along the Adriatic coastal road to seize the important salt manufacting city of Margherita di Savoia and the inland town of Cerignola.

Ready to Yield City

Apparently resigned to the loss of Foggia (pop. 62,340), the Germans concentrated practically all their combat troops in southern Italy against Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army which was striking frontally and on the right flank of Naples. This left the Eighth army free to advance as rapidly as it could bring up supplies and overcome road demolitions.

The only contact Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery reported with the enemy was north of captured Atella in the center. The German command appeared to be confronted with the alternative either of pulling back this force or having it enveloped by a British move inland from the direction of Cerignola.

Havy Battle Rages

In strong contrast with the almost complete absence of opposition on the Eighth army front, British units of the Fifth army were locked in a toe-to-toe slugging match with strong German forces on the extreme western end of the front — immediately north and northwest of Salerno.

A military spokesman called this battle phase near the sea the most ferocious fought by any Allied troops in the Mediterranean since the Egyptian battle of El Alamein nearly a year ago. The British stormed and took "limited objectives" in the mountains. They still had four miles to go before breaking into open ground on the road to Naples.

(London reported the British navy had intervened, shelling the Germans with land batteries of 25-pounders and American Long Tom 155-mm cannon.)

The threat to Avellino from the capture of Cassano imperilled the whole German defense of Naples. Major roads radiate from Avellino (pop. 29,091) in almost every direction. The town is athwart an important road of retreat northward for enemy forces now holding lines north of Salerno. If that route is cut, the enemy would be compelled to pull back to the northwest through or near Naples where communications already have been badly shattered.

Capture Mountain Town

The Fifth army also drove 10 miles up the Sele river to capture Calabritto, mountain town 27 miles east of Salerno, just north of Valva. In the center, Muro fell, 38 miles due east of Salerno and 18 miles northwest of Potenza.

Unfavorable weather (perhaps the start of the Italian rainy season) limited air activity.

At the southeast foot of Mt. Vesuvius, enemy concentrations were bombed south of Sarno. Road junctions at Benevento and Colle, northeast of Naples were bombed. The Pomigliano d'Arco airdrome outside Naples was hammered.

Middle East bombers struck the Kalamaki airdrome near the Greek capital of Athens and left a ship sinking in the Syros harbor in the Aegean. One Middle East bomber was lost but Allied planes returned from Italian operations. Enemy activity aloft was negligible.

A headquarters announcement said 244 intact or slightly damaged Axis planes had been seized in Italy, 77 at Montecorvino-Ravella, 64 at Vibo Valentia and 103 near Taranto.

"Motor transport north of Foggia was attacked," Gen. Eisenhower's communique said, suggesting the Germans were continuing to retreat from that city and its airfields.

Near Many Axis Targets

Foggia is 465 miles from Vienna, 500 from Munich and 580 from the Ploesti oil fields of Rumania. It lies in the Apulian plain, ideal for tank maneuver.

It is a key railway point of eastern Italy, linked with Allied-held Bari and Brindisi and with German-occupied Pescara, Ancona and Ravena. An electric line links Foggia with Naples. Another railway leads to Potenza. The airfields extend as far as 23 miles from Foggia and have been damaged severely by Allied bombings and probably by Nazi demolitions.

In beating toward the city, the British overran without combat the ancient battle field of Cannae on the Ofanto, where Hannibal in 216 B. C. disastrously defeated the Romans and annihilated their army.

Gen. Clark's advance left the Salerno plain far behind and overran mountain positions dominating the elaborate network of highways leading to Avellino.

Front dispatches said the ten mile gain was made by troops who fought steadily for seven days and frequently at night.

The Fifth army was strengthening avenues of supply before its next big push. The retreating Germans blew up practically all bridges and roads.

Town 50 Miles From Italian Port Is Taken in Drive

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 27.—German forces today began a withdrawal in the sector east of Naples on the flank of their positions around the bay and port as American troops of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's 5th Army registered a new advance of 10 miles. The Germans were offering only rearguard opposition.

In the drive the Americans captured the town of Cassano, which is in the mountains 50 miles due east of Naples.

(The British Navy has joined in the battle for the mountain passes leading to Naples, systematically blasting German positions with a heavy bombardment from its big guns, a Reuters correspondent with the 5th Army said today.)

Simultaneously, the British 8th Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery drove rapidly up the east coast to within 22 miles of the airport center of Foggia, capturing the Adriatic towns of Cerignola and Margherita di Savoia, the latter a large salt manufacturing center.

Slight Opposition to British.

The British, after crossing the Ofanto River which empties into the Gulf of Manfredonia, were meeting only the slightest resistance and were speeding along on straight roads across flat, open country which extends to 30 miles beyond Foggia.

(A Cairo broadcast, recorded by Reuters, said the British were within 18 miles of Foggia, an air base with 12 satellite fields which would give Allied air forces a great springboard for attacks on all parts of the Balkans and much of Germany's southeastern domain.

(The German communique admitted that Nazi Army groups were carrying out another of their retreats "undisturbed by the enemy" in the eastern sector after destruction of traffic installations, but declared attacks northwest and northeast of Salerno were repulsed.)

In capturing Cassano, the Americans drove to a point 18 miles northeast of Salerno and only 10 miles southeast of Avellino, which with Benevento, forms two of the main hubs of German communications in the area east of Naples. Benevento is 15 miles north of Avellino.

Mountain Town Taken.

The troops of Gen. Clark also plunged up the Sele River, farther to the east, for a gain of four and a half miles and captured Calabritto, a mountain community 27 miles east of Salerno. The town is just north of Valva, the capture of which was announced yesterday. In taking Valva the Americans had driven 30 miles in six days.

In the central mountain sector, the British also were marking up steady progress and extended their lines beyond Muro, 18 miles northwest of Potenza and 38 miles directly east of Salerno. They were announced as "still in contact with the enemy just north of Atella," the capture of which was disclosed yesterday. Spinazzola also fell to the British in this area.

The British-American occupation had been pushed up approximately one-sixth the length of the Italian boot in 24 days.

Although the Germans were falling back northeast of Salerno, allowing the Americans to drive a wedge between their forces around Naples and those deeper inland, the fighting was bitter and at close quarters to the north and northwest of Salerno immediately along the coast.

Takes Limited Objectives.

Here the 5th Army stormed and captured "limited objectives" in a sustained offensive, a headquarters spokesman said, but 3 or 4 miles of tough mountain going remained before the British troops there could break through to the open Naples plain. From their mountain crests, however, the British overlooked the plain.

Front-line reports said the fighting there was more ferocious than anything seen in the Middle East, North Africa or Sicily since the British breakthrough at El Alamein in Egypt last October.

In their new advance Gen. Clark's Americans left the Salerno plain far behind and took mountain heights dominating an elaborate network of highways, some of which lead to Avellino, the center of resistance for the whole area inland from Naples.

The slackening of German ar-

(See ITALY, Page A-2.)

tillery fire was the first signal that the Germans were withdrawing and the Americans at once began pressing the retreating enemy closely.

Messages from the front said the Americans now were consolidating their lines and straightening out their avenues for supplies, preparatory to the next big push, which might take them to an east-west road leading to Avellino, only 2 miles north of their present position.

Repair Work Necessary.

The enemy rearguards had demolished practically every bridge and road, however, and considerable repair work was necessary to open the flow of supplies.

Discussing the fighting north and northwest of Salerno, the headquarters spokesman said, "enemy resistance is stubborn and the outcome is being decided in man-to-man encounters. This fighting resembles some of the historic battles of World War I when strongpoints in some sectors had to be taken by hard frontal assault."

The Germans were so well entrenched in the mountains as to prevent small flanking or encirclement movements by tanks or motorized equipment, and it was necessary for Gen. Clark's men to slug them out of each machine-gun nest and mortar post.

Although two more river lines remained between Gen. Montgomery's troops and Foggia, the enemy had given no indication yet of making a stand in force along the Adriatic.

Allied warplanes sweeping ahead found only enemy transports north of Foggia, whose 13 airfields are within 500 miles of Munich.

Allies' Present Line.

The Allied line now runs from Margherita di Savoia, just below the Monte Gargano "spur" of the boot, southwest to Cerignola, almost due south across the Ofanto River to Montemilone, southwest to a point north of Atella and Muro, due west to Calabritto, northwest to Cassano, sharply southwest to Mercato-Rovella, west to San Cipriano and on out through the mountains of the Sorrento Peninsula.

The American 5th Army's frontal assault on Naples was said in yesterday's headquarters bulletin to have engulfed Cava di Terreni, a village 7 miles northwest of Salerno overlooking the valley which dips to Mount Vesuvius straight ahead.

(A Berlin broadcast last night placed the scene of battle only 7 miles south of Naples, but no Allied announcement has put 5th Army forces closer than 22 miles.)

Air Activity Reduced.

For the first time in many weeks bad weather almost completely stilled the great Allied air offensive against the German enemy in Italy. A few American Mitchells bombed some German troop concentrations

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through the clouds near Sarno, at the southeastern foot of Mount Vesuvius, an air communique said, and RAF fighter-bombers attacked some trucks beside the road.

Other fighter bombers scored hits among aircraft parked on a landing strip at Pomigliano d'Arco near Naples, and attacked road junctions in the Benevento and Collie areas, both northeast of Naples.

SHIP HIT BY BOMB, NURSES KEEP COOL

SEP 8 1943

Survivors Of Nazi Attack On Hospital Craft Pay Tribute Also To British Tars

DON WHITEHEAD

[By the Associated Press]

With the United States Navy in the Gulf of Salerno, Italy, Sept. 25 (Delayed)—American nurses who escaped from a hospital ship bombed and fired by a German plane outside this gulf September 13, agree that the only things that prevented a major tragedy were the coolness of the nurses and the bravery of the British sailors who led them to safety.

After the bombing, the nurses were taken to North Africa and then back to rejoin United States Fifth Army evacuation hospitals, which had been operating with enlisted men pinch-hitting for nurses.

"The British sailors were marvelous," said Lieut. Blanche Sigman, of Cambridge, Ohio. "They were as calm as though nothing had happened and kept kidding all the time.

Girls Wonderful

"But the girls acted wonderfully, too. The sailors said they never could have saved us if the girls had become hysterical."

Lieutenant Sigman said she awakened at 5 A. M., when a bomb hit near the ship, which was lit brightly, with white, red and green lights, and the moon beaming down.

"I got up and dressed and started up on deck," she said. "I met two girls and they said they had not heard a bomb, so I decided not to awaken the others. I got back in bed and then a bomb hit.

"It blew the doors off the hinges, shattered the walls, broke mirrors. By some miracle, none of the American girls were killed, although some British doctors and nurses died."

Trapped In Room

For a few minutes Lieut. Carrie Sheetz, of Millersburg, Pa., was trapped in her room when the door jammed. She tried frantically to open it. It wouldn't budge.

"I think God opened it," she said.

Nurses living in a ward over which the bomb exploded were awakened when the walls collapsed and the ceiling fell in. None of them was able to say why they were not seriously injured, at the least. Debris blocked passage to the wardroom.

They thought they were trapped until Lieutenant Sigman brought a flashlight down and sailors came to guide them through another passage to the deck.

From other quarters girls scrambled over the debris through steam and hot water as the flames spread.

None Very Scared

"We woke up when the bomb hit," said Scotty Warner, of Wichita, Kan., "but none of us was very scared. A British officer came down and asked if we would like some tea."

On the deck the girls climbed into lifeboats, only to find some of them damaged by the explosion and unseaworthy. Other hospital ships in the area sent lifeboats over and the girls climbed down rope nets and ladders into them. There were seventy-six in one boat.

The bomb had punctured the bows and the girls had to bail out the water with helmets to keep afloat. Many of them had severe rope burns caused by their sliding down into the rescue craft.

"Some of the girls would start down the ladders nude, and sailors would pull them back and give them their pants," Lieutenant Sigman said.

VETERAN AIRMEN RETURNING TO U. S.

SEP 8 1943

Fliers on More Than 50 Combat Missions to Come Home.

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS in NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 27—(AP) En route to the United States today are more than 50 officers and enlisted men who have flown at least 50 combat missions over Europe, North Africa or Italy.

With them go some of the most famous American fighter planes in the Mediterranean war, including two Flying Fortresses, the "Berlin Sleeper" and "Hell's Kitchen." The "Berlin Sleeper" has been on 106 combat missions, believed to be a record for Fortresses in any war theater.

There are also three Mitchells, "Stud," "Poopsie" and "Shanghai Lil," and one P-38 fighter plane whose pilot, Lt. C. O. Johnson of Ada, Minn., has shot down four planes.

All will participate in the bond drive in the United States.

Two other P-38 pilots, Lt. Richard A. Campbell, of Fararaday, Ala., and Maj. Edward S. E. Newbury, of Bakersfield, Calif., also are returning to the United States.

Reports King at Brindisi

Vichy Says Badoglio Regime Is Also at Adriatic Port

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP). — The Vichy radio said today in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press that the Italian King Victor Emmanuel III and the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio now were at Brindisi, Adriatic port on the heel of the Italian boot.

[Delayed dispatches received Sunday through Allied censorship from "somewhere in southern Italy" said that the King, Crown Prince Humbert and Badoglio and his government were in a southern Italian city which in effect had been made the Italian provisional capital. The name of the city was said to have been withheld from publication for security reasons.]

Berlin Radio Claims Raid On Lero Island

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that waves of heavy German fighter and bomber planes had raided Lero Island, in the Dodecanese, which it said the British were attempting to make into a strong Allied eastern Mediterranean base.

The Nazis claimed their raiders sank a 5,000-ton transport with a loss of some of the troops aboard, left a 9,000-ton freighter sinking, set three small vessels ablaze and burned oil dumps.

The German report of the raid on Lero, occupied earlier in the month by Allied forces, was without confirmation from Allied sources.

NAZIS TO WITHHOLD FOOD FROM IDLE ITALIANS

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Sept. 27—(AP) Nazi authorities in Milan announced today that only those who resume work will receive food rations.

A proclamation printed in the Milan press said the populace was invited to return to work and maintain discipline. Those who do not will get no food, the statement added, and those disturbing order will be sentenced by a German military court.

(The Nazi-controlled Italian radio said Monday that German Field Marshal Albert Kesselring has demanded the surrender of all Italian civilian motor vehicles—with "the drivers," if possible. The U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence service heard the broadcast, which was directed to the Italian people.)

De Gaulle Wins Demand For Civilian War Head

Algiers, Sept. 27 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation yielded to Gen. Charles De Gaulle's demands today and decided to appoint a minister of war who will bear the title of Commissioner of National Defense to insure subordination of military to civil authority.

Up to now military authority in the French setup has been represented by Gen. Henri Giraud, French commander in chief.

Adrian Tixier, Commissioner of Labor, probably will be chosen Commissioner of Defense at a meeting tomorrow.

RED ARMY AT GATE

SEP 28 1943

New Dnieper Crossings Admitted—300-Mile Fight Rages at Banks

TEMRYUK IS CAPTURED

Drive on Gomel Scores Major Gains of Day—1,320 More Villages Swept Up

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28—The Red Army captured an east bank suburb of Dniepropetrovsk in a savage hand-to-hand struggle across the river from that big steel city yesterday, smashed the last German Caucasus fortress of Temryuk and swept up 1,320 villages for the biggest day's haul of the war, Moscow disclosed early today.

Hurling German remnants into the Dnieper, the Russians seized the suburb of Nizhne-Dnieprovsk and captured huge quantities of equipment the fleeing enemy was unable to remove to the west bank, said a communiqué recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Moscow Vague on Kiev

A Berlin broadcast already had acknowledged the fall of Temryuk, saying it was abandoned Sunday morning after military installations were destroyed. The Russians now are only twenty miles from the tip of the Taman Peninsula opposite the Crimea.

At other points along the river "our troops, reaching the Dnieper, were wiping out or capturing individual German groupings on the left bank," it added.

A Berlin broadcast also announced that night-striking Soviet troops who had breasted the Dnieper fifty miles above Kiev in an apparent encircling movement on the Ukrainian capital, still were battling the Germans on the west bank. Moscow was silent on this phase of the developing battle for Kiev.

The biggest gains of the day were scored in the push into White Russia toward the Vitebsk-Gomel link on the Kiev-Leningrad railway. Advancing up to nine miles, Soviet forces overran 870 villages. The Russian threat to the intermediate points of Orsha and Mogilev still was a distant one, but Gomel and Vitebsk already were endangered.

While fighting raged along a 300-mile stretch of the river, other Soviet armies in the north pressed on into White Russia, reaching a point only thirteen miles from Gomel, and smashed ahead nine miles beyond the fallen bastion of Smolensk.

The Soviet communiqué said that 25,000 Soviet civilians of one district who were being driven "to slave labor in Germany" were overtaken and freed, and hundreds of trucks, tractors, guns and horses fell into Russian hands, along with twenty-five locomotives and hundreds of freight cars. Scores of tanks were reported knocked out or captured.

Nearly 7,000 Germans Killed

Nearly 7,000 Germans were killed during the day, the bulletin said. Two thousand fell before the Russian columns pounding toward Mogilev, above Gomel. Entire battalions were wiped out in bitter fighting around the lower Dnieper River city of Kremenchug, where both sides threw in their air forces.

The strong Red Air Force not only supported the ground troops in their fighting for Dnieper River crossings, but ranged ahead to blow up German troop trains and rail junctions west of the river.

German troops by the hundreds were surrendering under the impact of the Soviet armies, Moscow said, 400 of them being taken in a "daring outflanking maneuver" that forced an estuary at Temryuk in the Caucasus and "cut off the retreat of the enemy."

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Berlin military commentator, said in a broadcast recorded here that the Russians already had crossed the Dnieper at several points, and also admitted that not all of them had been hurled back.

"These Soviet detachments," he said, "either were wiped out in immediate German counter-thrusts or else thrown back across the river, or at least hemmed in on a very narrow space in the immediate vicinity of the river."

He said the Russians were making "extensive use of parachutists and air-borne troops." This Soviet infiltration to the west bank, he hinted, extended all the way from the Zaporozhye sector below Dniepropetrovsk to the confluence of the Pripet and Dnieper Rivers above Kiev.

With the Russians silent as to details of the actual fighting on the east bank opposite Kiev, Sertorius said the situation there was static. He said he believed the Russians would not try frontal assaults but would seek to collapse the entire German Dnieper line by cracking the northern and southern ends.

The Germans have held Dniepropetrovsk since its capture by the troops of Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist on Aug. 26, 1941. The city had a pre-war population of more than 500,000 working in its network of steel and other metallurgical factories. The $110,000,000 American-built Dneprostroy dam and hydro-electric works, whence the city drew much of its power, was located about forty miles south of the city.

Other Russian troops have been reported storming the outskirts of Zaporozhye, forty-five miles south of Dniepropetrovsk, and Melitopol, another seventy miles to the south, for several days, but the latest Soviet bulletin gave no details of that struggle for control of those points on one of the railways leading into the Crimea.

The Russians said their troops had captured hundreds of villages along the river southeast of Kiev and fought their way toward river crossings at Kanev, Cherkassy and Kremenchug.

In the Kremenchug sector, eighty-five miles northwest of Dniepropetrovsk and 160 southeast of Kiev, the Russians said their troops had captured Kozelshchina, fifteen miles northeast of Kremenchug. Other Russian units already had reached the river Sunday.

The general opinion in London is that the Germans will never again be able to launch a major attack in Russia and now are fighting only to avoid destruction of the Army and to protect the Fatherland itself from invasion.

It is also believed that if the Russians force the German defenses along the Dnieper River their advance will continue steadily, perhaps even at the recent pace of 100 miles a month.

The River Bug, which extends parallel to and about seventy-five miles east of the old Bessarabian border to the Black Sea, is seen as the next Nazi defense line if the Russian advance continues on across the Dnieper, with the Dniester River, which forms the old Bessarabian border, as the second defense line and the Curzon line in Poland as the last defense.

While it is remarked in London that the German Army's retreat has been orderly, it is felt that even the most fanatic Nazis must come to the realization that an endless retreat is hopeless.

The question whether the retreat can be halted has been raised by

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the dubiousness of German defenses behind the Dnieper.

They are not believed to have been long or well prepared, and the Pripet marshes, which form a part of the defenses, instead of being a barrier would afford an open, frozen plain for tank combat during the winter.

Evacuation of Kiev Started by Enemy, Russians Say

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Red Army units were battling for toeholds across the broad Dnieper River today as the Germans reeled westward in retreat along a smoking front which a Soviet communique said extended from the Kuban bridgehead 750 miles northward to Smolensk.

The glittering domes of Kiev, ancient holy city of Russia, lay under Soviet siege guns on the eastern bank of the Dnieper with the Polish frontier 100 miles beyond, while at least a half-dozen other key towns along the winding river appeared ripe to fall into the hands of the hard-driving Red Army as Nazi resistance continued to crumble.

The Russian communique told of advances which brought Soviet forces abreast of the Dnieper in the vicinity of Dnepropetrovsk, industrial center at the easternmost bend of the river; in the Kremenchug sector 100 miles northwest; to the south of Pereyaslavl, 100 miles southeast of Kiev, and in the Kiev area itself.

Admit Soviet Penetration.

The Russian claims were substantiated by the Berlin radio in a broadcast recorded yesterday by the Associated Press, which admitted that the Russians had penetrated the German defenses and had reached the river's edge at several undisclosed places. The broadcast also said that in some instances the Red Army assault had carried across to the western bank. The Germans did not say that they had succeeded in throwing the Russians back across the 1,400-foot wide river.

More than 5,000 Germans were killed in the day's fighting, the Russians said, declaring many of the enemy were drowned as they were driven into the Dnieper. There were indications that in some sectors the German retreat was developing into a rout and the communique told of huge stores of war material and food which had been abandoned.

Prime prize in the present drive was the city of Kiev, held by the Germans since the early days of the war, and it seemed probable that Russian units on the flanks which already were on the eastern bank would attempt to smash their way across in an encircling movement.

Withdrawal Reported Started.

The Russians said the Germans already had begun to withdraw from the city, third largest in Russia, a Moscow broadcast recorded by Reuters said.

"There can be no doubt that detachments of Hitlerite plunderers are already fleeing from Kiev like rats from a sinking ship."

The Russians admitted that they were meeting stubborn German resistance in the Dnepropetrovsk area, where they said more than 1,000 Nazis had died in a futile attempt to recapture several strongpoints yielded in yesterday's battle.

Forty miles to the south of the city, between Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhe, also menaced by the Russian advance, lie the ruins of the $110,000,000 dam and hydroelectric plant blown up by the Russians in their retreat in the early days of the war.

Fierce Fighting Near Gomel.

With German resistance smashed on the three south-central fronts—Kiev, Kremenchug and Dnepropetrovsk—other Soviet forces under Gen. Vassily Sokolovsky were battering their way toward the river near Gomel. In some sectors they were near the vital main lateral Leningrad-Vitebsk-Kiev railway line, capture of which would threaten the Nazi communications.

Dispatches from Moscow said that as the Russians approached Gomel the fighting was becoming more violent, with the Germans throwing in large numbers of tanks in an attempt to halt the advance.

In the Smolensk area the Russians swept forward six miles toward Vitebsk on the edge of White Russia, west and slightly north of Smolensk, fall of which was announced Saturday. The district center of Kaplya was among the 200 villages taken in the advance.

The column advancing toward Mogilev still had 55 miles to go to reach the Dnieper and detachments operating out of Roslavl took Giankovka, 12 miles to the west, in addition to 250 other populated localities.

In the Gomel sector, 175 miles north of Kiev, the Soviet war bulletin said, Russian troops advanced 11 miles and captured more than 300 villages, including Novozybkov, and were only 12 miles from the border of White Russia.

Four More Towns Taken.

Far to the south the Russians were busily engaged in a campaign to smash the Nazis' tenuous hold on the Kuban bridgehead across the narrow strait separating Crimea from the Caucasus. The communique said Soviet units had driven the Germans from four more villages.

The Nazi communique disclosed strong Russian tank and infantry attacks supported by bombers at what it described as one of the main crossings of the Dnieper southeast of Zaporozhe in the extreme southern sector of the river battle line.

The Germans said the Russians had made local breaches at Zaporozhe, but that they were sealed off.

Soviet parachutists landed behind the German lines on the Kuban Peninsula in the Caucasus, but these attacks were frustrated, the Nazis declared.

FIGHTERS CONVOY BIG BOMBERS ON 800-MILE FORAY

Thunderbolts Carry Extra Gasoline Tanks to Extend Range.

HEAVY ATTACK PRESSED

Great Weight of Bombs, Incendiaries Dropped on Naval Base.

LONDON, Sept. 27—(AP) Swift P-47 Thunderbolts carrying long-range fuel tanks made aerial history today when they ran interference in an 800-mile roundtrip for Flying Fortresses which blasted the German North sea naval base of Emden and the nearby city of Aurich.

Allied airmen in these operations and day-long sweeps over the continent which saw three Nazi airfields and a railway center pounded shot down 58 German fighter planes—18 by Flying Fortresses, 22 by Thunderbolts, four by Marauders and 14 by R.A.F., Dominion and Allied fighters.

15 Planes Lost

From all operations, seven heavy bombers, one medium bomber and seven fighters were missing.

The Berlin radio suddenly went off the air late tonight indicating that the R.A.F. was keeping up the assault that the Nazis had been told only the weather would interrupt.

A joint British-American communique said strong forces of Fortresses of the U. S. Eighth Air force attacked installations at Emden and targets at Aurich, 14 miles to the northeast.

Marauders blasted the airfields at Beauvais-Tille and Conches, Mitchell bombers raided the railway center at Rouen-Sotteville, 60 miles northwest of Paris, and Typhoons bombed an airfield at Abbeville-Drucat, 90 miles northwest of Paris.

It was reported unofficially that the Fortresses mounted their bombs in a new way, allowing a greater variety of bombs and greater weight in each plane. The bombs included thousands of small incendiaries.

Thunderbolts Surprise Nazis

The unprecedented performance of the Thunderbolts which had the extra tanks fixed to their bellies—a success story like that of the Flying Fortresses which pioneered in high-altitude daylight bombing—surprised the Germans so that returning airmen reported only light opposition.

One London newspaper described the attack on Emden as "the greatest daylight raid of the war," with thousands of tons of bombs thrown down by nearly 500 planes.

At Eighth Air force press headquarters these figures were described as "completely unauthorized" and officers said they could neither confirm nor deny this estimate, although it was known the raid was a heavy one.

It was later learned definitely that the raid was not the largest by the U.S.A.A.F. although it was in heavy force.

For more than a half hour the Fortresses rained down explosives, incendiaries and pamphlets, but poor visibility prevented accurate observation of bombing results, Eighth air force headquarters said.

Clouds Obscure Target

"Our bombardiers dropped their bombs through nine-tenths clouds," said Brig. Gen. Fred L. Anderson, wing commander. "The splendid fighter support over the target given by P-47 Thunderbolts undoubtedly accounted for the low loss figure."

The Germans sent up the usual swarms of fighters to meet the first Forts, but reports from returning fliers indicated that only a small proportion of the enemy pilots were willing to tangle with the P-47s and Fortresses.

"Four fighters came up through the clouds, took one look at our heavy formation and ducked back in a hurry," said Maj. Ralph C. Hanshal, 31, Covington, Ky., pilot in the leading squadron.

"Jerry must know the jig is up when P-47s can go that far," said one pilot.

Single-engined fighters had always been considered to be held close to their bases by the limitation on fuel loads. The normal range of the Spitfire, Britain's standard fighter, is only about 500 miles.

The Thunderbolts overcame the limitation with a powerful 18-cylinder engine supplying all the power a four-bladed propellor can absorb to lift the extra gasoline load in light composition tanks. These tanks can be jettisoned as soon as they are empty or when the pilots need more speed for fighting.

Double Range

The success of today's operation indicates that the Fortresses can possibly as much as double the scope of penetrations into Germany with the same iron-clad escort that has confronted the Nazi opposition on shorter forays into France.

The Emden attack—the third for the Fortresses since May on Germany's naval base nearest to Britain and big port for the entry of Scandinavian ore to the Ruhr war factories—carried the U. S. Eighth air force across the line to a new record month's operations.

With three days of the month to go, the Fortresses' second raid in two days brought the September total to ten to equal the high mark set in July.

Lieut. Wayne J. O'Connor, of Aberdeen, S. D., who piloted one of the Thunderbolts, told of getting so close to a Messerschmitt 109 which he attacked that he could look into the cockpit.

"I came to a point just above the plane and all motion seemed to stop," he said. "I looked into the open cockpit below me and saw the pilot sitting there with his helmet gone and blood streaming down his face. His blond hair streamed out behind him and it looked like the longest hair I ever saw on a man. His hands were off the controls and the ship was just flying itself."

Approaching winter has put an extra bite into the great cold the Flying Fortresses always encounter on their lofty runs, and Lieut. Wandell S. Warren, from Benton, Miss., said feelingly:

"It was damned cold—44 degrees below zero, to be exact."

Saw Roof Break Up

Staff Sergt. Clarence E. Kelly, 22, of Bainbridge, Ga., a ball-turret gunner on his second mission, said: "Our bombs fell on the target. I saw one large building with a red roof hit by one or more bombs, and I saw the red roof break up."

The communique, however, did not give the results of the attack on the installations at Emden, nor did it reveal what the targets were in the raid on Aurich, which is on the Ems-Jade canal.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 28 (AP). The Berlin radio suddenly went off the air late last night, indicating that the RAF was keeping up the assault against the Continent.

German planes meanwhile appeared over widely scattered parts of east Anglia today after breaking through a heavy anti-aircraft barrage. There was intermittent gunfire over one town for more than an hour.

FLYING FORTS BLAST EMDEN IN DAY RAID

Assault on U-Boat Center Sets New Peak for U. S. Operations.

FIGHTER ESCORT ALL THE WAY

Thunderbolts Cover Bombers in Relays—Whole Attack Is Unopposed.

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—American Flying Fortresses, carrying United States Air Force operations in Britain to a new month's record, reached across the North Sea early today and bombed Emden, the great German shipbuilding center.

This second stab by the Fortresses in two days hit the Nazis' nearest submarine and shipping base and the receiving port for Scandinavian ore.

Thunderbolt fighters (P-47s) equipped with long-range belly tanks also escorted the Flying Fortresses on the 800-mile round-trip raid. It was the first time the eight-gunned fighters had escorted bombers all the way to a target in Germany. The Thunderbolts' longest previous hops were believed to have been their part-way escorts on the July 30 raid on Kassel, a 900-mile round trip, and the August 12 raid on Gelsenkirchen, a 700-mile run.

Fortress crewmen were jubilant over the powerful relays of escorts.

"Jerry must know the jig is up when those P-47s can go that far," said Capt. Andrew Dutch of Trenton, N. J., lead navigator of a bomber formation. "They met us every place right on the dot and we didn't have to worry about anything but getting the target and just dumping the bombs. What a difference compared with our raids on Germany—it was 300 per cent better! We were comparatively unmolested."

The raid was the tenth this month for the Fortresses which thus equaled the number of missions in the peak month of July. With the nineteen attacks this month by United States Marauder medium bombers—compared with only six in July—United States operations reached far above any previous level.

Rheims Airport Hit.

Yesterday the Fortresses lashed at the Nazi airport and repair base of Rheims, eighty miles northeast of Paris while United States Thunderbolt fighters swept over northern France in support.

Soon after the Fortress raid on Emden, United States Marauders swept down on the Nazis' Beauvais-Tille air base, forty-five miles north of Paris, for the fifth time in ten days and the eighth time this month.

After yesterday's Thunderbolt sweeps over northern France, returning pilots said that for the first time in their European operations they encountered no enemy opposition.

Mosquito Planes Attack.

Speedy R. A. F. Mosquito bombers kept the Allied aerial offensive going during the night by bombing targets in the Rhineland, an Air Ministry communique said. All returned safely, while one enemy bomber was destroyed over its base in Holland,

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the bulletin declared.

Flak was light as the Fortresses sent their bombs away over the targets, but no Nazi fighters rose to challenge them. A'l American planes returned, but two R. A. F. fighters were listed as missing from an offensive patrol over France earlier in the day.

MUSSOLINI AGAIN ON ITALIAN SOIL, SAYS BERLIN RADIO

SEP 28 1943

Germans Take Part in Celebrating Anniversary of Tripartite Pact.

LONDON, Sept. 27—(AP) The Nazis, striving to fill Italy's vacant chair at the table where the tripartite treaty was signed, celebrated the third anniversary of that pact by announcing today that Benito Mussolini had returned to Italy.

The Berlin radio broadcast this statement as coming from the fallen Duce:

"I deem it a good sign that my return to Italy coincides with the anniversary of the pact that binds together indissolubly Fascist Italy, National Socialist Germany and the empire of the Japanese emperor."

Jap Makes Address

The statement came simultaneously with whistling-in-the-dark addresses by Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who drummed away on the familiar charge that the United States, Britain and Russia "want to conquer Europe to enslave its population."

On the whole, however, Germany and Japan observed the anniversary in perfect contrast to the loud exultations which rang through the world just a year ago, and put on a show of unconcern over Premier Pietro Badoglio's capitulation.

The broadcast quoted Mussolini, now Hitler's straw leader of a new German-formed Fascist government, as declaring:

"The Bolshevists and Anglo-Americans shall never conquer Europe nor will they ever deprive Japan of her possessions in the east.

"The republican Fascist government is determind to fight to final victory with all its strength and with the confidence which has always inspired Italy.

"The episode which was created by an international clique in collaboration with some traitors has had consequences which will be decisive for the future of the war because Italy can now obtain some idea of the ruin which threatened her.

"Republican Fascist Italy will wipe these days of humiliation out of her history and with her blood will extinguish the shame which a degenerate monarch tried to bring upon his country's traditions and glorious past.

"Together with German and Japanese troops the Italian forces will liberate the world from an international junta which does not stop at treachery to cause confusion among all nations and their traditions.

"Germany and Fascist comrades may rest assured that the tripartite pact will be fulfilled by republican Fascist Italy with the same eagerness and the same belief as that which inspired Italy in the past three years.

"This is the will of fighting soldiers who have shed their blood for the common ideal of three nations on so many battlefields."

Shigemitsu's statement, like that of Mussolini's, was read over the Berlin radio.

He joined in insisting that "the Axis pact remains unbroken" despite Badoglio's "treachery," and said the Axis powers would triumph in reaching their joint goal, "the achievement of justice in the world."

Without specifying where, Emperor Hirohito's foreign minister declared that "at present we are counter-attacking and are resolved to continue the battle until final victory. On all fronts of greater east Asia, Japan deals severe blows to the enemy."

Ribbentrop reviewed the hoary claim that the war was precipitated by enemies of the Axis and said Germany, Italy and Japan would never lay down arms until bolshevism was beaten.

"With the help of Russian a mored divisions," he said, "Euro was to be incorporated in the Sovi Union.

"We should fight and fight aga until clear vision arrives."

One Berlin broadcast took a vantage of the anniversary to a dress a warning to Axis satelli nations not to follow Marsh Badoglio's lead, saying:

"Any nation that today believ it is able to steer its small nation or private ship safe and sou through the waves of world te pest will have to pay for it seve ly some day."

The absence of martial music a more bombastic speeches to ma the anniversary underlined so military facts:

Last year at this time Field Ma shal Gen. Erwin Rommel sto menacingly upon the final a proaches to Alexandria, Egypt. T German summer campaign h ended with the big gains in Russ and the Japanese had reached th high tide in the Pacific and Indi Ocean theaters.

It was in the two months follo ng—October and November spectively—that Gen. Sir Berna L. Montgomery set out upon t ong road back from Egypt and t Allies landed in North Africa.

DUCE REPORTED BACK IN ITALY

He Helps Axis to Celebrate Anniversary of Pact.

London Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio announced today the return of Benito Mussolini to Italy and quoted him as seeking to breathe new life into the shattered tripartite pact on the third anniversary of the signature of that treaty which led Italy to disaster. The fallen Duce was said to have declared: "I deem it a good sign that my return to Italy coincides with the anniversary of the pact that binds together indissolubly Fascist Italy, National Socialist Germany and the empire of the Japanese Emperor."

Also today came words from the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, who drummed away on the familiar old charge that the United States, Great Britain and Russia "wish to conquer Europe to enslave its population. Von Ribbentrop, the only one of the three to speak on the radio personally, shouted: "Bolshevists and Anglo-Americans shall never conquer Europe nor will they ever deprive Japan of her possessions in the East."

Another Axis reaction to the Tripartate pact anniversary was a warning to Germany's satellite powers not to follow the Italian lead by surrendering.

Otherwise, both Tokio and Berlin agreed that Italy never really amounted to anything, but Japan extended recognition to the remnant of Mussolini's Fascist regime in Italy.

Shigemitsu assured Germany that Japan "will continue to wage the war to its victorious end." On the whole, however, Germany and Japan observed the pact without martial music and bombastic speeches.

"The Royal House of Savoy, as far as the Imperial Government of Japan is concerned, will not be considered thelegal Royal House of Italy," the Japanese radio announced today in a broadcast picked up at New York by the OWI.

GERMANS DOOMED TO DEFENSIVE WAR, OBSERVERS ASSERT

SEP 29 1943

Nazis Unable to Launch a Major Attack in Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 27 — (AP) The general opinion in London is that the Germans will never again be able to launch a major attack in Russia and now are fighting only to avoid a destruction of the army and to protect the Fatherland itself from invasion.

This opinion is founded mainly on the fact that the Nazis are running increasingly short of manpower along the 1,100-mile front. The situation is viewed as markedly different from 1918 in France, when the Germans were able to overcome a manpower deficiency and resume their attacks by shortening their lines.

Will Continue Advance

It is also believed that if the Russians force the German defenses along the Dnieper river their advance will continue steadily, perhaps even at the recent pace of 100 miles a month.

The river Bug, which extends parallel to and about 75 miles east of the old Bessarabian border to the Black sea, is seen as the next Nazi defense line if the Russian advance continues on across the Dnieper, with the Dniester river, which forms the old Bessarabian border, as the second defense line and the Curzon line in Poland as the last defense.

Germany's original objective in 1941 appeared to be to knock out Russia completely by taking Moscow and Leningrad and gain control of Soviet grain, industry and oil.

Gives Up Hope of Oil

In 1942 the Nazis gave up the Moscow and Leningrad campaigns and concentrated on seizing the country's products and industry. It appears now that Germany has lost all hope of obtaining Russian oil, her army is being driven from the industrial areas and she has already lost half the rich Ukraine grain area.

If the Nazis could not realize their hopes when the German army was at its peak, their chances of realizing any of them seem slim indeed in view of their losses and the heavy demands being made by other fronts. On the other hand, the Russians show no sign of weakening either in men or material.

While it is remarked in London that the German army's retreat has been orderly, it is felt that even the most fanatic Nazis must come to the realization that an endless retreat is hopeless.

The question whether the retreat can be halted has been raised by the dubiousness of German defenses behind the Dnieper.

They are not believed to have been long or well prepared, and the Pripet marshes, which form a part of the defenses, instead of being a barrier would afford an open, frozen plain for tank combat during the winter.

SLAVS SEIZE VITAL CITY IN MONTENEGRO

Capture Of Savnik Menaces Big German Garrison At Niksic

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 27—The Yugoslav liberation army, broadcasting a special communique heard by Yugoslav listeners in London, announced tonight the capture of Savnik, in the hills of Montenegro fifty miles from the Adriatic sea coast.

Already holding Zadljak, the mountaineers now menace the big German garrison at Niksic, fifteen miles to the southwest, besides commanding communications between German bases in the interior.

Germans Squeezed

The German forces in Montenegro now are sandwiched between the mountain forces and guerrillas holding a long coastal area.

Bitter fighting continued at Sinj to the north, where Germans and *Ustachis* who attempted to recapture Split now were reported on the defensive and suffering heavy losses. The Yugoslavs found revenge in this fighting, for the Prinz Eugen Division, once hailed by Hitler as having crushed opposition in this area, was said to have been badly defeated in a clash on the Cetina river, near Sinj.

Struggle Continues

The war bulletin said that the struggle for control of Susak, adjoining Fiume, continued indecisively.

No new mention was made of operations in the Trieste area.

Upward of 50,000 Italians, with stores of guns and munitions, were said to have joined their former foes in order to smash their former allies. Italian forces aiding Croat guerrillas were reported to have wiped out a German military camp near Bihac.

13 MORE CZECHS EXECUTED

Germans Sentence 20 Belgian 'Terrorists' to Die

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The execution of thirteen more Czechs, including a woman of 61 and a man of 70, and death sentences for twenty Belgians have been announced by Germany in orders quoted today by refugee government agencies.

The Czechoslovak Press Bureau said six persons were executed in Prague for possessing arms and hoarding and seven young men were put to death in Bruenn the same day for illegal dealings in ration cards. The bureau said the Germans were anxious to conceal the nature of the Czechs' unrest, giving economic offenses as the reason for the executions.

The Belgian news agency said twenty Belgians were sentenced to death as "Communists and terrorists," charged with sabotage and other offenses.

Loaded Nazi Supply Ship Sunk Off French Coast

British and Dutch Believe Escort Vessel Was Hit

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP).—A "large, fully laden and heavily escorted enemy supply ship" was torpedoed and sunk off the French coast last night by British and Dutch naval units, a joint British Admiralty-Netherland Navy communique said today. It added, "It is believed one of the enemy escorts was also hit." All Allied ships returned safely.

The Berlin radio reported a sharp clash in the English Channel off the French port of Fecamp, northeast of Le Havre, early this morning when British motor torpedo boats attacked a German convoy.

The broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, said that several of the British craft were damaged, but made no reference to German losses. The reported clash was not confirmed by British quarters.

Submarines Attack Formation.

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—British submarines have sunk ten ships and damaged five others in attacks on Nazi forces attempting to evacuate troops and material from Bastia by sea, the Admiralty announced today.

A large supply ship and two smaller ones were sunk with torpedoes, and four small supply ships, a ferry and two landing craft were sunk with gunfire, the announcement said, while six other vessels, including two large tankers, were damaged and one of the tankers was beached, it continued.

SEP 28 1943

Himmler Reported in Riga

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP).—A DNB broadcast from Berlin today said that Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chieftain and Adolf Hitler's trouble shooter when unrest breaks out, had arrived at Riga, Baltic capital of Latvia.

Roosevelt Aide In London

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—William Phillips, President Roosevelt's personal representative in India, has arrived in London on an unspecified mission for the War Department.

Germans Down Own Plane

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 27 (AP).—A German anti-aircraft battery scored a bull's eye during the American Marauders' raid today on the Nazi-controlled Beauvais-Tille air base in France, forty-five miles north of Paris, but it was on one of the German's own fighter planes. Staff Sergeant Van Howell, a radio gunner from El Paso, Tex., said the Nazi fighter got caught in the flak bursts, "went down in flames and crashed."

1943

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ST. PETER'S CLOSED, NAZIS IN ROME SAY

All Other Churches Open, Germans Assert, In Effort To Soothe Italians

SEP 28 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 27—Apparently trying to explain away their establishment of a guard over Vatican City and minimize criticism, the Germans in Rome have issued an official declaration saying, in effect, that all is well in the Holy City.

The Chiasso correspondent of the newspaper *Der Bund* said "Italian Catholics concerned about the fate of Pope Pius and the Vatican since the Pope has been shrouded in silence are giving food for new rumors."

German Statement

Consequently, his dispatch said, a German statement was published in *Il Corriere Della Sera*, Milan newspaper, listing these points:

"1. German troops watching the demarcation line between the Vatican and Italian territory are required to see that no enemy national crosses into the Vatican.

"2. So far, the watching of the line has been without incident.

"3. Nothing has occurred which could lead to a protest between the Vatican and the German legation.

"4. The Basilica of St. Peter's has remained closed and all the other churches in Rome remain open. One may enter St. Peter's with special permission."

The Catholic paper *Avvenire* was quoted as saying that Vatican City had not been encircled by artillery and likewise as denying rumors that German soldiers were plundering churches in Rome.

Mutiny by Nazis Unconfirmed

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27 (AP).—The best available sources of information provided no confirmation today for reports that rebellious German crews sabotaged three capital ships of the Nazi fleet off northern Norway after they received news of the Italian fleet's surrender. The reports, mentioning by name the ships Tirpitz, Scharnhorst and Luetzow, were published in England today under a Stockholm dateline.

MADRID FLOODED BY PEACE RUMORS

Madrid, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Spain over the week end was the target of one of the strangest international rumor campaigns this country has ever known. The rumor was the hoary old one about an agreement between Russia and Germany. Saturday night and yesterday Spain's EFE agency, the only distributor of foreign news to the Spanish press, was bombarded with hundreds of calls. The Associated Press office, like other American and British offices, was kept busy issuing denials all week end.

Berlin correspondents for the last fortnight have been hammering on the idea that the German withdrawal was planned and that German diplomats will propose a separate peace first to the Anglo-Americans to unite with the Germans against Russia and then to the Russians to unite against the Allies.

The Allies have already rejected this proposal, say the rumor mongers and now Russia is on the point of accepting. These rumors are not being published in Spain.

GERMANS EYE SOVIET FRONT WITH ANXIETY

Bern Reports Uneasiness In Balkans Over Russian Continued Gain

SEP

By FRANK BRUTTO

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 27—Russia's spectacular advances have turned the eyes of the Germans to the eastern front and brought fear and uneasiness to their Balkan satellites.

A Berlin dispatch to the Basel *Nationalzeitung* said today the German public is "watching the east with burning interest" and that the question on every lip is "will the German retreat end at the Dnieper?"

Every edition of German newspapers now carries one of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' thirty rules of conduct during the war which soon will be gathered into a brochure to serve as a "catechism for the German people" in their fifth winter of war.

Looking Now To Defense

The seriousness of the retreat in the southern and central areas of the eastern front as well as the "unheard demands" of the soldiers are not withheld from the German people, but confidence in the ability of the German army is stressed.

German propaganda on the home front has polished a new phrase, "gain strength through defense," and gives this as the reason for the "withdrawals" on the Russian front. *Voelkischer Boebachter*, the Nazi party newspaper, stated that the shrinking eastern front makes possible the creation of reserves which are "especially important in view of the situation on the Italian front" and expressed a hope that rainy weather might bring a halt to the activity on the eastern front.

Rain Reported No Bar

[Berlin dispatches to Stockholm newspapers indicated that intensive fighting might continue on the Russian front in spite of heavy fall rains. *NYA Daglight Allehanda's* Berlin correspondent wrote that both the Russians and Germans now are equipped with newly developed tanks, assault cars and other vehicles which can be navigated through flooded fields, small streams and mud.

[The Allehanda dispatch said the rains already had hit several sectors of the front, but Berlin had acknowledged that the Russians were attacking with undiminished fury in an effort to break the orderly German retreat.]

Balkans Are Stirred

The Russian victories are stirring the Balkans, where both Rumania and Hungary are fearful of the fate of their troops and Bulgaria—bound by racial ties to Russia—is reported virtually Nazi-occupied since the death of King Boris.

Hungary, which has been playing a shrewd political fence-sitting game, was reported today to have withdrawn its troops in the Kiev sector, an official spokesman stating that this was done in agreement with Hitler.

A Budapest dispatch of the International Information Bureau, German propaganda agency, said military events in the east persuaded leftists to think the moment had arrived for their gain in power. Quick, violent German reaction to Italy, however, had a restraining effect on Hungary, which was inclined to follow the Italian example.

Parliament to Be Reconvened

One Budapest dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten, however, reported that Parliament, which adjourned May 4, would be reconvened next month and this was considered a concession by Premier Nicolas Kallay to the "leftist opposition and broad masses of the people." Six weeks ago the Social Democratic and Small Farmers parties asked the premier to reconvene Parliament.

The Gazette de Lausanne heard from Bucharest that the Russian advance had intensely moved the Rumanian people, who fear Russia's approach to their country. The government has forbidden public political discussions, but the nervousness is clear in the sharp rise of food prices and the departure of many persons to the interior, away from the danger zones. Even military circles display pessimism, saying that if the rainy season enables the Germans to stand, their Dnieper positions must be abandoned this winter.

Conference leaders in the country are reported to have demanded that King Michael obtain the immediate release of Rumanian divisions in the Kuban bridgehead, where they are threatened with being cut off by a Russian advance, and that they be held for the defense of the menaced Rumanian frontier.

A Sofia dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said Dr. Julius Dorpmueller, German transportation minister, had arrived in Sofia to speed agricultural shipments from Bulgaria which, together with those from Rumania, have become indispensable since the Italian capitulation.

AMERICANS BUILD NEW 'BURMA ROAD'

SEP

Engineers Hack Way Through the Jungles From India Into Enemy-Held Areas

TROOPS SHIELD WORKERS

PRE 1700

U. S.-Led Chinese Force Back Japanese—Highway to Serve Burma Drive, Join Old Road

AN AMERICAN BASE ON THE INDIA-BURMA FRONTIER, Sept. 25—(Delayed) (AP)—Despite hills and high water, American Army engineers—assisted by Indians and and Chinese—have hacked a roadway through the jungle from India into Burma along which, if God and the strategists are willing, an attack upon the Japanese may be launched.

Headquarters calls the highway the Ledo Road, but engineers on the job call it the "Tokyo Road," because, said Maj. John Moyer of Tuskegee, Ala., "the stuff transported over it eventually will wind up in Japan"—now some 3,000 miles away.

The road already has penetrated into enemy territory and Chinese soldiers, led and trained by American officers, are fighting the Japanese back farther and farther as construction progresses.

Its most immediate purpose is to supply attacking forces in the early stages of a campaign to clear the Japanese out of Burma. Its second purpose is to connect with the Burma road, if and when the Americans, British and Chinese manage to drive the Japanese out of the northern end of Burma, so that supplies can reach China by land as well as by air.

Major Moyer, 29-year-old commander of an engineers battalion doing one of the toughest assignments of the war, conducted correspondents over part of the road in one of the roughest jeep rides imaginable.

Winds Into Enemy Areas

Pursuing a generally eastward direction, the road runs along the southern slope of the Himalayan range through some of India's thickest jungles.

After crossing the Burmese frontier, the highway—or rather the route mapped out for it—winds in a southeasterly direction down the eastern slope of the India-Burma boundary range into Japanese-held sections of the upper Chindwin River area.

The toughest first portion of the road has been built, but much more must be done before it eventually connects with the Burma Road. The Americans hope that during the coming dry weather construction can be speeded up so that the highway can be used at least to transport supplies part way in the event of occupation of part or all of Burma.

Col. John Arrowsmith, 48, of Kansas City, is in charge of the work and Maj. Bob Hirshfield, 39, of Western Spring, Ill., is his executive officer.

Included among the engineering force are some troops who built airdromes in the Hudson Bay country before coming to this fever-ridden jungle country.

The trail goes through the heart of the head-hunting Naga tribal country, but that is only a minor problem, as most of the natives have proved friendly.

Soldiers Protect Project

The farther the road reaches into Japanese-held territory the greater becomes the prospect that the engineering forces will meet Japanese patrols. The engineers always have their guns handy, and a substantial force of Chinese soldiers under American Brig. Gen. Hayden Boatner of New Orleans is operating far in advance and on the flanks.

General Boatner's staff includes Col. Robert Cannon, 41, of Salt Lake City, operations; Lieut. Col. Edward McNally, 37, of Towson, Md., intelligence; Maj. Vernon Slater, 40, of Grand Rapids, Mich., supply; Capt. Alvin Larson, 27, of Akron, Ohio, adjutant; Capt. William Cummings, 35, of Newton Center, Mass., assistant intelligence; Second Lieut. John Kingsbury, 37, of Augusta, Me., signals, and Second Lieut. Howard Kleinman, 28, of St. Paul, Minn., assistant supply.

General Boatner's Chinese soldiers have had repeated skirmishes with enemy patrols, but they have kept the Japanese so far back that none of the engineers has ever seen one of them.

Near the halfway point on the road stands a camp sign reading "Illkyindova." That isn't Hindu—just a composite abbreviation for Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Virginia troops who were on the job there.

Large hospital units from Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and California, with some of the best physicians and surgeons in America, are assigned to the project.

Chiang Council Assails Chinese Reds as Hostile

Parliament in Chungking Accuses Communists of 'Subversive Activities'

SEP 28 1943

CHUNGKING, Sept. 27 (AP).—Strained relations between Chinese Communists and President Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist party flared openly today when China's embryonic parliament, the Peoples' Political Council, accused the Communists of "a disobedient attitude and subservice activities."

Taking public notice of the Communists' first open attacks against Generalissimo Chiang, the council, which closed its week-long session today, denounced them in resolutions.

Each party capital—Chungking and Yennan in Shensi Province—has frequently accused the other of disrupting the national unity and hindering the prosecution of the war against Japan.

The council resolution expressed its "great regret and displeasure" at the "hostile attitude" and urged the Reds to abandon the Communist movement, dissolve their present "Soviet organization" and disband the Red Army by incorporating it into the National Army.

The Communist party in China has maintained its own independent army throughout the Japanese war, emphasizing in a recent warning against any attempts to eradicate it: "We have stable bases and twenty-two years of experience in brave struggles. . . . Military threats cannot subjugate our party nor agitators and intrigues split it."

Chinese High Command Reports Jap Offensive

Chungking, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Chinese High Command reported today an offensive by "more than 10,000" Japanese on Chinese positions in northwestern Shantung province.

10,000

A communique, reporting on operations through September 11, said Chinese troops, aided by local militia units, engaged three Japanese columns "in severe fighting resulting in heavy casualties for both sides."

The communique did not give the outcome of the fighting.

3 Jap Puppet Officials Reported Executed

Chungking, Sept. 27 (AP)—Chinese military authorities executed Sah Fu-chow, vice-minister of the navy in the puppet Nanking Government, and two subordinates after their conviction on charges of treason, a Chinese dispatch reported today.

The dispatch said the trio were captured by guerrillas near Canton.

1943

FAMINE IN CALCUTTA GETS STEADILY WORSE

Government Acts to Import Food From Other Countries

F. L. MARTIN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25 (Delayed) (AP)—The plight of Bengal's hungry millions has grown worse in Calcutta and the hinterland, where hundreds of persons are dying from starvation and scores more each day are reaching the point where food and medical care cannot fully restore damaged minds and bodies.

A large proportion of those starving in Calcutta is from rural districts where the situation is deteriorating rapidly. Persons able to move attempt to reach Calcutta, where they hope for help, and many die along the roadside.

Almost 150 free kitchens have been opened in the city, mostly sponsored by private relief societies, but they are not enough to feed 100,000 destitute people in Calcutta alone. Last week, Calcutta hospitals, filled to capacity, received 5,000 cases. One thousand were suffering from starvation, while the remainder had diseases resulting from hunger. Cholera and typhoid cases were increasing on the outskirts.

Trainloads of grain are being unloaded in the railway yards. Although 50,000 tons of wheat products have arrived in the past month, the condition steadily grows worse and the death toll mounts.

Newspapers friendly to the Indian Government are openly attacking the New Delhi administration for "lack of foresight and planning." They have called the Bengal famine the worst and most reprehensible governmental breakdown since the 1930 disorders.

ALLIED PLANES POUND JAPANESE IN BURMA

Communications and Installations Bombed and Strafed

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 27 (AP)—American and British bombers and fighters ranged over Burma yesterday to attack enemy air, land and river communications and military installations, it was announced today.

American medium and heavy bombers raided railway yards and communications in the Mandalay and Rangoon areas, a communiqué said. It added that excellent results were reported and yard installations were damaged." No American planes were lost.

Beaufighters concentrated on rail targets, blasting two engines and more than thirty-five box cars on the lines running west and north from Pyinmana. Other targets included the station at Pyaubwe and barracks at Kyidaunggan.

Horse transport was hit yesterday afternoon at Saingbyin and other railroad cars were destroyed south of Yeu.

Hurricanes damaged a number of sampans on the Mayu River south of Kwazon and Vengeances dive-bombed Japanese positions southwest of Buthedaung.

All the aircraft returned safely.

Three Allied Forces Closing In on Japs At Finschhafen

Drive on Base Slackened To Reinforce Units For Final Assault

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 27.—Japanese defenders of Finschhafen, their hands already more than full in coping with Australian troops at their very doorstep, today stood the imminent and additional risk of being swept up from all sides.

Hardly more than 20 miles to the rear of their position on the northeastern tip of New Guinea was another Allied force pushing steadily eastward along the shore of the Huon Gulf from captured Lae.

On their land flank, 10 miles or less distant, was a third Allied ground element, a section of the Australian jungle troops who debarked on the coast 6 miles north of Finschhafen five days ago.

Seasoned Jungle Fighters.

Today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters placed the force from Lae at Hansch Harbor, nearly two-thirds of the way to Finschhafen from its starting point.

The inland arm of the pincers from the north was said to have touched Sattelberg, northwest of Finschhafen and 6 miles from the coast, as long ago as September 24. Since then it may have approached much closer to the Japanese base.

But the main body of the seaborne Australians presented the enemy with his most pressing problem. These seasoned jungle fighters were reported to be scarcely three-quarters of a mile from the heart of Finschhafen itself and to have come to against the core of enemy defenses on the north—sturdy earthworks and elaborate trenches.

There, in the face of stiffened resistance, the pace of their advance slowed, but a headquarters spokesman gave the Japanese no cause to believe their positions were secure.

Reinforcements Brought Up.

The drive was slackened, he explained, only so reinforcements could be brought up and the final attack made with full assurance of success.

There was little respite, either, for enemy forces holding mountain positions in the interior of Northeastern New Guinea or seeking to withdraw to less immediately vulnerable bases along the north coast of the island.

Allied Airacobra attack bombers and big four-engined planes made two sweeps September 24 and 25 along the Upper Ramu River Valley and supply trails linking it with Madang. Bridges were blasted, roads destroyed and troop centers set afire by 75 tons of bombs. Transport columns and bivouacs were ripped by scores of thousands of machinegun bullets.

100 U. S. Planes Blast Kahili and Kolombangara

U. S. HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Sept. 27 (AP).—More than 100 American fighters and bombers piloted by Army, Navy and Marine flyers bored through stiff Japanese ground and air defenses to blast Kahili airdrome on Bougainville and besieged Kolombangara in the northern Solomon islands, it was announced today.

Nine Zeros were shot down over Kahili and more than 700 light bombs fell on Vila airbase at Kolombangara in what a spokesman at South Pacific headquarters described as a perfectly co-ordinated mission.

Returning the next day, 50 Mitchell medium bombers accompanied by dive and torpedo bombers and fighters, dumped more than 20 tons of high explosives on enemy gun positions at Kape Harbor and Ringi Cove near Vila.

The raids, announced today by Allied headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, were the first in several days due to bad weather.

In the strike at Kahili Corsair and Lightning fighter pilots shot down 7 out of 60 intercepting Zeros in a hot and furious running battle which lasted 15 minutes. Meanwhile, Airacobra light bombers struck below cloud cover to devastate numerous ground installations, bomb gun positions and start a half dozen fires. The Japanese responded with heavy antiaircraft fire.

Liberator heavy bombers, unable to carry out high-altitude bombing because of poor visibility, turned back to the south to drop about 700 light antipersonnel and fragmentation bombs at Vila on Kolombangara.

A mile and a half across Blackett Strait from Kolombangara, marines and Army units have taken a heavy toll of Japanese in occupying Arundel Island. The Navy spokesman estimated casualties will run to 500 Japanese killed when the count is completed.

All pockets of resistance on Arundel were cleaned out, although a substantial number of enemy troops were believed to have escaped across Blackett Strait to Kolombangara.

Off Faisi, marine Corsair pilots pounced on a 70-foot steam launch, strafed it and saw it explode.

AUSTRALIAN FORCE AIMS FOR MADANG

Ground Troops Begin Advance Up Markham Valley on New Guinea.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Sept. 28—(AP) A ground movement against the Japanese shipping base of Madang was disclosed today in an Allied headquarters announcement that a force moving up the Yati river has captured the Markham valley town of Sagerak.

This development focused attention on an area approximately 70 miles northwest of captured Lae and an equal distance from Madang. Sagerak is eight miles northwest of Kaiapit, which was seized Sept. 18 by Australian troops landed in big transport planes.

175 Miles Up Coast

Madang is more than 175 miles up the New Guinea coast from the Huon peninsula sector where Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces now are bidding for the capture of the Japanese air and supply base of Finschhafen.

Within less than a mile of Finschhafen, Australians moving down from the north still were held up by strong enemy resistance south of the Bumi river.

Today's communique said only that pressure there was increased.

Approximately 300 miles up the coast from Finschhafen, the Japanese air reinforcement base of Wewak was pounded by 33 tons of bombs, today's communique said.

At Hansa bay midway between Wewak and Madang, 22 tons of bombs were dropped by Allied raiders on supply dumps and bivouac areas.

Four-engined bombers were escorted by fighters in their attack on two airdromes, But and Dagua. Twenty Japanese fighters intercepted and three were shot down. The raiders sustained no losses.

Their explosives set fires visible for 30 miles. Direct hits were scored among six parked planes at Dagua.

"Both target areas were well covered," the communique said.

At Wewak, more than 400 enemy planes have been destroyed since mid-August, effectively weakening Japanese air resistance to the Allied land offensive.

All raiders also returned from the Hansa bay raid.

In a report on limited activity in the Solomons, headquarters said Japanese aircraft bombed a small Allied vessel off the coast of Vella Lavella island, "causing damage and casualties." Vella Lavella is occupied by American troops, a position which bypasses Japanese-held Kolombangara and poses a threat to the big enemy air base island of Bougainville.

HIT NEW JAPANESE PLANES

P-38's Bag 3 Heavily Armored Craft Built Like Hurricanes

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 26 (Delayed) (AP)—American pilots of a unit of P-38 Lightnings raised their total of downed Japanese planes to 105 today by bagging three of twenty new type interceptors the enemy sent up over Wewak in an unsuccessful attempt to break up a bomber raid.

These new types have in-line engines and heavy armor plate on the general lines of the British Hurricane. Of the twenty, only three came in close enough to make feeble passes at the bombing Liberators.

636 WIN COMMISSIONS

Graduate From U. S. Officer School in Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Sept. 28 (AP)—More than 600 privates, corporals and sergeants, many of them veterans of jungle warfare in the Southwest Pacific, received the gold bars of second lieutenants today as the American Army Officers' candidate school in Australia graduated its third class.

All of the 636 new officers have been on active duty in the Southwest Pacific.

South Africans 'Unload' Argentine Merchandise

By The Associated Press.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Sept. 27—South African importers were trying today to unload approximately $50,000,000 worth of goods manufactured in South America—mostly Argentina—before shipments of better articles from Canada, the United States and Great Britain made them unsalable.

Speculators hoping to take advantage of the scarcity of some goods made big commitments in South America before the Government stopped import permits for certain Argentine products, principally inferior-grade stockings. Dealers were still trying to sell the hosiery at high prices, but 20,000 dozen pairs of Canadian hose are now arriving each month.

ANTI - U. S. RING BARED IN URUGUAY

Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Two Argentines were arrested today on charges of distributing pro-Nazi, anti-United States propaganda in Uruguay which had been imported from Argentina, and the arrests have lead to the discovery of a widspread anti-Allied propaganda ring in this country. The names of those held have not yet been announced.

A parliamentary committee investigating anti-Uruguayan activities and Special Judge de Gregorio, appointed to proceed against such activities, are inquiring into ramifications of the ring, which was uncovered when an Argentine trading agent was arrested in the Montevideo customs house as he tried to bring in a large package of Italian propaganda printed in Buenos Aires.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE OPENS IN PANAMA CITY

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 27 — (AP) President Ricaro Adolfo de La Guardia today inaugurated the first inter-American conference of ministers of education and laid down a broad outline for an inter-American university. Delegates from 21 western hemisphere republics are attending the conference.

Observing that the conference really aimed at post-war goals, the president said, "What could be more timely when the world seeks a means for a lasting peace, that we meet here in this isthmus center of hemisphere communications to lay the foundation for a cultural and spiritual union of the free men of America?"

Five institutes were created by the Panama government as a basis for an inter-American university. They include archaeology and history, sanitary sciences, economic sciences, comparative legislation and international law, and folklore and art. From this outline the conference is expected to give the university final form.

Extra Trousers for Canada

Two With Each Suit Allowed as Wool Shortage Is Eased

OTTAWA, Sept. 27 (AP).—The two-trouser suit is back in Canada.

"Any one who prefers a cuffed trouser or wants an extra pair of trousers when he buys a new suit now will be able to satisfy his wish and his clothier can lawfully accommodate him," the Prices Board announced today.

Cuffs and extra trousers were banned in March, 1942. Now, the board said, an adequate supply of Australian wool is assured and demands of the armed forces "are less of a burden."

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Gen. McNarney Declares Germans Have Abandoned Hope of Victory

He Tells Editors and Labor Leaders That Nazi High Command Is Now Trying to Stave Off Defeat.

SEP 28 1943

Washington, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The German High Command abandoned hope of victory several months ago, and since then has concentrated on an attempt to stave off defeat and emerge with what at best could be only a stalemate, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, asserted today.

Addressing a conference of industrial and labor leaders and newspaper editors and publishers called by the War Department, Gen. McNarney said the shift in German hopes was disclosed when Germany reduced drastically its production of bombers to concentrate on fighters.

"This step, taken months ago," he said, "was the first visible evidence that Germany had abandoned the offensive and was seeking through defensive action what at best could be a stalemate."

The air offensive against Germany forced this result, Gen. McNarney said, but he warned the group not to let the success of the Allied bomber offensive make them overconfident. It has been a powerful factor in softening the enemy, he said, but Allied losses in the ground fighting, particularly of equipment, have been heavy although "our operations thus far have had relatively easy going."

Tells of Achievements.

He enumerated six results achieved in Europe by the air offensive: (1) Weakened the position of the German Air Force and compelled the disposition of strength to the serious detriment of German operations in Russia and the Mediterranean; (2) opened the German oil industry to critical reduction of supply; (3) reduced deliveries of military equipment by successful attacks on critical and heavy industries (4) cut submarine production and reduced the capacity of submarine bases; (5) reduced the margin of safety in Germany's rubber supply, and (6) made 1,800,000 persons homeless, diverting substantial resources to defense and repairs and at the same time lowering enemy morale generally by destroying public confidence in their political and military leaders.

Patterson Gives Warning.

Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, told the group that the next twelve months of the war would place "the greatest strain in history" on the United States.

"There have been troubles and difficulties in the past, and we have, in the main, overcome those troubles and difficulties," he said in opening the conference, "but the most difficult job of all lies ahead. That is the drive to victory."

Because the War Department considers the group as a kind of "industrial general staff," and wants them to know exactly what the coming months hold in store on the way of production requirements, the Under-Secretary said the meeting was called to give these home front leaders a direct report, much of it confidential, from the Army's top commanders.

After Mr. Patterson's opening address the group heard an outline of the military situation from Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, who was followed by Major-Gen. George V. Strong, chief of military intelligence, with an outline of enemy strength, as well as Gen. McNarney.

Must Do Better.

Mr. Patterson said it was obvious that the war had taken a turn in favor of the Allies, and said that American-made equipment had played an incalculable part.

"Industry and labor have done a magnificent production job in this war," he said, but he continued: "I hope you will not think I am a man who sings only one tune, when I say that we must do better and better. The big operations, the decisive operations, lie ahead."

Remarking that he had just returned from a tour of the Pacific front, Mr. Patterson said he had asked Gen. Douglas MacArthur what he wanted most, and Gen. MacArthur had replied: "Send me air. Send me air and more air and more air."

It is true, Mr. Patterson said, that this country produced 7,612 planes in August, but we did not meet August schedules."

"These are not targets; they are working schedules," he said, asserting emphatically: "We need all those planes."

bor leaders and newspaper officials that the Germans now have three times as many combat divisions as they had at the time of the invasion of Poland. The Allies' main advantage, he declared, lies chiefly in our ability to produce weapons.

Japanese Power Growing

At the same time, Gen. Strong discounted the possibility of an early collapse of Japan and warned that the Japanese power will grow steadily as long as they retain virtual control of east Asia. Japanese resources are tremendous and the morale, both at home and in the army, is excellent, he said.

Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff who asserted that the Germans have given up aspirations for victory, pictured the Allies as having the initiative but warned that the heaviest fighting and the greatest losses lie ahead.

The two-day meeting was called to give the civilian leaders an insight into problems that have been overcome and those that lie ahead.

Robert P. Patterson, undersecretary of war, said in summing up the first day's session, that Gen. Strong's analysis, together with off-the record statements by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army air forces, "left no doubt that our recent victories have failed to affect in any vital degree the strength of the enemy" and "made it plain that we have a long way to go before this war is won." Mr. Patterson added:

Far from Heart of Germany

"They pointed out that we are far from the heart of Germany or the heart of Japan and that both Axis nations have bigger armies now have 300 army divisions including 60 reorganized or established this year; and the labor force in war industries in Nazi-conquered territory has grown from 23,000,000 to 35,000,000.

The Japanese air force is getting larger and better and the Nipponese have a reservoir of about 4,000,000 men who can be called up when they're needed.

Gen. McNarney, in forecasting still heavier fighting, declared that it had taken 13 United States and British divisions five weeks to whip the three and a half divisions of Germans and 12 divisions of Italians of "doubtful combat value" even though the enemy's air power had been blasted from the skies by overwhelming Allied air forces.

20 Nazi Divisions Ready

"Today in Italy we are faced with nearly 20 German divisions; beyond Italy are the Alps, a formidable natural defense line and many more German divisions. At the present time, Germany is capable of opposing any attack on a vital portion of her European defense with at least 10 times the German forces defeated in Sicily.

"The fighting ahead will be hard and bloody. If we become overconfident or sit back and coast either in the Army or on the production front, we will be inviting disaster."

The first evidence that German military leaders realized the impossibility of an Axis victory and had shifted to a determined defense, he said, came several months ago when German bomber production was reduced drastically in order to step up the output of fighter planes.

The Allied air offensive has weakened the enemy greatly, he said, but the Germans are developing technical improvements which they hope will reduce the effectiveness of Allied bomber attacks. So far, he said, they have not succeeded.

In the Pacific, as in Europe, the principal weapon used to set the stage for future decisive action has been air power, Gen. McNarney said.

"No military man has wanted to follow a line of action which involved hopping short distances from island to island in the Pacific," he said, but the enormous supply problems imposed by the Pacific's vast distances have forced us thus far to operations against the perimeter (of Japanese strongholds.)"

"You can be sure," he added, "that future operations will provide for by-passing these outer barriers to the maximum exetent possible."

Nazi War Strength Greater Than It Was at Start of War

Foe Will Wage Desperate Fight, Army Leaders Say.

SEP 28 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — (AP) Army leaders declared today that while the German High command has abandoned expectation of victory, the Nazis' combat strength is greater than four years ago and they will wage a desperate, bloody struggle to stave off outright defeat.

Major General George V. Strong, chief of military intelligence, told a conference of industrial and labor leaders that the war has taken a turn for the worse for the Germans, but that they are in a better position today than they had at the start of the war. There is no reason to believe that either is in imminent danger of collapse because of slack morale or economic stringency. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that exactly the opposite is true.

"To be sure of victory we must throw everything we have into this fightand we must not relax our efforts until the last enemy has thrown down his arms."

From the reports of intelligence officers, Gen. Strong sized up German and Japanese strength this way:

The Luftwaffe is bigger than it was at the outset of the war, despite recent heavy losses: the Nazis

MRS. R. TELLS WHY SHE WENT

SEP 28 1943

First Reason, She Says, Was That Australia And New Zealand Asked Her

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 27 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, home from a five-week 25,000-mile tour of South Pacific islands and Australia, declared today that American men fighting the Japanese realize they have a tough job ahead but want to stick it out.

Breaking precedent, Mrs. Roosevelt welcomed men reporters to this press conference but with one exception the visitors left the questioning to their feminine colleagues. One man inquired whether she had heard complaints about the home front.

No Complaints From Men

Mrs. Roosevelt declared that she never heard a boy at any overseas post complain—not even the injured in hospitals nor those beset with the tedium of holding supply lines without the stimulus of action against the enemy.

The boys asked most, she said, about what was happening at home and whether they would have jobs when they came back.

Asked for overseas reaction to the father-draft question, Mrs. Roosevelt said most of the men thought the furor here "funny" because most of them were fathers.

Explains Why She Went

Mrs. Roosevelt explained that her tour into the Pacific war zones was made because:

1. Australia and New Zealand asked her to come there after her trip to England ten months ago.

2. Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, asked her to inspect Red Cross work there. Mrs. Roosevelt said she would make a written report to Davis, including "specific recommendations."

3. "My husband said it would be well for me to try to see as many of the hospitals and as many of the boys as possible."

Mrs. Roosevelt declared that she paid all of her expenses, except that the place on the transoceanic plane could not be paid for privately, being of Government assignment in wartime.

To observations of her press conferees, Mrs. Roosevelt agreed she had lost "quite a little" weight during her trip.

Broadcast For Bond Drive

Mrs. Roosevelt told a nation-wide radio audience that her trip gave her a surer faith that the men in the field can do the job "if we give them the tools and the backing which they need."

She spoke from the White House in connection with the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan, now in its final week.

"Buying the war bonds is the first of our obligations to them," she declared. "War bonds provide the starting point from which materials of war evolve. This is the point at which your savings begin their return to your men all over the world."

HULL MOSCOW TRIP INDICATED BY BERLE

Secretary to Go if Presence in Parley Best Serves U. S. Interests, He Says

HULL RESTING IN VIRGINIA

Stettinius Hurries Back to Washington — Senate Will Act Soon on Nomination

SEP 28 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Nothing will keep Secretary of State Cordell Hull from going to Moscow for the three-power conference next month if American interests can best be served by his presence, Acting Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle said today.

Mr. Hull has gone to Hot Springs, Va., it was disclosed, apparently for a rest in preparation for the long air trip to the meeting of British, Russian and American diplomatic representatives.

Meanwhile Edward R. Stettinius Jr., newly appointed Under-Secretary of State—who may accompany Mr. Hull to Moscow—hurried back to Washington from the West Coast, where he was making an inspection as Lend-Lease Administrator.

On his arrival Mr. Stettinius immediately began a series of conferences with Government officials.

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He had said earlier that he wanted to talk with Secretary Hull but that that meeting probably would be delayed until Mr. Hull returned.

Mr. Berle said at a press conference that Mr. Stettinius probably would spend several days winding up lend-lease affairs before assuming his new post. President Roosevelt still must send his nomination to the Senate for approval.

Chairman Tom Connally said that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would give prompt consideration to the nomination and probably would ask Mr. Stettinius to appear in person for questioning about policies he intends to inaugurate.

Mr. Berle said the [illegible]partment had always known M[illegible]ettinius as a friend and would [illegible]xtremely glad to have him a[illegible] league.

MERCHANT SEAMEN HELD AS PRISONERS

SEP 28 1943

103 Are Captives of Japan, Four of Germany—101 Had Been Called Missing

FIRST SUCH LIST ISSUED

Twenty-nine Have Next of Kin in New York and Eleven in New Jersey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Navy announced today the names of 107 merchant seamen held prisoners of war by Japan and Germany. It was the first such list released by the Navy.

Of the 107, there are 101 who had been carried previously as missing and one as dead. Four of the 107 seamen are held by Germany and the others by Japan. The list includes the following with next of kin in New York and New Jersey:

New York

ANDERSON, JOHN; brother, Alec Anderson, 180 Scofield St., City Island.
BART, EDGAR HENRY, chief mate; friend, Harry Rogers, 578 Davis Ave., Staten Island.
BECKER, ERICH; friend, Max Mueller, Massapequa.
BOWENS, GEORGE HENRY; wife, Mrs. Bernice Bowens, 368 West 127th St., New York.
CEBOLLERO, CARLOS HUMBERTO; mother, Mrs. Delia Dapena, 536 West 158th St., New York.
COHEN, JOSEPH; father, Louis Cohen, 545 West 164th St., New York.
COLMYER, WILLIAM THEODORE; sister, Mrs. Margaret Jordan, Fairport.
D'AMBROSE, ERNEST WILLIAM; mother, Mrs. Ruby D'Ambrose, 65 Bank St., New York.
DICKINGER, CHARLES, Jr.; mother, Mrs. Clara Dickinger, 1674 East 37th St., Brooklyn.
HIZA, FRANK; mother, Mrs. Christina Hiza, Little Neck.
HOSEY, WILLIAM WARD; friend, Helen McHenry, Albany.
JALET, SYLVIAN; father, John W. Jalet, Glens Falls.
KNUDSEN, JOHN; cousin, Arthur Henne, 215 Johnson Ave., Tottenville, Staten Island.
KNUTSEN, THOMAS, third mate; wife, Mrs. Aslaug Knutsen, 7220 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn.
MACKNEY, JOHN; wife, Mrs. Jennie Mackney, 346 East 124th St., New York.
MASON, IRA SIMON; friend, Harry Misners, 950 East Seventh St., Brooklyn.
McKEEVER, PHILIP; sister-in-law, Mrs. Mrae McKeever, 87 Ambrose Ave., Mariners Harbor, Staten Island.
McKINNON, ALEXANDER ANGUS; mother, Mrs. Catherine McKinnon, Johnstown.
NIEVES, RICARDO; wife, Mrs. Estella Nieves, 138 W. 100th St., New York.
PEDERSEN, HAAKON ANDREW, master; wife, Mrs. H. A. Pedersen, 9701 Shore Rd., Brooklyn.
PORCHIA, GIOVANNI MICHAEL; mother, Mrs. Mary Porchia, 167-25 145th Ave., Jamaica.
SAVUCA, GIUSEPPE; friend, B. Ferrer, 20 E. 111th St., New York.
THALEN, WALTER EDWARD (previously reported dead); mother, Mrs. Minnie Thalen, 921 122d St., College Park.
TORRES, XAVIER JOAQUIN, first assistant engineer; wife, Mrs. Teresa Torres, 120 W. 100th St., New York.
TROTTA, PASQUALE ALOYSIUS; father, John Trotta, 2466 Blaumont Ave., Bronx.
WALSH, CHRISTOPHER JAMES; sister, Mrs. Anne Donlin, 1986 Anthony Ave., New York.
WARDELL, CLARENCE DUDLEY; wife, Mrs. Georgina M. Wardell, 1040 Tinton Ave., Bronx.
WILLIAMS, LEWIS PEACE; wife, Mrs. Claire Williams, 445 W. 22d St., New York.
ZOMBECK, MICHAEL JAMES; sister-in-law, Mrs. Sophie Zombeck, Yonkers.

New Jersey

AMBOS, LEONARD G., chief engineer; wife, Mrs. Minnie Ambos, Newmarket.
BASTON, THOMAS J.; daughter, Elizabeth Baston, 184 Neptune Ave., Jersey City.
DICKMAN, OTTO; friend, Charles Broch, 1200 Willow Ave., Hoboken.
HENDERSON, GEORGE; friend, Mrs. A. Comminsky, 163 Chestnut Ave., Jersey City.
HICKEY, BERNARD J., chief and executive officer; mother, Mrs. Nonie Hickey, Bloomfield.
HOLT, ALFRED E.; mother, Mrs. Anna Holt, Bloomfield.
KAMINS, ERIC O., third assistant engineer; father, John Kamins, 90 Hudson St., Hoboken.
McARTHUR, EDWARD F.; mother, Mrs. Anna McArthur, Kearny.
PISARCZYK, ANDREW; wife, Mrs. Rose Pisarczyk, Rahway.
POTOCNY, FERDINAND J.; sister, Miss Julia Potocny, 159 Newark St., Hoboken.
SAAR, ELMAR, chief mate; wife, Mrs. Louise Saar, 3467 Hudson Blvd., Jersey City.

22 MORE NAVY CASUALTIES

Jackson Heights Marine Captain Is Reported Missing

SEP 28 1943

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Navy announced today twenty-two casualties, including four-teen dead and eight missing.

This brings to 30,014 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 10,696 dead, 6,267 wounded, 9,906 missing and 4,145 prisoners of war.

Today's casualties included:

New York

Missing

BROWN, THERON H., 3d, captain, Marines; mother, Mrs. Theron H. Brown, 35-33 77th St., Jackson Heights.

Dead

MAGEE, JEROME RICHARD; father, Francis Joseph Magee, 3195 Hull Ave., the Bronx.
SCHICKERLING, ALFRED T., Marines; wife, Mrs. Alfred T. Schickerling, 57 Armour Villa Ave., Tuckahoe.

Connecticut

Dead

PETERSEN, HARLEY E., Marines, father, Silas S. Petersen, 8 Orange St., Hartford.

Mail to Reach Gripsholm

Messages May Be Sent to Passengers on Exchange Ship

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—The State Department announced today that messages may be sent to Americans returning on the Gripsholm in the current American-Japanese exchange of nationals.

Telegrams will reach passengers if sent on or before Oct. 10 in care of the American Consul General, Palace Hotel, Mormugao, Goa, Portuguese India, on or before Oct. 28 in care of the American Consul, Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, or on or before Nov. 10 in care of the American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Air mail letters sent to the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro will reach addressees if they are mailed before Nov. 1.

A tentative list of Gripsholm passengers has been given their families. Confirmation will be given after the Gripsholm leaves Mormugao and the list then will be made public.

SEP 28 1943

To Use More Mexicans To Augment Labor Here

Washington, Sept. 27 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, expressed the opinion today that more Mexicans will be brought in to augment labor forces in this country.

When asked if more Mexicans would be brought in, he said "we have put forth every effort we can on that. Yes, I think we'll get some more. We've had some difficulties on the railroad side."

Browder Asserts Soviet Russia Won't Join War Against Japan

Declares Churchill Decided Against a Second Front Until 1944 and Holds Hitler Could Have Been Crushed.

Chicago, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—It is an illusion for the United States to expect the Soviet Union "will be able or willing also to undertake the burden of the military struggle against Japan," Earl Browder, general secretary of the United States Communist party, told a second front rally last night.

"All chatter about the Soviets giving us 'bombing bases' in Siberia is harmful nonsense," Mr. Browder continued, "with only one aim and end, to try to give the Soviet Union similar tasks in the Far East to those which she has performed in Europe, namely to win the war for us."

Earlier in his speech the Kansas-born Communist leader asserted: ". . . The cold hard truth is this, that unless we get down off our our high horse, unless, we, the United States, consolidate the alliance with Britain and the Soviet Union on the basis of equality all around . . . there is not the slightest prospect for us to emerge from this war with anything that can properly be called victory.

"The key to this victory is the full consolidation of the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance. This requires full coalition warfare at least to the extent of the Anglo-American side in the west engaging half as many of the Nazi forces as the Soviet Union takes on singlehanded. . . ."

Mr. Browder said that Prime Minister Churchill had "finally emerged as that 'military expert' whose opinion prevailed over Gens. Eisenhower and Marshall" in the "failure to open a second front" in France.

How to Win War in 1943.

Asserting the war could be won in 1943 by invading France, Mr. Browder said the steady advance of the Russian armies, "the prospect that it opens up a decisive victory in which Anglo-American arms will have no major share," may force reconsideration of Mr. Churchill's "decision to postpone the second front until 1944."

Again referring to Mr. Churchill and the second front, Mr. Browder said:

"Prime Minister Churchill, in his report to Parliament in the past week, declared that no amount of clamor for a second front would bring it a minute sooner than he had planned it. . . .

"Perhaps we cannot move Mr. Churchill. He is indeed a stubborn man, with a confidence in himself that survives many obvious mistakes. Our own Gen. Eisenhower was unable to shake him, when in 1942 Gen. Ike pleaded for the opening of the second front through France as the main action, with Africa as a secondary diversion. Gen. Marshall, American Chief of Staff, was unable to shake him in Quebec with the strongest military arguments for the immediate opening of the second front.

Says Weakness Is Moral.

". . . It is not military weakness that has prevented the Anglo-American combined forces from opening the second front. Some persons in position to determine the decision have been unwilling to have the second front opened. The weakness is moral, not military.

"It is a heavy responsibility to attempt to assign this default to particular persons. The evidence, however, inescapably indicates that Winston Churchill made the decision not to open the second front and that Franklin D. Roosevelt submitted to that decision because he was unwilling to have a public disagreement with Churchill. I feel sure that any time Churchill is ready to open the second front, he will find no obstacles from the side of Roosevelt."

Asserting that the Russian summer offensive had "proved beyond the possibility of a doubt" that with a second front in the west the past spring or summer "Hitler would have been crushed to the earth before this day," Mr. Browder continued:

"Who are the American supporters of Churchill's strategy of delay? They range all the way from the State Department within the administration through the Wheeler and poll-tax sections of the Democratic party, through the Republican congressional representation, to the whole camp of the America Firsters headed by the Chicago Tribune, Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith."

F. D. R. ISSUES RACIAL PLEA

Urges Cooperation In Winning War In Message To National Urban League

SEP 28 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 27 — President Roosevelt says "Negro and white Americans must cooperate effectively in winning the war, and in developing harmonious peacetime living as a foundation of lasting American democracy."

He made the statement in a letter made public today on the eve of the annual meeting of the National Urban League for Social Service among Negroes. The message added:

"Democracy For All Men"

"The integrity of our nation and our war aims is at stake in our attitude toward minority groups at home.

"Men of all races—black, brown, white and yellow—fight beside us for freedom. We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principles of democracy for all men.

Responsibility Twofold

"Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad.

"Ours is a twofold responsibility. All true Americans must be prepared to protect with life itself the inalienable rights of all men without regard to race, creed or color. All true Americans also must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges."

Nassau-Canada Air Line Asked

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 27 (AP).—President Sigmund Janas announced here that Colonial Airways has filed application for a new air line connecting Nassau and Canada by way of Miami. The company, Janas said, proposes to use four-engined planes to provide passenger, mail and freight service to Nassau, Miami, Jacksonville, Savannah, Wilmington, N. C., Norfolk, Atlantic City, New York and Montreal.

BILLY BURKE'S BROTHER IS MISSING IN ACTION

NAUGATUCK, Sept. 27—(AP) First Lieut. Joseph Burkowski, a bomber navigator and brother of Billy Burke, a former National Open golf champion, is missing in action in the European theater of war, his wife was notified today by the War department.

Mrs. Burkowski, married last Dec. 4, said her husband told her in the last letter she received that he had been on 16 bombing missions. He was slightly wounded on his first mission, and had been decorated with the Order of the Purple Heart, the Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Another brother, Eddie Burke, reported receiving a letter from the lieutenant postmarked Sept. 16, in which the young officer said he had just returned from a furlough and had been golfing on a course in England where Billy Burke competed with the American Ryder cup squad.

NAZI PRISONER SEEKS VIEW OF CHICAGO RUINS

SYCAMORE, Ill., Sept. 27—(AP) A German soldier war prisoner asked permission today to "view the ruins of Chicago."

Sheriff Alfred Diez of De Kalb county said the soldier was one of 100 German prisoners brought from Camp Grant, Ill., to work in a canning factory here.

The prisoner seemed surprised, the sheriff added, when he was informed that continental United States remained unscathed from enemy air attack.

Seven Men Killed In Crash Of Bomber

SEP 28 1943

Tallahassee, Fla., Sept. 27 (AP)—Seven crew members were killed when an army medium bomber crashed about two miles from Dale Mabry Field here last night in a training flight from the Greenville

(S. C.) air base.

Capt. Frank Sakser, Mabry Field public relations officer, said there were no survivors of the accident.

JERSEY MEN KILLED

Dalhart, Tex., Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Second Lieuts. Leonard E. Dudek of 374 East 31st street, Paterson, N. J., and Charles E. Gutmann of 175 Preston street, Ridgefield Park, N. J., were killed Thursday night in the crash of a heavy bomber which took seven lives, the Dalhart Army Air Base announced.

Blythe, Cal., Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Army authorities have announced the death of two northern New Jersey men in the crash Wednesday night of a four-engined bomber near Waldo, Kan., in which nine other soldiers also died.

They were Sergt. Chester J. Urbanowicz, 27 years old, son of Mrs. Mary Urbanowicz of 24 Second street, Jersey City, and Second Lieut. Arthur L. Lamker, 25, son of Mrs. Henry Lamker of 11 Brandt street, Little Ferry.

Avon Park, Fla., Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Sergt. Howard C. Olsen of 51 Delaware street, Elizabeth, N. J., was one of six men killed Friday night in the crash of an Army bomber at the Avon Park Bombing Range, officers announced.

Chiang Aide Visits Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 27 (AP)—Dr. Yulin Hsi, representative of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in this country to conduct a survey of municipal governments, conferred today with Mayor Frank Hague, Dr. George O'Hanlon, chief physician of the Jersey City Medical Center, and Dr. Thomas Hopkins, chief of the Special Service Bureau, at City Hall. He is studying finance, police jurisprudence and social agencies.

CARRIER IS LAUNCHED

Camden, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The aircraft carrier San Jacinto rode at anchor in the Delaware River today, a second direct contribution by the people of Houston, Tex., to America's expanding Navy.

Mrs. Jesse Jones, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, christened the ship, which was built with surplus funds after Houston's residents raised $80,000,000 in a drive for $30,000,000 to replace the cruiser Houston, lost in the Pacific. Mrs. Hally Bryan Perry of Houston, a descendant of Gen. Sam Houston, was matron of honor.

The ship was named for the battle of San Jacinto, in which Gen. Houston's Texans defeated the troops of Mexican Gen. Santa Anna, and is the second United States Navy ship to bear that name.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Named for a Navy hero killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the U. S. S. Manning will slide down the ways on Friday in the first christening ceremonies for a destroyer escort constructed in building docks at the Charleston Navy Yard. The vessel will take the name of Milburn Alexander Manning, aviation machinist's mate third class of Howell Township, near St. Louis.

Sponsoring the ship will be Mrs. J. H. Hughes of Norfolk, Va., mother of five sons in the armed forces and widow of a Marine who served in world war I.

MARITIME LEADER WAS HELD ON SHIP

Curran Unable to Get Shore Leave When Vessel Docked at Africa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—(AP) Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime union (C.I.O.), charged today that a security officer aboard his ship said he had an order to prevent the union leader from going ashore, at North Africa, and that he was told "I would be shot if I tried."

Back from a six-weeks' trip as an able-bodied seaman, Curran, announcing his union would appeal his 1-A draft reclassification, said the State department had done all in its power to block his mission to study maritime conditions abroad.

Forced to Stay Aboard Ship

"When we arrived at a North African port every member of the crew was given shore leave with one exception—Joseph Curran," he said. "I was informed that 'by order of the State department' I was not permitted to go ashore. I was also informed that if I descended the gangplank I would be shot and there were soldiers with tommy-guns there, ready to do the shooting."

Curran told the general press conference: "I was told I would be shot if I tried to go ashore, and would be returned to the United States as a consular passenger. They didn't say whether I'd go back in a vertical or a horizontal position."

Stalled on Passport

The N.M.U. chieftain said that when he decided to go to Great Britain, Soviet Russia and North Africa to study maritime conditions for the union, "the State department first delayed, then stalled on my application for a passport, so I shipped out on my seaman's passport as a worker-member of the crew."

"All I can think is that some interests in the State department did not want me to see the conditions I went to investigate," he said.

Referring to his selective service status, Curran said:

"All I can say is that I never knowingly violated the selective service laws. My employer, the union, is submitting an appeal, but what is in it, I don't know."

The union chieftain recently was reclassified from 2-A, an essential civilian status, to 1-A. His local board gave him until today to submit new evidence, pointing out that since there was a dissenting vote on the appeals board, he had the right to appeal to President Roosevelt.

Draft officials said Curran had left the country without notifying his local draft board.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

(Associated Press War Analyst)

Anglo-American troops in Italy are at the threshold of their indicated first objective, the Naples-Foggia line from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic. Perhaps a sixth of the Italian boot-and the important area for Allied purposes—is in their possession.

Thus, within 24 days of the first Allied landing on the mainland, the Italian bases to make good President Roosevelt's promise of ruthless bombing of southern and eastern Germany have been provided. The jump-offs for possible invasions of the Balkans and of southern France have been seized. And indications point strongly toward Nazi surrender of much more of Italy, possibly all of the long, narrow boot, with no more than hard-fought delaying action.

The withdrawal from Naples apparently already has begun. With British 8th army forces deploying into the Foggia plain to the northeast and the American 5th army converging on Avellino in the west, it is obvious that the Germans will make no serious fight to hold the Naples-Foggia short line position. It is too vulnerable on the flanks to Allied sea power.

Where the next stand of the enemy will come or what final defense line the Nazi High command has drawn in Italy remains to be seen. The speed with which Allied forces have swept up virtually to the Naples-Foggia line, however, again indicates that the fight in Italy is as yet only a rear-guard action in Nazi con ption.

It is being fought, and skillfully fought, to delay the Allied advance while that final defense position is put in readiness. And like the stunning Nazi retreat to the Dnieper in Russia, it has been done thus far without decisive losses—a reflection of fine German staff work.

Orderly retirement in the face of a hard pressing foe is the most difficult task any army commander can be called upon to execute. And both in Italy and in the far greater and more dangerous retreat in Russia there is no evidence of waning German army morale.

That is a fact to set down in conjecturing how close may be the end of the war in Europe. It under scores the warning of General Marshall and Prime Minister Churchill that the bloodiest part of the war is only now confronting us.

It seems posible that the Nazi plan in Italy is to fall back as slowly as possible to the Rome-Avezzano-Chieti line across the boot. There is a good highway and railroad system spanning Italy at that point. It follows river courses that would afford good natural protection, the Tiber and Anio in the west and center and the Aternus in the ast. It would also be strengthened in the west, based on Rome itself, by known Allied reluctance to put the Eternal city and Vatican city under merciless bombardment.

Seizure of the Foggia plain will give the Allies many air fields from which all upper Italy could be bombed. At Foggia, the British also will have a footing on the main inshore north-south highway up the boot. It passes around the head of virtually all of the rivers flowing into the Adriatic from the Apennines and an Allied advance there would outflank Rome.

RAIL TUNNEL BLOCKED ON ROUTE INTO ITALY

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — (AP) The British Broadcasting corporation said today that "latest reports" showed the 8 1-2-mile-long Mt. Cenis tunnel through the Alps, main railroad link between France and Italy, was still blocked after being blown up by the Italians shortly after the announcement of the armistice with the Allies, and "will be out of order for several months."

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said that with the demolition of the Mt. Cenis tunnel "one of the two railroad lines leading from France to Italy has been put out of condition. The other line has been bombed from the air and damaged by sabotage acts."

The BBC added that the railroad communication from Yugoslavia to Italy via East Venice was also broken as a result of action by Slovenian patriots operating "on both sides of the Italian-Yugoslav border."

New York, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said tonight that Allied reinforcements had landed at Vella Lavella Island, northwest of Kolombangara in the Solomons, despite attacks by Japanese planes.

The broadcast, recorded by NBC, declared that two large Allied transports were set afire and that fires were started also at beach points "where the enemy forces made their landing."

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The London Daily Herald said today that Lord Beaverbrook, who became lord privy seal in the British cabinet Friday, may go to Washington soon to confer with President Roosevelt and other Government officials as a special representative of Prime Minister Churchill.

From Washington, the Daily Herald said, Lord Beaverbrook may go to Moscow to see Premier Stalin.

U. S. Soldier's Old Bunk Follows Him Abroad

By the Associated Press.

A UNITED STATES SUPPLY DEPOT IN BRITAIN.—A year ago Pvt. Mike Montana of Pittsburgh flopped down on his bunk in Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and carefully printed his name in big block letters on the wooden frame.

Mike recently was helping to unpack a load of bunks just arrived from the United States.

The first one uncrated was the same one he'd used in Missouri, with his name in bold black letters.

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3RD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEP 28-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS BLASTED AT TARGETS IN GERMANY LAST NIGHT, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY, CLIMAXING A DAY OF HEAVY AERIAL ACTIVITY IN WHICH AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES, ESCORTED BY THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS, ATTACKED THE NAZIS' NORTH SEA NAVAL BASE OF EMDEN.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT BRITISH HEAVY BOMBER FORMATIONS HAD BEEN OVER GERMANY SINCE THE SMASHING ATTACK ON MANNHEIM-LUDWIGS-HAFEN LAST THURSDAY NIGHT, ALTHOUGH SPEEDY MOSQUITOS SUNDAY NIGHT ATTACKED OBJECTIVES IN THE RHINELAND.

THE THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE FORTRESSES WHICH

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ATTACKED EMDEN YESTERDAY WERE EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL LONG-RANGE FUEL TANKS WHICH ENABLED THEM TO RUN INTERFERENCE FOR THE BIG BOMBERS ON THEIR 800-MIO

TANKS WHICH ENABLED THEM TO RUN INTERFERENCE FOR THE BIG BOMBERS ON THEIR 800-MILE ROUND TRIP.

THE FORTRESSES ALSO ATTACKED THE CITY OF AURICH NEAR EMDEN.

ALLIED AIRMEN X X X 2ND GRAF

MQ220AEW

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LONDON--FIRST ADD MT-BOATS XXX BRITISH QUARTERS.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT AT LEAST ONE GERMAN E-BOAT WAS SUNK AND SEVERAL OTHERS WERE DAMAGED SATURDAY IN A CLASH WHICH DEVELOPED WHEN BRITISH LIGHT NAVAL FORCES INTERCEPTED A FLOTILLA OF NAZI SHIPS OFF THE EAST COAST. THE ANNOUNCEMENT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE BRITISH TRAWLER FRANC TIREUR WAS SUNK IN THE ACTION.

THE BRITISH SHIPS WHICH INCLUDED TRAWLERS, CORVETTES AND DESTROYERS ENGAGED THE NAZI CRAFT SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT AND THE GERMAN SHIPS STARTED TO WITHDRAW. TWO MOTOR LAUNCHES SET OUT IN PURSUIT AND ONE OF THE TWO RAMMED A GERMAN BOAT WHICH WAS THEN SET ON FIRE BY BRITISH GUNS.

THE GERMAN CREW ABANDONED SHIP JUST BEFORE IT WAS DESTROYED BY AN EXPLOSION.

ANOTHER GROUP OF GERMAN E-BOATS WAS ENGAGED AT CLOSE QUARTERS AND SOME OF THEM WERE HIT BUT POOR VISIBILITY PREVENTED ACURRATE OBSERVATION OF RESULTS, THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

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MK741AEW

LONDON, SEPT 27-(AP)-THE BRITISH NAVY HAS JOINED IN THE BATTLE FOR THE MOUNTAIN PASSES LEADING TO NAPLES, SYSTEMATICALLY BLASTING GERMAN POSITIONS WITH A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT FROM ITS BIG GUNS, A REUTERS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY SAID TODAY.

AMERICAN "LONG TOMS" AND BRITISH 25-POUNDERS BEHIND THE ALLIED LINES WERE REPORTED TO BE PARTICIPATING IN THE BOMBARDMENT.

MK538AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-RAYMOND MC CONNELL, JR., MANAGING EDITOR OF THE NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL, LINCOLN, NEB., MADE ARRANGEMENTS TODAY TO VISIT BRITISH FARMS AND STUDY WARTIME AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS.

HE HAS JUST ARRIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT THE INVITATION OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND SAID HE WOULD PROBABLY SPEND FROM FOUR TO SIX WEEKS IN ENGLAND.

"SINCE I'M FROM THE FARMING SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, I WANT TO LOOK INTO THE BRITISH FOOD IMPORT, DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION SITUATION," MCCONNELL SAID. "AFTER THAT, I PLAN TO SPEND A LITTLE WHILE AT AMERICAN BOMBER BASES."

THE AMERICAN EDITOR WHO VISITED ENGLAND IN 1935 SAID HE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE WAY ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS ARE ABLE TO PUBLISH NEWSY PAPERS WITH LIMITED SPACE, ADDING HE PLANNED TO COLLECT A LOT OF THEM AND "POST THEM IN MY OWN NEWS ROOM TO SHOW MY EDITORS WHAT CAN BE DONE."

FD152PEW

SEP 28 1943

LONDON

SAID LT.JAMES E.FITTON, 25, OF CRANSTON,R.I., BOMBARDIER ON THE OTRESS "THE RAIDER":

"THERE WERE A LOT OF ENEMY FIGHTERS, BUT THEY WERE BASHFUL."

STAFF SGT.CLARENCE E.KELLY, 22, OF BAINBRIDGE,GA., A BALL-TURRET GUNNER ON HIS SECOND MISSION, SAID: "OUR BOMBS FELL ON THE

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TARGET. I SAW ONE LARGE BUILDING WITH A RED ROOF HIT BY ONE OR MORE BOMBS, AND I SAW THE RED ROOF BREAK UP."

THE COMMUNIQUE, HOWEVER, DID NOT GIVE THE RESULTS OF THE ATTACK ON THE INSTALLATIONS AT EMDEN, NOR DID IT REVEAL WHAT THE TARGETS WERE IN THE RAID ON AURICH, WHICH IS ON THE EMS-JADE CANAL.

THE DAY'S VARIED OPERATIONS COST HITLER 58 FIGHTER PLANES AGAINST AN ALLIED LOSS OF SEVEN HEAVY BOMBERS, ONE MEDIUM BOMBER AND SEVEN FIGHTERS, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

A JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY AND U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID STRONG FORMATIONS OF FORTRESSES WERE EMPLOYED FOR THE THRUST AT GERMANY AND THE TOWN OF AURICH, 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF EMDEN, AS WELL AS THE NAVAL BASE'S PORT INSTALLATIONS WERE HIT.

"THE FORTS WERE ESCORTED TO THE TARGET BY THUNDERBOLTS AND WERE MET ON THEIR RETURN BY RAF SPITFIRES," THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT SAID. "OTHER THUNDERBOLTS CARRIED OUT SUPPORTING SWEEPS."

THE FORTRESSES SHOT DOWN 18 CHALLENGING NAZI FIGHTERS AND THE THUNDERBOLTS ACCOUNTED FOR 22, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

U.S.MARAUDER BOMBERS AND BRITISH, DOMINION AND ALLIED FIGHTERS ACCOUNTED FOR THE OTHERS.

THE THUNDERBOLTS' LONG ESCORT MISSION WAS THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE DAY'S ATTACKS.

IT WAS THE ETC XXX SECOND GRAF

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XB541PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-A GERMAN PROPAGANDA BROADCAST SAID TODAY SAID TODAY THAT BERLIN "POLITICAL CIRCLES" HAD EXPECTED THE RESIGNATION OF EITHER SECRETARY OF STATE HULL OR UNDERSECRETARY WELLES.

"THAT ROOSEVELT FINALLY DECIDED IN FAVOR OF HULL IS RATHER UNDERSTANDABLE IN THE OPINION OF THE SAME GERMAN CIRCLES," THE DNB AGENCY'S COMMENTARY ADDED, "SINCE ROOSEVELT, WHO IS MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR HIS FOURTH PERIOD IN OFFICE, CANNOT DO WITHOUT HULL, WHO IS POSSESSING GREAT INFLUENCE, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES."

LONDON, SEPT 27-(AP)-A REUERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID TODAY THAT REBELLIOUS CREWS SABOTAGED THREE GERMAN CAPITAL SHIPS, THE TIRPITZ, SCHARNHORST AND LUETZOW, AS THEY LAY AT ANCHOR IN ALTEN FJORD IN NORTHERN NORWAY FOLLOWING NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF THE ITALIAN FLEET.

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THE DISPATCH, WHICH CARRIED NO FURTHER DETAILS, WAS NOT CONFIRMED BUT IT WAS KNOWN THAT THE SHIPS HAVE BEEN HELD IN NORWEGIAN WATERS AND NORWEGIAN SOURCES IN LONDON SAID THAT ALL THREE OF THE VESSELS AS WELL AS THE POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL SCHEER TOOK PART IN THE GERMAN RAID ON THE ARCTIC ISLAND OF SPITZBERGEN EARLY THIS MONTH.

THE TIRPITZ, COMPLETED IN 1941, IS A BATTLESHIP OF MORE THAN 40,000 TONS WHILE THE SCHARNHORST, COMPLETED IN 1939, IS 26,000 TONS AND THE LUETZOW, FORMERLY THE POCKET BATTLESHIP DEUTSCHLAND, IS 10,000 TONS.

SOME QUARTERS IN LONDON WERE INCLINED TO CREDIT THE DISPATCH ON THE BASIS OF UNCONFIRMED RUMORS OF OUTBREAKS AND DISORDER AMONG THE

1943

CREWS WHICH WERE SAID TO FEAR THAT THE NAZI ADMIRALTY WAS PLANNING A SUICIDE BATTLE WITH THE BRITISH FLEET.

SUCH A VENTURE HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF CONSIDERABLE UNOFFICIAL SPECULATION IN LONDON. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE SHIPS MIGHT LEAVE THEIR NORWEGIAN HAVEN IN FORCE TO ATTACK THE NORTHERN SUPPLY ROUTE TO RUSSIA, THEREBY INVOLVING THE BRITISH HOME FLEET IN AN OCEAN SEARCH OF FAR GREATER PROPORTIONS THAN THAT ENTAILED IN TRACKING DOWN THE BISMARCK.

FOR MORE THAN A YEAR THE THREE SHIPS AND AT LEAST TWO CRUISERS OF THE 10,000-TON HIPPER CLASS AND A NUMBER OF FAST AND POWERFUL DESTROYERS HAVE BEEN PENNED UP IN HARBORS IN THE VICINITY OF TRONDHEIM THROUGH CONSTANT VIGILANCE OF BRITISH AIR AND SEA PATROL.

THE GERMANS SAID LAST WEEK THAT A SMALL BRITISH SUBMARINE HAD SNEAKED INTO ONE NORWEGIAN HARBOR IN AN ATTEMPT TO TORPEDO THE TIRPITZ BUT HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. +

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LONDON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN FARM LEADERS ARRIVED IN BRITAIN TODAY TO INSPECT THE AGRICULTURAL WAR EFFORT WHICH HAS RAISED BRITISH SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD TO AN ALL-TIME HIGH LEVEL FOR MODERN TIMES.

THE VISITORS---HARVEY SOLBERG, PRESIDENT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FARMERS' UNION; M.L. WINGATE, PRESIDENT OF THE GEORGIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, AND MORTON TOMPKINS, MASTER OF THE OREGON STATE GRANGE--ARE HERE AS GUESTS OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

FD149PEW

SEP 28 1943

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT 28-(AP)-GERMAN PLANES APPEARED OVER WIDELY SCATTERED PARTS OF EAST ANGLIA TODAY AFTER BREAKING THROUGH A HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE. THERE WAS INTERMITTENT GUNFIRE OVER ONE TOWN FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.

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RQ161PEW

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 27-(AP)-STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., MAJOR TRANSATLANTIC LINE, VOTED TODAY TO AMEND THE COMPANY'S ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION TO PERMIT OPERATION OF AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

THE CHANGE PLACES DIRECTORS IN A POSITION TO BUILD, BUY OR CHARTER PLANES TO PUT CUNARD INTO COMPETITION FOR POSTWAR AIR ROUTES.

CUNARD WHITE STAR CO., A SUBSIDIARY OF CUNARD, ALREADY HAD BEEN GRANTED STOCKHOLDER PERMISSION TO ENGAGE IN AIR SERVICE.

WD139PEW

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT 27-(AP)-T/SGT.ROBERT F.WESTFALL, 22, OF BOZEMAN, MONT., IS IN CHARGE OF THE RIGGERS WHO PACK THE PARACHUTES AT THIS STATION.

WHEN FLIERS COME FOR THE 'CHUTES THEY FREQUENTLY REMARK, JOKINGLY, "HOW DO WE KNOW THIS THING IS GOING TO OPEN?"

WESTFALL HAD NEVER MADE A JUMP HIMSELF, BUT THE OTHER DAY, WHEN ONE FLIER STARTED RIBBING HIM, HE SAID, "I'LL SHOW YOU."

HE WENT UP AND JUMPED AT 4,000 FEET.

"I SAW STARS," SAID WESTFALL AFTERWARD, "BUT THE 'CHUTE OPENED PERFECTLY."

RQ451PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, SEPT. 27-(AP)-PUSHING ON FROM CAPTURED SMOLENSK WITH THE AID OF A SUDDEN SPELL OF GOOD WEATHER, RED ARMY TROOPS MOVED DEEPER TODAY INTO WHITE RUSSIA, DRAWING HOURLY CLOSER TO THE GOMEL-MOGILEV-ORSHA-VITEBSK GERMAN DEFENSE LINE ON THE BANKS OF THE UPPER DNIEPER RIVER.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE ALREADY REACHED THE SWAMPS, MARSHY, FOREST-

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COVERED LAND CHARACTERISTIC OF WHITE RUSSIA. PROGRESS FROM NOW ON MAY BE EXPECTED TO BE DECIDEDLY HAMPERED SHOULD THE ARRIVAL OF FALL BRING RAIN OR SNOW. IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT WHEN THE GERMANS PLUNGED INTO WHITE RUSSIA IN 1941 THEY WERE FORCED TO BY-PASS MUCH OF THIS SWAMPY LAND.

A DISPATCH TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, PRAVDA, SAID THAT AS THE RUSSIANS APPROACHED GOMEL, THE FIGHTING WAS BECOMING MORE VIOLENT, WITH THE GERMANS THROWING IN LARGE NUMBERS OF TANKS IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT THE ADVANCE.

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THE DAY'S BIGGEST STRUGGLE APPEARED TO BE UP AND DOWN CERTAIN SECTORS OF THE GOMEL-CHERNIGOV HIGHWAY. THE RED ARMY HAS ALREADY TAKEN REPKI ON THIS HIGHWAY AND IS BEATING ITS WAY NORTHWARD TOWARD GOMEL.

PRINCIPAL RED ARMY OBJECTIVES OF THE MOMENT APPEARED TO BE:

VITEBSK--THE RED ARMY WAS ONLY 20 TO 30 MILES FROM THIS BIG BASE INSIDE WHITE RUSSIA. THE SOVIETS ARE IN POSSESSION OF SCORES OF VILLAGES JUST TO THE EAST OF THE CITY AND ARE MAKING STEADY PROGRESS OF FROM THREE TO FIVE MILES DAILY.

ORSHA--NEXT BIG CITY SOUTH OF VITEBSK ON THE SMOLENSK-MINSK HIGHWAY, IS THE JUNCTION OF THREE RAILWAYS. THE RED ARMY WAS 57 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST AT CAPTURED MONASTYRSCHINA.

MOGILEV--39 MILES SOUTH OF ORSHA, IS UNDER THREAT FROM THREE DIRECTIONS: FROM THE EAST FROM TZIGANOVKA; FROM THE NORTHWEST FROM MONASTYRSCHINA, AND THE SOUTHEAST FROM CAPTURED KHOTEMSK IN WHITE RUSSIA.

THE SOVIETS HAVE GAINED A NEW FOOTHOLD ON THE EAST BANK OF THE DNIEPER, 100 MILES NORTHEAST OF THREATENED KIEV, WHICH GIVES THEM A POWERFUL POSITION FROM WHICH TO MOVE UPON GOMEL.

TWO MORE ADVANCED POSITIONS, FROM WHICH THE SOVIETS ARE AIMING AT GOMEL, ARE ZLYNKA, 39 MILES TO THE EAST, AND LENINO, 36 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST, BOTH OF WHICH ARE IN RUSSIAN HANDS.

TO THE SOUTH WHERE THE BIGGEST FIGHTING IS FOR BRIDGEHEADS UP AND DOWN THE DNIEPER, KIEV, UKRAINIAN CAPITAL, IS FACED WITH RED ARMY FORCES DRAWN UP ON THREE SIDES. THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, ARE OFFERING FIERCE RESISTANCE FROM WELL-FORTIFIED POSITIONS WITH HEAVY FORCES AND RESERVES.

SOUTHWARD, THE SOVIETS APPEARED STRONGLY ENTRENCHED ON THE EAST BANK AT KANEV AND CHERKASI, BOTH OF WHICH ARE ON THE WEST BANK AND ARE CONSOLIDATING UP AND DOWN THE BANK.

THERE HAS BEEN NO MENTION IN MOSCOW OF DNIEPER CROSSINGS SOUTH OF KIEV, BUT IT IS LIKELY THAT PATROLS HAVE REACHED THE WESTERN BANK.

THE RED ARMY HAS REACHED THE DNIEPER AT MANY PLACES IN THE KREMENCHUG, DNEPROPETROVSK AND ZAPOROZHE REGIONS, AND ASSAULTS ON THE THREE CITIES MAY HAVE COMMENCED.

FD952AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 27-(AP)-FRENCH TROOPS FIGHTING TO LIBERATE CORSICA CONTINUED TO PRESS CLOSELY UPON THE GERMANS IN THE NARROW NORTHEASTERN CORNER OF THE ISLAND YESTERDAY IN SHARP ENGAGEMENTS WITH ENEMY PATROLS AND ARTILLERY WEST OF BASTIA, A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

CONSIDERABLE LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON THE GERMANS IN RAIDS BY A FRENCH SHOCK BATTALION, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO EVACUATE THE AIRFIELD OF GHISONACCIA, 44 MILES SOUTH OF BASTIA ON THE EAST COAST, AFTER DESTROYING THEIR EQUIPMENT AND FUEL.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE EMBARKATION OF GERMAN TROOPS BY AIR FROM CORSICA HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY HAMPERED BY ALLIED AIR ATTACKS.

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN SECOND LEAD ITALIAN IF DESIRED)

RN1238PEW

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 27-(AP)-WHEN CAPT. HENRY P.NERONE, 24-YEAR-OLD NAVIGATOR, OF 364 METRAN AVE., PITTSBURGH, HAD TO BAIL OUT OF HIS PLANE RECENTLY HE THOUGHT HIS TROUBLES WERE OVER WHEN HIS PARACHUTE OPENED.

BUT WHEN HE LANDED BRITISH SOLDIERS TOOK HIM FOR A GERMAN PARACHUTIST AND HELD HIM WITH FIXED BAYONETS UNTIL AMERICAN OFFICERS HAPPENED BY AND RELEASED HIM.

DN736AEW

NORTH AFRICA AND TO THE STATES. SEP 28 1943

CREW MEMBERS OF THE "BERLIN SLEEPER" INCLUDE SGTS. WILLIAM E. EWING, OF KEYTHESVILLE, MO., GEORGE A.FULCHER, OF 3510 16TH AVE., ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., PAUL R.THOMAS, OF 632 FRANKLIN ST., KALAMAZOO, MICH., PAUL V.MORENO, OF ALMA, MICH., RICHARD L.LIXTON, OF 72 WHEELER ST., WINSTED, CONN., AND CARL C.NELSON, OF KINGSBURY, CALIF.; LTS. DAVIS BOWEN, OF 324 E. FOURTH ST., NORTH SPANISH FORK, UTAH, JOHN S.STINCHFIELD, OF 1819 W. CURVE ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; CAPT. RAYMOND J.LASKER, OF 1100 NELSON AVE., CLEVELAND, O.; MAJ. CARL D.HOFFMAN, OF 5087 RUCE STREET, TAMPA, FLA.; LT. COL. E.S.COLER, OF FIVE E. 87TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

THE CREW OF "HELL'S KITCHEN" INCLUDES SGTS. KENNETH R.GEMIS, OF BIRCHWOOD, WIS.; FARMER N.STEVENSON, OF 353 MILTON ST., SALT LAKE CITY; JOHN F.SHELAN, OF 513 ELM ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; VERNON W. WHITE, OF UTICA, S.D.; BENJAMIN H.MACGEE, OF RICHMOND, VA.; FRANK J.KIRKPATRICK, OF CAMAS, WASH.; WILLIAM E.BUMPUS, OF BONNIE, ILL.; LT.-COL. EDWARD F.STODDARD, OF FRAMINGHAM, MASS.; CAPTS. ROY JOHNSON, OF 506 N. WEST 34TH ST., OIL CITY, OKLA., RICHARD Y.MEACHAM, OF 137 N. SANDUSKY AVE., DELAWARE, O., JACK D.TOLE, OF LOVING, N.M., AND FREDERICK G.WHEELER, OF REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.

CREW MEMBERS OF THE "STUD" ARE: LT. DONALD C.BIGGS, OF POTTER, NEB.; CAPT. LAVERNE B.JOHNSON, OF 249 VICTOR BLVD., KENMORE, N.Y.; SGT. HERMANN E.KELLER, OF FISHTAIL, MONT.; SGT. ISAAC ROUSSO, OF 113 NEW LOTHA AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; LT. WILLIAM WILVERT, OF VENTURA, CALIF., AND CAPT. J.R.HOLSTEAD, OF CLOUDRANT, LA.

THE "POOPSIE'S" CREW INCLUDES LT. WALTER E.PAESECKI, OF 201 CULVER ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J.; LT. OSCAR R.DAUME, OF JENNINGS, MO.; LT. CURTIS B.HASTY, OF 3101 CLIFF ROAD, BIRMINGHAM; SGT. THEOPHILEH SIDLIK, OF CUDAHY, WIS.; SGT. CHARLES E.WRAY, OF FULTON, N.Y.; SGT. JOSEPH R.TOY, OF HENDERSON, KY., AND LT. ROBERT KAYSER, OF BELMONT, MASS.

"SHANGHAI LIL'S" CREWMEN ARE: CAPT. JAMES G.HICKMAN, OF 1417 WOODWARD AVE., ORLANDO, FLA.; SGT. CHARLES L.CONNERS, OF MCDONALD, O.; SGT. JOHN P.STILP OF NEONAH, WIS.; SGT. JOHN I.GERRY, OF FARIBAULT, MINN.; LT. ROBERT M.WESCOTT, OF SAN JOSE, CALIF.; SGT. LOY G.MEYERS OF HUME, O., AND CAPT. JOHN H.BEATTY OF KITTANNING, PA.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT 27-(AP)-A TOTAL OF 224 AXIS PLANES HAVE BEEN CAPTURED INTACT OR ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED ON SIX AIRDROMES IN ITALY THUS FAR DURING THE CAMPAIGN, THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AT MONTECORVINO-RAVELLA, NEAR SALERNO, 77 PLANES WERE FOUND. AT VIBO VALENTIA IN THE TOE OF ITALY 64 AIRCRAFT WERE LEFT BEHIND.

IN THE VICINITY OF TARANTO, FORMER ITALIAN NAVAL BASE, 69 AIRCRAFT WERE ABANDONED ON THREE LANDING FIELDS AND 34 OTHERS WERE TAKEN AT

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1943

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THE SEAPLANE BASE.

THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE ALSO SAID THAT THE FULL COUNT REVEALED THAT 1,200 AXIS PLANES WERE ABANDONED IN THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

MK635AEW

CAIRO-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-CORP.MAX LEISURE OF INDIANAPOLIS,IND., WAS SIDE-STEPPING HIS WAY SKILFULLY THROUGH A HEAVY FLOW OF CAIRO PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC RECENTLY WHEN HE WAS JARRED TO A STOP BY A WHITE-CLAD FIGURE COMING OUT OF A STORE. THE SOLDIER LOOKED AT THE OBSTRUCTION, A UNITED STATES SAILOR, AND THE SAILOR LOOKED AT THE SOLDIER.

THEN THE TWO BROTHERS, WHO HADN'T SEEN EACH OTHER SINCE MAX JOINED THE ARMY 15 MONTHS BEFORE, WALKED OFF ARM IN ARM. THE SAILOR WAS BROTHER HAL, WHO JOINED THE NAVY SOON AFTER MAX LEFT INDIANAPOLIS.

BM1046AEW

SEP 28 1943

CAIRO, SEPT 27-(AP)-A HUGE NEW UNITED STATES ARMY AIRPORT NEAR CAIRO--PART OF THE ARMY'S WORLD-WIDE TRANSPORT SYSTEM--HAS BEEN RUSHED TO COMPLETION IN THE LAST SIX WEEKS AND IS ALMOST READY FOR USE.

IT HAS BEEN NAMED "JOHN H. PAYNE FIELD" IN HONOR OF LT. COL. PAYNE OF HOUSTON, TEX., WHO WAS KILLED DURING A MISSION WITH THE NINTH U.S.A.A.F. OVER NAPLES JAN.11.

MK744AEW

SEP 28 1943

EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USED TO PRECE STORY BY EDWARD KENNEDY DATELINED "SOMEWHERE IN ITALY".

EDITOR'S NOTE: -- EDWARD KENNEDY WAS A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF OF THE ROME BUREAU FOR SEVERAL YEARS PRECEDING THE OUTBREAK OF THE PRESENT WAR. HE LEFT ROME TO REPORT THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND LATER COVERED THE FIGHTING IN AFRICA. HE IS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH ITALY AND SPEAKS THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.)

THE A.P.

MK743AEW

SEP 28 1943

ITALIAN RELATIONS

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ITALY, SEPT 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT, NOW ESTABLISHED IN SOUTHERN ITALY, SEEMS DETERMINED TO FORCE ITSELF UPON THE UNITED NATIONS AS AN ALLY, BUT AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS HERE ARE FRANKLY UNENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT WELCOMING THE ITALIANS AS COMRADES IN ARMS.

IT WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING IF PREMIER BADOGLIO ACTUALLY ISSUED A DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY AS A MEANS OF GETTING INTO THE WINNING CAMP AND SALVAGING SOMETHING IN THE POST-WAR SETTLEMENT.

THE IDEA OF ACCEPTING THE ITALIANS AS "ALLIES", HOWEVER, IS REPUGNANT TO MANY OF THE TROOPS, WHO THOUGHT THEY HAD DEFEATED THE ITALIANS ONCE AND FOR ALL AND NOW FIND IT STRANGE TO HAVE ITALIANS IN CHARGE OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION HERE AND ISSUING DECREES WHICH INDIRECTLY AFFECT THE ALLIED FORCES.

BADOGLIO, ALONG WITH KING VITTORIO EMANUELE AND CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, NOW ARE ESTABLISHED IN A SOUTHERN ITALIAN TOWN WHICH IS IN EFFECT THE PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF ITALY. BADOGLIO HAS HIS OWN ARMY WITH ARMS, INCLUDING ARTILLERY, AND HIS GOVERNMENT IS PERMITTED THE USE OF THE BARI RADIO.

OFFICERS OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

1943

(AMG) WHO CAME HERE TO ADMINISTER THE COUNTRY HAVE FOUND THEIR ORGANIZATION SIDETRACKED WHILE ITALIANS CONTROL THE CIVIL POWER, AND THEY ARE RESENTFUL OF THE SITUATION. AT LEAST ONE HIGH AMG OFFICER HAS RESIGNED, AND OTHERS LOUNGE ABOUT, SAYING:

"WELL, THIS IS A PRETTY COMIC WAR. WE CAME HERE TO DO A JOB, BUT FIND WE ARE NOT ALLOWED TO DO IT."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE TROOPS THEMSELVES IS EXPRESSED IN A REMARKABLY OUTSPOKEN ARTICLE IN THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY NEWS, WHICH HAS JUST BEGUN PUBLISHED A "MAINLAND EDITION" IN ITALY.

THE EDITORIAL FOLLOWED PUBLICATION OF GREETINGS FROM BADOGLIO TO THE EIGHTH ARMY IN WHICH HE SAID THAT "IN THE COMMON STRUGGLE WHICH AWAITS US, ITALIAN SOLDIERS WILL MARCH SIDE BY SIDE WITH BRITISH COMRADES AGAINST THE GERMAN OPPRESSOR FOR THE LIBERATION OF ITALIAN SOIL AND FINAL VICTORY.

REPLYING, THE EIGHTH ARMY NEWS SAID:

"ITALY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY. X X X WHAT DO WE FIND NOW? THE ITALIANS ARE OUR ALLIES. THEY THEREFORE CLAIM TO EXERCISE INDEPENDENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS. A SOLDIER WHO WISHES TO CHANGE HIS BRITISH OCCUPATION MONEY FINDS IT HARD, IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE, TO DO SO. THE ITALIANS ARE QUIBBLING ABOUT THE RATE OF 400 LIRE TO THE POUND STERLING. X X X

SEP 28 1943

"MANY ITALIANS, IN FACT, ARE UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT BECAUSE THEY SAY 'NOW WE ARE YOUR ALLIES' THEY ARE GOING TO SPARE THEIR COUNTRY THE RETRIBUTION WHICH A JUST VICTORY NORMALLY DEMANDS OF A DEFEATED ARMY AND WHICH A DEFEATED ARMY EXPECTS TO MAKE.

"WITH ALL DUE SYMPATHY FOR ITALIAN SUFFERINGS UNDER THEIR SELF-CHOSEN GERMAN FRIENDS, WE SHOULD SET THEIR MINDS STRAIGHT ON THIS."

THE EDITORIAL RECALLED THAT THE ITALIANS HAD HELPED PROLONG THE WAR, COST BRITAIN UNTOLD BLOODSHED AM WEALTH AND ALMO

WAR, COST BRITAIN UNTOLD BLOODSHED AND WEALTH AND ALMOST CAUSED HER TO LOSE THE CONFLICT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. IT EXPRESSED BELIEF THE ITALIANS SHOULD "PAY THE PRICE OF THEIR FOLLY IN BELIEVING IN MUSSOLINI."

SIMILAR VIEWS ARE BEING EXPRESSED HERE BY AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN, ALTHOUGH THE FEELING IN THIS REGARD PERHAPS IS NOT QUITE SO PRONOUNCED AS AMONG THE BRITISH.

IT SEEMS, HOWEVER, THAT BADOGLIO IS STILL CLINGING TO THE IDEA THAT HE CAN PREVAIL UPON THE ALLIES TO FORGIVE AND FORGET AND WELCOME THE ITALIANS AS PARTNERS IN THEIR CAUSE.

MK410AEW

SEP 28 1943

(WX) SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ITALY ~~IS~~ ADD ITALIAN RELATIONS X X X POUND STERLING.

IN WASHINGTON, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE ADOLF A. BERLE SAID THAT THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF ITALY IS COMPLETELY UNDER THE CONTROL OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

NATURALLY MILITARY GOVERNMENTS USE LOCAL CIVILIAN MACHINERY WHEN THEY CAN OR WHEN THEY MUST, HE ADDED. HE DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS HAD ESTABLISHED A DEFINITE POLICY FOR DEFINING THE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF MARSHAL BADOGLIO'S REGIME AND CONCLUDED THAT TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEST BE DISCUSSED WITH THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

SEP 28 1943

FR114PEW

1943

30.24 8873

Y JOSEPH E.DYHAM

ALGIERS, SEPT 27-(AP)-FRENCH INDO-CHINA'S PATRIOTS HAVE DECIDED THAT VIOLENCE IS THE BEST POLICY IN THE FACE OF THE OVERWHELMING PREPONDERANCE OF JAPANESE POWER, COMM.JEAN BOURGOIN, FORMER DIRECTOR OF COLONIAL PUBLIC WORKS IN INDO-CHINA, SAID TODAY.

BURGOIN ESCAPED INTO FREE CHINA IN SEPTEMBER, 1942, AND THEN MADE HIS WAY TO ALGIERS BY WAY OF LONDON. HE HAS AN AMERICAN WIFE WHOM HE HAS NOT SEEN SINCE EARLY IN 1941, WHEN HE SENT HER HOME TO BOSTON AS THE WAR CLOUDS GATHERED IN THE ORIENT.

BOURGOIN SAID THERE WERE A FEW TRAITORS IN THE COLONIES, BUT QUICKLY ADDED THAT NOW "ALL IN INDO-CHINA, BOTH FRENCHMEN AND NATIVES, ARE WITH YOU 100 PER CENT."

HE SAID THE JAPANESE HAD FREQUENTLY ATTACKED PATRIOT GROUPS, BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS.

"THE JAPANESE HAD ABSOLUTELY NO CONTACT WITH FRENCHMEN OR WITH THE ANAMITES," HE SAID. "THEY STARTED NEWSPAPERS WHICH THEY WERE FORCED TO CLOSE BECAUSE THEY HAD NO READERS."

THE COMMANDER SAID RESIDENTS OF THE COLONY AIDED AMERICAN AVIATORS WHENEVER THEY HAPPENED TO FALL ON INDO-CHINESE TERRITORY. HE HIMSELF HID ONE PILOT AND OPENED HIS LAST BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE IN HONOR OF THE OCCASION.

BOURGOIN URGED THAT THE ALLIES, WHEN THEY OPEN THEIR BURMA DRIVE, PUSH ON INTO INDO-CHINA WHERE "BASES OF GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE FOR FURTHER OPERATIONS IN THE CHINA SEA, AND PEOPLE OF WHOSE FIDELITY WE MAY BE SURE, ARE WAITING."

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"THE JAPANESE ARE WEAKER THAN YOU THINK."

RA1040PEN

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

SEP 28 1943

ON THE ADRIATIC COAST, SEPT. 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ARMCHAIR THEORISTS OF SUPER-MODERN WARFARE SHOULD BE SITTING TODAY ON THIS DUSTY HILL OVERLOOKING HISTORIC CERIGNOLA TO SEE ANOTHER STALEMATE IN THE ARGUMENT OF TANKS VERSUS GUNS.

AS NIGHT FALLS OVER THE VAST SWEEP OF OLIVE GROVES, VINEYARDS AND GRAIN FIELDS OF THE FOGGIA PLAIN, THE ARMORED SPEARHEAD OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IS HALTED UNTIL TOMORROW ONLY TWO MILES FROM CERIGNOLA AND ABOUT 20 MILES FROM FOGGIA.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF GERMAN ANTI-TANK ARTILLERY HAS FORCED THIS TEMPORARY PAUSE.

TO THIS OBSERVER IT LOOKED AS IF DAVID WERE HOLDING OFF OUR STEEL GOLIATHS WITH AN EXPLOSIVE SLINGSHOT.

TODAY'S ALMOST BLOODLESS STRUGGLE OCCURRED ABOUT 10 MILES FROM THE SITE OF ANCIENT CANNAE, WHERE HANNIBAL'S ELEPHANT-BORNE CARTHAGINIAN INVADERS WIPED OUT THE ROMAN ARMY IN 216 B.C.

HANNIBAL WON CANNAE, BUT NEVER ENTERED ROME. ANY TOMMY AROUND ME NOW WILL BET YOU HE WILL HAVE BETTER LUCK THAN HANNIBAL.

SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS SURVIVING REMNANTS OF A GERMAN DIVISION THAT FOUGHT IN SICILY HAVE BARELY ELUDED ENCIRCLEMENT BY THE EIGHTH ARMY. THE COMMANDER OF THE ADVANCE GUARD TRIED AGAIN TO SNAFFLE THE ENEMY THIS AFTERNOON, SENDING SIX SHERMAN TANKS IN LEFT FLANK SWEEPS TOWARD THE OUTSKIRTS OF CERIGNOLA.

RAISING PLUMES OF BROWN DUST, THIS ARMOR, ACCOMPANIED BY SCUTTLING LITTLE BREN CARRIERS, ADVANCED OVER PLOWED FIELDS TOWARD THE EDGE OF THICK WOODS ON HIGHER GROUND.

THE TANKS HAD ALMOST PASSED THE BOUNDARY OF THE WOODS WHEN THE SHARP CRACK OF FIELD GUNS AND THE CLATTER OF MACHINE-GUNS ANNOUNCED

THE ENEMY DEFENSE.

THE TANKS RAISED SUCH A CLOUD OF DUST WE COULD NOT DISTINGUISH FROM LESS THAN A MILE AWAY WHETHER ENEMY TANKS HAD ALSO ENTERED COMBAT, BUT THE SPUTTERING WIRELESS CONVERSATIONS OF THE SHERMAN CREWS FURNISHED A RUNNING COMMENTARY ON THE ACTION.

"OBSERVE WHERE THEIR FIRE IS COMING FROM AND HAVE A SHOOT," SAID ONE TANK CAPTAIN TO ANOTHER.

"SORRY, X X X CAN'T SEE A THING BECAUSE OF THE DUST AND MACHINE-GUN BULLETS WHIZZING BY MY HEAD," WAS THE ANSWER.

"I'M RETURNING ALONG THE TRACK," SAID ANOTHER. "PLEASE GIVE ME CLEARANCE AND COVER."

"RIGHTO," CAME THE ANSWER.

"I'M RETURNING TOO, BUT I CAN'T COVER," SAID ANOTHER VOICE UNMISTAKABLY COCKNEY.

WE SAW THE BREN CARRIERS RACE BACK FIRST AND SWERVE TOWARD A DISTANT UNDEFENDED HILL TO FURNISH OBSERVATION. THEN THE SHERMANS ROLLED PONDEROUSLY TOWARD THE REAR AND LEFT FLANK TANKS BEGAN FIRING, EACH BURST SPEWING A CLOUD OF DUST FORWARD. THE RADIO WAS CROWDED WITH ORDERS AND REQUESTS FOR RANGING.

THE LIAISON OFFICER FOR THE BATTERIES OF 25-POUNDERS BEHIND US ASKED THE MAJOR OF THE CONTROL CAR:

"WE WILL SHELL THE WOODS, OF COURSE, BUT HOW ABOUT PUTTING DOWN A CRUMP ON THAT VILLAGE AHEAD TO SCARE ANY BOCHE OUT OF IT?"

THE MAJOR SHRUGGLED POLITELY. "I WOULDN'T DO IT. THE JERRIES HAVE GOT TO LEAVE THIS PLACE TONIGHT ANYHOW AND WE DON'T WANT ANY UNPLEASANTNESS WITH THE ITALIANS."

A SCRAP OF TANK TALK CAME IN AGAIN ON THE RADIO:

"I DON'T WANT TO BE GREEDY X X X I'VE JUST HAD A LOVELY SHOOT X X X SUPPOSE YOU RANGE NOW AND I'LL COOL DOWN A BIT."

OUR CONTROL CAR HAD BEEN IN FULL VIEW OF THE WOODS FOR AN HOUR WHEN SUDDENLY A GERMAN 75 BEGAN PAYING US ATTENTION. FIVE SHELLS BURST IN THE AIR BEHIND US.

"WHAT A VICIOUS NOISE," COMMENTED THE MAJOR COOLLY. "ANOTHER 60 MINUTES AND WE COULD HAVE CLEANED UP THIS GERMAN POCKET. NOW WE WILL HAVE TO STOP FOR THE NIGHT AND SEND OUT THE INFANTRY TO DO THE JOB."

SEP 28 1943

FD1100AEW

BY DOUGLAS BRASS

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN CORSICA, SEPT 25-(DELAYED)-THE COMPLETION OF THE CAMPAIGN TO DRIVE THE GERMANS FROM CORSICA IS ESTIMATED NOW TO BE A MATTER OF DAYS.

THE GERMANS TODAY HAVE ONLY TWO STRONGHOLDS LEFT TO THEM--THE PORT OF BASTIA IN THE NORTHEAST AND GHISONACCIA, AN AIRFIELD 45 MILES TO THE SOUTH ON THE EAST COAST.

THEY ARE HOLDING THE COUNTRY AROUND THESE BRIDGHEADS AGAINST THE MOUNTING ATTACKS OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND CORSICAN PATRIOTS WHO ARE SUPPORTED BY ITALIAN TRANSPORT.

ONE ESTIMATE IS THAT 3,000 GERMANS ARE LEFT IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR AND 1,500 IN THE SOUTHERN AREA.

R0953PEW

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, SEPT. 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN THIS CITY WHICH IS, TO ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES, THE CAPITAL OF ITALY SINCE IT HOUSES THE GOVERNMENT.

THE CITY MUST REMAIN NAMELESS FOR SECURITY REASONS.

THE OFFICE IS THE FIRST REOPENED IN ITALY BY ANY NEWSPAPER OR NEWS AGENCY SINCE ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS WERE FORCED OUT BY ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

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FD1102AEW

1943

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NIGHT LEAD SOUTH PACIFIC

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT 28 (TUESDAY)-(AP)-SUPPORTED BY RENEWED AIRACTIVITY, GROUND FORCES IN NORTH-EASTERN NEW GUINEA WERE CLOSING IN ON FINSCHHAFEN TODAY FROM THREE SIDES.

SEABORNE AUSTRALIANS, WHO LANDED NORTH OF THE JAPANESE BASE LAST WEEK AND WHO ALREADY HAVE TAKEN THE AIRPORT ABOVE THE TOWN, WERE ONLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM THE HEART OF FINSCHHAFEN.

AT THAT POINT THEY RAN UP AGAINST ELABORATE ENEMY DEFENSES AND THE ATTACK WAS SLOWED SO THAT REINFORCEMENTS COULD BE BROUGHT UP TO ASSURE FINAL SUCCESS.

ANOTHER ALLIED FORCE WAS ADVANCING EASTWARD FROM CAPTURED LAE ON HUON GULF. THESE SOLDIERS HAVE MOVED FORWARD NEARLY 40 MILES ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD AND WERE ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE OBJECTIVE.

THE TWO COASTAL MOVEMENTS WERE SUPPLEMENTED BY A THIRD FORCE INLAND THE LAST REPORT, ON SEPTEMBER 24, PLACED THESE TROOPS AT SATTELBERG, NORTHWEST OF FINSCHHAFEN AND SIX MILES FROM THE COAST. THEY MAY HAVE APPROACHED MUCH CLOSER SINCE THEN.

VILLAGES AND ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF FINSCHHAFEN WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED BY THE AIR ARM, CAUSING FIRES AND DAMAGE. THE JAPANESE RETALIATED WITH A NINE-BOMBER ATTACK BUT WITH LITTLE SUCCESS. FURTHER NORTHEAST ALONG THE COAST ALLIED BOMBERS IN TWO RAIDS IN THE MADANG SECTOR DESTROYED ROADS, BRIDGES AND TROOP CENTERS WITH 75 TONS OF BOMBS.

IN THE SOLOMONS AMERICAN PLANES CONTINUED TO HAMMER THE KAHILI AIRDROME ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND. THE JAPANESE SENT UP 60 PLANES IN AN EFFORT TO STOP THE ATTACK. NINE WERE SHOT DOWN AT AT COST OF TWO UNITED STATES CORSAIRS. THE VILA AREA ON KOLOMBANGARA, NEAR THE AMERICAN-HELD MUNDA AIR BASE ON NEW GEORGIA, WAS ATTACKED TWICE BY ALLIED AIRCRAFT.

GG117PCU NM

N /HOBURN WIANT

NEW DELHI, INDIA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-MORE THAN 100 OFFICERS AND GEE-EYES (THE LATTER ANYBODY BELOW SECOND LIEUTENANT) HAVE ORGANIZED WHAT THEY HOPE WILL BE KNOWN TO POSTERITY AS SNYFBIC, MEANING THE STATE OF NEW YORK FORCES IN BURMA, INDIA AND CHINA.

MANY OF THEM HAD BEEN OUT HERE A YEAR OR MORE, BUT THEY GOT TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME AT AN ORGANIZATION BANQUET AND HAD WHAT THE CBI ROUNDUP, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, OF THIS WAR THEATER, DESCRIBED AS "ONE HELLUVA TIME."

"QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP," THE CBI ROUNDUP SAID, "CONSIST OF BEING ABLE AND WILLING TO LOOK SOMEONE STRAIGHT IN THE EYE AND SWEAR THAT YOU ACTUALLY DO 'COME' FROM NEW YORK.

"A LEGAL COMMITTEE IS ATTEMPTING TO FIND OUT, AMONG OTHER THINGS, WHETHER IT IS AGAINST ARMY REGULATIONS TO CHARGE DUES."

ALTHOUGH THE CBI ROUNDUP HANDLED NEWS OF SNYFBIC'S ORGANI ZATION LIGHTLY, S/SGT. JACK BLUMENFELD, 27, OF (609 WEST 187TH STREET) NEW YORK CITY, ONE OF FIVE GEE-EYES WHO GAVE BIRTH TO THE SNYFBIC IDEA, DECLARED THE ORGANIZATION ALSO HAD ITS SERIOUS SIDE.

"OF COURSE," BLUMENFELD ADDED, "WE ENJOY MEETING OTHER FELLOWS FROM THE EMPIRE STATE, SOME OF WHOM WE NEVER SAW BEFORE ALTHOUGH THEY LIVED IN THE SAME BLOCK. BUT WE PLAN TO ORGANIZE CHAPTERS

THROUGHOUT THE THEATER. WE HOPE SNYFBIC WILL LAST LONG AFTER THE WAR."

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HE READ OFF THIS PREAMBLE TO SNYFBIC'S CONSTITUTION:

"WE, RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK STATE NOW SERVING WITH THE U.S. ARMED FORCES IN THE BURMA-INDIA-CHINA THEATER OF WAR, IN ORDER TO FOSTER GREATER FRATERNITY AMONG OUR FELLOW EMPIRE STATERS; TO MAINTAIN AND TO PERPETUATE THAT DEEPROOTED FEELING OF ONENESS POSSESSED BY ALL NEW YORKERS; TO PRESERVE, EVEN AFTER THE WAR, THE COMMON RESERVOIR OF EXPERIENCE SHARED BY US BOTH IN ASIA AND AT HOME; AND TO ESTABLISH CLOSER CONTACT WITH THOSE FRIENDS AND RELATIVES WHO REMAIN BEHIND; DO HEREBY INAUGURATE THE STATE OF NEW YORK FORCES IN BURMA, INDIA AND CHINA."

BLUMENFELD'S FELLOW FOUNDERS WERE T/4 SAMUEL MILLER, 1094 BRYANT AVE., BRONX; T/5 EDWARD TRUISE, 3519 25RD AVE., ASTORIA; CPL. HAROLD MILLER, 811 WALTON AVE., BRONX; AND CPL. NORMAN DIAMOND, 555 OCEAN AVE., BROOKLYN.

AS THE GSI ROUNDUP PUT IT, "THEY CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THEY IMPLY COULD NOT FACE A FUTURE DEVOID OF CONTACT WITH OTHER NEW YORK PATRIOTS."

THE GEE-EYES WERE IN THE MAJORITY AT THE ORGANIZATION BANQUET, AT WHICH SPEECHES WERE SHORT AND HILARITY LONG. OFFICERS ON HAND INCLUDED COL. JOHN R.SUTHERLIN OF WHITE PLAINS, CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE TENTH U.S. AIR FORCE; AND MAJORS JOHN MOTT, FORMERLY DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY, AND CHARLES HOLMES, 41 EAST 75TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FREDERICK W.ECKER, HEAD OF THE U.S. LEASE-LEND MISSION IN INDIA AND FORMER EXECUTIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN NEW YORK CITY, PERFORMED AN AMAZING FEAT ON A FIVE-POUND CAKE, CUTTING IT INTO MORE THAN 100 PIECES. EVERYBODY GOT AT LEAST A CRUMB.

BLUMENFELD SAID MODESTLY AFTER SNYFBIC'S ORGANIZATION BANQUET, "THIS IS THE BIGGEST THING THAT EVER HAPPENED IN NEW DELHI."

AMONG THOSE IN ON THE BIRTH OF SNYFBIC WERE: (FROM NEW YORK CITY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

T/5S WALTER J.ZENEWITZ, 545 EAST FIFTH; CHARLES F.KNELL, 7032 69TH, GLENDALE; FRANK W.PELAN, 7 AVENUE B; ERWING KLAPP, BROOKLYN; STEVE SNEARS, 185 EAST 2ND; GAETANO ESEMPLARE, 480 MYRTLE, BROOKLYN; DIEGO MARTINEZ, 67 PINEAPPLE, BROOKLYN; MARSHAL MELTZER, 1850 65TH, BROOKLYN.

T/4S SEYMOUR GINSBERG, 4802 SNYDER, BROOKLYN; JOHN MANOS, 455 139TH, BRONX; GERARD KUBIK, 7833 75TH, GLENDALE; GILBERT VOGT, 740 DECATUR, BROOKLYN.

T/SGTS. JACK NOLAN, 500 WEST 213TH; DWIGHT LEONARD, 838 CHENANGO, BINGHAMTON.

S/SGT. HUGO DEL BOVE, 60 AVENUE B.

SGTS. ABRAHAM SIEGEL, 1612 WALTON, BRONX; JAMES J.LANG, 292 FOREST HILL DRIVE, SYRACUSE; MAX YAGODA, 134 MENES, BROOKLYN; JOHN J. WIDDAMAN, 1290 EAST 163RD, BRONX; NICHOLAS MINELLA, 1919 EASTERN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN; JACK FRUCHTER, 419 GRAND, NEWBURGH; GEORGE BERTSCH, 3436 42ND, ASTORIA.

SEP 28 1943

BY CHARLES H.GUPTILL

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT 27-(AP)-A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT EXPRESSING STRONG DISAPPROVAL OF ARGENTINA'S NEUTRALITY POLICY STRUCK A SHARP BLOW TODAY AT AXIS PROPAGANDISTS HERE.

NAZI SYMPATHIZERS LONG HAVE CONDUCTED A WHISPERING CAMPAIGN THAT

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BRITAIN REGARDED ARGENTINA'S FAILURE TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS WITH COMPLACENCY IF NOT APPROVAL.

THE STATEMENT FROM LONDON, HOWEVER, LEFT NO DOUBT ABOUT BRITAIN'S TRUE POSITION.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT X X X HOPE THAT IN THE INTERNATIONAL SPHERE THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WILL AT AN EARLY DATE RANGE HERSELF WHOLEHEARTEDLY ON THE SIDE OF THE FREEDOM LOVING NATIONS," SAID THE STATEMENT, THE FULL TEXT OF WHICH WAS PUBLISHED HERE.

THE NOTE POINTED OUT THAT BRITAIN WISHED TO CONTINUE HER FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE WITH ARGENTINE, BUT ADDED THAT BRITISH LEADERS NEVER UNDERSTOOD WHY ARGENTINA, ALONE OF THE WESTERN REPUBLICS, FAILED TO FOLLOW THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS REGARDING THE SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH AXIS POWERS.

THUS, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOLLOWED THE LEAD OF THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT IN OPENLY CRITICIZING ARGENTINE FOREIGN POLICY. SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL'S RECENT LETTER LED TO A GOVERNMENT CRISIS AND RESIGNATION OF FOREIGN MINISTER SEGUNDI STORNI.

THE BRITISH ASSERTION THAT ARGENTINA FAILED TO GIVE BRITISH ENCHRESTS AND NATIONALS "PROPER CONSIDERATION AND PROTECTION"

THE BRITISH ASSERTION THAT ARGENTINA FAILED TO GIVE BRITISH INTERESTS AND NATIONALS "PROPER CONSIDERATION AND PROTECTION" OBVIOUSLY ALLUDED TO THE RECENT DETENTION OF TWO BRITISH OFFICIALS OF A UTILITY COMPANY WHO WERE TAKEN FROM THEIR HOMES AT NIGHT AND HELD FOR 24 HOURS WITHOUT BEING TOLD OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM.

THE LONDON NOTE WAS MADE PUBLIC IN CONJUNCTION WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE BRITISH FOOD MINISTRY OF AN AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE ARGENTINA'S EXPORTABLE SURPLUS EGGS FOR THE 1943-44 AND 1944-45 SEASONS. A MEAT PURCHASE AGREEMENT WAS CONCLUDED EARLIER IN THE YEAR.

MK630AEW

SEP 28 1943

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT 27-(AP)-GEN.ARTURO RAUSON, FORMER PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA'S NEW MILITARY GOVERNMENT, IS LEAVING FOR RIO DE JANEIRO NEXT SUNDAY OR MONDAY TO ASSUME HIS POST OF AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

RAUSON WAS APPOINTED TO THE AMBASSADORSHIP BY PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ IN AUGUST. HE IS EXPECTED TO MAKE THE TRIP IN A SPECIAL BRAZILIAN WAR PLANE.

RAUSON RESIGNED AS PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA A FEW DAYS AFTER HE HAD OUSTED RAMON S.CASTILLO IN A COUP D'ETAT JUNE 4.

SEP 28 1943

RG1037PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING TOLD A DINNER GATHERING OF NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION MEMBERS TONIGHT HE HOPED THERE WOULD BE NO NECESSITY OF A GENERAL ELECTION IN CANADA UNTIL "THE HOUR AT WHICH WE MAY LOOK FORWARD TO WELCOMING BACK" THOSE CANADIANS WHO SURVIVED THE WAR OVERSEAS.

BUT "WHETHER A GENERAL ELECTION CAN BE DELAYED UNTIL THAT TIME I CANNOT SAY," HE ADDED.

(ONLY BY DEFEAT ON A MAJOR ISSUE OR BY A NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WHICH IS CONTROLLED BY LIBERALS, COULD THE PRIME MINISTER'S LIBERAL PARTY GOVERNMENT BE FORCED FROM OFFICE BEFORE

MIDSUMMER OF 1945, WHEN THE STATUTORY LIFE OF THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT IS TO END.)

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS SPEAKING AT A DINNER OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION AND LIBERAL WORKERS FROM COAST TO COAST, HERE FOR A TWO-DAY PARTY REORGANIZATION MEETING.

AN ELECTION BEFORE THE WAR'S END WOULD BE NECESSARY, KING SAID, IF:-

1. THE WAR IS STILL RAGING IN 1945, WHEN A REGULAR ELECTION IS SCHEDULED.

2. SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE ARISES TO INDICATE THAT "ANY CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION" OF CANADIAN PEOPLE ARE UNWILLING TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES;

3. A GROUP OR COMBINATION OF GROUPS IN PARLIAMENT MOVED TO IMPEDE THE WORK OF PARLIAMENT OR TO "MISREPRESENT AND DISTORT GOVERNMENT POLICIES" TO MAKE IT NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY ON;

4. THERE WAS DISSENSION IN THE RANKS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS SUPPORTERS "FOR CAUSES AT THE MOMENT WHOLLY UNFORESEEN."

Ra1026PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 27 -(AP)- ORGANIZED BANDS OF WORKMEN AND STUDENTS, ARMED WITH RIFLES AND SUBMACHINE GUNS, WERE REPORTED BY BELGIANS HERE TONIGHT TO BE PATROLLING THE ARDENNES FOREST IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED BELGIUM AND EXERCISING MILITARY CONTROL OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE.

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GOLDBERGS FOURTH 2108 -GEB -507P

London, sept. 27--(ap)--rear admiral howard l. vickery, of the united states maritime commission, disclosed tonight that henry j. kaiser's portland, ore., yards already had turned out 22 ships in september and before the month ends will have completed 24 for a world's record.

the admiral spoke at a dinner given in his honor by the british shipbuilding conference.

lap/152/lewhawkins02221/tho/540p

NEW YORK, SEPT 27-(AP)-ALL MALE RESIDENTS OF BUDAPEST BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 48 WHO ARE NOT ALREADY IN UNIFORM HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO REPORT FOR ENLISTMENT BETWEEN OCT.1 AND DEC.17, ACCORDING TO A DECREE OF THE HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTRY, THE OWI REPORTED TODAY.

THE DECREE WAS PUBLISHED IN THE HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPER PESTER LLOYD, THE OWI SAID.

THE ENLISTMENT ORDER INCLUDES MEN IN THE 1922 AND 1923 CLASSES WHO HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY DECLARED UNFIT AS WELL AS OTHER MEN IN THE AGE GROUPS WHO HAVE NOT YET ENLISTED.

MK537AEW SEP 28 1943

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPT.28-(AP)-- ZZZZZZZZZ CANADIAN J.A.

TRADE MINISTER MACKINNON TODAY ANNOUNCED SUSPENSION OF WHEAT TRADING ON THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

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IN THE MEANTIME ALL FUTURES PRICES AND ALL CASH WHEAT PRICES OF ALL GRADES ARE FIXED AT MONDAY'S CLOSE, AND NO PURCHASES OR SALES MAY BE MADE AT OTHER PRICES. NO EXPORT SALES MAY BE MADE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

"UNDER THIS NEW ARRANGEMENT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO MEET REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE MUTUAL AID PLAN AND TO PROVIDE WHEAT TO SUBSIDIZED DOMESTIC PURCHASERS OUT OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED WHEAT, RATHER THAN OUT OF WHEAT IN WHICH THE FARMER HAS A PARTICIPATING INTEREST," THE STATEMENT CONTINUED.

"THE GOVERNMENT WILL THUS BE ABLE TO AVOID THE POSITION OF BEING BOTH THE FARMERS' AGENT AND, IN EFFECT, THE ULTIMATE BUYER OF THE WHEAT.

"OTHER EXPORT SALES, INCLUDING SALES TO THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE MADE OUT OF WHEAT DELIVERED TO THE BOARD DURING THE 1943-44 AND 1944-45 CROP YEARS IN WHICH PRODUCERS HAVE A PARTICIPATING INTEREST."

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD WILL BE EMPOWERED TO PURCHASE FOR GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT ALL UNSOLD WHEAT STOCKS IN COMMERCIAL POSITIONS IN CANADA, INCLUDING WHEAT HELD IN THE 1940-41, 1941-42 AND 1942-43 CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD CROP ACCOUNTS, AT MONDAY'S CLOSING PRICES ON THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

MACKINNON SAID THAT SINCE IT WILL TAKE SOME TIME TO MAKE THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FINAL CLEARING OF ALL OUTSTANDING FUTURES CONTRACTS AND TO TAKE OVER ALL THE UNSOLD CASH WHEAT, THE FINAL CLOSING OUT OF THESE CONTRACTS WILL BE DEFERRED FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

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EFFECTIVE SEPT. 28, ALL PURCHASING OF WHEAT FROM PRODUCERS ON AN OPEN MARKET BASIS IS TO BE DISCONTINUED. THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD WILL PROVIDE ELEVATOR COMPANIES WITH PRICE LISTS FOR COUNTRY PURCHASES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

WHEAT MAY BE RECEIVED INTO COUNTRY ELEVATORS UNDER ESTABLISHED QUOTAS AND, PENDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEFINITE INITIAL PRICES FOR ALL GRADES OF WHEAT ON THE NEW BASIS, ADVANCES MAY BE GIVEN BY ELEVATOR COMPANIES.

THE ACTION IN CLOSING OUT THE 1940-41, 1941-42 AND 1942-43 WHEAT BOARD CROP ACCOUNTS AT MONDAY'S CLOSING PRICES WILL MEAN THAT INSTEAD OF THE PRODUCER HAVING TO WAIT UNTIL THE BALANCE OF THESE CROPS ARE SOLD, HE WILL RECEIVE A FINAL PAYMENT ON HIS DELIVERIES TO THE BOARD AS SOON AS THE ACCOUNTING HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND THE CHEQUES CAN BE ISSUED," MACKINNON'S STATEMENT SAID.

"THE IMMEDIATE RESULT OF THE NEW INITIAL PAYMENTS OF 1943-44 AND 1944-45 DELIVERIES WILL BE A MATERIALLY HIGHER PRICE TO THE PRODUCER AT COUNTRY ELEVATORS. THIS RESULTS FROM THE INCREASED PRICE, BASIS IN STORE, FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR, OR VANCOUVER, AND FROM THE REDUCTION IN THE BUYING MARGIN AT COUNTRY POINTS.

"AS A RESULT OF THIS ACTION THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, THROUGH THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD, WILL OWN ALL UNSOLD STOCKS OF WESTERN CANADIAN WHEAT, EXCEPT WHEAT HELD BY PRODUCERS ON FARMS. ANY LOSSES RESULTING FROM THE SALE OF THIS WHEAT WILL BE ABSORBED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

"PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES WILL BE ISSUED ENTITLING PRODUCERS TO SHARE IN PROFITS, IF ANY, REALIZED ON THE SALE OF WHEAT ACQUIRED BY THE BOARD FROM PRODUCERS DURING THE 1943-44 AND 1944-45 CROP YEARS."

SM133AEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT.27-(AP)-REXFORD G.TUGWELL BLUNTLY TOLD CONGRESS TODAY THAT IT IS CONFRONTED WITH THE CHOICE OF GIVING ECONOMIC AID TO PUERTO RICO OR FACING THE POSSIBILITY OF "SUPPRESSING AN ANGRY PEOPLE" WHO MAY FEEL THAT THEY HAVE BEEN "WRONGED."

THE PUERTO RICAN GOVERNOR, IN A REPORT SHARPLY CRITICIZING WHAT HE TERMED THE FAILURE TO ADOPT A DEFINITE POLICY TOWARD THE CARIBBEAN POSSESSION, ASSERTED IT WOULD BE JUST AS CHEAP TO PROVIDE THE "MEANS OF RECONSTRUCTION" AS TO "KEEP PEACE WITH AN IDLE AND STARVING POPULATION" OF SPIRITED STOCK.

SPECIFICALLY, TUGWELL CHARGED, CONGRESS HAS NOT PROVIDED SUBSIDIES TO PROMOTE FOOD PRODUCTION ALTHOUGH HE SAID THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT HAD "EVERY RIGHT TO EXPECT FEDERAL AID."

DEFENDING HIS OWN ADMINISTRATION, WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER CONGRESSIONAL FIRE AT TIMES, TUGWELL ASSERTED THE "SOCIAL REFORMS" HE HAS INAUGURATED ARE AIMED AT BUILDING NEW ENTERPRISES AND SUPPLYING THE ISLANDERS WITH A GREATER INCOME. FURTHERMORE, HE DECLARED, HE HAS BEEN CONFRONTED WITH THE EMERGENCY OF WAR.

AS A SOLUTION FOR THE ISLAND'S PROBLEM, HE ADVOCATED "A DELIBERATE POLICY OF ASSISTANCE" FOR A FEW YEARS AND THEN A PLEBISCITE TO GIVE THE PUERTO RICANS A CHANCE TO SAY WHETHER THEY WANT STATEHOOD. IF THE ELECTORATE AND CONGRESS DO NOT APPROVE OF STATEHOOD, HE SAID, THEN A PLAN PROVIDING FOR GRADUAL INDEPENDENCE--ALONG THE LINES OF THE PHILIPPINE PLAN--COULD BE ADOPTED.

TUGWELL'S REPORT WAS SUBMITTED TO A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY SENATOR DENNIS CHAVEZ (D-NM), WHICH INVESTIGATED CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO LAST SPRING. CHAVEZ DECLINED COMMENT UNTIL HE HAD TALKED WITH OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

K720AEW

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UNDATED BRUNS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DR. VIKTOR BRUNS, GERMAN EXPERT ON INTERNATIONAL LAW WHO ARGUED GERMANY'S CASE ON THE PROPOSED GERMAN-AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS UNION BEFORE THE WORLD COURT IN 1931, DIED AT THE AGE OF 59, THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DR. BRUNS WAS PROFESSOR OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN, DIRECTOR OF KAISER WILHELM INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SECTION OF THE KAISER WILHELM SOCIETY.

FD156PEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

SEP 28 1943

THE BLOODY BATTLE OF THE DNIEPER--750 MILES OF HELL ALONG THE WINDING REACHES OF EUROPE'S THIRD BIGGEST RIVER--HAS REACHED ITS CRISIS IN A STRUGGLE FOR THE CROSSINGS OF THIS EXPANSIVE WATERWAY BEHIND WHICH THE RETREATING HITLERITES HOPE TO TAKE REFUGE UNLESS THE ONRUSHING RUSSIANS GAIN CONTROL OF THE PASSAGES.

IT IS ONE OF THE GREAT DRAMAS OF THE WAR. THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN RACING BACK IN COSTLY CONFUSION WHICH IN PLACES HAS TAKEN ON THE NATURE OF THAT MOST DREADED OF MILITARY MISFORTUNES--A ROUT. GERMAN LOSS OF LIFE AND MATERIEL HAVE BEEN COLOSSAL.

NOW THAT PURSUED AND PURSUERS ARE CLOSE TO THE DNIEPER BARRIER, THE FUEHRER'S FORCES ARE THREATENED WITH DOUBLE DISASTER: (1) BEING CAUGHT AND ANNIHILATED AT MANY PLACES BEFORE THEY CAN MAKE THE CROSSINGS; (2) LOSING CONTROL OF THE FEASIBLE PASSAGES OF THE RIVER AND ALLOWING THE REDS TO GET ACROSS TO CUT UP AND SMASH THE DISORGANIZED GERMAN FRONT.

ALREADY MANY NAZIS HAVE BEEN SLAIN ON THE EASTERN BANK, WITHIN SIGHT OF THEIR DEFENSES ACROSS THE WAY. MOSCOW REPORTS THAT GREAT NUMBERS OF THEM ACTUALLY HAVE BEEN FORCED INTO THE ICY WATERS OF

THE RIVER WHERE THEY HAVE DROWNED.

THE NAZIS DOUBTLESS HAVE BEEN PRAYING TO HITLER--OR WHOMEVER IT IS THEY PRAY TO, IF AT ALL--THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD BE BOGGED DOWN IN THE SEA OF MUD PRODUCED BY THE AUTUMN RAINS. THE LATTER SUFFER THE DISADVANTAGE OF GREATLY EXTENDED COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH A COUNTRY IN WHICH THE RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY THE ENEMY. THE GERMANS, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE BEEN FALLING BACK ALONG COMPARATIVELY GOOD COMMUNICATIONS WHICH AT LEAST PERMITTED FAST MOVEMENT OF MEN, IF NOT OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT.

BUT THE RAINS HAVE COME AND TURNED THE TERRAIN INTO A MASS OF CLINGING MUD, MORE TERRIBLE THAN A NIGHTMARE. THE HEAVY, BLACK MASS HAS CLUNG TO THE MUSCOVITE BATTLE-BOOTS LIKE GLUE. IT'S THE SORT OF THING WE USED TO SEE IN FLANDERS IN THE LAST WAR, WHEN IT WOULD TAKE STRETCHER BEARERS AN HOUR TO GO A HUNDRED YARDS WITH A WOUNDED MAN. I'VE SEEN THE AUTUMN MUDS OF EASTERN EUROPE, TOO--AND IT'S UNBELIEVABLE.

SO IN THE DRIVE ON THE DNIEPER, THE RED MOTOR TRANSPORT AND EVEN CATERPILLAR-EQUIPPED MACHINES HAVE BEEN SUCKED DOWN IN THE MIRE UNTIL IT SEEMED THEY COULDN'T MOVE. STILL THE MUSCOVITES HAVE DRIVEN THROUGH IT, BRINGING ALONG THEIR ARTILLERY AND SUPPLIES.

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BELIEVE IT OR NOT, THE REDS EVEN HAVE BROUGHT THEIR SIEGE GUNS UP TO THE EASTERN BACK OF THE DNIEPER OPPOSITE THE HOLY CITY OF KIEV--STRATEGIC CENTER OF HITLER'S DREAM-KINGDOM OF THE GOLDEN UKRAINE. ONE OF THE FIERCEST STRUGGLES OF THE WHOLE ELONGATED BATTLE IS PROCEEDING THERE AND MOSCOW HAS REPORTED:

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT DETACHMENTS OF HITLER'S PLUNDERERS ARE ALREADY FLEEING FROM KIEV LIKE RATS FROM A SINKING SHIP."

SO GOES THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CROSSINGS OF THE DNIEPER. IN SOME PLACES IT'S REPORTED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE EVEN GOT TO THE WEST SIDE. STILL, OUT OF ALL THIS SENSATIONAL FIGHTING, WE MAY FIND THAT

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THE MOST IMPORTANT STAGE OF THE BATTLE AT THE WEEK-END WAS THE CAPTURE OF SMOLENSK--GATEWAY TO AND FROM MOSCOW.

SMOLENSK LIES CLOSE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE DNIEPER. WHICH THERE TURNS TO THE NORTHEAST. IF THE RUSSIANS CAN CRASH THROUGH THE GERMAN LINE JUST ABOVE THERE IN WEIGHT, THEY WILL BE ABLE TO DEVELOP A TURNING OPERATION AGAINST THE ENEMY BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH. THE NAZIS IN THIS AREA THUS WILL BE IN DANGER OF BEING SURROUNDED AND DESTROYED. ALREADY THE REDS APPEAR TO BE LAUNCHING THIS OPERATION, FOR THEY HAVE SWEPT FORWARD SOME SIX MILES TOWARDS VITEBSK.

ON THE WHOLE, IT LOOKS AS THOUGH IN SMOLENSK THE RUSSIANS HAVE DISCOVERED THE ACHILLES HEEL OF THE GERMAN LINE. THROUGH THE SMOLENSK GATEWAY THEY MAY BE ABLE TO POUR DISASTER UPON THE NAZIS, EVEN IF IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE THE VITAL CROSSINGS OF THE DNIEPER FARTHER SOUTH.

FD901AEW

RUSSIAN

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WASHINGTON,SEPT.27-(AP)-EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., THE MAN WHO PUMPED MARTIAL LIFEBLOOD INTO RUSSIA DURING THE GRIMMEST PHASES OF HER STRUGGLE WITH THE GERMANS, MOVED INTO THE NO.2 SPOT AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY AMID CONGRESSIONAL PREDICTIONS THAT HARMONY HAS BEEN RESTORED ON THIS COUNTRY'S DIPLOMATIC FRONT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPOINTMENT OF THE 42 YEAR OLD LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATOR AS UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, AND HIS SIMULTANEOUS RESHUFFLING OF THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND RELIEF SETUPS, WERE VIEWED ON CAPITOL HILL AS PRESAGING A FIRMER APPROACH TO DIFFICULT INTERNATIONAL PARLEYS AHEAD.

DESPITE HIS "BIG BUSINESS" BACKGROUND, THE SUAVE, EARNEST STETTINIUS HAS COME TO BE WELL LIKED AND RESPECTED IN CONGRESSIONAL CIRCLES. THIS WAS DEMONSTRATED FORCEFULLY WHEN THE BILL RENEWING THE LIFE OF HIS LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION WENT THROUGH CONGRESS

WITH HARDLY A RIPPLE OF DEBATE LAST SPRING.

AND EQUALLY IMPORTANT, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE FORTHCOMING TRI-PARTITE TALKS AMONG BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES, HIS SELECTION IS ALMOST BOUND TO BE WELCOMED IN MOSCOW, WHERE HE IS KNOWN AS THE MAN WHO DISPATCHED ARMS, FOOD AND OTHER LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES FOR THE SOVIET TROOPS.

COUPLED WITH THE EXPECTED APPOINTMENT OF W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, LEND-LEASE EXPEDITER IN LONDON, AS THE NEW UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, THE STETTINIUS CHOICE IS REGARDED AS LIKELY TO OFFSET ANY SOVIET DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE RETIREMENT OF SUMNER WELLES, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY.

WELLES HAD BEEN LOOKED ON BY THE RUSSIANS AS ONE OF THEIR STAUNCHEST FRIENDS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. HIS RESIGNATION WAS ANNOUNCED WITH "SINCERE REGRET" BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN A STATEMENT WHICH GAVE MRS.WELLES' HEALTH AS THE REASON. THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS FOR SOME TIME OF FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNDERSECRETARY AND SECRETARY HULL.

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THE APPOINTMENT OF STETTINIUS, WHO HAD NOT FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN SPECULATION OVER A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO WELLES, WAS ANNOUNCED WITH SUCH DRAMATIC SUDDENNESS THAT HE HAD TO CANCEL PLANS FOR ATTENDING A SHIP LAUNCHING IN SAN FRANCISCO AND FLY BACK TO WASHINGTON.

IT IS PROBABLE THAT HE AND HARRIMAN WILL ACCOMPANY SECRETARY HULL TO MOSCOW NEXT MONTH FOR A MEETING WITH THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS, PRELIMINARY TO A ROOSEVELT-STALIN-CHURCHILL CONFERENCE. STETTINIUS, WHO HAS BEEN TO MOSCOW BEFORE IN CONNECTION WITH LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS, IS EXPECTED TO APPLY HIS PRACTICAL AND REALISTIC BUSINESS EXPERIENCE TO HIS NEW POST--HE FORMERLY WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

MR.ROOSEVELT SAID HIS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE ADMIRABLY FITTED HIM FOR THE JOB.

IN FURTHER PREPARATION FOR IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND RELIEF FIELDS, THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED THESE MOVES:

THE APPOINTMENT OF FORMER GOV.HERBERT H.LEHMAN OF NEW YORK AS SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT TO COMPLETE PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH'S ORGANIZATION MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. LEHMAN HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A LIKELY DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR THIS INTERNATIONAL AGENCY.

THE CONSOLIDATION, UNDER LEO T.CROWLEY, OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, THE LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION, THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC COORDINATION, AND THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS. MUCH OF THE LATTER OFFICE, NOW HEADED BY LEHMAN, PROBABLY WILL BE ABSORBED INTO THE UNITED NATIONS SETUP.

SEP 28 1943

LT3AEW

TRIPARTITE

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27-(AP)-"THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SAVOY, AS FAR AS THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN IS CONCERNED, WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED THE LEGAL ROYAL HOUSE OF ITALY," THE JAPANESE RADIO NETWORK ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OWI.

THE BROADCAST WAS PART OF A PROPAGANDA SHOW PUT ON BY BERLIN AND TOKYO STATIONS TO MARK THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE TRI-PARTITE PACT BY GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN.

DESPITE THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ITALY, A DOMEI BROADCAST SAID "THE PACT OF THE ALLIANCE SHINES FORTH AS BRIGHTLY AS EVER TO ILLUMINATE OUR ROAD TO VICTORY."

CALLING THE ACTION ON THIS DAY "QUITE SIGNIFICANT," TOKYO ANNOUNCED THAT THE JAPANESE CABINET HAD RECOGNIZED BENITO MUSSOLINI'S

NEW REPUBLICAN FASCIST GOVERNMENT AS THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT OF ITALY UPON THE "OFFICIAL REQUEST" OF GERMANY.

IN A MESSAGE OF GREETING TO GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU WAS QUOTED AS BOASTING OF THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE AXIS.

"OUR ALLIES IN EUROPE, HEADED BY THE GERMAN REICH, ARE GALLANTLY DEFENDING THE GREAT EUROPEAN FORTRESS," HE SAID.

FD135PEW

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NA CX AP

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA--FIRST ADD NEW TYPE JAP PLANE (BY BONI)

(TOP ON AAA) X X X ~~FIVE WEEKS~~. LIBERATORS

TODAY THE LIGHTNINGS DID SUCH A GOOD JOB OF SHEPHERDING THE WHALE-LIKE LIBERATORS THAT THE BOMBARDIER ON THE LEADING SHIP, LT. WALTER (BUGS) PETKUS, 1357 BUCHANAN, GARY, IND., SAID "IT WAS STRICTLY A GRAVY TRAIN."

ONE FLIER BECAME AN ACE.

JOCKEY-SIZED FLIGHT OFFICER EDWARD DEGRAFFENREID, 2300 CRESSWELL, SHREVEPORT, LA., GOT HIS FIFTH ENEMY PLANE AFTER LESS THAN THREE MONTHS OF ACTION. HE GOT HIS FOURTH TWO WEEKS AGO, AND ONLY RECENTLY RETURNED AFTER A LEAVE. A JAPANESE PLANE ON THE BAIL OF SECOND LT.NORMAN R.SHEA, 423 MURRAY STREET, ROCHESTER, N.Y., WAS DEGRAFFENREID'S VICTIM.

LT.JESS GIDLEY, RICHMOND, CALIF., CHASED THE ENEMY PLANE AWAY--RIGHT UNDER THE DEGRAFFENREID'S GUNS.

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British Capture Foggia's 13 Airdromes, Americans Push 7 Miles Toward Naples; Nazis Die by Thousands Fleeing Dnieper

EIGHTH ARMY NOW HOLDS BIG NAZI AIR BASE

GALLAGHER

Takes 12 Satellite Fields Intact in Major Victory of Italian Campaign.

FIFTH ARMY NEARS ADRIATIC

Drives Into Melfi, 40 Miles From That Sea, Cutting Panzer Division to Pieces.

SEP 28 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—A strong British mobile armored column has raced twenty-five miles through Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's defenses and captured the great air base city of Foggia with its twelve satellite airfields.

Official reports disclosed the vanguard of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army troops entered the city at 3 P. M. yesterday, easily overcoming minor opposition.

At the same time Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's men of the Fifth Army registered gains of from two to five miles to the north in the Salerno area in the face of stubborn German resistance.

The Fifth Army captured the towns of Lioni and Castelnuovo on the eastern flank of this line, which was held by American troops. The historic city of Melfi also was taken.

North of Salerno British troops plunged their way forward two miles.

Panzer Divisions Cut to Pieces.

Some idea of the intense fighting encountered by the Fifth Army was given by prisoners of the German Sixteenth Panzer Division who said their division had been virtually put out of action, with its losses exceeding 50 per cent.

[Today's German communique said the "pressure" of the Anglo-Americans in southern Italy had been considerably increased with the landing of fresh forces." It added: "While all attacks were beaten back in the Salerno area our troops have disengaged themselves according to plan in the area of Foggia and have retreated to prepared mountain positions. Foggia was evacuated after destruction of all installations of war importance."]

On the Eighth Army front "considerable casualties" were inflicted on the Germans in the drive on Foggia, headquarters announced, but there were indications that German resistance was slight on the swift advance against Kesselring's rearguard forces which were left at the mercy of British columns.

Foggia Most Important to Date.

From a strategic standpoint Foggia is perhaps the most important city captured in the Italian campaign to date. It is a city of about 85,000 and possesses one of the best airdromes in all Italy and a dozen smaller satellite fields that will place powerfull Allied air forces within closer striking distance of the Balkans as well as southern Germany and the great Ploesti oil fields of Rumania.

Foggia was the No. 1 objective of the Allied drive in southern Italy. So swift was the Allied advance that the enemy was prevented from destroying the airfields.

"It is obvious that the Allied drive in the east has made perilous the German position in the Naples area," an Allied headquarters spokesman said.

Foggia, in addition to being an air base, is a road center with at least six main highways leading into it from all directions.

Americans Drive to Melfi.

The Fifth Army's drive into the hills toward Nocera, ten miles northwest of Salerno, made steady progress in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. Capture of this road junction will take the Allies to the edge of the plain leading to Naples, vital port which the Germans have been systematically destroying.

The capture of Melfi, forty miles from the Adriatic, represented an advance of five miles beyond the previously reported Allied position. This gain was made by the American east wing of the Fifth Army and it placed the Allies within the road network area leading to the back door of Naples.

How long Kesselring can continue his savage defense north of Salerno in face of the Allied drives in other directions is a matter of opinion unless he decides to draw away his forces in the Naples area in a "Stalingrad" defense.

The Allied advances were made with only limited air cover because for the second day in succession bad weather grounded most aircraft.

Nazis Give Up Corsican Town.

German troops being pressed into a tight pocket in the northeastern sector of Corsica have evacuated the town of Aleria, forty miles south of Bastia on the east coast of the island, a French communique said today. The bulletin said the Germans deserted the town after withdrawing their forward posts from the Aleria-Corte road.

"Their retreat has been covered by demolitions and by the planting of mines which are slowing the advance of our troops," the French said.

French shock troops and patriot groups were said to have cut off German rearguard detachments, inflicting severe losses on the enemy and capturing some prisoners. In the sector west of Bastia, the communique said, the only activity of any consequence was a slight enemy retreat to the hill of Santo Stefano.

10 Enemy Planes Destroyed.

American A-36 dive bombers swooped down on an enemy airdrome at Viterbo and a seaplane base at Lake di Bracciano, northwest of Rome, in dawn raids yesterday, destroying at least ten enemy planes.

NORGAARD

The raiders caught between twenty-five and forty enemy aircraft on the ground at the Viterbo field and left five in flames with many others damaged. In addition a JU52 transport was caught over the field and shot down.

Other raiders also took off at dawn and roared down upon thirteen seaplanes anchored on Lake di Bracciano. Five seaplanes were left on fire.

The raids were carried out before bad weather closed down over Italy and grounded all Allied bombers.

Kitty-bombers and P-40 Warhawks were the only other North African Air Force planes in action. They made what were officially termed "two very successful attacks on a train north of Point Della Penna on the Adriatic coastal railroad eighty miles north of Foggia."

Meanwhile it was officially announced that a re-check showed two more JU52 transports were destroyed off Corsica September 24 by R. A. F. Beaufighters in addition to nineteen previously announced.

All Allied planes returned safely from yesterday's operations.

BRITISH COLUMN SEIZES AIRFIELDS IN 25-MILE LUNGE

GALLAGHER

Undamaged Base Will Be Used to Send Bombers Against Axis.

BALKANS MENACED

Fifth Army Continues Slow Advance Toward Naples.

NAZIS LOSE ON CORSICA

Enemy Evacuates Aleria, Retreats to San Stefano Hill.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 28 — (AP) The great Italian air base of Foggia and its 13 largely undamaged fields were captured Monday in a swift, 25-mile British armored lunge which increased the peril to German defenses of Naples, through which the American Fifth army advanced two to five miles.

Tonight, Hitler's Balkan satellites lay at the mercy of Allied air fleets which can strike from Foggia at Munich, the heart of Nazism; at Vienna, a key German aircraft center; and at the capitals of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. Conquered Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania also came under the shadow of Allied air power, as well as all northern and central Italy and southeast Germany.

British Units Advance

Britons of the Fifth army on the extreme left advanced two miles in bitter hand-to-hand fighting in mountains northwest of Salerno and tonight they could look down on the rail and road junction of Nocera, southeast of Vesuvius and 19 airline miles from Naples. The capture of Nocera would take the Allies to the edge of the Naples plains leading to the demolished port of 925,000.

Americans inland on the right flank of Naples advanced two to five miles and captured Lioni and Castelnuovo. Lioni is 46 miles east of Naples on the railway crossing Italy to Bari. Castelnuovo is 57 miles east of Naples.

Historic City Falls

The historic city of Melfi, 75 miles east of Naples, also fell. It is 34 miles south of Foggia on an inland railway leading up from Potenza connecting with the Bari-Naples line.

The Germans on Corsica were retreating to San Stefano hill and evacuated Aleria, 40 miles south of Bastia, a French communique said. Mines and demolitions slowed the mop-up, but the French declared they were inflicting severe losses and capturing prisoners.

(The Algiers radio said Flying Fortresses destroyed 100 truckloads of Germans hemmed in at Bastia and that Nazis fleeing in small boats were brought under fire of Allied batteries.)

Foggia was a prize of equal or even greater importance than Naples because of its airfields.

The swift advance of the mobile British column prevented the enemy from destroying or damaging the airfields, which, however, have been battered frequently by Allied bombers. The airfields will need little work to become suitable for Flying Fortresses, Liberators and Marauders.

"It is obvious that the Allied advance in the east has made perilous the German position in the Naples area," an Allied spokesman said, pointing out that Foggia lies 80 miles northeast of Naples.

"The Eighth army advance was made possible because the enemy was putting his greatest strength against the Fifth army north of Salerno."

The British raced into Foggia at 3 p.m. yesterday after inflicting "considerable casualties" on the Germans in their advance. From all indications, the German resistance in Foggia itself was slight and the British were able to overrun Marshal Albert von Kesselring's rear guards.

580 Miles to Oil Fields

Foggia is the most important strategic city captured in the Italian campaign. Its airfields are within 580 miles of the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania without which German machines would thirst to death. They lie 465 miles from Vienna and 500 miles from Munich. The main field is Foggia Gino Lisa. The satellites of varying size and equipment extend as far as 23 miles from the city.

Foggia, a city of 85,000, is a major railway center. An electric line links it with Naples. Multiple tracks lead to Bari and Brindisi and a single line extends to Potenza. All these cities are in Allied hands. Still other railways link Foggia to the German-held cities of Pescara, Ravenna and Ancona and to the Gargano peninsula which radiate in all directions. Foggia is 190 airline miles north of the tip of the Italian heel.

The Foggia plain extends another 50 miles north in which there is no suitable defense line. It lies only 35 miles east of the road junction of Vinchiatura, leading through the wide Calore river mountain pass to points behind Naples.

Menaces Nazis in Greece

Possession of the Foggia air fields menaced the Germans in Greece particularly, because these Nazis depend on a single railroad down the Vardar valley for the bulk of their supplies. This narrow, twisting road with many bridges is less than 300 miles from Foggia and can be easily cut.

From Foggia, the Allies can throw long-range fighters over the Yugoslav Adriatic coast which the Germans are having a hard time policing since the Italian surrender. These fighters and bombers could

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support Yugoslav guerrillas or an Allied expeditionary force, if necessary.

United States Naval units patrolled southern Italian waters near Naples "standing by to support land operations," Gen. Eisenhower's communique said.

Nazis Suffer Losses

German defense of Naples remained stubborn, though costly. Prisoners from the 16th German armored division said their outfit had lost half its men as casualties fighting the Fifth army.

The capture of Melfi represented a five-mile advance beyond the previously reported Allied position and placed the attackers within the road network of the area leading to the backdoor of Naples.

Kresselring's defense positions around Naples became increasingly untenable as the Fifth army drove flanking columns forward to the east.

Continued bad weather deprived the Allies of all but small air cover. Fighter-bombers attacked the Viterbo airfield, 40 miles north of Rome and a seaplane base at Lake de Bracciano.

The raiders caught between 25 and 40 enemy planes on the ground at the Viterbo field, and left five in flames and many others damaged. In addition, a Junkers 52 transport was shot down over the field.

At Lake di Bracciano, also north of Rome, five of 13 anchored seaplanes attacked were left afire.

These daring raids were carried out before bad weather closed down over Italy, grounding all Allied heavy and medium bombers. Kittyhawk bombers and P-40 Warhawks attacked trains and a railroad station north of Pont Della Penna on the Adriatic coastal line north of Foggia.

they finally encountered a lone civilian—a bearded man in tattered, faded blue jeans.

"Hello, boys," said Pietro Romania, who used to live around Forty-second street, New York. "Make yourself at home."

Brother Lives In Flushing

Romania, who said his brother Nicola lives in Flushing, but could not remember the exact address, related that a handful of German troops with armored vehicles evacuated posts on the outskirts of Foggia between 11 o'clock and midnight.

The British took Foggia without firing a shot, acquiring the most important air base that the Allies had yet won in Italy.

They smothered small but bitter German opposition yesterday within five miles of Foggia.

Along the banks of the nearly dry Gervaro river, a badly mauled Nazi rear guard tried to make a stand yesterday afternoon, after losing the town of Cerignola in the morning.

Brief Battles Fought

In the machine-gun ringed Incoronato woods, where the German ground crews had kept large stocks of plane parts and bombs, and in the open grain fields near the village of Colonello, hot, brief battles were fought.

Two German tanks were destroyed by British tommy-gunners who combed the thick oak forest of Incoronato on foot and cleaned it out of Nazis before nightfall.

The Germans destroyed a series of railroad and highway bridges over the Cervaro, but the river, despite last night's rain, was still only a shallow, muddy creek and easily fordable at almost any point of its bed across the Foggia plain to its mouth in the Adriatic.

A large amount of relatively undamaged railway rolling stock, including twenty to thirty locomotives, was left by the Germans on sidings outside Foggia.

Airfield Littered

Foggia's main airfield is littered with wreckage.

RAF officers in armored cars reached the airfields shortly after Foggia was occupied, and tonight they were completing a survey of the work that will be necessary to make them a great springboard for jumping the limits of the Allied air offensive far northward.

Foggia's entire population had taken refuge in the countryside, but this afternoon perhaps a dozen women and children and several men came back to scratch in the wreckage of what had been their homes.

Virtually every street is pitted with deep craters. Half of the big power station is smashed flat, and through broken walls transformers can be seen nearly buried in the debris.

British Losses Few

The Eighth Army's Adriatic offensive, which got rolling outside Bari last Thursday and reached Foggia this morning—a net advance of eighty miles—was executed with extremely light casualties.

I picked up a love letter from a girl at Festeburg to a German soldier, "Walter," which was written August 29. Like the majority of the other letters left behind by Nazi troops recently it complained that Walter had not written home for several months.

"Dare you not write, or is it a secret of the *Wehrmacht?*" the girl had written.

Man With New York Accent Welcomes British To Foggia

"Make Yourself At Home, Boys," Is Lone Civilian's Greeting As Tommies Enter City

By DANIEL DE LUCE
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the Eighth Army in Italy, Sept. 27 (Delayed)—British armor rolled into the bomb-smashed heart of Foggia today and found that the last German defenders had abandoned the city last night.

As tanks and armored cars of the Eighth Army cruised gingerly past block after block of deserted ruins

RUSSIANS TAKE 2 TOWNS NEAR KEY RAIL CITY

Battle of Dneiper Grows as Both Sides Rush Up Reserves.

BATTERED NAZIS REGROUPING

Soviet Troops Engulf 1150 More Places on All Fronts—Now

Threaten Vitebsk.

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Russian armies closing in on the strategic southern White Russian rail junction city of Gomel have captured Zyabrovka, eleven miles to the southeast, and Zakopite, twenty miles to the east, Moscow announced tonight.

More than 1,150 towns and villages were reported seized on all fronts.

The Red Army threatening Mogilev and Vitebsk to the north scored gains ranging from six to fifteen miles, capturing more than 800 villages, said a communique recorded by the Soviet monitor. More than 200 fell in the plunge on Gomel, it said.

Thirty-eight more villages were declared seized on the left bank of the Dnieper River in the consolidation of Russian positions before Kiev, the Ukraine capital.

In the sector of Kremenchug, site of another Dnieper River crossing 160 miles southeast of Kiev, the Russians said their troops captured 120 villages, including Potoki, only nine miles to the northeast of the city.

The latest Soviet bulletin made no mention of any Russian leaps across the river, as reported by Berlin broadcasts, nor did it mention further progress in the Red Army drive on Dnepropetrovsk, a left bank suburb of which fell to the Russians yesterday.

Germans Call Up Reserves.

Thrown back to the Dnieper River from the Zaporozhe area in the south of Russia to positions almost as far north as Gomel in White Russia, the German Army summoned reserves today and regrouped its battered forces. Except in certain sectors the Red Army is virtually in control of the eastern bank of the Dnieper.

The Nazis still were fighting desperately in the Kremenchug area, outside Kiev and before Dnepropetrovsk, but the Soviet forces were doggedly breaking down this resistance.

[Russian Guards units, according to a BBC broadcast recorded by CBS, are storming across the Dnieper using small islands as stepping stones while other assault forces attack across what is left of two railway bridges. The location of the crossings were not mentioned.

[Another BBC broadcast reported that advance Russian forces are only a few miles from the big German bridgehead at Kremenchug. The Nazis are fiercely defending many other smaller bridgeheads over which they are trying to get their men to the west bank.

[Reports from Moscow say that the Russians have begun their assault on Dnepropetrovsk and Soviet field artillery last night shelled the German defenses of the city proper, BBC reported.]

Nazis Rush Up Armor.

It seemed only a matter of hours until the Russians would be encamped on the entire eastern bank of the Dnieper along a 400-mile stretch. From positions slightly south of Gomel to the area west of Smolensk the Red Army pushed on toward the eastern bank while at Smolensk, of course, the Russians were well beyond the western bank.

Dispatches to the official newspaper Izvestia told of new Nazi reserves arriving as the Germans tried to hold back the Red Army's punches up and down the Dnieper. New tank groups appeared and captives told Russian officers that reserves were being hauled up from distant points.

[Indications that the Russians are massing troops along the east bank of the Dnieper for simultaneous crossings in many places on a line running from Dneprepetrovsk to a point some ninety miles north of Kiev were referred to in a BBC broadcast heard this afternoon by NBC. Quoting Moscow sources, the British radio said that, except for certain stubbornly defended German bridgeheads, around Dneprepetrovsk which the Russians are rapidly eliminating, the Red Army holds the entire east bank of the Dnieper. Fresh troops and materiel are poupnring in along the Russians' Dnieper line, possibly, foreshadowing simultaneous crossings at manw points on this 400-mile front.]

Southwest of Cherkasi on the western bank of the river—a city which protects one of the biggest crossings—Soviet aviation found further evidence of fresh troops and machines. Russian bombers discovered several trains and attacked them with good results. Other bombers located more enemy troops and machines gathered at the Dnieper crossing.

GERMAN DEFENSES ON UPPER DNIEPER NEARING COLLAPSE

Hitler's Troops Fall Back on Vitebsk, Blow Up Bridges.

REDS APPROACH CITY

Russians Seize Much Booty as Enemy Retreat Widens.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28—(AP) Red armies pursuing a badly mauled and disorganized enemy into White Russia captured more than 1,000 villages yesterday, putting the Gomel-Vitebsk railway within artillery range and threatening the early collapse of Germany's upper Dnieper line, Moscow disclosed early today.

A Soviet bulletin said German troops falling back on Vitebsk were blowing up bridges and dynamiting installations as the Russians closed in on that upper White Russian city, key to Poland and the Baltic states. The Red vanguard was believed to be only 10 miles away.

11 Miles From Gomel

Two hundred miles to the south the Russians reached a point only 11 miles outside Gomel, junction of five railways, on the heels of a "disorganized enemy," the Soviet communique said.

Between Gomel and Vitebsk other units forced the Germans to abandon "one position after another," the communique said, in the race toward Mogilev and Orsha. In one sector on this front an entire Nazi regiment was flanked and routed. The same happened to another enemy column, and the Russians seized large quantities of war equipment and pushed on westward.

Farther south the Russians said their troops had surrounded Kremenchug, below Kiev, pinning Axis remnants to the east bank of the Dnieper and either killing or capturing them.

Russian armies drawn up on the east bank opposite Kiev also consolidated their positions, said the bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Reds Filter Across River

Berlin broadcasts still said the Russians were filtering across to the west bank near Kiev, and Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military commentator, frankly recognized the peril to the German line in the north.

In what appeared to be a preparation for another German retreat, west of the Dnieper, Capt. Sertorius said the Russian flanking design was becoming clearer in the north, then added:

"German armies will be established on a new front which has outstanding advantages for the defenders."

Altogether more than 1,160 villages were captured on all fronts during the day, the Russians said, and more than 3,500 of the fleeing enemy slain.

On the western tip of the Taman peninsula in the Caucasus, the Germans apparently were in headlong retreat across the Kerch strait to the Crimea.

The communique said airmen of the Soviet Black sea fleet had struck blows on concentrations of German troops there and "on enemy means of transport in the Strait of Kerch." Two freight craft and several landing barges were declared sunk, 100 trucks destroyed, ten German planes shot down, and a batallion of troops wiped out.

200 Trucks Destroyed

Soviet airmen also aided in the fight to reduce Kremenchug. Flying to the west bank, they were said to have destroyed 200 enemy trucks carrying troops and war materials, and shot down 41 German planes.

The fall soon of the east bank city of Kremenchug also was foreshadowed in the bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor. One Soviet column attacking that bridgehead city frontally was ripping Nazi defenses within nine miles of the city; others had swept around it to the Dnieper on both sides.

Dnepropetrovsk, 85 miles south-

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east of Kremenchug, also was endangered by Soviet troops attacking from its east bank suburbs, and the communique said 38 more villages had fallen to the Red army consolidating its positions on the river bank opposite Kiev, Ukraine capital far to the northwest.

Moscow dispatches said long lines of German reserves were being hurried from the rear in an effort to hold the Dniepper line. The Soviet air force was strafing and bombing troop trains west of the Dnieper, however, and the communique indicated no slackening in the Red army's westward plunges.

A German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said the Red army already had stabbed unsuccessfully at some islands in the broad Dnieper above Kiev, building rafts and pontoon bridges by night.

Fresh crossings of the Dnieper also were reported by Berlin. Although one broadcast said these failed, the Nazi High command communique said "numerically weak" Russian troops still were fighting on the west bank. Moscow was silent on these reports.

Foggia Precipitates Nazi Action.

In these operations, Hitler was moving with all urgency against a menace suddenly and vastly increased against his Balkan front, for the capture of Foggia by the British, announced today, meant that the whole of northern Italy, the Danube Valley and southern Germany itself now have been brought more adequately under the shadow of the Allied air arm. It meant also that grand-scale facilities for Allied air action against the Balkans had now been obtained in an area of 150 miles across the Adriatic Sea.

Meanwhile Yugoslav guerrilla forces were reported to be menacing the German base at Niksic in Montenegro after capturing the mountain town of Savnik, fifty miles inland from the Adriatic Sea.

Capture of Savnik was announced last night in a special communique broadcast by the Yugoslav liberation army and heard in London by Yugoslav listeners. The patriot forces also were said to be in control of Zadljak, fifteen miles northeast of Niksic, and to command communications between German bases in the interior.

Caught Between Guerrillas.

The German forces in Montenegro were reported sandwiched between guerrilla troops operating in the mountains and a long coastal area.

The Yugoslav bulletin said that bitter fighting continued at Sinj in the north. It added that the struggle for Susak, in the Fiume area, was continuing indecisively.

"Violent street fighting and house-to-house skirmishes are taking place between Yugoslav patriots and Nazi troops in Susak, according to a Yugoslav communique, broadcast by the London radio and heard by NBC.]

Reports from Yugoslavia said that more than 50,000 Italian soldiers and their equipment have joined the liberation forces and one group, aiding Croat guerrillas, was said to have annihilated the German garrison at Bihac.

Dodecanese Bombed by Enemy.

German air attacks across the Ægean from Greece were disclosed by an Allied communique from the Middle East which said heavy enemy bombers, escorted by fighters, raided the Dodecanese Islands of Coo and Lero yesterday. Spitfires shot down one enemy bomber and a fighter.

Allied airmen also were active in the Ægean area the last two nights, the Cairo communique announced. R. A. F. Hudsons and Baltimores attacked the Kasteaeli-Pediada airdrome on the island of Crete last night, starting a number of fires. On the previous night, R. A. F. Wellingtons bombed the Greek harbor of Syros on the Ægean Sea, causing explosions on the quay and fires in the warehouse area. Three British planes were lost in these operations, the communique said.

triotic hands. Tonight's communique from the Yugoslav army of liberation, recorded by the Associated Press, told of heavy fighting in the mountains 15 miles northeast of Split and said German pressure had increased in the last 48 hours.

Farther north the battle for Susak, near Fiume, appeared in doubt. The communique said street fighting was "still in progress" at the Croatian port.

In the south the patriots were declared to have won the towns of Gacko, in southern Hercegovina, and Plevlje, in Montenegro.

The Berlin radio said that Corfu was occupied after "an ultimatum to the Badoglio troops which held the island was refused." The Germans were said to have occupied the entire island and to have taken several thousand prisoners "after a short fight."

In announcing capture of Split, Berlin tacitly acknowledged the truth of a Yugoslav announcement of last week that Yugoslav forces had then taken it.

Threat to Balkans

Foggia had been the greatest seat of enemy air power in all the Italian peninsula. In Allied control, it now throws a black and near shadow into the Balkans, aside from the fact that it will provide an ample base for a heavy mar-

The general picture tonight in the south of Europe was this:

A series of five or more islands in the Aegean confronting Greece were firmly in Allied hands; Corsica on the western wing of the Allied offensive slowly rolling up from the south was substantially in Allied control; the whole of the Yugoslav coastline was ripening for Allied thrusts; and a base for Allied airpower capable of reaching into the Balkans on a grand scale was in process of development at Foggia, the greatest prize for the Italian offensive since the Salerno bridgehead was secured.

Nazis Claim Corfu and Split

Report Isle Off Greece Seized From Italians —Say Yugoslav Port Is Recaptured.

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported today that German troops had landed on the island of Corfu off the northwest coast of Greece across the Ionian Sea from the heel of the Italian boot. Berlin said the Germans occupied the entire island after Italian troops turned down a surrender ultimatum.

[Elaborating on the Corfu announcement Radio Berlin, in a broadcast heard by NBC, said that several thousand prisoners have been taken. The invasion was made by picked German Alpine troops supported by units of the German air and naval arms, the broadcast said.]

The Berlin radio also reported that German troops had captured the Yugoslav harbor town of Split, which was occupied by Yugoslav guerrillas after Italy's capitulation.

The Berlin broadcast said: "The Dalmatian port of Split on the Adriatic coast which was occupied by Badoglio forces and insurgents acting jointly yesterday was stormed and captured by German troops."

Nazis Land on Corfu, Isle Off Greek Coast

Enemy Moves to Strengthen Outer Defense Line of Balkans.

LONDON, Sept. 28 — (AP) The Germans announced today that their southern European forces, already spread thin, had occupied the Greek island of Corfu in the Ionian sea opposite the heel of Italy and the Yugoslav Adriatic harbor town of Split 300 miles to the north.

Both moves, perhaps bold in view of the weakening Axis position in this part of Europe, apparently were made in an effort to strengthen the German Balkan flank against the new and grave menace arising from the Allied capture of the big Italian air base of Foggia, only 150 miles from the already hotly-contested Yugoslav coast.

A Yugoslav authority in London declared that Split was still in pashalling of Allied bombers which now will be well within effective range of the rest of Italy, the valley of the Danube and southern Germany.

Conceding the loss of Foggia, the German command announced that counter measures requiring the use of large numbers of Nazi troops had been taken.

Despite the reported occupation of Split, the Nazi High command acknowledged that "strong groups" still were fighting German forces both in northeastern Italy and along the Dalmatian coast of Yugoslavia.

By these announcements, the German leadership implied that Allied action against the Balkans was expected imminently and also that guerrilla forces and Italians now loyal to the Allies were already seriously endangering the German position in the south.

On Corfu, for example, the German command conceded that the defenders had initially "established contact with the British and Americans."

R.A.F. ARMADA HITS HANOVER IN GREAT RAID

Brunswick and Emden Also Blasted in 3-pronged Night Attack.

BRITISH LOSE 38 BOMBERS

American Fortresses Employ New Technic in Assault on Enemy U-Boat Base.

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Great Royal Air Force heavy bomber armadas struck three German cities last night, concentrating on the rubber center of Hanover in the second attack in force on that city within a week, amid indications that it is due for the same destructive punches which leveled Hamburg.

The three-ply night offensive also hit at the big German naval base of Emden, in a swift follow-up to the Flying Fortress slash yesterday when American bombers dropped a mixed load of high explosives, incendiaries and pamphlets. Another R. A. F. target was Brunswick.

Last night's attack was the eleventh heavy bombing delivered on Germany this month, and marked the forty-eighth time Hanover—about 380 miles from Britain and 160 miles due west of Berlin—has been bombed since the start of the war.

Thirty-eight bombers and a fighter were lost in the Hanover-Emden-Brunswick operations, the Air Ministry announced. (The German communique claimed fifty-six British planes were shot down.)

Hanover Left in Flames.

Returning crewmen reported tremendous flames eating through the city, which is a huge rail center and the site of numerous oil refineries and motor factories, in addition to Germany's largest rubber factory, the Continental Gummiewerke.

For Emden, important U-boat haven on the north coast, it was the second blasting within little more than twelve hours. The Fortresses had plowed through adverse weather to drop their loads, employing comparatively new methods devised to make potent the American daylight offensives as effective in bad weather as in good.

At Emden yesterday the Americans used their "pathfinders" technic, which undoubtedly is one of the new tactics which Gen. H. H. Arnold said recently were being set up to combat the hitherto big weather obstacle.

New Loading Technic.

By mounting high explosive bombs in a different manner the Americans were able to carry a greater load of incendiaries, and this procedure was followed yesterday, although it was not the first time that they dropped fire bombs.

The Canadian bomber group based in Britain sent three types of heavy bomb carriers out with the R. A. F. last night to rekindle Hanover's fires. Wellingtons, Lancasters and Halifaxes made up the several Canadian squadrons, and of the thirty-eight bombers reported missing, nine were Canadian. In addition, hundreds of Canadian airmen were in the crews of the other R. A. F. bombers.

Royal Air Force intruder attacks during the night resulted in the destruction of seven enemy aircraft over Holland and northwest Germany.

A small number of enemy planes were over eastern Britain last night and dropped bombs on one or two points. Little damage was caused and there were few casualties.

HANNOVER BLASTED BY R.A.F. BOMBERS

Attack Made in Very Great Strength, 38 Planes Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 28 — (AP) Mixing its punches with the skill and power of a champion boxer, the R.A.F.'s great bomber fleet smashed the big German industrial center of Hannover last night for the second time within a week, quickly followed up yesterday's Flying Fortress raid on the North sea port of Emden, and pounded the metal and machinery center of Brunswick.

The Air ministry said that the three attacks were made in "very great strength," and that 38 of the big bombers were lost. Returning crewmen reported tremendous flames were eating through Hannover, which bore the brunt of the assault.

The night's operations carried a number of significant indications of the greatly expanded scope of the Britain-based air campaign against the Germans. Again the R.A.F. switched its main objective hundreds of miles, keeping the Nazis scrambling to concentrate their thinly-spread defensive forces where they are most needed.

Alternate Attacks

All month the British bombers have been alternating jabs at Berlin and the north and the Rhineland industrial area 300 miles to the southwest, with occasional punches around Munich, 300 miles south of the capital.

Last night's was the RAF's second triple blow within five days. Last Thursday night it bombed the twin cities of Mannheim-Ludwigshafen and Darmstadt and Aachen. Such a diversion of attack, with the emphasis on one target, keeps the Germans guessing right up to the last minute where to throw the bulk of their fighters.

Hannover, site of the Nazis' biggest rubber factory, as well as numerous oil refineries and motor factories, apparently has been marked for death, as was Hamburg. A week ago the RAF rained an estimated 2,000 long tons of explosives on the city, and last night's attack was thought possibly to have been equally devas-

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tating.

North Sea Port

Emden, which may also have been checked off as an obliteration target, is the terminus of the Dortmund-Ems canal, which carries war materials to the industrial Ruhr. It inherited much of the shipping that once passed through Rotterdam, and since the destruction of Hamburg it has been Germany's only big North Sea port, handling mainly merchant shipping. Wilhelmshaven and Bremen are devoted mainly to shipbuilding and naval traffic.

The raid on Brunswick, hit only twice before in the war, along with recent attacks on the seldom-bombed places like Darmstadt and Aachen, showed that the RAF, besides increasing the strength of its attacks against the big centers like Berlin, still is expanding the scope of its operations.

Special attention is being paid to the enemy's synthetic-rubber production. The raid on Hannover was the fifth major blow at German rubber centers within four months. Flying Fortresses struck at Huls in June, and in July they attacked the gigantic Continental Gummiewerke plant in Hannover. Earlier in September the RAF made one of its saturation attacks on the Dunlop factory at Montlucon, France.

Important Metal Center

Brunswick, although not known to harbor a rubber plant, is important for its metal and machinery industries. It is fifty-three miles northwest of Magdeburg, on the main railway line from Berlin.

RAF Intruder craft also bored into northwest Germany and over Holland during the night and reported destruction of seven enemy planes. A small number of German planes were over eastern England, but the Air Ministry said damage and casualties were slight.

Today's German war communique said fifty-six British bombers, mostly four-engined, were shot down during the night's "terror" raids and that some damage was done to residential quarters.

CHURCHILL WARNS WAR EFFORT MUST PROCEED UNABATED

Tells 6000 Women Job Is to Keep Up Pace 2 More Years if Need Be.

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told 6,000 women at a Government-sponsored conference today that Great Britain's job is to maintain its present war effort through the next two years. He said the country must continue the war effort at its current pace "through the fifth year of war or the sixth year if need be." Britain began its fifth year of the present conflict September 3.

Women from industry, military units and voluntary services from all parts of Britain were brought here by the Government, which paid their expenses and reimbursed those who lost time from work, to enlist their aid in the victory drive.

The text of the speech was withheld for later release, but portions of it were released by censorship when the excerpts were published in the London Evening News.

Assembled at Albert Hall, the women heard speeches by other members of the War Cabinet in addition to Mr. Churchill and were allowed to ask them questions.

The Women Kept the Secret.

For more than two weeks the women kept it secret that they had been invited by the Government to a national conference. The meeting was called to put the women in touch with Ministers handling problems related particularly to them and their homes.

A similar meeting was held several months ago for miners to whom Mr. Churchill appealed for a higher output of fuel.

Today's session was the biggest of its kind ever held for women exclusively. Women in military services, industry and voluntary services were invited.

Gets V-sign in Return.

Mr. Churchill spoke for twenty minutes. When he departed he raised his hand in the familiar "V-for-Victory" sign. Thousands of women rose spontaneously and returned the sign. Mrs. Churchill joined the Prime Minister in responding to the women's vote of thanks.

One delegate said Mr. Churchill indicated that Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, who presided, might call for more women to volunteer for war production. Mr. Bevin, Health Minister Ernest Brown, Food Minister Lord Woolton and Ellen Wilkinson, Member of Parliament, also addressed the conference. Lord Woolton gave the women the welcome news that no ration cuts were in prospect.

CHURCHILL URGES FULL WAR EFFORT

Pace Must Be Maintained, For Two Years If Necessary, Premier Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 28—Prime Minister Churchill told Britain today that the nation's present full war effort must be maintained without letup, through two more years if necessary, and he warned that apathy or a slackening of the pace of the British war machine would bring new dangers, "deadly in their character."

Churchill said that larger armies would be fighting and more powerful air forces would be striking at the heart of the enemy during the forthcoming year, and to this prophesy Labor Minister Ernest Bevin added that "it will be a tough go during this winter and early spring."

The Prime Minister and the Labor Minister and four other British war leaders addressed the nation through 6,000 representative British women assembled secretly in London's Albert Hall. They had a heart-to-heart talk with the women to enlist their aid in maintaining the present peak in the home-front effort.

Plans Kept Secret

"We cannot reveal to you all that lies in store during that period," said Bevin of the coming year, "but it does represent possibly the greatest task that Britain has ever had to face."

The women representatives, who were brought here at Government expense after keeping their plans secret for more than two weeks, were asked to carry the Government's appeal to women throughout the nation.

Churchill was blunt in his warning of the dangers of letting up at this crucial point.

"We are engaged in a total war," he said. "We are engaged in a struggle for life.

Not So Imminent

"Although you cannot say that the peril is as imminent as it was in 1940 or during that year when we were all alone, nevertheless if this war were so handled that the unity of the national effort were diminished, then indeed another set of dangers, not perhaps so catastrophic in their aspects but nonetheless deadly in their character, would march upon us.

"The war would languish our soldiers would find themselves short of munitions and services just at the time when they would need them most, just at the time when their action is growing to an ever-larger scale—all this would occur."

And this, he said, is just the enemy's hope, that the democracies will get weary and that the Axis will be able to consolidate its position and "open upon the world in, it may be, a decade, another war even more terrible than that through which we are passing."

"We are fully extended now," said Churchill of the nation's war effort, "and what we have to do is to hold it."

Appeal For Sacrifice

All the ministers in reporting on their efforts in behalf of the home front presented new appeals for sacrifice and fortitude from Britain's women, of whom nearly 9,000,000 are engaged in national service or voluntary work.

Other speakers were Ernest Brown, Health Minister; Lord Woolton, Food Minister; Hugh Dalton, the president of the Board of Trade; Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, and Ellen Wilkinson, parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of Home Security.

A secret meeting similar to today's was held several months ago for miners, to whom Churchill appealed for a higher output of fuel.

EDEN OFFERS PLAN FOR FUTURE TASKS

Advocates Proceeding by Practice Rather Than by Blueprint.

LONDON, Sept. 28 — (AP) Looking forward to the American-British-Russian tripartite conference of foreign ministers, Anthony Eden today advocated proceeding "by practice rather than by blue print" in plans for a future world order.

Addressing a national conference of 6,000 women called by the government, the British foreign secretary added:

"Given an agreement between the British commonwealth, the Soviet union, the United States and China, any schemes for regional organizations, security systems and so forth can be worked out without too great difficulty. x x x."

He declared that without some agreement between the four powers "not one of these projects" is likely to prove to be practical politics.

In welcoming the forthcoming conference, Mr. Eden said:

"I hope that one task for that meeting will be to examine and to decide upon methods for joint consultation and joint action between us all in peace as well as in war."

Citing the equal interest of women with men in foreign affairs the foreign secretary said that the nation's first need in approaching foreign policy was a "wide measure of unity based on understanding," and, secondly, "firm belief in curselves and the leading part we intend to play in the organization of peace."

The foundation on which British foreign policy must be built, he continued, is the strengthening of the British commonwealth, "close and natural association" with the United States, Russia and China and the association of other states such as France with the United Nations powers.

EX-DUCE IN ROME DISSOLVES SENATE, SAYS BERLIN RADIO

L. HAWKINS

Broadcasts Say Mussolini Will Create New Army To Fight Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 28 — (AP) Axis radio reports indicated tonight that Benito Mussolini, protected by Nazi guns, has gone back to Rome, the capital that tossed him out, and taken nominal control of the strange hybrid "Fascist republic" state carved out so hastily by German bayonets.

The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, quoted a Rome dispatch as telling of a long address by Mussolini to his fellow-puppets in which he promised an early constitution for a kingless new state and threatened to punish those who had evicted and arrested him.

Senate Dissolved

The Vichy radio listed decisions by Mussolini's new regime, saying that under them the Senate, whose members were nominated by King Vittorio Emanuele, was dissolved; that all Italian fighting forces were "concentrated under the Fascist Ministry of War"; that "existing syndicates are concentrated into a single one"; and that the investigation into the riches of old Fascist party members would continue, as would the probe into the records of all Italians who held public office in the last 30 years.

The Rome radio quoted Mussolini as saying his reformed government meant to create immediately an Italian army to rejoin the fight beside Germany and Japan.

The Vichy radio said the government planned to shift its seat from Rome because Rome had been declared an open city, and the Rome radio said it probably would set up house in Verona, where Field Marshal Erwin Rommel reportedly has his headquarters.

Government at Bolzano

An Italian frontier dispatch to Die Tat of Zurich, however, said the government already was located at Bolzano, about 38 miles south of Brenner pass. The Nazi press has been referring to Bolzano as a "German city," a hint—if the Die Tat dispatch was correct—that Mussolini might be more a Reich prisoner than a government head.

The Rome radio said Mussolini had described Italy's capitulation to the Allies as "simply catastrophic" and had declared that he aimed to cancel it and then achieve Italy's territorial objectives.

The Berlin radio said that Mussolini's "Fascist republican government" already had been recognized by the Nazi-dominated states of Rumania, Croatia, Bulgaria and Slovakia.

Mussolini's government, meanwhile, was quoted as announcing that the party organ would be Lavoro Fascista of Rome, and that Mussolini's old newspaper, Il Popolo D'-Italia, was not expected to resume publication.

The Axis accounts said that while Mussolini declared that no general reprisals were planned against those who merely obeyed the orders of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, he pledged swift punishment for Fascists "who, having for many years owed their positions and their fortunes to his regime went over to the enemy on July 25."

Meanwhile, there were reports of widespread partisan activity against German troops in northern Italy, and at Milan the Nazi consulate general published a communique telling the Italian people the German police now held the reins over Italy.

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that Benito Mussolini's German-sponsored "Fascist-Republican Government" has been recognized by Rumania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovakia—all States under Adolf Hitler's thumb. The broadcast declared that the new "government" had held its first meeting yesterday in a town in Northern Italy. The German-controlled Paris radio said the meeting was in Rome.

Germans Stop Boasting.

London, Sept. 28.—According to a Hollander who recently escaped to England, German authorities in Holland no longer put up posters on the sinking of Allied ships, which used to be displayed in great abundance when the Nazi U-boat war on Allied shipping was at its height.

JULIUS RITTER SLAIN

LONDON, Sept. 28 — (AP) The chief of the German manpower organization in France, Julius Ritter, has been assassinated, according to a Berlin broadcast recorded by Reuters, tonight.

Several "terrorists" shot Ritter as he was leaving his home by automobile, the broadcast said, adding that Ritter was 50 years old, and was chief of the Labor department at Nuremberg before going to France a year ago.

King Peter of Yugoslavia On Way to Middle East

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—King Peter of Yugoslavia has left Britain for the Middle East accompanied by his staff, it was announced today.

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London, Wednesday, Sept. 29 (AP)—Red Army General Vassily Sokolovsky, whose troops captured Smolensk Saturday, has been awarded the Order of Suvorov first class, the Moscow radio announced today in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Jap Cabinet to Meet After Reorganization

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The Tokio radio said today that the Japanese Cabinet had ordered an extraordinary session of the Diet for October 25 and had simultaneously announced the abolishment of the Planning Board and the Ministry of Commerce.

A new post was created in the Cabinet with the establishment of a Ministry of Munitions, said the broadcast.

Britons Told To Expect Cut In Food From U. S.

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—Britons were told today they could expect food supplies from the United States to be curtailed in the near future.

William Mabane, Parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Food, said the "impact of war and in particular of the manpower draft on American domestic economy is likely to make surpluses of essential foodstuffs harder to come by."

"There is an understandable tendency in America to blame lease-lend for shortages, although the food supplied to Britain is small in proportion to the whole," said Mabane, who recently returned from Canada.

Third British Ship Line Plans Air Service

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The number of British shipping companies planning to enter the aviation field after the war was increased to three today with the announcement that the Manchester Liners Ltd., will seek permission of its shareholders to engage in air transport. At Liverpool today Cunard Steamship Company directors approved a resolution to amend the company's charter to establish air services.

The third company is Furness Withy & Co., which has called a meeting in London October 8 to approve changes in its charter.

Find British Farm Agencies Don't Overlap

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—Three American farm leaders who are here to study British methods for increasing farm production, today expressed admiration for the absence of overlapping agencies in Britain's agricultural program.

The three, here as guests of the British Ministry of Agriculture, are Harvey Solberg, of Denver, president of the Rocky Mountain Farmers' Union; H. L. Wingate, Collins, Ga., president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, and Morton Tompkins, Dayton, Ore., master of the Oregon State Grange.

They will begin a month's tour of Britain with a visit to the county of Kent, southeast of London, late this week.

Baughman Commands Base At Londonderry

Londonderry, Northern Ireland, Sept. 28 (AP) — Commodore Cortlandt Chesterfield Baughman, a native of West Newton, Pa., assumed command of the United States Naval Base at Londonderry today. He succeeds the late Commodore James A. Logan.

Baughman, a graduate of Annapolis in 1907 and also of the Naval War College where he specialized in chemical warfare, came here from the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington where he was director of special activities. He has a record of seventeen years of sea duty. He was captain of the yard at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack.

De Valera Reelected Head Of Fianna Fail

Dublin, Sept. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera was reelected president of the Fianna Fail at the party's annual meeting tonight.

The New York-born executive told the meeting he would continue to fight for the unification of Ireland.

TERROR IN DENMARK

Stockholm, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—A new reign of terror began in Denmark today as Gen. Kurt Daluege, ruthless troubleshooter for Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo, took over control of the country from Gen. Hermann Von Hannecken, who has been military dictator since August 29.

The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said that one of Daluege's first acts was to start, under the personal orders of Adolf Hitler, the deportation of 6,000 Danish Jews.

The state of emergency declared by Gen. Von Hannecken was continued, although it has failed to stop sabotage and opposition to Nazi occupation.

Italians Deported to Germany

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Sept. 28 (AP).—Italian soldiers disarmed by the Germans have been reported to Germany where they have been added to labor ranks working for the Reich, it was disclosed today. Official notification of this procedure, reported frequently, since the Italian capitulation, was given by "La Gazetta di Venezia."

Italians Reveal Germans Hold Rex at Trieste

Conte di Savoia Was Sunk by Her Crew at Venice; 2 Other Liners Scuttled

WITH THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT IN ITALY, Sept. 26 (Delayed) (AP).—Italian naval officers said today that the liner Rex has fallen into the hands of the Germans at Trieste and that the Conti di Savoia was scuttled by her crew at Venice. These ships were the largest and fastest of the Italian merchant marine and formerly made the Genoa-Naples-New York run.

The passenger liners Giulio Cesare and Duilio, 24,000 tons each, were scuttled by their crews in the northern Adriatic, these officers said.

The twin motorships Vulcania and Saturnia, also formerly of the North Atlantic run, were converted into naval training ships. Both left northern Adriatic ports for the south, manned by cadets. The Vulcania was captured by the Germans but the Saturnia reached a port controlled by the Allies, the officers said.

They disclosed also that the battleship Cavour, which was hit by a sixteen-inch shell from a British warship in a naval battle early in the war and afterwards was torpedoed and sunk in Taranto harbor, had been raised. They did not know its present whereabouts, however.

They likewise did not know the whereabouts of Italy's newest warship, the Impero, which had been completed except for an electrical system. Many merchant ships, including a large number taken from the French, were reported in Genoa harbor, which is in German hands.

Smoke Covers Naples As Explosions Rock City

View From Warship Shows Raging Fires, Smashed Docks

WITH THE AMERICAN 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 27 (Delayed) (AP).—Fires raging in Naples covered the city today with a pall of black smoke and the rumble of explosions was clearly audible. Naples itself appeared to be a dead city.

Light warships brush the coast daily and from the reeling deck of one of these a good view of the battered city can be obtained. The port area was the scene of the main destruction. The docks were smashed. Those which escaped bombing now are being destroyed by German demolitions.

Two fires a short distance inside the city from the dock area have been raging since Saturday, sending columns of smoke up thousands of feet. One apparently is at the main Naples electric plant.

Neapolitans who escaped from the city said recently that German engineers were planting mines everywhere and booby traps in buildings and dwellings which still are habitable.

Italy May Declare War

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ITALY, Sept. 26 (Delayed) (AP).—Italy's new war role and her relations with the United Nations are expected to be fixed soon through negotiation.

An Italian declaration of war on Germany is likely in the opinion of many Italians here. Italian leaders apparently are burning with hatred for their erstwhile ally. In the last week, some say, the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio has been on the verge of declaring war.

Italy's capacity to wage war on the Germans, however, may be limited mainly to behind-the-lines assistance of British and American armies.

Italian armistice overtures were marked from the start not only by a desire to break away from the Germans, but to line up with the Allies in fighting the Germans.

The attitude of Washington and London seems to be that, since the Italians now sincerely want to help in the fight against Germany, it is only common sense to use them.

Having them with us, it is believed, would simplify our occupation problems and aggravate those of the Germans, possibly relieving several Allied divisions from occupation tasks.

It seems possible that an agreement with the Badoglio government may accord Italy the status of a co-belligerent rather than that of an ally, and that any concessions which Italy may receive will be measured in the amount of assistance the Italians deliver.

Reporter Finds Italian People 'Too Friendly'

Majority Feel They're Now on Allied Side, Entitled to Enjoy All the Benefits

By Edward Kennedy

WITH THE ALLIES AT TARANTO, Italy, Sept. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—A trip of several hundred miles from Salerno to the Adriatic coastal area shows southern Italy to be disorganized, somewhat battered and facing serious food and transportation problems. I saw no evidence of starvation, however, nor even any serious cases of malnutrition.

The population is friendly—all too friendly in fact, and the majority feeling that they are now on the Allied side and entitled to draw the full benefits from this happy state of affairs is making the occupation problems more, rather than less, difficult.

Railroads are not running, except for a few stretches which the Allied armies have reopened for military purposes. Stores and most other public services are at a standstill.

Our trip was a slow one. Blown-up bridges and other demolitions caused us to turn back and detour many times.

In the hamlet of Celso the word had spread that the 8th Army was approaching. The 8th Army's fame had reached even this mountain village and the townsfolk were out in their best clothes to welcome the triumphant force. They had baked a cake as a present.

We—three correspondents, a Welsh Guards officer and an American sergeant in a truck and trailer—were the only ones to show up so they made a presentation speech and gave the cake to us. They cried, "Evviva l'ottava armata (Long live the 8th Army)" as we drove off.

In many other villages, the populace was on the taking rather than the giving side, clamoring for cigarettes, food and anything else we had.

"No Like Mussolini"

There was not a village, no matter how small, without at least one resident who'd been to America and spoke broken English. At Acquavella, a white-haired man said, "My name Jimmy Giordano. I work eight years copper mine, Butte, Mont., then I go to biggest copper mine in world, Anaconda. I got brother, Tony Giordano. He works on battle ranch at Los Angeles. I no like Mussolini. Gee whiz, how I no like Mussolini!"

At Lauria, a mountain town whose male residents are almost all stonemasons, we met Alfred Henle, a German Jew who lived in Milan twenty years. He said the Fascists interned him in this village at the request of the Germans. Since then he has received one package of food sent by his sister, Rose Henle, of 838 West End Avenue, New York City, which took six months to arrive.

The village priest at Sessa Cilento, Father Manfredi Merola, asked us if we had heard of his brothers, Lorenzo and Carmello, who work in a New York bank.

The wheat crop already had been harvested, hay and feed corn having been stored for the winter, and tomatoes, peppers, apples, melons and figs having been picked. The grapes hang heavy on the vines and the olives are ripening. There was considerable livestock to be seen. Almost every farm, even in bleak mountain areas, has a few chickens and a pig or two, while in the valleys cattle graze.

But in the larger towns the situation is more serious, due mainly to the paralysis in transportation which may take a long time to unravel.

We were under German shellfire as our tortuous trip took us near the front areas and we saw many battered towns and villages. Many other towns, however, show no scars of war. Those which have suffered from bombardments are mainly those having strategic rail and road bridges.

Glad Fascists Are Out

The prevailing attitude of southern Italians, who throughout history almost always have been governed by outsiders, is that they're glad the Fascists are out and the Allied occupation is just one more invasion and one with good prospects, as invasions go, since the invaders are wealthy and there may be some handouts.

The peasants in general want to be allowed to do their work and hope the Fascist tax burden will be reduced. The aristocrats, who never have done much to improve the condition of the masses, regard the occupation as a great inconvenience and can't see why the Allies should not let them alone, now that Italy has capitulated. They argue against the Army's requisitioning of any of their property and make it clear that in case of requisitions they expect prompt and generous compensation.

Road signs and milestones were all left in place, making it easier for the invaders to find their way about. Some townsfolk in Taranto cited this in itself as evidence of Italian friendship for the Allies, while one voiced the opinion that Allied occupation automatically conferred American citizenship on him. He asked to go to New York by the next boat.

Mountain villages southeast of the Plain of Paestum now are garrisoned by American troops. Asked how they were getting along with the locals, one officer said, "Oh, it's the same old hooey. They all say how brave we are and all that. I suppose they said that to the Germans."

France Invasion-Conscious

Madrid, Sept. 28 (AP)—With virtually all Corsica in Allied hands, France was reported today to be more invasion-conscious than ever.

"Never before have Frenchmen followed so attentively instructions of the London radio," said a correspondent of the Madrid newspaper *Ya* in a dispatch from Vichy.

Travelers reaching Madrid from France told of witnessing anti-German demonstrations by French war workers in the streets of Toulouse and Saint Denis last week.

In Toulouse the demonstrators marched through the streets shouting "Down with Laval," according to the accounts, while at Saint Denis, on the outskirts of Paris,

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workers paraded singing the "Internationale."

The Germans were said not to have opposed either demonstration, despite the fact that the work stoppages affected war production.

PLANE LANDS AT LISBON

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 28.—(AP) A United States four-engined plane made a forced landing at a Lisbon airport today. The crew surrendered to authorities for internment.

BLAST ROCKS LISBON

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 28 — (AP) A munitions explosion today blew up one bastion of the old fortress of Ameizoeira, rocking every building in Lisbon and sending the population into the streets. Five men were believed missing.

Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar inspected the fortress soon after the explosion.

No announcement was made on the cause of the blast.

Duke of Aosta at U. S. Navy Base

WITH THE U. S. NAVY at an advanced Mediterranean base, Sept. 24 (Delayed) (AP)—Italy's Duke of Aosta, who once was appointed King of Croatia but never went to that turbulent country to assume the crown, arrived here today in a private yacht. The Duke expressed the hope that delivery of the Italian fleet might "assist the Allies in bringing an immediate peace to an Italy being ravaged by the enemy within and without."

GIRAUD'S POWERS IN FRENCH ARMY CURBED SHARPLY

Gen. Le Gentilhomme Named Commissioner of National Defense.

ALGIERS, Sept. 28—(AP) The French National Committee today named Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme commissioner of national defense and in effect deprived Gen. Henri Giraud of exclusive control of French troops except those actually engaged in military operations.

In a surprise move designed to prevent a repetition of the Corsican invasion incident, the committee divided French forces into "two categories."

The first category consists of troops placed under Gen. Giraud, French military commander in chief, to be used for operations. The committee announced that troops in the second category were placed "under the direct authority of the commissioner of national defense."

Eisenhower's Views Awaited

How the committee's restriction on Gen. Giraud's authority will be received by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater, remains to be seen. Gen. Eisenhower several months ago announced that he was insisting that Gen. Giraud be left in command of French troops in North Africa. Up to now, military authority in the French set-up had been represented by Gen. Giraud.

Gen. Gentilhomme, former high commissioner of Madagascar, joined the "Free French" forces of de Gaulle in October, 1940. Since last July he has borne the title of assistant commissioner of national defense.

Choice Is Surprising One

His elevation to war minister today was a surprise; as Adrian Tixier, one-armed World war veteran and labor commissioner, had been described by persons close to the committee as the only one acceptable to both Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle for the post.

The agitation for appointment of a war minister was provoked when Gen. Giraud carried out the invasion of Corsica without informing the National Committee or the smaller committee of national defense headed by Gen. de Gaulle. Gen. de Gaulle then renewed and enlarged his demands for the designation of a civilian war minister.

The committee also announced the appointment of Henri Hoppenot, who has been in Washington for some time, as delegate of the committee to the United States.

Appointment of Hoppenot, formerly chief of the Quai d'Orsay's European section, was viewed as a concession to Gen. Giraud and Giraudist sentiment in the United States and also as recognition of M. Hoppenot's handling of the troublesome Martinique question.

DE GAULLIST MADE CHIEF OF DEFENSE

Algiers, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—In a surprise move today the French National Committee appointed Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme Commissioner of National Defense. The post, a new one, was originated at the demand of Gen. Charles de Gaulle to insure subordination of military to civil authority.

Up to now, military authority in the French set-up had been represented by Gen. Henri Giraud, Commander in Chief of French military forces.

Gen. Gentilhomme has since last July borne the title of Assistant Commissioner of National Defense. His elevation today was a surprise, as Adrian Tixier had been favored to win the new post. Gen. Gentilhomme, former High Commissioner of Madagascar, joined the then "Free French" of Gen. de Gaulle in October, 1940.

At the same time the committee announced the appointment of Henri Hoppenot, who has been in Washington some time, as delegate of the committee to the United States. The appointment of Mr. Hoppenot was seen not only as a recognition of his handling of the troublesome Martinique question but also a concession to Gen. Giraud and Giraudist sentiment in the United States.

Mr. Hoppenot, formerly chief of the Quai D'Orsay's European section, is a strong Giraud follower and was one of the few Giraudists on the July 14 delegation to Fort de France which resulted in adjustment of differences between the United States and Martinique.

Italians Become Co-Belligerents In Dodecanese

British Say 'We Need Every Weapon to Kill Germans'; Italy May Declare War

CAIRO, Sept. 28 (AP).—It was learned here today that Italian soldiers are extremely co-operative in the Dodecanese Islands now in possession of the British, where they have been accepted not as Allies but as "co-belligerents."

The British, who have occupied Cos and Leros in the Italian Dodecanese, and the Greek island of [illegible] are aiding their new "co-belligerents" in every way possible.

This new status of the Italians has created a somewhat confused situation in certain quarters, but the Allied viewpoint is explained this way: The people must not lose sight of the fact that the Allies' "first task is to kill Germans. To accomplish this, the Allies are going to use every weapon and means at their command."

Nazis Act Against Italians

Istanbul, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Nazi high command in Greece has published a demand for immediate delivery of all Italians who have taken refuge in Greek homes. The death penalty is provided for refusal to obey the order, according to advices today from Greece.

U. S. BLASTS AKYAB

New Delphi, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—American Liberators smashed at the port of Akyab on the West Coast of Burma yesterday as Allied bombers continued their assaults on Jap communications and supply lines. A United States Tenth Air Force communique said the four-engined bombers scored hits on the jetty and damaged a nearby harbor area.

American Mitchells pounded rail yards at Pyawbwe in central Burma, ninety-five miles south of Mandalay. Other formations attacked Kyaukse, about thirty miles south of Mandalay.

The headquarters bulletin also told of raids by heavy bombers the previous day on rail yards at Letpadan, about seventy miles north of Rangoon. Bombs were said to have blanketed the target area.

All of the American planes returned safely on the widespread operations.

Earlier, a British communique reported that R. A. F. Beaufighters and Hurricanes blasted Jap rail installations and River transport in western Burma yesterday.

Flood Hits Benares

Benares, India, Sept. 28 (AP)—The rain-swollen Varuna river today flooded sections of Benares, the holy city of 300,000,000 Hindus. Fifty houses collapsed in one section, but no deaths were reported.

20 U. S. SOLDIERS DIE IN INDIA CRASH

United States Tenth Air Force Headquarters in India, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Twenty United States Army officers and men were killed last Tuesday in the crash of an Army transport plane near Calcutta, it was disclosed here today.

Lieut. Marlan Lowell of Alderdale, Wash., pilot of an American transport which landed at Calcutta a short time after the crash, said he "never saw a more complete washout. The wreckage was still burning when I sat down."

One of the transport's two engines apparently failed on the takeoff. No one knows definitely what happened inasmuch as the crash occurred a short time before daybreak.

All persons in the plane except Lieut. Dale Johnson (hometown unavailable) were killed instantly. Lieut. Johnson died two days later.

Other victims included Lieut. Kermit Peasley, the pilot; Lieut. A. Herman, Private Joseph Russo, Sergt. Matthew Coneys, Corp. Leon Haer, Col. Joseph Sheer, Lieut. Bruce Pryor, Lieut. H. Fleming, 2d, Lieut. Edward Sherman, Sergt. Douglas Patrick, Sergt. Henry Orlovick, Capt. William Sizemore, Gen. Forrest Branch, Lieut. Harold Harbin, Lieut. Albert Klett and Private Robert Marsh.

The names of the other three who lost their lives have not been ascertained.

ALLIES OPEN MADANG PUSH

MacArthur's Men Extending Grip on New Guinea.

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose New Guinea troops have won virtually complete control of eighty important miles of coastline from Salamaua to Finschhafen since September 12, now has opened a thrust toward Madang, 170 more shoreline miles to the northwest.

This movement, while Australians are battering at the last Jap defenses before Finschhafen, is overland and is developing in the broad Markham Valley at a point sixty-eight miles northwest of Lae. Today's communique disclosed the capture of Sagerak, a village approximately seventy miles south and slightly east of Madang. It was the first hint of a land drive in that direction.

Sagerak is eight miles northwest of Kaiapit, a valley village where September 18, two days after the fall of Lae, big transport planes landed on a grassy field and unloaded Australian soldiers who clashed with an enemy force of 200, killing 120 and routing the others.

Allies Control Valley.

Whether Sagerak's capture was achieved by the air-borne force which took Kaiapit or meant a consolidated Allied line for all the sixty-eight miles from Sagerak to Lae was not made clear. Since Lae's fall, Gen. MacArthur's forces definitely controlled the valley for twenty miles from that air base back to the airstrip of Nadzab, seized by paratroopers on September 5.

Recently, Mitchell medium bombers swung low over the valley eighty-five miles northwest of Lae to bomb and strafe enemy troops seeking a backdoor exit from the debacle at Lae and Salamaua.

There are enemy air bases around Madang, and Astrolabe Bay provides a harbor.

Flyers Bomb Jap Bases.

Today's communique reported a twenty-eight-ton bombing by fighter-escorted Liberators of Hansa Bay, midway between Madang and Wewak and a thirty-three-ton raid on two airdromes at Wewak. The Japanese sent up twenty new No. 3 type heavier armored fighters but American P-38s downed three in fights ranging from 6,000 to 20,000 feet. There were no Allied bases.

At Finschhafen, Australian troops which landed six miles to the north on September 22 menace the air and supply base from two directions. One force which crossed the Bumi River near its mouth is three-quarters of a mile north of the town. Another force which moved inland before crossing the river is closing in from the west on ridges overlooking Finschhafen. Still another contingent is battling Japs around Sattelberg Mission.

SEVEN JAP SHIPS SUNK BY BOMBERS AT WEWAK PORT

Three Tankers, Four Cargo Vessels Smashed in New Convoy.

60 PLANES DESTROYED

Raiders Again Catch Enemy Aircraft on Ground at Air Base.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—(AP) A surprise heavy air attack, lasting an hour and a half, on the Japanese shipping roadstead and airdromes at Wewak, New Guinea, Monday sank seven ships of a newly-arrived convoy and destroyed approximately 60 planes, 50 of them on the ground.

Three tankers were enveloped in flames and four merchantmen were blasted from mast height, at a cost of only three raiders, today's communique said.

Base Again Knocked Out

The raid by heavy and medium bombers, escorted by fighters, began at 9:30 a. m. and lasted until 11. The destruction in the area was so great, with smoke from the airdrome fires rising 2,000 feet, that headquarters said Wewak once again has been rendered impotent as an enemy operational base.

In addition to the 50 planes caught on the ground, eight out of 20 enemy fighters which intercepted weakly were shot down and three others probably were destroyed.

The raiders, attacking in a sector approximately 300 miles northwest of the present ground fighting zone on New Guinea, also destroyed 29 barges or luggers.

On Sunday, prior to the big Wewak raid, fighters attacked that sector, shooting down at least six enemy planes and probably a seventh.

The total plane bag raised to

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more than 460 the number of enemy aircraft destroyed in the Wewak sector since mid-August.

Japs Suffer Casualties

In the tense ground battle for Finschafen on New Guinea's Huon peninsula, Australian veteran troops have inflicted heavy casualties just north of the town between the base and the Bumi river. In that area, where the Aussies are within less than a mile of their objective, progress has been slowed up by prepared enemy positions.

Twenty-five Japanese planes raided northwestern Australia, the communique said, striking at Drysdale mission.

A strong force of both heavy and medium bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked the Wewak sector at treetop and mast height levels. The ships were a convoy which just had arrived in the harbor.

The merchantmen sunk ranged in tonnage up to 5,000-ton vessels.

The aircraft destruction was wrought on the fields of Wewak, Boram, Dagua and But.

Enemy Taken by Surprise

The raiders caught the enemy by surprise, as has been the case on several other recent raids and the bulk of the planes were on the ground.

Three Allied bombers were downed by anti-aircraft fire. Others were damaged.

"The enemy efforts to re-establish his operational air bases in northeast New Guinea appear to have been again effectively countered," the communique said.

The new raid resulted in heavy damage to Wewak's harbor and the firing of fuel and supply dumps.

Midway between Wewak and Madang, Allied fighters strafed barges in Hansa bay and motor traffic on the Nubia road from low level.

Allied Losses Light

In the growing battle for Finschhafen, headquarters said sharp fighting occurred in and around high ground. Allied losses were described as light.

Artillery is pounding the base "in all areas."

In that sector, Japanese planes made sporadic raids on Australian beach positions and the airdrome which the attackers captured north of the town. The raiders inflicted "only light casualties and no material damage."

In the Solomons, the Japanese airforce continued active in the vicinity of American-occupied Vella Lavella. An enemy force of 18 dive bombers and 20 fighters was intercepted and driven off by American fighter patrols which, without loss to themselves, shot down one Japanese fighter.

American torpedo and dive bombers, screened by fighters, attacked gun positions and the airdrome at Vila, on Kolombangara island which lies between Vella Lavella and American-held New Georgia.

FOUR U.S. OFFICERS GIVEN LEGION OF MERIT AWARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Wednesday, Sept. 29 — (AP) Four American Army officers whose behind-the-lines duties have played a major part in transporting American and Australian troops to the front and supplying them after they got there were awarded the Legion of Merit today by General Douglas MacArthur.

They were Brig. Gen. Clyde C. Alexander, Col Harry H. Baird, Columbus, O.; Col. H. Bennett Whipple, Upper Montclair, N. J., and Col. Elliott T. Thrope, Westerly, R. I.

Col. Thrope, whose duties were secret, performed his job, the citation said "with notable skill and energy."

Curtin Asserts MacArthur Role Is Unchanged

Says Australia Must Agree to Any Shift, Denies Mountbatten Impinges

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Australian government knows nothing of any change in command for General Douglas MacArthur, Prime Minister John Curtin said today, and hence none is in immediate prospect.

"I am unaware of any change in the status of authority or command of MacArthur," Curtin declared in a statement delivered to the House of Representatives. "As the Commonwealth government is a party to arrangements relating to the higher direction of the war in the Southwest Pacific area, no change could be made without its agreement."

General MacArthur himself raised the question of his future status with the cryptic statement issued a week ago in which he said: "I have no personal military ambitions whatsoever, and am perfectly content in such role as may be prescribed for me. . . . However subordinate may be my role, I hope to play it manfully."

The statement has been interpreted unofficially as indicating that perhaps MacArthur's command in the Southwest Pacific would be subordinated to that recently established under Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in southeast Asia.

Of this, Curtin said: "The appointment of Mountbatten as commander in chief in southeast Asia does not impinge in any way on General MacArthur's command in the Southwest Pacific area nor subordinate the Southwest Pacific to the southeast Asia command. The eastern boundary of the latter coincides with the western boundary of the former."

MARINES OCCUPY NANUMEA ISLAND

Northernmost Land in Ellice Group May Become Airfield Site.

PEARL HARBOR, Sept. 28 — (AP) American occupation of Nanumea, northernmost isle of the Ellice group by United States Marines on Sept. 4 was disclosed by Pacific fleet headquarters today.

Pictures were released showing an unopposed landing on the island, probably for the construction of an airfield, about 450 statute miles southeast of the major Japanese Gilbert islands air base of Tarawa.

Such an airfield would put the United States within striking distance of the enemy's outer Pacific defenses, islands only recently attacked by both land-based and carrier-based American planes.

South of Nanumea, in the same island group, an airbase has been developed on Funafuti, occupied last April.

Nanumea is approximately 800 miles due west of Samoa.

Attends Church Without Pants

Attu, Aleutian Islands (A. P.).—Chaplain Francis W. Read of Glendale, Cal., has a subject he wants to preach on when he gets back to civilian life—"The Soldier Who Came to Church Without His Pants."

Chaplain Read said the episode occurred like this:

"A lieutenant came to me following services held in mess tent and I saw he had attended the services without his pants. All he wore was a pair of long drawers and a field jacket. He explained that he had had his pants cut off so a doctor could get at a wound and that as between coming to church without pants, and not coming at all he chose the former."

The chaplain said "It was amazing how the men would stand in rain, fog, cold and wind and almost knee deep in mud to worship. I held services in every war tent and in other locations and when I inadvertently missed a tent, the men felt it keenly. It was not unusual to hear men say, 'Chaplain, we've been sweating you out all day.'"

Argentina Denies Agents Of Axis Have Free Hand

Gilbert Says All Acts Against Allies Are Punished

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 28 (AP).—Acting Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert, replying to a British government statement criticizing Argentina's neutrality policy, denied last night that Axis agents still are free to conspire in this country against the interests of the United Nations.

"It is lamentable that it should be considered possible that from our soil there is any conspiracy being carried out against the interests and security of the United Nations," Mr. Gilbert said.

"The Foreign Ministry and other departments of the government have always given their most careful attention to complaints presented to them and have taken all necessary measures for investigating their truth and punishing any acts which might injure the relations between Argentina and those nations (which made the complaints).

"It can be asserted that as a result of these severe measures there has been no known act of such a nature lately, and if, in spite of these measures any such act occurs, punishment would be immediate and inexorable."

Socialist Party Sends Demands To Ramirez

Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Socialist party, one of the three main political bodies in Argentina, has sent a memorandum to President Pedro Ramirez demanding democratic action by the Government, including full inter-American solidarity, a quick return to constitutional normality and restoration of freedom of the press.

This was disclosed today when copies of the memorandum, submitted to the President last week by the party's national committee, reached Montevideo.

Montevideo, Sept. 28 (AP)—A traveler from Buenos Aires today brought copies of a proclamation purported to have been issued by the Argentine University Federation calling on Argentine students to strike tomorrow on "behalf of democracy and university reform."

The proposed strike apparently was in protest against the Federal interventor in Santa Fe University, who was accused of having deposed several professors, dismissed hundreds of students and closed student unions.

Santa Fe students already have been on strike for more than a month in protest against the interventor, Giordiana Bruno Genta, whom they termed pro-Nazi.

BRAZIL SET TO FIGHT

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian War Minister, said today that "all details already are established between Brazil and the United States for participation of a Brazilian expeditionary force in active war."

He made the statement at his first press conference since his return from the United States last Sunday.

Gen. Dutra said that departure of a Brazilian fighting force awaited only the arrival of additional new equipment from the United States. He said that the shift from European military equipment to American materiel was being made under the direction of Brazilian officers who had undergone training in the United States. For reasons of security, he added, neither the exact time of the departure of the expedition nor its composition would be revealed.

Salvador Orders Dimes

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Central Reserve Bank has requested the United States to send 2,000,000 dimes to Salvador to eliminate a shortage of fractional currency. The government last week authorized circulation of American dimes in Salvador, stipulating that they would be accepted as the equivalent of 25-centavo coins.

'Time on My Hands' And 'No Letter Today'

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 28 (AP).—When a new defense unit recently arrived at a Caribbean base the members were anxious to get settled so they could uncrate a radio-phonograph to hedp pass the time with 125 brand new records.

The radio worked well, picking up many home stations. The phonograph was topnotch, with good tone and plenty of volume.

Then they started thumbing through t he records.

They found fifty discs of "Time On My Hands" and forty copies of "No Letter Today."

WANTS OIL SUITS VOIDED

Mexican Ministry Says Foreign Owners Have Lost Rights

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28 (AP)—National Economy Minister Francisco Javier Gaxiola asked the Mexican Supreme Court today to dismiss all pending injunction suits brought by foreign oil companies when their property was expropriated in 1938.

The Ministry said that since the United States and Mexico had agreed on a valuation of $25,000,000 for the oil properties, the settlement would be affected by any further action on the suits.

It added that the original owners had lost their rights to the property, since the settlement was embodied in an agreement between the two countries.

The oil companies have not agreed to the valuation and terms of payment approval by the two Governments and have not accepted the money, although Mexico has been making payments to the United States.

U-BOATS ON PROWL AGAIN READY TO FIGHT PLANES

OTTAWA, Sept. 28—(AP) Return of enemy submarines to the north Atlantic with heavy anti-aircraft armament was officially confirmed today when R.C.A.F. headquarters announced six separate attacks by Canadian-based, long-range aircraft against a U-boat pack which chose to stay on the surface and fight a two-day running battle.

When the Germans pulled their U-boats from the sea early in the summer, informed circles held that cruising aircraft had made things too hot for them and that they would be back only after being fitted out to fight off planes.

Long Island Man Killed in R. C. A. F.

Ottawa, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Flight Officer Beverly Ward Bristol, son of R. W. Bristol of 16 Manor Road, Douglaston, L. I., was reported today in an R. C. A. F. casualty list to have been killed in active service in Canada. No details were given.

Ore Freighter Aground.

Kingston, Ont. Sept. 28 A. P.—Hard aground on the St. Lawrence River shore one mile east of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., the freighter Norman B. MacPherson was today feared damaged on the rocky banks. The vessel was carrying 2,500 tons of ore.

ARCHBISHOP LEAVES MOSCOW

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—(AP) The Archbishop of York has left Moscow after a nine-day visit, the British radio said tonight in a broadcast heard by NBC.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

A grisly, potential trap apparently is being baited for the major Nazi forces holding the right flank of the Naples-Foggia line in Italy. Allied efforts appear to be aimed not to force the enemy out of the Naples sector but to pin him there while British forces to the northeast crunch forward from captured Foggia to take him in flank and rear for annihilation in the field.

A Nazi retreat to avoid such a trap is reported. The British armored column that swept blitzkrieg fashion into Foggia yesterday, however, is in a position to strike either down the Foggia-Naples highway, almost westward up the Rome road via Lucera to get in the rear of Germans falling back from the Naples front, or

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northward through San Severo to reach the Adriatic coast above the Monte Garagano spur. Just which direction Montgomery's veterans follow from the Foggia road and rail hub should give a clearer glimpse of Allied battle strategy in Italy.

British and American forces on the Italian mainland appear to have exchanged the roles they played in the swift Allied clean-up of Sicily. In that fight, which showed the Nazi command both outguessed and outfought, the battle-hardened British 8th army gripped the Mount-Etna flank, exerting intensive pressure that pinned German armor in place, but was short of a full scale frontal offensive. Meanwhile, Patton's American 7th army overran all western Sicily, reached the north coast and drove eastward toward the Messina escape route. Coupled with the cracking of the Nazi center under American-Canadian hammering, that shook the enemy out on the Mount Etna stronghold.

There is reason to doubt that the 5th army pressure on the Naples front in the west, dominated by Nazi held Vesuvius, is an actual effort to take Naples by storm.

With the Naples position already outflanked by British capture of Foggia, it seems obvious that it must soon fall. General Clark's mission probably is to make every effort to impede Nazi escape from the trap while Montgomery closes in from the northeast.

There is no longer doubt that German divisions recalled from Russia have been poured into the Balkans and Greece to brace that wavering front. That is the way German propagandists and military commentators explain the retreat in Russia. It was to shorten the line in the east and provide the forces necessary for the Italian and Balkan fronts, they say.

It is still true, however, that standing along the Dnieper the Nazi line in Russia has not been materially shortened. The great river affords a strong natural defense position; but it is some 850 miles in length from Orsha to its Black sea mouth.

German surrender of the Dnieper plateau, within the great southern Crimea would cut that front by 200 miles. Surrender also of the now gravely jeopardized Leningrad Peipus lake chain along the Russian-Esthonian border also would reduce the distance and the force necessary to hold a winter line.

Either move, however, would add to German public gloom. And a retreat from the Dnieper in the south, whether Nazi-planned or Russian-forced, unquestionably would see the crumbling of influence in the Balkans, and make an Allied Balkan campaign at some early date virtually certain.

In any case, Allied tactics bid fair to force upon the German command in Italy the very thing it most wishes to avoid, a lengthening of its defense lines which would force withdrawal of additional reserves from Russia just as the possible crucial battle of the war there along the Dnieper is being joined. What happens in Italy within the next few days could as powerfully influence war developments in Russia as could a sudden Allied invasion across the English channel.

What Prime Minister Churchill has called the Italian or Mediterranean "third-front," reserving the second-front designation for the cross channel jump when it comes, has already accomplished something that second-front could not alone have achieved until it was well on the road to Berlin. Italy is a full scale second-front so far as its influence on the Balkan theater is concerned. Nazi Balkan satellites are already being pinched between the Russian advance to the lower Dnieper in the east and possibilities of an Allied leap to the Greek Peninsula from the southwest, or up the Aegean from the south.

Berlin reports of the seizure of the island of Corfu in the Adriatic, just off the Greek-Albanian border, indicates utter uncertainty in the Nazi High command as to where the next Allied blow in the Mediterranean theater is going to fall.

ROOSEVELT HAILS CAPTURE OF FOGGIA

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Indicating new blows at Nazi Germany, President Roosevelt today described the fall of Foggia in southern Italy as one of the most important Allied successes yet from a strategic point of view.

The President told his press conference, the first in several weeks, that the victory brings the Allied air forces nearer Germany and will permit air cover for all operations henceforth in Italy and in the Adriatic coast area, especially in northern Italy.

The President said he did not believe he was disclosing a military secret when he said the German General Staff had drawn circles around several strategic spots in Europe with Foggia in the center.

Heretofore, he added, a very large part of Germany has been sleeping outside what he called the vulnerable area. Now he said, it will be unable to do so.

He said the victory stands out as a demonstration of complete co-operation between the Allied land, air and naval forces.

1944 SHIPMENTS OF LEND-LEASE HINT STRATEGY

10 Per Cent Earmarked for Countries Now Held by the Nazis.

GAUD TELLS OF OBSTACLES

International Aid Official Informs Executives' Conference Chief Difficulty Is Shipping.

SEP 29 1943

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—A possible hint of the direction of next year's invasion campaigns was given today when Lieut.-Col. William S. Gaud Jr. of the Army general staff disclosed that 10 per cent of military lend-lease shipments for 1944 has been earmarked for such countries as France, Belgium, Norway and Greece.

This year's military lend-lease program calls for $5,400,000,000 worth of supplies for Allied nations, principally Great Britain, Russia and China, Col. Gaud told a conference—sponsored by the War Department—of industrial, labor and newspaper executives. He said it appears likely the goal will not be reached, and any deficit will have to be made up next year.

Col. Gaud, assistant to the director of the Army Service Forces' International Aid Division, told the conference that military supplies to our Allies have been limited by two main factors: (1) Shipping capacity, and (2) priority for American troops on items which we have been unable to produce in sufficient quantities to meet all demands. Shipping has been the more serious difficulty, he stated.

China, he said, is the prime illustration of our inability to supply an ally with equipment. The air forces have done a "superb job" in maintaining an air route to China, Col. Gaud said, but this method has serious limitations and the Allies have not "been sitting idly by waiting for a land route to be opened into China."

Train Chinese.

"Gen. (Joseph) Stilwell has established in India a great training camp for the Chinese," Col. Gaud added. "Cargo planes which carry American supplies into China return to India loaded with Chinese soldiers. They are there equipped and trained by American soldiers."

Some of these Chinese troops already are guarding American Army engineers who are building roads, he said, but most of them will return to China to train other Chinese in the use of modern machinery.

To Russia, he said, we are now sending tanks, trucks, guns and ammunition over the Persian Gulf route at a rate "that is straining Russia's transport system." He noted that Russian demands for equipment have altered considerably, and the Soviet Government is asking for 50 per cent more trucks and hundreds of locomotives.

"At least on that front," he said, "locomotives have apparently become more important than tanks."

As to military lend-lease supplies for civilian populations in conquered areas, Col. Gaud said the requirements would be great for the obvious reason that "no (military) front is safer than the civilian areas behind it."

Nazis Now Declared Forced To Draft Crews For U-Boats

German Sailors Balking Because Of U. S. Navy's "Tenth Fleet," Says Admiral Low

SEP 29 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 28 — The navy's anti-submarine campaign has so chilled the fighting ardor of German sailors, it was reported tonight, that the Nazis now must draft crews to man their U-boats.

"We have information that the Nazis already are being forced to draft the U-boat crews," Rear Admoral Francis S. Low said in an interview broadcast over the Blue network. "Under such conditions, the quality of performance of officers and crews alike is bound to decrease to an unacceptable degree.

"We might compare the plight of the Nazi navy today with that which faced it during the final months of 1917."

He warned, however, that the U-boat was far from being driven from the seas.

The admiral, assistant chief of naval staff, disclosed the existence of a new arm in the United States Navy in the Atlantic—the tenth fleet—organized and equipped for the specific purpose of killing U-boats.

The main elements of the fleet, Low said, are destroyer escorts (designed for the special job of convoy), escort carriers (the substandard size aircraft carriers) and navy shore-based aircraft.

Low said production of the new destroyer escorts has been "excellent," adding that "our goal for the year is 260, and we shall get that many." Thirty-six of the vessels were completed last month alone, he said.

The Allies' position in the battle against submarine warfare in the North Atlantic is "the best yet," Low said.

"From May, 1943, through August, 1943," he asserted, "more than 4,000 ships of the United Nations crossed the Atlantic safely in convoy. Of the total number so convoyed, less than one half of one per cent. were lost through U-boat action."

Roosevelt Asks For Home Rule In Puerto Rico

In Message to Congress He Recommends Islands Elect Their Own Governor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—In the first major move toward implementing the Atlantic charter, President Roosevelt today asked Congress to grant speedy home rule for Puerto Rico including election of a governor now appointed by the Chief Executive.

The President, submitting a home-rule bill in a special message, declared "there is no question of the Puerto Ricans' ability now to administer their own internal affairs." They should have the right, he said, to elect their own governor with "an opportunity for the free exercise of the powers of local self government."

This is the first major step toward self-determination for the islanders since the United States obtained Puerto Rico from Spain in 1899. The bill, however, provided for a Presidentially appointed commissioner general who will be responsible for the execution of United States laws applicable to the island. The insular legislature would have no power to override a Presidential veto.

Provision for Governor

In addition to providing for election of a governor at an annual salary of $12,000 and a government secretary at $7,500, the bill also calls for the abolition of the executive council previously set up under the organic act. The government secretary would assume the governor's duties in the event of the governor's temporary absence, disability or a vacancy in the office.

The President's action followed Governor Rexford Tugwell's recent blunt statement to Congress that it is confronted with the choice of giving economic assistance to the Caribbean possession or facing the prospect "of suppressing an angry people" who may feel they have been wronged. Mr. Tugwell also recommended an eventual plebiscite to give the islanders an opportunity to decide whether they want statehood.

The bill offered to Congress was drawn up by a committee named by the President to consider changes in Puerto Rico's organic law. The committee was headed by Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

Declaring that "there is no reason" for withholding any longer the island's right to select its Governor and other officials, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It is recommended by the report of the committee that this fact be recognized at once. I agree that this should be done; and suggest that the Congress should consider it as a matter of right and justice for Puerto Ricans.

Committee Suggestions

The committee also suggested:

Procedure for impeaching civil officials, closely following the American Constitution on that point.

Appointment of all heads and assistant heads of executive departments by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Puerto Rican Senate. Their terms of office would correspond with that of the Governor.

Authorization for the Legislature to create new departments and to redefine powers and duties of departments.

Abolition of an executive council, consisting of the heads of executive departments, which was provided for in the organic act. Its powers would be vested in the Governor until the insular Legislature provided otherwise.

Appointment of the auditor by the Governor for an eight-year term, subject to confirmation by two-thirds of all members of the Puerto Rican Senate. His duties would remain substantially as at present, but his powers over municipal funds would be enlarged.

Retention by the President of veto power to prevent "enactment of laws conflicting with the security and international relations of the United States or affecting the fundamental relations of the United States and Puerto Rico," with subjects on which Presidential veto might be exercised defined so as to "affirm the policy of non-intervention in matters of local concern." The powers of the Governor to veto particular items of appropriations bills would be clarified.

Plan for Legislature

Authorization for the insular Legislature to advance the meeting date of the regular session and to allow sessions to be extended to a maximum of 100 days. The Legislature also would be empowered to alter per diem and mileage allowances of its members.

The empowering of the Legislature to increase the number of Supreme Court justices and providing for the filling of all vacancies on the court by the Governor, subject to Senate approval, on and after Jan. 2, 1945.

Considerable legislation affecting Puerto Rico already is before

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Congress. The Senate Territories Committee has held hearings on a bill to grant the island complete and absolute independence. There are also bills for statehood and for ending the current term of Mr. Tugwell.

The United States got Puerto Rico from Spain in 1899. In 1917 Puerto Ricans received full American citizenship and Congress enacted an organic law for governing the Caribbean island, reserving to the President of the United States the power to appoint the Governor, Attorney General, Education Commissioner, Auditor and Supreme Court justices.

Quezon Urges Approval Of Tydings's Resolution

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines urged the Senate Territories Committee today to approve the Tydings resolution to grant immediate independence tothe Commonwealth.

Mr. Quezon's statement was read to the committee by Major-Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine Army, because of Quezon's illness.

SFORZA GETS PERMIT TO RETURN TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — (AP) State department sources disclosed today that Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian foreign minister and leader of the anti-Fascist movement in this country, has received permits to return to Italy. Officials of the British embassy said it had not opposed the trip.

It was believed here Count Sforza might help reorganize the government he left because of Mussolini.

The State department said that Count Sforza was given American exit and re-entry permits several weeks ago, but added that if Count Sforza made the trip it would be on his own initiative rather than as an Allied envoy.

Standley May Not Return

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that the possibility that Admiral William Standley may not go back to Moscow as United States Ambassador is still in the talking stage.

Three Senators Return After World Fronts Tour

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—Three of the five Senators who have been visiting world battlefronts since July returned to the Capital today and immediately sought rest after an all-night flight from the West Coast.

Those returning were Senators Russell (D., Ga.), Brewster (R., Maine), and Mead D., N. Y.). Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) remained in Honolulu and Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) stayed in California for a visit with his wife and daughters.

New U.S. Stamp Honors France

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—A new five-cent stamp bearing the picture of the French flag as the central subject, went on sale here today. It is the seventh in a series of eleven honoring nations overrun by the Axis.

FCC Issues U.S.-Ethiopia Communications Right

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company was authorized by the Federal Communications Commission today to establish for a three-month period direct communication between the United States and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

At present such communication is routed by way of Great Britain. A similar request of Radio Corporation of America Communications, Inc., was denied.

How One Bomber Spotted and Strafed First of Victims and Called on Others to Finish Job Is Revealed by Navy.

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Destruction of three German submarines and the damaging of a fourth by American planes flying from an escort carrier on Atlantic convoy duty were reported by the Navy today.

Lieut. Robert Pershing Williams, 26 years old, of Snoqualmie, Wash., scored heavy damage on these undersea raiders. He was flying a Grumman Avenger bomber with Morris C. Grinstead, radio man, of Letts, Iowa, and Melvin H. Paden, machinist's mate, of Salinas, Cal., as his crew.

Three of the submarines went to the bottom and a total of about sixty-five German seamen were rescued by destroyers. The fourth submarine left merely a huge oil slick on the surface and was recorded only as "possibly damaged."

The first of the series of attacks by Williams's bombing plane came in mid-afternoon when Paden sighted the wake of a large submarine. The raider was strafed by a fighter plane piloted by Lieut. (j. g.) Earl H. Steiger of 212 Best street, Buffalo. Then Williams roared in on his bombing run, and the depth charges straddled the submarine about twenty-five feet forward of the conning tower. The raider was mortally wounded but the German crew raced to the guns and began firing upon the planes.

Others Finish the Job.

Lieut. Williams had used his bomb load. He called his carrier and other planes were sent out to finish the job.

Meantime Lieut. Steiger continued strafing the German U-boat. On his third attack his Wildcat fighter suddenly swerved, its nose dropped and it plunged into the water 100 feet from the U-boat. Lieut. Steiger is listed as missing in action.

Then aid came from the carrier. Lieut.-Commander Charles W. Brewer of Tulsa, Okla, carried on the strafing and was followed by Lieut. (j. g.) James F. Schoby of Bode, Iowa, in a bomber, who finished the job of sinking the submarine.

Approximately thirty-five survivors of the U-boat were seen struggling in the water and a destroyer rescued thirty-three. One died a few minutes later. The others, treated by Lieut. Rodney A. Farmer of Greensburg, Pa., are prisoners.

The next morning, Williams again on patrol, spotted a periscope cutting through the water about eight miles away. He sped to the attack and dropped one depth charge in close. The U-boat disappeared trailing oil. This attack was listed as involving only "possible damage."

Back to the Attack.

Two days later Williams made his third attack, this one a certain kill. One depth charge exploded directly beneath the German submarine. Five men were thrown clear and debris and oil spread over the sea. Two of the Germans drowned before a destroyer reached the scene. The other three are held prisoners.

A series of routine patrols followed until Williams's radio man Grinstead spotted the next U-boat.

Williams dropped his bombs. The sub surfaced sharply. Black smoke trailed from its conning tower and it began to settle. Approximately thirty survivors were rescued by a destroyer that reached the scene.

Lieut. (j. g.) Martin G. O'Neill of 129 Cottage street, Jersey City, N. J., and Lieut.-Commander Brewer and Lieut. Richard F. Neely of Tuscaloosa, Ala., aided Lieut. Williams in that attack.

Lieut. Williams was born in Pierre, S. D., and was attached to the U. S. S. Lexington when that carrier was sunk in the Pacific. At the time she went down he was in the air and landed his plane on another carrier.

Talk of Marshall's Shift Stirs Roosevelt, War Dept.

Political Implications Bring Protest of Harm to War Effort.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — (AP) The White House and the War department manifest deep concern today over political implications read into reports that General George C. Marshall is to get a new command.

From neither was there a denial that Gen. Marshall, the army chief of staff, is to be made global commander of American and British forces in the field. On that point, President Roosevelt told a news conference that he could say nothing about Gen. Marshall's status now or until the time was ripe.

Displeased by Reports

But the displeasure over some of the reports having to do with the asserted motives for a change was made plain.

1. Mr. Roosevelt read to his conference, and in effect endorsed, an editorial in the New York Herald Tribune which spoke of the "mixture of unauthenticated 'news,' rumor, guesswork and innuendo" revolving about Gen. Marshall as a brilliant example of "how to obstruct the conduct of the war."

2. Members of the House Military committee, addressing the House, quoted Gen. Marshall as appealing for an end to talk about political interference with the High command which he told them, they added, is not true and is "doing great harm to the war effort."

The House talks followed early morning conversations by members of the Military committee with Gen. Marshall and with Secretary of War Stimson. Apparently they grew from last week's assertion by Rep. Shafer (R-Mich.) that the War department was threatened with conversion "into a New Deal political WPA."

Committee members told the House General Marshall assured them there is "complete harmony and cooperation" between the War department and the Administration, and among the army's own high ranking generals.

Gen. Marshall Concerned

"General Marshall called me at my residence this morning to express very deep regret and deep concern at some of the statements that have appeared," said Rep. Thomason (D-Tex.) ranking Democratic member of the Military Affairs committee.

"He said it was seriously affecting the war effort and authorized me and other members of the committee to quote him and to express the hope that such statements be not repeated. Because, as I said, they are doing great harm to the war effort."

Rep. Shafer later returned to the floor, and said he had "substantially the same information" as recent news reports (by International News Service) that White House advisors are planning a reorganization of Army production that would put Gen. Somervell in control of a $22,000,000,000 spending program next year.

Mr. Roosevelt had obviously anticipated questions at his press conference on Gen. Marshall's status and had prepared for them. On his desk were clippings of one news story, with passages underlined in red pencil, and two editorials.

To a question whether there was anything he could say about reports on a "prospective change in the command in the army," Mr. Roosevelt said he supposed the easiest thing to do was to quote the newspapers. He remarked that a lot of those present had not read the papers as he had, and he wanted the things he quoted recorded in his press conference, so that they would be published later.

Quotes INS Story

The story before him, the President said, was written by the chief of the Washington bureau of the International News Service, William K. Hutchinson. Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that Mr. Hutchinson represented a news agency.

The story, which was copyrighted by INS, said:

"A group of influential White House advisers are planning today (September 25) to give Lieut. General Brehon Somervell personal control of the expenditure of $22,000,000,000 in the coming year by a complete reorganization of the entire Army production front."

The story went on to say:

"This domestic coup d'etat is the objective behind the Cabal's efforts to oust Gen. George C. Marshall as Army chief of staff and 'kick him upstairs' to a glorified but powerless war command over Anglo-American forces. Informed sources say the motive is to use the Army's vast production program, excepting aircraft, as a political weapon in the 1944 Presidential campaign."

Shows Copy of Editorial

The President then picked up an editorial from the New York Herald Tribune of September 22 which spoke of the "mixture of unauthenticated 'news,' rumor, guesswork and innuendo which has exploded a teapot tempest around the figure of General Marshall." The editorial said this was a brilliant example of "how to obstruct the conduct of the war," and of "the vices of that whispering gallery journalism into which we seem to be sinking." It added:

"To us it seems outrageous that the absolutely vital question of the High Command of the armies of the United States should be subjected to this process of disruptive and confusing tittle-tattle."

The Herald Tribune noted that first reports that Gen. Marshall might become Allied commander for a western European landing were regarded as complimentary to his abilities. It said that a service paper then discounted the reports on grounds of the general's vital importance in his present post of chief of staff but added that powerful interests would like to eliminate him from Washington.

"This was promptly embroidered," the paper said, "by the Patterson press—which has been so sleepless in its efforts to spread disunity among the Allies and confusion in their war planning—into the melodramatic tale that General Marshall has already been 'quietly removed' because 'he won't subordinate his technical views on global strategy to Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill'."

Mr. Roosevelt also read a portion of another editorial from the Herald Tribune of the following day which took a similar position.

But when Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether he could supply any facts on the Marshall situation, he said the only fact he had today was the capture of the important Foggia airdrome in Italy by the Allies.

Obviously, the commander in chief said, he could not say anything about Gen. Marshall's status. Only when the time is ripe will anything be said, he added, and the time for announcing any proposed transfer will not be determined by press reports.

Mr. Roosevelt said his statement that he had no news on a subject did not necessarily mean it was not being discussed. Actually, he said, it might be in the discussion stage without any decision having been reached; it might be two weeks or ten months before an announcement could be made.

The President agreed emphatically with a reporter who commented that there "seem to have been leaks from prominent places."

Asked whether there was anything he could do about it, Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative and then went on to add that leaks are prevented from 90 per cent of the higher-ups in Washington — a pretty good average. About 90 per cent, he said, are damn good eggs, but he would not characterize the other 10 per cent, who probably leak badly.

In the second Herald Tribune editorial, the President cited a section which said the best newspapermen resent being compelled to work in a sea of hint and rumor, and mediocre ones swim along in it too often without realizing how insubstantial it is.

Mr. Roosevelt quoted the editorial: "And the worst and most irresponsible deliberately exploit it—as the Patterson and McCormick newspapers are constantly doing—to create the maximum of division and obstruction and baseless suspicion in the conduct of the war and of affairs."

The editorial concluded that "there will be no real cure until the public learns to demand facts which are facts and not simply the echoes from a whispering gallery."

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Marshall Denies Friction Exists in Military Setup

SEP 29 1943

Tells May There Is Complete Harmony Among High Officials of War Department and the Administration.

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Members of the House Military Committee conferred with Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, today and then told their colleagues that congressional criticism of the Army's High Command was seriously affecting the war effort. Representative Thomas (D.-Tex.) told the House:

"Gen. Marshall called me at my residence this morning to express very deep regret and deep concern at some of the statements that have appeared in local papers and also on the floor of this House.

"He (Marshall) said it was seriously affecting the war effort and authorized me and other members of the committee to quote him and to express the hope that such statements will not be repeated because, as I said, they are doing great harm to the war effort."

Followed Assertions.

Representative May (D.-Ky), chairman of the Military Committee, said Gen. Marshall assured him today that there is "complete harmony among the high officials of the War Department and the administration and that anything that was done was done with his approval."

The speeches followed assertions that there had been political dabbling in Army High Command affairs. A few minutes earlier Representative Shafer (R.-Mich.) had said that he and another member of Congress, whom he did not identify, had been furnished "substantially the same information" as that contained in an article distributed by the International News Service which said:

"A group of influential White House advisers are planning today (Saturday) to give Lieut.-Gen. Brehon Somervell personal control of the expenditure of $22,000,000,000 in the coming year by a complete reorganization of the entire Army production front."

"I feel," Mr. Shafer said, "that if by any word or deed I can prevent those in the cabal mentioned in the article from taking over the War Department and building it into a political machine, I will have rendered our armed forces and the nation a service."

Representative McCormick (D.-Mass.) the majority leader, gave the House this statement from Secretary of War Stimson:

"The President has absolutely refrained from interfering in any way with the War Department and in the choice of any generals of the United States Army and in their assignment to duty. The President has followed the advice of his military advisers in the consideration of all questions of strategy, which have governed the war, and so far as his intrusion in any political or personal way it has been absolutely nonexistent."

Notes President's Approval.

Mr. McCormick said Mr. Stimson also authorized him to say that "the President has a very high regard for Gen. Marshall and profoundly respects him and his ability."

Representative Andrews (R.-N. Y.), ranking Republican member of the Military Committee, said he considered Gen. Marshall preeminently fitted for an assignment as global commander for the Allies. If such an office is named, he said, his command should include both the British and American navies and he should be able to consult with the military heads of the Chinese and Russian governments.

Mr. Andrews said he also conferred with Gen. Marshall today and declared the General "greatly resents all references that have been made to his key man, Gen Somervell, on the floor of this House and in the newspapers." Some reports had mentioned Lieut.-Gen. Brehon B. Somerville, chief of the Service Forces, as a likely successor to Gen. Marshall as chief of staff.

Denies Criticizing General.

During his remarks, Mr. Shafer said:

"I have never directed any criticism, nor linked with any plot, the roportedly proposed appointment of Gen. Marshall as global chief of staff. I have understood for some time—as I think that we all have understood—that Gen. Marshall has been the accepted choice of the leaders of the United Nations for the post of supreme commander when the final blow is to be struck against the Axis Powers.

"I have made no criticism of the Commander in Chief of our Army in connection with this proposed promotion of Gen. Marshall. In fact, I said in my remarks on Thursday, 'I prefer to think his promotion is a fine recognition of Gen. Marshall's ability.'"

NOMINATIONS GO TO SENATE

Stettinius Among Large Group Submitted.

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today formally submitted to the Senate for confirmation the nomination of Edward R. Stettinius Jr., to be Under-Secretary of State.

The President announced Saturday night his acceptance of the resignation of Summer Welles as Under-Secretary and the appointment of Mr. Stettinius to succeed him.

Mr. Roosevelt also transmitted to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for promotion from his permanent rank of lieutenant-colonel of infantry to major-general. Gen. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater, now holds temporary rank as a full general, with Senate confirmation.

Gen. Drum Included.

Three major-generals were nominated to the temporary rank of lieutenant-general. They are Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command; Ira C. Eaker, commanding the Eighth Air Force based in England, and Barton K. Yount.

Twenty-three brigadier-generals were nominated as major-generals and sixty-five colonels were nominated brigadier-generals, all to hold the higher ranks temporarily. The permanent rank of most of these officers is that of lieutenant-colonel or colonel.

Lieut.-Gen. Drum, whose usual home address was listed as Indianapolis, Ind., now holds the rank of Lieutenant-General by virtue of his appointment as commander of the First Army. He is being nominated for the rank on a temporary basis in order that he might hold it in his new job as chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board.

Major-Gen. Eaker's usual home address was listed as Eden, Tex., and the home address of Major-Gen. Yount, commander of the Army Air Forces training command, was listed as Troy, Ohio. Brig.-Gen. Frederick H. Osborn of New York, was nominated a Major-General (temporary) of the Army of the United States.

Colonels Are Promoted.

The following Colonels were nominated to be Brigadier-Generals (temporary), Army of the United States (with usual home addresses):

Stuart Cutler, infantry, Freeport, N. Y.; Eric S. Molitor, field artillery, New York city; Emer Yeager, field artillery, New York city; Leo T. McMahon, field artillery, Rome, N. Y.; George G. Lundberg, Air Corps, Olean, N. Y.; Garrison H. Davidson, engineers, New York city; Vincent J. Meloy, Air Corps, native of Brooklyn, N. Y.; James M. Gavin, infantry, native of New York city; John W. Coffey, ordnance department, New York city.

SEP 29 1943

WHEELER FIGHTS

TO PROTECT DADS

Demands That Unmarried Government Employes Be Drafted First.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—(AP) Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) challenged the Senate today to drive "draft dodgers and slackers" from their "hiding places in government and industry" by blocking the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, scheduled to start Friday.

Unless stopped, he declared, "the bureaucrats" in control of the government, will "drive American children into the streets while single men—mind you—remain at their desks in unessential jobs."

To Check on Employes

As the Senate went through the first day of debate on Senator Wheeler's bill, expected to continue at least through tomorrow, Senator Byrd (D-Va) announced that the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures would launch an investigation "within the next few days" looking to reduction of the government pay roll by 300,000 employes.

While Senator Byrd said he would oppose any legislation interfering with draft plans of the military leaders, he declared "The time, however, is long overdue for a thorough investigation and overhauling of government personnel."

He said Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower commission had not responded to his Sept. 18 request for action, when the government "is the chief hoarder of manpower."

"Every single agency of the Federal government is overmanned," he asserted.

Galleries Crowded

Galleries were so crowded that scores stood while Senator Wheeler carried on what appeared to be a futile fight for passage of his bill to postpone father induction until Jan. 1.

Pointing dramatically to the spectators, including 84 children from a District of Columbia school, Senator Wheeler shouted:

"There are a lot of babies up in gallery. Take their fathers away from them—send their mothers off to work—and see what happens to the American home!

"What are we fighting for?"

Administration spokesmen reiterated their confidence they would have sufficient votes to recommit the measure to the Military committee. Only the decision as to when to administer the "death blow" remained to be made.

"Let these bureaucrats be called upon to bring about a better utilization of the manpower we have before we make mothers and children sacrifice their homes," Senator Wheeler asserted.

"During my 20 years in the Senate, I have never been called upon to speak on a more important piece of legislation, except when I tried to keep this nation out of war.

"Slackers in government bureaus and war industries are hiding behind women's skirts.

"Men, financed by government funds, are spending money like drunken sailors under cost-plus-fixed fee contracts, and hoarding labor—Single men—while they are getting ready to draft fathers."

He asked his colleagues to "go home and tell your people that's what you stand for."

Two Amendments Pending

Meanwhile, two proposed amendments to Senator Wheeler's bill were pending in the Senate. It is on the basis of these "new developments" the Administration probably will make its appeal to recommit the bill.

One, by Senators Bailey (D-NC) and Clark (D-Mo) would forbid government employment of able-bodied, draft-age non-fathers unless they are doing indispensable work, and forbid non-combat duty in Washington for able-bodied, draft-age non-father holders of Army and Navy commissions unless they are indispensable in their present jobs. Senator Bailey said the proposal was described to make their jobs available to fathers.

The other amendment, by Senator Taft (R-Ohio), would classify fathers into two groups—those from 18 through 29, and those from 30 to 38—and provide for the taking of younger men first.

In a letter to the chairman, Representative Costello (D.-Cal.), the Secretary sail Col. Fitzpatrick "exceeded any authority he could possibly have in his capacity as an Army officer, a representative of the selective service, or both."

Mr. Barnett, Mr. Ickes said, apparently succeeded in conveying the impression that the Interior Department had requested deferments for 6,000 employees.

The Secretary's letter said that his department had not asked 6,000 deferments "nor does it intend to do so." He said the department had requested, as of September 15, 1943, a total of 1,358 deferments.

He said Col. Fitzpatrick's "ignorance and incompetence" are most strikingly demonstrated by his selection of the map-making activities of the Geological Survey as his special target. The Secretary said this map-making is primarily a War Department project, financed by that agency as a "direct and important contribution" to the war.

Col. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Barnett testified last Thursday before the committee, which has been investigating deferment of Government employees from military service.

BROWDER FACING HOUSE SUMMONS

Rep. Barry Asks That Communist Be Called To Explain Russia Remarks

Ickes Assails Draft Testimony

SEP 29 1943

Calls Depositions on Deferment of Employees of His Department 'Malicious.'

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Secretary Ickes, asserting today that his Department of the Interior is important to the war effort, accused Col. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, selective service official, and Robert M. Barnett, chairman of the review committee on deferment of Government employees, of "irresponsible, incompetent and malicious" testimony before a House Military sub-committee.

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 28—Representative Barry (D., N. Y.) today asked Chairman May (D., Ky.), of the House Military Committee, to call Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist party in the United States, before the committee to explain staements regarding Russian cooperation with this country and England.

Browder, Barry said, has claimed that Russia will not enter the war against Japan, and will not grant Siberian bomber bases to the American air forces. Barry also said Browder has asserted that morale, not military weakness, has prevented opening a second land front in Europe.

Calls For Summons

In a telegram to May, Barry urged the chairman "to summon Browder before Military Affairs Committee and gave him state authority for such assertion. Does he reflect the views of Stalin? What is the source of information respecting the military strength of Allies?"

If Browder's statements are false, Barry asserted, he "should be treated as a morale sabateur."

"No statements made by Axis propagandists have been more helpful to Hitler and Hirohito than Browder's," Barry's message concluded, "and none more destructive to the cause of the United Nations. If he will not appear voluntarily, I am sure the House will grant you power to subpoena."

VOTE AGAINST END OF RENEGOTIATION

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—By a vote of 17 to 5, the House Naval Committee decided today against recommending termination of the renegotiation law, under which the Government recovers "excessive" profits on war business under contracts made after January 1, 1944.

The motion was offered by Representative Cole (R.-N. Y.), sponsor of a measure to repeal the statute. The House Ways and Means Committee voted yesterday against repeal. The Naval Committee will vote tomorrow on the question of recommending a change in the law to authorize the renegotiation after—instead of before—taxes.

112,000 Deferred as U. S. Aids

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Selective Service Headquarters reported today that approximately 112,000 of the 675,000 men between eighteen and thirty-seven years old in the Federal government employ on Aug. 15 were draft-deferred by reason of their government employment.

The report, prepared at the request of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said 96,658 of these were employees of the Army, Navy and "related departments."

AID BILL ADOPTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — (AP) The Senate passed today and sent to the White House a bill appropriating $18,620,000 for aid to enlisted service men's wives who become mothers.

Waves to Stay Home

Navy Bows to Senate Pressure and Drops Plan for Overseas Duty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Waves are not going overseas, at Least not soon. The Navy acceded to strong Senate pressure today and dropped its support of legislation which would have permitted such assignments for its women.

The Wacs, Army counterpart of the Waves, are bound by no stay-at-home rule.

ASSIGNED TO NAVY POST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — (AP) Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, a hero of the battle of Guadalcanal, was confirmed by the Senate today for a four-year term as judge advocate general of the Navy.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 550 United States soldiers missing in action. Included in the list, with their next of kin, are the following:

MISSING

European Area.

NEW YORK.

BERSON, SAUL W., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Beatrice Berson, 246 Beach 105th street, Rockaway Beach.
BRUSCHI, CAESAR, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Joseph E. Bruschi, 713 Bartholdi street, Bronx.
COOPER, EDWIN D., staff sergeant; father, Henry J. Cooper, 612 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn
EVANS, JAMES B., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Katherine P. Evans, 367 Bronx Park avenue, Bronx.
HANSON, CHARLES R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna Hanson, 62-74 60th Road, Maspeth.
KEEGAN, JOHN J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Keegan, 2184 New York avenue, Brooklyn.
McKEEGAN, HUGH, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary McKeegan, 126-A Nassau avenue, Brooklyn.
MORAN, FRANCIS R., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Bertha Moran, 227 Prospect street, Brooklyn.
TAYLOR, ORVILLE H., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Helen P. Taylor, 43 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn.
TEPPER, MORRIS, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Bessie Tepper, 303 Atkins avenue, Brooklyn.

North African Area.

ANNES, SAMUEL, pfc; mother, Mrs. Minnie Annes, 1310 Morris avenue, New York.
BONFANDIO, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Jessie Bonfandio, 218 Hawthorne street, Brooklyn.
CALCAGNO, JOHN B, private; father, Ceaser Calcagno, 217-219 Thompson street, New York.
CAPELLI, EMANUEL A., private; wife, Mrs. Evelyn A. Capelli, 101 Clinton avenue, New York.
CUMMINGS, HARRY J., captain; mother, Mrs. Margaret M. Cummings, 1208 Clay avenue, New York.
DANNEMAN, OTIS A., captain; wife, Mrs. Sylvia R. Danneman, 24 Cottage Place, New York
DEAN, EDWARD J., pfc; father, Edward Dean, 49 South First street, Brooklyn.
DETOTA, JOSEPH A., sergeant; father, Albert Detota, 144-18 120th street, South Ozone Park.
DOERFER, FREDERICK R., private; mother, Mrs. Vancie Doerfer, 672 Humboldt street, New York.
DOMINO, JOHN J., private; father, Mariano Domino, 321 East 26th street, New York.
EHRICH, HERBERT L., pfc; father, Herman Ehrich, 578 Barbey street, Brooklyn.
GARCIA, JOSEPH, private; wife, Mrs. Jane Garcia, 103 West 76th street, New York.
GIORDONELLO, JOSEPH, private; wife, Mrs. Adelaide Giordonello, 227 Beach 81st street, Rockaway Beach.
JEFFREY, JAMES J., pfc; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Jeffrey, 1640 Overing street, New York
KLOSINSKI, RICHARD C., private; mother, Mrs. Stella Klosinski, 592 East 141st street, New York.
LORUSSO, WILLIAM V., private; mother, Mrs. Angeline Lorusso 494 East 171st street, New York.
McCALLUM, RICHARD A., pfc; mother, Mrs. Jane McCallum, care La Barbar, 21 Park avenue, Mount Vernon.
MAROTTA, AELIA S., private; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Marotta, 207 Stone avenue, Brooklyn.
MOLASSI, ALBERT, pfc; mother, Mrs. Delphina Mulaggi, 18-20 Roosevelt street, New York.
NIEVES, GRACIANO, corporal; father, Joseph Nieves, 64 Gerry street, Brooklyn.
OWENS, JAMES J., private; mother, Mrs. Genevieve Owens, 474 Third avenue, New York.
RIFKIN, MORTON S., sergeant; father, Aaron M. Rifkin, 121 Third street, Newburgh.
SANTORA, FRANK F., pfc; father, Salvatore Santora, 26 Church street, Inwood.
SCHOENLEBER, WILLIAM H., second lieutenant; father, William Schoenleber, 306 St. Nicholas street, Brooklyn.
SHERIDAN, HUGH A., pfc; father, James C. Sheridan, 83-05 144th street, Jamaica.
TEDESCHI, RICHARD, pfc; father, Nicholas Tedeschi, 1823 Nobart avenue, New York.
WEBB, ADOLPHUS M. Jr., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Jean Rich Webb, 10 Westbourne Alger Court, Bronxville.
ZAJKOWSKI, WALTER J., sergeant; father, John Zajkowski, 5761 65th street, Maspeth.

Southwest Pacific Area.

BLOCH, ARTHUR, second lieutenant; father, Jules M. Bloch, 87 37th street, Queens.
LAPORTE, MICHAEL, first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Lena Laporte, 230 North Fifth avenue, Mount Vernon.
LEWIS, ROWLAND M. Jr., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ruth R. Lewis, 42-05 31st street, Astoria.
MARSH, RICHARD D., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Margaret E. Marsh, Box 58, Salisbury Mills.

European Area.

NEW JERSEY.

BRAISTED, JOHN W., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Louise E. Braisted, 1032 Garden street, Hoboken.
HILL, CHARLES E. Jr., staff sergeant; father, Charles E. Hill, 23 Garside avenue, Newark.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM E., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Catherine Roberts, 1014 Washington street, Hoboken.

North African Area.

DALESSANDRO, NICHOLAS, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Dalessandro, 53 Westminster Place, Garfield.
DEMARCO, JOHN, private; father, Joseph Demarco, 2305 Central avenue, Union.
JACONSKI, STANLEY E pfc; sister, Mrs. Lottie Kukla, 299 Chapel avenue, Jersey City.
MURPHY, JOSEPH J., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret M. Murphy, 25 Elizabeth street, Jersey City.
PONTORIERO, CHARLES W. Jr., private; father, Charles Pontoriero, Route 1, Allentown.
ROWALS, SAMUEL R., private; mother, Mrs. Esther Rowals, 643 Grove street, Irvington.
TOURJEE, ARTHUR W. private; mother, Mrs. Ida Tourjee, 81 Ridgedale avenue, Morristown.
WENDEROTH, William, sergeant; brother, Carl Wenderoth, Main avenue, Route 1, Little Falls.

Southwest Pacific Area.

NEVILLE, FRANCIS W., staff sergeant; father, Frank J. Neville, Oak Hill Road, Red Bank.

European Area.

CONNECTICUT.

DENNIS, JOHN C., second lieutenant; father, James J. Dennis, 12 Slater avenue, Norwich.

North African Area.

COPPOLA, LOUIS J., private; mother, Mrs. Litizia Candolmo, 101 Piney Lane, Stamford.
HANNON, WILLIAM S., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Virginia Hannon, 44 Lalley Boulevard, Fairfield.
RIZZUTO, SAMUEL A., private; wife, Mrs. Nancy A. Rizzuto 266 West Main street, Norwich.

Southwest Pacific Area.

BYRNES, PATRICK J, Jr., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Byrnes, 63 Clinton avenue, Stamford.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today 46 casualties, including 24 dead, 9 wounded and 13 missing. In addition one man previously listed as missing and one as wounded now are reported dead.

This brings to 30,060 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The final total includes 10,722 dead, 5,275 wounded, 9,918 missing and 4,145 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included:

WOUNDED.

NEW YORK.

BIEDER, MILTON FRANK; mother, Mrs. Frances Fink Beider, 1140 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn.

MISSING.

ALESI, BIAGGIO JOSEPH; brother, William Charles Alesi, 69-33 Utopia Parkway, Flushing, L. I.

DEAD

NEW JERSEY.

SZYMANSKI, WALTER; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Szymanski, 274 Lincoln avenue, Manville.

WOUNDED

HARRIGAN, JOSEPH ALOYSIUS; mother, Mrs. Josephine Harrigan, 194 Washington street, Perth Amboy.
HARTUNG, JAMES JOHN; mother, Mrs. Emily Hartung, 291 Kearny avenue, Kearny.
HABERBUSH, EDWARD AUGUSTINE; father, Charles E. Haberbush, 417 Jouet street, Roselle.

MISSING

HAMILTON, JOHN HISLOP; ensign; wife, Mrs. Grace Elizabeth Hamilton, 55 Ann street, Dover.

PROMOTIONS.

Major to Lieut.-Colonel.

NEW YORK.

FAY, KENT, Cavalry, 190 South street, New York.
WOODS, GEORGE DAVID, Army of United States, 399 Park avenue, New York.

Captain to Major.

McGRATH, EDWARD JOHN, Air Corps, 69 Joralemon street, Brooklyn.
PONS, PHILIP EUGENE, Infantry, care Schworm, 47 Ridgewood avenue, Brooklyn.
RIZZI, ANTHONY VINCENT, 166-05 88th avenue, Jamaica.
McLEAN, WILLIAM HENRY, Quartermaster Corps, 380 West End avenue, New York.

1st Lieutenant to Captain.

HANDLER, SIDNEY IRA, Ordnance Department, care J. Rothenberg, 280 Parkside avenue, Brooklyn.
SCHRANK, JOSEPH 43 Read avenue, Crestwood
PERROTTA, CARMINE JOHN, Infantry, 158 Mott street, New York.
APPENZELLAR, DONALD CAMERON Jr., Field Artillery, 430 East 57th street, New York.
DOLAN, MICHAEL CHARLES, Quartermaster Corps, 1280 Ogden avenue, Bronx.
SMITH BERNARD ALOIS 3d, 72-38 113th street Forest Hills, L. I.
WELCH, EDWARD SMYTHE, Air Corps, 1 West 64th street, New York.

2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant.

BURPO, JOHN JOSEPH, Infantry, 243 90th street, Brooklyn
JACOBS, HAROLD, Air Corps, 1127 East 14th street, Brooklyn.
LAZER, IRVING PAUL, Air Corps, 1068 Willmohr street Brooklyn.
MARDER, IRA KLEIN Air Corps, 245 Amherst street, Brooklyn.
MINUTO, LUCIEN JOSEPH, 231 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.
PACHERNIK, HAROLD LAWRENCE, 4823 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn.
VIRAG, ROBERT, Air Corps, 417 Brightwater street, Brooklyn.
WEINGART, SOL MICHAEL, Air Corps, 1851 55th street, Brooklyn.
STAATS, WILLIAM HIRAM, Cavalry Abbott avenue, Elmsford.
BERGMANN, HENRY EDMUND, 68 Harrison avenue, Freeport.
BERKOWITZ, BERNARD, 148-14 80th avenue, Jamaica.
AGNEW, ROBERT HUGH, Infantry, 116-40 Park Lane, Kew Gardens, L. I.
SMITH, WINTON RALPH, Air Corps, 206 Knollwood avenue, Mamaroneck.
WERNER, LEONARD ROBERT, Air Corps, 737 South Sixth avenue, Mount Vernon.
CLARKE WARD, Air Corps, 302 West 22d street, New York.
COHEN, MURRAY MORRIS, Field Artillery, 1500 Longfellow avenue, Bronx.
ETTINGER, WILLIAM, Field Artillery, 590 East 166th street, Bronx.
JANER, RAPHAEL JOSEPH, Air Corps, 71-22 166th street, Flushing.
JANSEN, HARRY ANDREW, care Smith, 2288 Light street, New York.
LEONE, RALPH NICHOLAS, Air Corps, 3207 Fenton avenue, New York.
LINDER, ABRAHAM ALFRED, 394 Schenck avenue, New York.
PIESMAN, DAVID, Field Artillery, 940 Simpson street, Bronx.
WAAGE, JOHN ARTHUR, Air Corps, 109-24 125d street, New York.
WINBURN, RICHARD GARDNER, 899 Park avenue, New York.

First Sale Of Axis Properties Is Made

New York, Sept. 28 (AP)—Award of the sale of the first Axis-owned securities offered to United States buyers under the Federal Government's plan to "Americanize" Axis properties will be made tomorrow, Frank Garvey, head of the New York alien property custodian office, announced today.

The securities consist of eighty-two shares of common capital stock in the G. Bruning Tobacco Extract Company, Inc., of Lynchburg, Va., and represent thirty-three per cent. of the company's stock, Garvey said.

The shares, he said, were owned by the estate of Mrs. G. Schilling, of Bremen, Germany. The Government called for bids on the shares several weeks ago.

Bard Urges Americans Not to Condemn Russians

Asserts World Peace Depends on Friendly Ties

BOSTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Ideas Americans have had, based on Russia's Communist program of ten years ago, should not be allowed to wreck the world peace program covering the years ahead of us, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard asserted today.

Addressing members of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, holding a three-day convention, Mr. Bard said, "Fear of Communism has been used as a ready stick with which to beat progressive ideas."

"It is my personal opinion," he added, "the future peace of the world lies in relationships soon to be established between the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China."

"Russia as our ally," he continued, "makes sense in a big way. Russia as some one else's ally raises consternation in the breast of those of us who are vitally interested in the world our children will have to live in."

Father Of Twins Gets Five Years In Draft Case

Philadelphia, Sept. 28 (AP)—Philip Mancuso, 26, father of year-old twins, was convicted of violating the selective service law and sentenced to five years in prison in United States District Court today after a six-month legal controversy with his draft board.

A jury of six men and six women returned the verdict after ten minutes of deliberation. Judge Harry E. Kalodner told Mancuso the sentence will be revoked if he asks permission to go into the armed forces before a new term of court begins November 1.

Mancuso was accused of refusing to obey three orders to report for induction. In extended litigation, he alleged that the draft board reclassified him from 3-A to 1-A without giving him "a fair and proper hearing."

3 DENY WAR FRAUD CHARGE

Brothers, Former Top National Bronze Officials, Testify At Trial

[By the Associated Press]

Cleveland, Sept. 28 — Three Schmeller Brothers, former top officials of the National Bronze and Aluminum Company here, categorically denied in Federal District Court today Government charges of sabotage and war fraud.

The trio—John, former president; Frank, former superintendent, and Edward, former chief metallurgist—and four other former officials are accused of conspiring to sell welded warplane supercharger castings to the Packard Motor Company at Detroit in violation of Army Air Force specifications.

Tells Of Meeting

Edward and Frank Schmeller both testified they never had seen specifications of the war contract with Packard. John Schmeller told the jury of a meeting with Packard officials in Detroit last September.

"One of the Packard officials showed us several castings," the former president related. "Three had circled chalk marks on them. Packard officials said they were our castings and that they were welded.

"I said 'O. K., let's look inside.'

A man chiseled and sawed through the circled place. I turned to James Helm (former National Bronze superintendent and another of the defendants) and asked: 'They say these are welded. Are we welding?'

"Send Them Back"

"He said we were not, and I returned to Packard officials and said:

" 'Our men say we are not welding, but if we are, send them back to us and we'll melt them down.' Packard officials said they would use welded castings for school motors. They paid half price for such castings."

John Schmeller conceded he had received letters from Packard protesting against welded castings, and said he ordered copies sent to various former subordinates.

Several Government witnesses testified earlier that such welding was in direct violation of army specifications.

Great Naval Battle In Pacific Forecast

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 28 (AP)—J. Norman Lodge, Associated Press war correspondent, said today that the South Pacific, probably in the near future, would be the scene of one of the greatest naval battles in history and that the Japs would be blasted out of the water.

Lodge, who recently returned from the Pacific area, spoke before the annual convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"I can't predict just where the impending naval battle will occur but I can predict it will be a great victory for us," he said.

Saudi Arabia King's Two Sons Reach U. S.

Miami, Fla., Sept. 28 (AP)—Two sons of the King of Saudi Arabia, one the Foreign Minister of his country, arrived here today for a visit to this country. They will be guests at a White House dinner Thursday and will be feted Friday by Secretary Hull. Amir Faisal, Foreign Minister, and Amir Khalid were accompanied by Sherkh Hafix Wahba, the Saudi Arabian Minister to London. They were flown here in an Army Air Transport Command plane.

'Chutist Lands on Booby Trap

ALLIANCE, Neb., Sept. 28 (AP).—Staff Sergeant August W. Viehl, of Ridgewood, L. I., an Alliance Army Air Base paratrooper, was killed on Sunday when he parachuted onto a booby trap at Sedalia, Mo., during a practice leap, the base public relations office announced today.

2 Sailors Lost in Collision

Ship Shears Off Sub Chaser's Stern Outside Golden Gate; 5 Rescued

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 (AP).—A pre-dawn ship collision outside the Golden Gate yesterday sheared off the stern of a 110-foot Navy sub chaser and spilled seven sleeping sailors into the ocean, two of them to probable death.

The 12th Naval District said the severed section of the sub chaser sank quickly. Rescue craft succeeded in towing the forward part of the vessel into port. Five of the men, two of them seriously injured, were pulled aboard lifeboats. The other two were listed by the Navy as missing. Names were not announced.

Golden Gate Collision Wrecks Sub-chaser

San Francisco, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—A pre-dawn ship collision yesterday outside the Golden Gate sheared twenty-five feet off the stern of a 110-foot Navy sub-chaser and spilled seven sleeping sailors into the ocean, two of them to probable death.

Five of the men, two of them seriously injured, were pulled aboard lifeboats. The other two were listed by the Navy as missing. Names were not announced.

Insects' Aim Excels Japanese

SEATTLE, Sept. 28 (AP). Major General John Marston and his men on Guadalcanal were bombed ten hours straight one night by the Japanese without much harm, he told newsmen. "But the mosquitoes put me in the hospital with malaria. They're more accurate!"

BY SURPRISE AND CLOSED IN AT SHORT RANGE TO FIRE TORPEDOES AND GUNS.

ALL BRITISH SHIPS RETURNED SAFELY TO HARBOR AND ONLY ONE BRITISH OFFICER WAS WOUNDED IN THE ENGAGEMENT, THE BULLETIN SAID.

XB56AFN

london, tuesday, sept. 28--(ap)--german planes appeared over widely scattered parts of east anglia early today after breaking through a heavy anti-aircraft barrage. there was intermittent gunfire over one town for more than an hour.

LONDON SEPT 28-(AP)-YUGOSLAV GUERRILLA FORCES WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE MENACING THE GERMAN BASE AT NIKSIC IN MONTENEGRO AFTER CAPTURING THE MOUNTAIN TOWN OF SAVNIK, 50 MILES INLAND FROM THE ADRIATIC SEA.

CAPTURE OF SAVNIK WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE YUGOSLAV LIBERATION ARMY AND HEARD IN LONDON BY YUGOSLAV LISTENERS. THE PATRIOT FORCES ALSO WERE SAID TO BE IN CONTROL OF ZADLJAK, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF NIKSIC, AND TO COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN GERMAN BASES IN THE INTERIOR.

THE GERMAN FORCES IN MONTENEGRO WERE REPORTED SANDWICHED BETWEEN GUERRILLA TROOPS OPERATING IN THE MOUNTAINS AND A LONG COASTAL AREA.

THE YUGOSLAV BULLETIN SAID BITTER FIGHTING CONTINUED AT SINJ IN THE NORTH, WHERE GERMAN TROOPS WHO ATTEMPTED TO RECAPTURE SPLIT WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN PUT ON THE DEFENSIVE. IT ADDED THAT THE STRUGGLE FOR SUSAK, IN THE FIUME AREA, WAS CONTINUING INDECISIVELY.

REPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA SAID THAT MORE THAN 50,000 ITALIAN SOLDIERS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT HAVE JOINED THE LIBERATION FORCES AND ONE GROUP, AIDING CROAT GUERRILLAS, WERE SAID TO HAVE ANNIHILATED THE GERMAN GARRISON AT BIHAC.

XB647AFN

LONDON SEPT 28-(AP)-ONE HEAVILY ARMED GERMAN PATROL SHIP WAS BLOWN UP, ANOTHER WAS LEFT BLAZING AND A THIRD WAS BADLY DAMAGED IN A SHARP ENCOUNTER WITH BRITISH LIGHT NAVAL CRAFT OFF LE HAVRE, FRANCE, YESTERDAY, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE BRITISH SHIPS TOOK THE NAZIS

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LONDON, SEPT. 28-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT COUNT CARLO SFORZA, NOTED ITALIAN ANTI-FASCIST, HAS MESSAGED MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO THAT HE IS READY TO OFFER "FULL SUPPORT" TO THE PRESENT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AS LONG AS IT CONTINUES ITS EFFORTS TO DEFEAT THE GERMANS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE MESSAGE WAS RELEASED AT BADOGLIO'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND. SFORZA HAS BEEN LIVING IN NEW YORK.

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ON SEPT. 24 A SWISS REPORT SAID THAT SFORZA, FORMER ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WOULD ENTER THE BADOGLIO CABINET AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF AN ANTI-FASCIST ORGANIZATION ACTIVE ABROAD FOR 20 YEARS. IN NEW YORK SFORZA'S DAUGHTER, MISS FIAMMETTA SFORZA, SAID SHE HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED BY HER FATHER TO DENY THE REPORT.

TODAY'S MESSAGE, DIRECTED IN ENGLISH TO NORTH AMERICA BY THE UNITED NATIONS' RADIO AT ALGIERS, SAID IN PART:

"IN MY OPINION IT IS THE ESSENTIAL DUTY OF ALL ITALIANS, REGARDLESS OF PARTY OR POLITICAL CONVICTIONS, TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND THE EXPULSION OF GERMANS FROM ITALY.

"AS LONG AS MARSHAL BADOGLIO IS [illegible] CRIMINAL TO DO ANYTHING WHICH MIGHT WEAKEN HIS POSITION OR HINDER HIS WORK IN THE FIGHT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ITALY AND THE ITALIAN PEOPLE."

-DASH-

IN NEW YORK, COUNTESS SFORZA SAID TODAY THAT ANY REPORT THAT THE COUNT HAD COMMUNICATED WITH BADOGLIO WAS "ABSOLUTELY INCORRECT."

"COUNT SFORZA HAS NEVER BEEN IN COMMUNICATION WITH BADOGLIO OR MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT," SHE SAID, "AND ANY SUCH REPORT IS INEXACT."

THE COUNT, SHE SAID, WAS "OUT OF TOWN" AND COULD NOT BE REACHED FOR COMMENT UNTIL TOMORROW. SHE REFUSED TO SAY WHERE HE WAS.

"I AM READY TO OFFER MY FULL SUPPORT TO MARSHAL BADOGLIO AS LONG AS HE CONTINUES IN HIS EFFORTS IN THIS DIRECTION. THIS IS THE ONLY WAY TO DESTROY THE LAST CRIMINAL REMNANTS OF FASCISM."

GH946AEW

BLAKAN ROUNDUP

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

LONDON, SEPT. 28-(AP)-WITH FOGGIA'S ELABORATE STRING OF AIR FIELDS IN ALLIED HANDS, THE GERMANS STRUCK AT ONCE TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO SHIELD THEMSELVES FROM THE GRAVE STRATEGIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE LOSS OF THAT VITAL BASE.

ALMOST AT THE MOMENT THAT GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED THAT GEN. SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S FORCES HAD OVERRUN FOGGIA, THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED TWO QUICK STEPS OF THEIR OWN:

1. THEY THREW LANDING FORCES AT THE ISLAND OF CORFU OFF THE WEST COAST OF GREECE.

2. THEY ATTACKED AND CLAIMED TO HAVE REGAINED THE YUGOSLAV HARBOR CITY OF SPLIT, PREVIOUSLY STORMED AND SEIZED BY YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS.

IN THESE OPERATIONS, HITLER WAS MOVING WITH ALL URGENCY AGAINST A MENACE SUDDENLY AND VASTLY INCREASED AGAINST HIS BALKAN FRONT, FOR THE CAPTURE OF FOGGIA BY THE BRITISH MEANT THAT THE WHOLE OF NORTHERN ITALY, THE DANUBE VALLEY AND SOUTHERN GERMANY ITSELF NOW HAVE BEEN BROUGHT MORE ADEQUATELY UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE ALLIED AIR ARM.

IT MEANT ALSO THAT GRAND-SCALE FACILITIES FOR ALLIED AIR ACTION AGAINST THE BALKANS HAD NOW BEEN OBTAINED IN AN AREA ONLY 150 MILES ACROSS THE ADRIATIC SEA.

THE BERLIN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE OCCUPATION OF CORFU, DIRECTLY ACROSS THE IONIAN SEA FROM THE HEEL OF THE ITALIAN BOOT, SAID THE GERMANS TOOK OVER THE ENTIRE ISLAND AFTER A SHORT FIGHT WITH ITALIAN

30.24-8897

TROOPS WHO TURNED DOWN AN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER.

"THE GERMANS BROKE DOWN RESISTANCE AND BROUGHT IN SEVERAL THOUSAND PRISONERS," SAID THE BROADCAST.

IN A SEPARATE ANNOUNCEMENT BROADCAST A SHORT TIME BEFORE, BERLIN SAID THE DALMATIAN PORT OF SPLIT, ON THE ADRIATIC COAST ACROSS FROM ITALY AND ALMOST DUE NORTH OF FOGGIA, WAS "STORMED AND CAPTURED BY GERMAN TROOPS."

GERMAN AIR ATTACKS ACROSS THE AEGEAN FROM GREECE WERE DISCLOSED BY AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE FROM THE MIDDLE EAST WHICH SAID HEAVY ENEMY BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS, RAIDED THE DODECANESE ISLANDS OF COO AND LERO YESTERDAY. SPITFIRES SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY BOMBER AND A FIGHTER.

ALLIED AIRMEN ALSO WERE ACTIVE IN THE AEGEAN AREA THE PAST TWO NIGHTS, THE CAIRO COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED. RAF HUDSONS AND BALTIMORES ATTACKED THE KASTEAELI-PEDIADA AIRDROME ON THE ISLAND OF CRETE LAST NIGHT, STARTING A NUMBER OF FIRES.

ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHT, RAF WELLINGTONS BOMBED THE GREEK HARBOR OF SYROS ON THE AEGEAN SEA, CAUSING EXPLOSIONS ON THE QUAY AND FIRES IN THE WAREHOUSE AREA. THREE BRITISH PLANES WERE LOST IN THESE OPERATIONS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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CHGASAEW

LONDON, SEPT. 28-(AP)-THE STORY OF HOW FOUR BRITISH SIGNAL CORPS MEN STORMED A SECTION OF THE SALERNO BEACH STILL HELD BY THE GERMANS AND THEN LAY IN THE WATER FOUR HOURS DIRECTING THE FIRE OF ALLIED WARSHIPS AT SEA UNTIL THE BEACH WAS CAPTURED WAS TOLD BY A ROYAL SIGNAL CORPS OFFICER TODAY.

THE BEACH WHERE THE SIGNAL CORPS MEN LANDED, HE SAID, WAS THOROUGHLY COVERED BY NAZI MACHINEGUNS AND TIGER TANKS. THE FOUR MEN PLACED THEIR RADIO EQUIPMENT ON THE SAND AND THEN LAY IN THE WATER TO ESCAPE THE GERMANS' FIRE WHILE SENDING THEIR REPORTS.

TWO OF THE FOUR WERE WOUNDED WHEN AND ONE HAD NOT A SINGLE ROUND LEFT IN HIS TOMMYGUN WHEN THEY WERE RELIEVED.

"MANY OF THE BRITISH WHO LANDED SOUTH OF SALERNO WERE BROUGHT FROM NORTH AFRICA IN UNITED STATES LANDING CRAFT," THE OFFICER DISCLOSED. "THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT ALL OUR SOLDIERS WERE IMPRESSED BY THE MAGNIFICENT SEAMANSHIP OF THE AMERICANS.

"AT ONE TIME THE FLAGSHIP FROM WHICH AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL WAS DIRECTING THE ENTIRE OPERATION CAME UNDER FIRE FROM SHORE. HE DIDN'T HESITATE, BUT GAVE THE ORDER OVER THE LOUDSPEAKER TO ATTACK. HIS SHIP WENT IN WITH ITS FIVE-INCH GUNS AND DIDN'T COME OUT UNTIL IT FINISHED ITS JOB."

london, sept. 28 -(ap)- "a cabin in cotton" came to albert hall for two and a half hours tonight in a stirring program of american spirituals and ballads sung by a chorus

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of 200 negro soldiers.

u. s. ambassador john g. winant was among the sell out audience which heard the chorus present such spirituals as "certainly lord," and "when angels go marching in" and "ain't dat good ~~news~~ news."

the chorus was directed by 1st sgt. alexander b. jordan of st. paul, minn., a a gradaute of tuskegee institute, and pvt. james mcdaniel of kansas city.

between numbers the london symphony orchestra played under the direction of warrant officer hugo weisgall of baltimore and solos were sung by roland hayes, american tenor.

the "ballad for americans" was presented by chorus and orchestra with pfc kenneth cantril of springfield, mo.

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BY RICE YARNER

AT A U.S.FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT.28-(AP)-THE FEAT OF TANGLING WITH THE GERMANS IN AERIAL COMBAT NEARLY 400 MILES FROM THEIR OWN BASES DIDN'T TAKE THE EDGE OFF THE FIGHTING ABILITY OF AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS--OR THEIR PILOTS.

FOUR FLIERS IN THEIR TWENTIES SMASHED FIVE ENEMY PLANES IN A HOT HALF HOUR OVER EMDEN PROTECTING FLYING FORTRESSES YESTERDAY, ACCOUNTING FOR NEARLY A FIFTH OF THE EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND'S BAG OF 22 AGAINST THE LOSS OF ONE THUNDERBOLT--THE GREATEST DAY FOR THE P-47S.

THEIR BEST PREVIOUS DAY WAS JULY 30 WHEN THEY ESCORTED FORTRESSES IN AN ATTACK ON SOUTHWEST GERMANY AND SHOT DOWN 16 ENEMY FIGHTERS FOR THE LOSS OF THREE OF OURS.

THE FURIOUS QUARTET'S FIVE KILLS IS BELIEVED TO HAVE MADE THEIR UNIT, COMMANDED BY MAJOR E.P.ROBERTS, 817 EAST INDIANA STREET, SPOKANE,WASH., THE TOP FIGHTER SQUADRON IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE WITH A TOTAL OF 42 KILLS. ROBERTS HIMSELF HAS SIX.

THUNDERBOLTS AT THIS BASE ACCOUNTED FOR 10 OF THE TOTAL CREDITED TO AMERICAN FIGHTERS YESTERDAY IN A RAID ON WHICH ONLY SEVEN FORTRESSES WERE LOST.

UNIT COMMANDER CAPTAIN JACK J.OBERHANSLY OF SPANISH FORK, UTAH, GOT TWO ME109S AND HEARD OF HIS PROMOTION TO MAJOR WHEN HE GOT BACK TO BASE.

THE FURIOUS FOUR, MAKING THE AIR CRACKLE WITH THEIR 400-MILE-AN-HOUR SPEED, SHOT NAZI FIGHTERS DOWN AT THE RATE OF ONE EVERY SIX MINUTES DURING THE EMDEN BATTLE.

WHEN ROBERTS ARRIVED WITH HIS BOYS JUST AHEAD OF THE FORTRESSES THE NAZIS WERE QUEUEING UP AT 25,000 FEET TO TRY TO RIP THROUGH THE BOMBER FORMATION.

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ROBERTS AND 1ST. LT.QUINCE L.BROWN, 417 WEST TENTH ST., BRISTOW, OKLA., AND CAPT HAROLD E.STUMP, 1243 SALISBURY AVE., CODY, WYO., WENT DOWN ON TWO ME109S IN A ROARING DIVING TURN.

"I CAME UP RIGHT BEHIND ONE," SAID BROWN, "AND MY SHOTS CREPT UP THE LEFT WING THROUGH THE COCKPIT AND INTO THE RIGHT WING. PARTS FLEW IN EVERY DIRECTION AND HE WAS DONE."

LATER STUMP, WITH FLIGHT OFFICER PETER E.POMPETTI, 164 NORTH SIXTY FIRST, PHILADELPHIA, BLEW A ME109 TO PIECES.

THEY SHARED THE VICTORY, AND POMPETTINLATER GOT A ME110 ALL FOR HIMSELF.

LIEUT.WAYNE W.DOUGHERTY, 3118 WOODLAWN ST., NORTHWEST, KENTON, O., DROVE ANOTHER 109 INTO THE SEA.

OTHERS CREDITED WITH ENEMY PLANES:

FLIGHT OFFICER MANUEL S.MARTINEZ, 115 MOORE AVE., MOUNT KISCO, N.Y.

MAJOR JESSE C.DAVIS, BELOIT, WIS.

1ST LT.VERETT W.POWELL, HILLVIEW, ILL.

HW745PEW

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/ FRANK BRUTTO

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT [illegible]P)-THE GERMAN PUBLIC AND THE NATION'S BALKAN SATELLITES KEPT AN UNEASY EYE ON THE DNIEPER RIVER TODAY AMID GENERAL SPECULATION AS TO WHEN THE NAZI RETREAT IN RUSSIA IS GOING TO END.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ATTEMPT UPON THE PART OF PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS' OFFICE OF PROPAGANDA TO SUGARCOAT THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION ON THE EASTERN FRONT. THE NAZI PROPAGANDISTS, HOWEVER, COINED A NEW SLOGAN, "GAIN STRENGTH THROUGH DEFENSE" AS THEY ELABORATED THE THEME THAT THE SHORTENED RUSSIAN LINE CREATES RESERVES TO MEET THE GROWING THREAT IN ITALY.

NEVERTHELESS A BERLIN DISPATCH TO THE BASEL NATIONALZEITUNG DECLARED THAT THE GERMAN PUBLIC IS "WATCHING THE EAST WITH BURNING INTEREST" AND THE QUESTION IS "WILL THE GERMAN RETREAT END AT THE DNIEPER?"

ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER, THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, EXPLAINING THAT THE SHRINKING EASTERN FRONT MEANS ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO THROW AGAINST AMERICAN AND BRITAIN FORCES IN ITALY OR WHEREVER ELSE THE ALLIES MAY STRIKE, EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE COMING OF THE AUTUMN RAINS MIGHT BRING A HALT TO THE SOVIET JUGGERNAUT.

(BERLIN DISPATCHES TO STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS INDICATED THAT FIGHTING MAY CONTINUE EVEN IN THE RAINY SEASON BECAUSE OF TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS IN BOTH GERMAN AND RUSSIAN EQUIPMENT. NYA DAGLIGT ALLEHANDA PUBLISHED A STORY FROM BERLIN WHICH SAID THAT BOTH ARMIES ARE NOW EQUIPPED WITH TANKS AND ASSAULT CARS CAPABLE OF NAVIGATING THROUGH FLOODED FIELDS, SMALL STREAMS AND MUD.

(THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT AUTUMN RAINS HAVE ALREADY STARTED IN SOME SECTORS, BUT SAID THE WEATHER HAD NOT LESSENED THE FORCE OF THE RED ARMY ATTACK.)

THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTRY, MEANWHILE IS MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO STEEL THE NATION FOR FURTHER BAD NEWS DURING THE COMING FIFTH WINTER OF THE WAR. ALL GERMAN NEWSPAPERS CARRY GOEBBELS' 30 "RULES OF CONDUCT" FOR THE HOME FRONT AND THEY WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED SEPARATELY FOR

DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

FOR BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA, WHICH HAVE SHOWN SIGNS OF REPENTING THE DAY THEY CAST THEIR LOT WITH THE AXIS, THE SITUATION WAS GROWING SERIOUS.

BULGARIA, BOUND TO RUSSIA BY RACIAL TIES, HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY UNDER NAZI DOMINATION SINCE THE DEATH OF KING BORIS AND NAZI AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS HAVE BEEN SPED TO SOFIA TO EXACT A HEAVIER CONTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

HUNGARY, WHICH HAS BEEN REPORTED TOYING WITH THE IDEA OF COMPLETE WITHDRAWL FROM THE WAR, WAS SAID TO HAVE WITHDRAWN HER TROOPS FROM TH KIEV FRONT WITH HITLER'S APPROVAL.

THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE REPORTED FROM BUCHAREST THAT THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS FORBIDDEN DISCUSSION OF THE GERMAN RETREAT, BUT SAID THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE WORRY ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLE OVER THE APPROACH OF RUSSIA TO THE RUMANIAN BORDER. EVEN MILITARY CIRCLES IN BUCHAREST HAVE TAKEN THE GLOOMY VIEW THAT A GERMAN DEFENSE LINE AT THE DNIEPER IS UNTENABLE OVER THE WINTER, IT WAS SAID.

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MADRID, SEPT. 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)--TRAVELERS REACHING HERE FROM FRANCE TODAY TOLD OF WITNESSING ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS BY FRENCH WAR PLANT WORKERS LAST WEEK IN THE STREETS OF TOULOUSE AND SAINT DENIS.

NEITHER DEMONSTRATION WAS OPPOSED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES, THEY DECLARED, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE RESULTANT WORK STOPPAGES AFFECTED IMPORTANT PRODUCTION FOR THE NAZI WAR MACHINE.

THE TOULOUSE DEMONSTRATION OCCURRED WHEN SHIFTS WERE CHANGING IN THE SNCA AIRCRAFT FACTORIES (SOCIETE NATIONAL DES CONSTRUCTIONS AERONAUTIQUES), WHICH ARE WORKING NIGHT AND DAY FOR THE GERMANS.

MARCHING UNOPPOSED THROUGH THE STREETS OF TOULOUSE, THE DEMONSTRATORS SANG LEFTIST SONGS AND SHOUTED "DOWN WITH LAVAL," THE TRAVELERS SAID, AND FINALLY BROKE UP OF THEIR OWN ACCORD.

AT SAINT DENIS, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS, WORKERS IN IRON FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS PARADED THE STREETS SINGING THE "INTERNATIONALE," THE ARRIVALS SAID.

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MADRID 2030

ADV SOMEWHERE IN ITALY (KENNEDY) TO DELIVER

"IT IS TRUE WE WERE AGAINST YOU IN THIS WAR," SAID ONE ITALIAN SERIOUSLY, "BUT REMEMBER WE WERE FOR YOU IN THE LAST WAR AND MADE MANY SACRIFICES FOR THE ALLIES THEN. WE ALWAYS HAVE REALLY BEEN WITH BRITAIN AND AMERICA IN SPIRIT, BUT MUSSOLINI MISLED US."

ANOTHER PROMINENT ITALIAN SAID, "ITALY'S ONLY FAULT WAS GOING TO SLEEP FOR 20 YEARS."

THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT, AT PRESENT, RETAINS CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN CERTAIN AREAS AND IS COOPERATING WELL WITH ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES, THOUGH THE SITUATION IS NATURALLY CHAOTIC, DUE TO WAR TIME CONDITIONS.

IN OTHER AREAS THE COUNTRY IS DIRECTLY UNDER ALLIED MILITARY

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RULE, WITH ITALIAN PREFECTS OF POLICE TAKING ORDERS FROM THE ARMY ON ALL MATTERS OF POLICY.

AMG (ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES) IS NOT PLAYING AS EXTENSIVE A ROLE IN ITALY AS IT DID IN SICILY.

BADOGLIO APPEARS FREQUENTLY IN PUBLIC, BUT LITTLE IS SEEN OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY. ONE ALLIED OFFICIAL WHO TALKED WITH THE MONARCH SAID HE APPEARED IN EXCELLENT HEALTH, "THOUGH HE LOOKS HIS 73 YEARS."

THIS OFFICIAL SAID THE SOVEREIGN HAD SHOWN A GOOD GRASP OF AFFAIRS AND CONVERSED IN PERFECT ENGLISH. HE SAID CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO ALSO WAS IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY HERE ARE UNDERSTOOD TO INCLUDE THE QUEEN AND CROWN PRINCESS AND HER CHILDREN.

SN752PEW

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ADD WITH ALLIES TARANTO (KENNEDY) XX GERMANS

AMONG THESE WAS PFC GEORGE RAIJNER, 138 EAST BROADWAY, TOLEDO, WHO IS OF CZECH ORIGIN AND SPEAKS SIX LANGUAGES. OTHERS WE MET ON GUARD DUTY IN THE VILLAGES INCLUDED SGT.ANDREW J.SIMKO, STRATFORD, CONN., CPL. JIM KELLEY, 526 WEST 43RD PLACE, LOS ANGELES, PVTS CARL STELLATO, MEADVILLE,PA., AND ROBERT G.HAYNES, MARION, OHIO.

THE LAST TIME I WAS IN SOUTHERN ITALY WAS IN 1939 WHEN THE REGION WAS BUSTLING WITH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. EVERYTHING WAS VERY FASCIST THEN. ALMOST ALL VISIBLE TRACES OF FASCISM NOW ARE OBLITERATED. IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO SAY THAT FASCISM HAS BEEN ERADICATED BECAUSE, SO FAR AS SOUTHERN ITALY IS CONCERNED, IT NOW IS EVIDENT THAT IT NEVER HAD ANY ROOTS, BUT WAS A PARASITIC GROWTH ON THE SURFACE. THIS GROWTH HAS SHRIVELED UP AND DIED AND SOUTHERN ITALY HAS RETURNED TO ITS CAREFREE EXISTENCE - OR AT LEAST AS CAREFREE AS POSSIBLE IN THESE TRYING TIMES.

EDS: DISREGARD (ADVANCE) SLUG IN DATELINE

HW633PEW

SEP 29 1943

ADD WITH U.S. NAVY ADV MEDIT BASE XXX WITHOUT

LT. PAUL ALFIERI OF 3922 MURDOCK AVENUE, THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, ACTED AS THE U.S. NAVAL LIAISON OFFICER AND INTERPRETER AT THE RECEPTION.

SN1102PEW

ADD CAIRO (MCGAFFIN) XXX COMMAND

(A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM "SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ITALY" RECEIVED SUNDAY SAID THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS ACCEPTED WITH CONSIDERABLE COLDNESS ITALY'S CONCEPTION OF HER PRESENT STATUS AS A VIRTUAL ALLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT WASHINGTON AND LONDON APPEAR INCLINED TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO IN THIS RESPECT AS AN EFFECTIVE WAY OF FIGHTING THE GERMANS).

THE ITALIAN GENERAL CARLO VECCHIARELLI, COMMANDER OF ITALIAN TROOPS AT ATHENS, WHO TOLD HIS TROOPS TO DISREGARD THE ALLIES' ARMISTICE INSTRUCTIONS, IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SENT BACK TO ITALY BY THE GERMANS TO JOIN THE MUSSOLINI GOVERNMENT.

THE SITUATION IN THE DODECANESE HAS REMAINED STATIC WITHOUT ANY MAJOR ACTIVITY SINCE THE BRITISH PARTIES LANDED SEPT. 21, BUT THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE PRESENCE OF THE BRITISH IN THE ISLANDS IS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DISTURBED STATE OF THE NAZI MIND.

SN815PEW

1943

NEW DELHI SEPT 28-(AP)-CONCENTRATING THEIR OPERATIONS ON JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS IN WESTERN BURMA, ROYAL AIR FORCE BEAUFIGHTERS AND HURRICANES YESTERDAY BLASTED RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND RIVER TRANSPORTS, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY.

BEAUFIGHTERS PATROLLING ENEMY-HELD RAILWAYS SOUTH OF YEU AND THE MAIN ROAD RUNNING WEST FROM YEU TO THE CHINDWIN RIVER SHOT UP A LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING STOCK, AS WELL AS THREE LARGE MOTOR TRUCKS AND OTH ROAD TRANSPORT.

AT HENZADA ON THE LOWER IRRAWADDY RIVER ANOTHER FORMATION OF BEAUFIGHTERS RAKED THREE STEAMERS WITH CANNON AND MACHINEGUNS, AND THEN DAMAGED A FREIGHT BARGE AND 25 SMALLER RIVER BOATS IN A SWEEP ALONG THE RIVER FRONT.

THE HURRICANES, PATROLLING THE COAST BELOW AKYAB, ATTACKED ENEMY SAMPANS IN THE VICINITY OF DORONGA ISLAND, SINKING SIX AND DAMAGING OTHERS. THE FIGHTER PLANES COMPLETED THE DAY'S OPERATIONS WITHOUT LOSS.

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BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, SEPT. 28-(AP)-THROWN BACK TO THE DNIEPER RIVER FROM THE ZAPOROZHE AREA IN THE SOUTH OF RUSSIA TO POSITIONS ALMOST AS FAR NORTH AS GOMEL IN WHITE RUSSIA, THE GERMAN ARMY SUMMONED RESERVES TODAY AND RE-GROUPED ITS BATTERED FORCES.

EXCEPT IN CERTAIN SECTORS THE RED ARMY IS VIRTUALLY IN CONTROL OF THE EASTERN BANK OF THE DNIEPER.

THE NAZIS STILL WERE FIGHTING DESPERATELY IN THE KREMENCHUG AREA, OUTSIDE KIEV AND BEFORE DNEPROPETROVSK, BUT THE SOVIET FORCES WERE DOGGEDLY BREAKING DOWN THIS RESISTANCE.

IT SEEMED ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS UNTIL THE RUSSIANS WOULD BE ENCAMPED ON THE ENTIRE EASTERN BANK OF THE DNIEPER ALONG A 400-MILE STRETCH. FROM POSITIONS SLIGHTLY SOUTH OF GOMEL TO THE AREA WEST OF SMOLENSK THE RED ARMY PUSHED ON TOWARD THE EASTERN BANK WHILE AT SMOLENSK, OF COURSE, THE RUSSIANS WERE WELL BEYOND THE WESTERN BANK.

DISPATCHES TO THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA TOLD OF NEW RESERVES ARRIVING AS THE GERMANS TRIED TO HOLD BACK THE RED ARMY'S PUNCHES UP AND DOWN THE DNIEPER.

NEW TANK GROUPS APPEARED AND CAPTIVES TOLD RUSSIAN OFFICERS THAT RESERVES WERE BEING HAULED UP FROM DISTANT POINTS.

SOUTHWEST OF CHERKASI ON THE WESTERN BANK OF THE RIVER--A CITY WHICH PROTECTS ONE OF THE BIGGEST CROSSINGS--SOVIET AVIATION FOUND FURTHER EVIDENCE OF FRESH TROOPS AND MACHINES. RUSSIAN BOMBERS DISCOVERED SEVERAL TRAINS AND ATTACKED THEM WITH GOOD RESULTS. OTHER BOMBERS LOCATED MORE ENEMY TROOPS AND MACHINES GATHERED AT THE DNIEPER CROSSING.

IN THE PAST FEW HOURS THE BIGGEST ADVANCES HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE GOMEL SECTOR WHERE THE RED ARMY ADVANCED SEVEN TO TEN MILES, LIBERATING OVER 230 POPULATED POINTS AND IMPORTANT TOWNS.

SOVIET TROOPS ALSO CAPTURED MORE PLACES WITHIN WHITE RUSSIA SOUTH, SOUTHEAST, EAST AND NORTHEAST OF GOMEL AND GREATLY STRENGTHENED THE HALF CIRCLE OF STEEL WHICH IS CLOSING ON THE CITY.

ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ADVANCES WAS UP THE CHERNIGOV-GOMEL HIGHWAY WHERE RED ARMY TROOPS HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY NORTHWARD INTO WHITE RUSSIA. SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY THEY ARE PRESSING FORWARD AFTER CAPTURING TEREKHOVKA, ONLY 22 MILES AWAY.

IN THE MOGILEV DIRECTION THE RED ARMY TOOK OVER 350 TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND JUST ABOUT COMPLETED THE JOB OF CLEARING BIG SMOLENSK PROVINCE.

THE GERMANS HOLD ONLY A FEW VILLAGES IN SMOLENSK PROVINCE AND THESE ARE RIGHT ON THE WHITE RUSSIAN BORDER. TOMORROW OR THE NEXT DAY SHOULD SEE THE ENTIRE PROVINCE LIBERATED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO YEARS.

SEP 29 1943

EAST AND SOUTH OF GOMEL THE RED ARMY ALREADY HAS REACHED THE MARSHY, FOREST-COVERED LAND SO TYPICAL OF THE WHITE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC.

30.24-8903

GOOD WEATHER CONTINUED TO AID OPERATIONS, BUT AT THIS TIME OF YEAR THE RAINS MAY COME ANY DAY.

THE SOVIET FORCES ARE DRIVING TOWARD VITEBSK WITH HEAVY FORCES WHICH PASSED NORTH OF SMOLENSK AND JOINED WITH THE ARMY THAT TOOK SMOLENSK.

THE GERMANS ARE EXPECTED TO TRY TO HOLD VITEBSK, FOR WITH ITS FALL MANY GARRISONS FROM LENINGRAD SOUTHWARD WOULD BE EXTREMELY ENDANGERED. VITEBSK IS GOING TO BE NO EASY PLACE TO TAKE.

GH1206PEW

SEP 29 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.28-(AP)-WILLIAM C.TULLIS OF CHARLOTTE,MICH., COULD BE DOUBLY PROUD TODAY.

HE WAS GRADUATED FROM OFFICERS' CANDIDATE SCHOOL AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT, AND ALSO WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN NEW GUINEA WHILE FIGHTING WITH THE 41ST DIVISION.

FJ219ACW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,SEPT.28-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN FLIERS WHO HELPED CARRY SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT TROOPS AND A THIRD WHO PARTICIPATED IN LONG-RANGE BOMBING ATTACKS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

THE AWARDS WENT TO COL.PAUL H.PRENTISS, SAN ANTONIO,TEX., MASTER SGT.STANLEY F.BANACK (BOX 48) BAINBRIDGE,PA., AND TECH.SGT.SHELBY F.SMITH, HOPE MILLS,N.C.

SEP 29 1943

COLONEL PRENTISS AND SERGEANT BANACK PARTICIPATED IN 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS AT LOW ALTITUDES OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN IN ADVERSE WEATHER. OFTEN THEIR TRANSPORT PLANES HAD TO LAND WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ENEMY BASES.

SERGEANT SMITH WAS IN 200 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL MISSIONS DURING WHICH JAPANESE AIRDROMES, SHIPS AND INSTALLATIONS WERE ATTACKED.

FJ219ACW

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.28-(AP)-STAFF SGT.WILLIAM E.MITCHELL, PLANKINTON,S.D., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, FOR HIS WORK WITH THE ARMY ENGINEER CORPS IN NEW GUINEA FROM AUG.1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943.

HE DISPLAYED UNUSUAL INITIATIVE, THE CITATION SAID, IMPROVISING SEVERAL DEVICES WHICH SPEEDED UP CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS.

SGT.ARTHUR MOLYNEUX, TWIN FALLS,IDAHO, RECEIVED A SIMILAR AWARD. #

AN ALEUTIAN BASE, SEPT.28-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING AWARDS WERE ANNOUNCED BY THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE:

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (FOR PARTICIPATION IN RECENT HEAVY BOMBER RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE PARAMUSHIRU AND SHIMISHU ISLANDS AND FOR EARLIER "REPEATED" MISSIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE ON KISKA AND ATTU):

MAJ. JACQUES L.FRANCINE, PILOT AND SQUADRON COMMANDER, AMBLER, PA.; ALSO AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL.

CAPT.THOMAS C.MOORE, PILOT, BOX 517 CLEWISTON, FLA.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (FOR BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS AGAINST JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIAN AREA BEFORE THEY WERE DRIVEN FROM ATTU AND KISKA):

FIRST LT.MARSHALL E.HYDE, FIGHTER PILOT, 721 HAWTHORNE ST., ROYAL ARK, MICH.

COL. EARL H.DEFORD, COMMAND PILOT, 3333 GRAND AVE., DES MOINES, IOWA.

SECOND LT.HOWARD S.CURTIS, FIGHTER PILOT, 1042 GREYTON RD.,

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO.

SECOND LT.ROBERT W.RENNAN, FIGHTER PILOT, 405 WEST 6TH ST., STERLING, ILL.

FLYING OFFICER JOHN H.BRADLEY, FIGHTER PILOT, 5201 EAST 10TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

AIR MEDAL (FOR PARTICIPATION IN RECENT HEAVY BOMBER RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE PARAMUSHIRU AND SHIMISHU ISLANDS AND EARLIER "REPEATED" MISSIONS OVER KISKA AND ATTU):

FIRST LT.IRVING L.SMITH, NAVIGATOR, LINWOOD, N.C.

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM F.CEELY, ENGINEER, 18 EAST 49TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

STAFF SGT. JOSEPH D.HUTCHINSON, RADIO OPERATOR, 1027 BEATRICE ST., DETROIT, MICH.

STAFF SGT.ANDREW F.KREMPUSCH, GUNNER, /

STAFF SGT. JOSEPH D.HUTCHINSON, RADIO OPERATOR, 1027 BEATRICE ST., DETROIT, MICH.

STAFF SGT.ANDREW F.KREMPUSCH, GUNNER, 3574 ROOSEVELT AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

STAFF SGT.CHARLES E.RAY, GUNNER, GREENVILLE, PA.

XA749PCW

SEP 29 1943

ADD BUENOS AIRES.. XXX ,NEXGRALLE

GILBERT REAFFIRMED ARGENTINA'S DESIRE TO MAINTAIN HER TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP WITH GREAT BRITAIN BUT OMITTED ANY DIRECT REFERENCE TO THE BRITISH EXPRESSION OF DISAPPOINTMENT OVER HIS GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO BREAK OFF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS.

THE BRITISH STATEMENT WAS MADE PUBLIC IN CONJUNCTION WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE LONDON FOOD MINISTRY OF AN AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE ARGENTINA'S EXPORTABLE SURPLUS EGGS FOR THE 1943-44 AND 1944-45 SEASONS.

REPLYING TO AN ASSERTION THAT ARGENTINA HAD FAILED TO GIVE BRITISH INTERESTS AND NATIONALS "PROPER CONSIDERATION AND PROTECTION," GILBERT ASSURED BRITAIN THAT HER NATIONALS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS WOULD RECEIVE FAIR TREATMENT.

[illegible]

MONTEVIDEO, SEPT.24-(AP)-MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ARTURO GONZALEZ VIDART TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT UNDER AN ANGLO-URUGUAYAN MEAT CONTRACT NOW NEARING SIGNATURE IN LONDON, URUGUAY WILL EXPORT ALL ITS AVAILABLE MEAT SUPPLY THERE UNTIL OCTOBER, 1944, WITH AN INCREASE IN PRICES OVER THE PREVIOUS CONTRACT OF 3.33 PER CENT.

BRITAIN IS ACTING AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, VIDART SAID.

THE MINISTER SAID THAT UNDER THE FOURTH WARTIME CONTRACT ENDED LAST OCT.31 URUGUAY HAD EXPORTED 32,500 TONS OF FROZEN BEEF AND 4,500 TONS OF FROZEN MUTTON, BUT UNDER ADDITIONAL QUOTAS THROUGH LAST DECEMBER, THE EXPORTS HAD BEEN INCREASED BY 3,500 TONS OF FROZEN BEEF AND 2,500 TONS OF FROZEN MUTTON. ADDED ADDITIONAL QUOTAS EXPORTED LAST YEAR WERE 12,000 TONS OF CORNED BEEF AND 5,000 TONS OF ARMY RATIONS, HE SAID.

VIDART SAID THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAD INSTRUCTED ITS REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON TO AGREE TO TERMS OF THE CONTRACT. THIS MEANS URUGUAY WILL SELL TO BRITAIN FOR THE ALLIES, 25,000 TONS OF FROZEN BEEF, 20,000 TONS OF CORNED BEEF, 1,400 TONS OF DEHYDRATED BEEF AND 18,000 TONS OF ARMY RATIONS OF THREE DIFFERENT TYPES--HOTPACKS WHICH INCLUDE MEAT, VEGETABLES AND NOODLES, STEAK, AND STEAK AND KIDNEY PUDDING.

PRICES UNDER THE CONTRACT HE SAID AVERAGE 5 13/16 CENTS A POUND, AN INCREASE OF SLIGHTLY LESS THAN $6 A TON OVER PRICES IN THE PREVIOUS CONTRACT.

WM1147AEW

SEP 29 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT 28-(AP)-WHEN A NEW DEFENSE UNIT RECENTLY ARRIVED AT A CARIBBEAN BASE, THE MEMBERS WERE ANXIOUS TO GET SETTLED SO THEY COULD UNCRATE A RADIO-PHONOGRAPH TO HELP PASS THE TIME WITH 125 BRAND NEW RECORDS.

THE RADIO WORKED WELL, PICKING UP MANY HOME STATIONS. THE PHONOGRAPH WAS TOPNOTCH, WITH GOOD TONE AND PLENTY OF VOLUME.

THEN THEY STARTED THUMBING THROUGH THE RECORDS.

THEY FOUND 50 DISCS OF "TIME ON MY HANDS" AND 40 COPIES OF "NO LETTER TODAY."

XB543AEW

SEP 29 1943

30.24-8905

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT.28-(AP)-PFC.LUTHER N.LAMB, COAST ARTILLERYMAN OF HORNERSVILLE, MO., DIED LAST NIGHT OF INJURIES RECEIVED IN A FALL FROM THE FIFTH FLOOR OF A SAN JUAN HOTEL EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING. ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID LAMB WAS ALONE AND THE FALL WAS ACCIDENTAL.

SEP 29 1943

ADD OTTAWA xxx PLANES

THE RCAF MADE NO SPECIFIC CLAIM TO SINKING OR DAMAGING ANY OF THE SUBMARINES IN THE SIX ENGAGEMENTS BUT DESCRIBED ONE FORAY--DELIVERED BY FLIGHT LT.REG INGRAMS OF MONTREAL--AS A "PERFECT ATTACK." INGRAMS POPPED OUT OF CLOUDS AND CAUGHT HIS U-BOAT BY SURPRISE.

THE VIGOR OF THE SUBMARINES' DEFENSE AGAINST THE CANADIAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS, HOWEVER, WAS EVIDENCED IN THE FACT THAT ONE AIRCRAFT RETURNED TO BASE WITH A MOTOR DISABLED BY GUNFIRE, AND FLAK HOLES THROUGH WINGS, TAIL AND FUSELAGE, AND ONE OF ITS CREW SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

THE CANADIAN PLANES WERE PROTECTING A CONVOY. THE RCAF DID NOT ANNOUNCE WHETHER ANY OF THE CONVOY VESSELS WERE LOST.

THE RCAF REPORTED EVERY SUBMARINE ATTACKED BY ITS LIBERATORS REMAINED "ON THE SURFACE AND ATTEMPTED TO BATTLE IT OUT WITH THE ATTACKERS," WHO WERE MET "BY A FIERCE CURTAIN OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE."

DESPITE THE RESISTANCE, THE AIRMEN IN MOST ATTACKS DROPPED THEIR DEPTH CHARGES AND PEPPERED THE SUBMARINES WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

SN1203AEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 28-(AP)-SUSPENSION OF WHEAT TRADING ON THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY CANADIAN TRADE MINISTER J.A. MACKINNON.

MACKINNON SAID THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD WAS TAKING OVER AT MONDAY'S CLOSING PRICES AND UNTIL THE BOARD HAD COMPLETED THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS THE CLOSING OUT OF FUTURE CONTRACTS WOULD BE AT THOSE PRICES.

THE BOARD'S INITIAL PAYMENT TO PRODUCERS ON AUTHORIZED DELIVERIES BEGINNING TODAY AND FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE CROP YEAR 1943-44 AND FOR THE FULL CROP YEAR 1944-45 WILL BE $1.25 PER BUSHEL, BASIS NO.1 NORTHERN WHEAT, IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, OR VANCOUVER.

THE MINISTER SAID THE CHANGE IN WHEAT POLICY WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE OF THE UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE MARKETING OF CANADIAN WHEAT UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS.

"IN PLACING CONTROL OF THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF CANADIAN WHEAT IN THE HANDS OF THE WHEAT BOARD IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO DEAL WITH CURRENT AND FUTURE MARKETING PROBLEMS ON A BASIS MORE SUITABLE TO WAR CONDITIONS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES HAD INTERFERED WITH THE NORMAL FUNCTION OF THE WINNIPEG MARKET AND FARMERS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO BENEFIT FULLY FROM THE RISING PRICES.

"UNDER THIS NEW ARRANGEMENT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO MEET REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE MUTUAL AID PLAN AND TO PROVIDE WHEAT TO SUBSIDIZED DOMESTIC PURCHASERS OUT OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED WHEAT, RATHER THAN OUT OF WHEAT IN WHICH THE FARMER HAS A PARTICIPATING INTEREST," THE STATEMENT CONTINUED.

"THE GOVERNMENT WILL THUS BE ABLE TO AVOID THE POSITION OF BEING BOTH THE FARMERS' AGENT AND, IN EFFECT, THE ULTIMATE BUYER OF THE WHEAT.

"OTHER EXPORT SALES, INCLUDING SALES TO THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE MADE OUT OF WHEAT DELIVERED TO THE BOARD DURING THE 1943-44 AND 1944-4 CROP YEARS IN WHICH THE PRODUCERS HAVE A PARTICIPATING INTEREST."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUSPENSION CAME AT A TIME WHEN PRICES ON THE WINNIPEG MARKET HAD REACHED THE HIGHEST LEVEL IN SIX YEARS--$1.20 3/4 CENTS A BUSHEL.

INCREASED EXPORT DEMAND, WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM THE BIG CUSTOMERS, SENT WHEAT ON THE OPEN MARKET SOARING 30 CENTS A BUSHEL OVER THE FORMER 90-CENTS-A-BUSHEL INITIAL PRICE IN LESS THAN NINE MONTHS.

TALK OF $1.25 WHEAT BECAME COMMON MANY WEEKS AGO IN GRAIN CIRCLES IN WESTERN CANADA WHILE FARMER ORGANIZATIONS HAVE CONTINUALLY URGED A HIGHER INITIAL PAYMENT FOR THEIR WHEAT.

(IN CHICAGO, SUSPENSION OF TRADING IN WHEAT FUTURES AT WINNIPEG CAME AS A "DISTINCT SHOCK" TO TRADERS IN GRAIN. WHILE THERE HAD BEEN RUMORS SUCH ACTION MIGHT BE TAKEN BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE WIRES TO CHICAGO GRAIN FIRMS FROM THEIR WINNIPEG REPRESENTATIVES HAD DENIED THEM AS "POLITICAL PROPAGANDA."

(THE MOST DRASTIC ACTION WHICH CHICAGO TRADERS THOUGHT POSSIBLE, AFTER LAST WEEK'S BREAK OF THREE CENTS A BUSHEL, WAS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEILING, PERMITTING TRADING BELOW OR AT THAT MAXIMUM. CHICAGO GRAIN MEN UNDERSTOOD, IT WAS SAID, THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM, A HEAVY BUYER OF CANADIAN WHEAT, HAD FAVORED THE CONTINUANCE OF WHEAT FUTURES TRADING.)

SEP 29 1943

XD643AEW

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

- - -

PREMIER BADOGLIO'S SEEMING DESIRE TO BRING HIS ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS AN ALLY IS CAUSING SOME RESENTMENT AMONG AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS AS WELL AS ON THE PART OF OFFICERS OF THE AMG (ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES).

"IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING," REPORTS EDWARD KENNEDY, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY," IF PREMIER BADOGLIO ISSUED A DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY AS A MEANS OF GETTING INTO THE WINNING CAMP AND SALVAGING SOMETHING IN THE POST-WAR SETTLEMENT.

"THE IDEA OF ACCEPTING THE ITALIANS AS 'ALLIES' HOWEVER, IS REPUGNANT TO MANY OF THE TROOPS, WHO THOUGHT THEY HAD DEFEATED THE ITALIANS ONCE AND FOR ALL AND NOW FIND IT STRANGE TO HAVE ITALIANS IN CHARGE OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION HERE AND ISSUING DECREES WHICH INDIRECTLY AFFECT THE ALLIED FORCES. OFFICERS OF THE AMG WHO CAME HERE TO ADMINISTER THE COUNTRY HAVE FOUND THEIR ORGANIZATION SIDE-TRACKED WHILE ITALIANS CONTROL THE CIVIL POWER, AND THEY ARE RESENTFUL OF THE SITUATION."

WELL, IT'S EASY TO UNDERSTAND THAT FEELING. MAYBE, TOO, IT'S A GOOD THING THIS HAS CROPPED UP NOW, BECAUSE WE ARE GOING TO HAVE OTHER DEFEATED COUNTRIES TO DEAL WITH BEFORE LONG AND IT'S IMPORTANT THAT WE ADJUST OUR MINDS TO THE COMMON-SENSE WAY OF HANDLING THESE SITUATIONS. TAKE THE CASE OF ITALY:

THE ALLIED OBJECTIVES HAVE CALLED FOR UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, WIPING OUT OF FASCISM, PUNISHMENT OF MUSSOLINI AND HIS GANG, DISARMAMENT, DEPRIVING ITALY OF HER ILL-GOT EMPIRE AND RETURNING ITS COMPONENT PARTS TO RIGHTFUL SOVEREIGNTY, MILITARY OCCUPATION OF ITALY AND AMG ADMINISTRATION UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE PEOPLE CAN CHOOSE A LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT OF THEIR OWN. WE SWORE TO DO ALL THIS WITH FIRMNESS,

ADMINISTRATION UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE PEOPLE CAN CHOOSE A LEGITIMAT GOVERNMENT OF THEIR OWN. WE SWORE TO DO ALL THIS WITH FIRMNESS,

AND THERE'S NO INDICATION WE'VE WEAKENED.

BRITISH PREMIER CHURCHILL LAST WEEK GAVE US A SIGNIFICANT GLIMPSE OF ALLIED DETERMINATION TO RID THE WORLD OF GANGSTERISM WHEN HE TOLD WITH GRIM BREVITY HOW IT HAPPENED THAT NAZI PARACHUTISTS WERE ABLE TO RESCUE MUSSOLINI. THE ITALIAN CARIBINIERI WHO WERE GUARDING THE EX-DICTATOR FAILED TO CARRY OUT THEIR ORDERS TO SHOOT HIM IF ANY DELIVERY WERE ATTEMPTED. THAT'S TO SAY, THE DUCE WAS TO BE EXECUTED ON THE SPOT IF THERE WAS DANGER OF HIS ESCAING ALLIED JUSTICE.

30.24-8907

WE SHALL GET HIM AGAIN, JUST AS WE SHALL GET HITLER AND TOJO--DEAD OR ALIVE--AND ALL THEIR HENCHMEN. THEN PUNISHMENT WILL BE EXACTED, AND IT WON'T BE TEA AND CAKES.

WHAT WE HAVE TO REMEMBER ABOUT ITALY, HOWEVER, BEFORE WE GET INDIGNANT OVER THE TREND OF AFFAIRS, IS THAT WHILE THE GOVERNMENT CAPITULATED, THIS DIDN'T END THE WAR ON THE PENINSULA BY A LONG SHOT. WE STILL HAVE TO WREST THE COUNTRY FROM THE GERMANS.

IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES ONE WOULD EXPECT THE OCCUPIED PORTIONS TO CONTINUE UNDER MILITARY RULE, THEREBY PERHAPS DELAYING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AMG. IT ISN'T SURPRISING EITHER THAT THE ALLIES ARE ENCOURAGING THE ITALIANS TO FIGHT THE GERMANS. THAT DOESN'T MEAN THE ITALIANS ARE BEING INVITED TO BECOME OUR ALLIES; THEY'RE BEING INVITED TO HELP THEMSELVES. THEY STILL MUST TAKE THEIR PUNISHMENT.

HOWEVER, WHEN WE HAVE DEALT WITH MUSSO--IMPRISONED HIM, HANGED HIM, OR COMPELLED HIM TO LISTEN CONTINUALLY TO PHONOGRAPH RECORDS OF HIS OWN BOMBASTIC SPEECHES, AS A COLLEAGUE OF MINE SUGGESTS--AND WHEN WE HAVE CARRIED OUT THE OTHER ANNOUNCED ALLIED AIMS, HOW MUCH FURTHER WOULD THE AVERAGE AMERICAN WANT TO GO IN THE WAY OF RETRIBUTION? NOT A GREAT WAY, I'LL GAMBLE.

THE ALLIED LEADERS HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THERE'S NO INTENTION OF CRUSHING THE ITALIAN PEOPLE BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, OF HELPING THEM GET A FRESH START. IT STRIKES ME AS HIGHLY IMPORTANT THAT THIS BE EMPHASIZED, AND CERTAINLY THAT WE DON'T ALLOW OURSELVES TO BE SENT OFF ON SOME EMOTIONAL TANGENT.

WE'VE GOT TO BE TOUGH, BUT WE DON'T HAVE TO TRY TO BE TOUGHER THAN WE ARE BY NATURE. OTHER AXIS NATIONS ARE WATCHING ITALY. NO COUNTRY WILL SURRENDER IF IT BELIEVES IT'S GOING TO BE SNALVED, AS THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE BEING TOLD BY HITLER AND GOEBBELS.

ANYWAY, ALL ARGUMENTS NOTWITHSTANDING, WE'LL PROBABLY BE SMART TO LET THE VERY CAPABLE GENERAL IKE EISENHOWER HAVE A FLING AT RUNNING HIS OWN JOB.

JR/GH552AEW

SEP 29 1943

5th Army Breaks Through

Passes, Nears Naples, Rangers in Castellammare, 17½ Miles From City; Russians Capture Island in Dnieper Fronting Kiev

SEP 29 1943

Allied Headquarters Looks for Troop Entry at Any Moment.

BIG NAVAL BASE CAPTURED

NORTHWARD

U. S. and British Forces Race Across Plain After Breaking Through Mountain Ring.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Fifth Army has driven the Germans from their last mountain positions above Salerno and is pursuing the enemy on the plain within a few miles of Naples, the fall of which appeared imminent today. At Allied Headquarters an entry into the city was expected at any moment.

The Germans routed out of the mountain strongholds in six days of heavy fighting were in general retreat, leaving the Allies in complete possession of the Sorrento Peninsula, which separates the Bay of Naples from the Gulf of Salerno.

American and British troops under Lieut.-Gen Mark W. Clark began the final attack on the enemy's extremely strong mountain positions at dawn yesterday and by noon had captured Nocera, vital road center at the entrance to the coastal plain that leads to Naples.

[At London today the authoritative British Press Association said that Fifth Army forces at the foot of Mount Vesuvius had entered Pompeii, only thirteen miles from the heart of Naples. In a broadcast picked up at New York today by NBC, the British radio announced the capture of San Angelo, which is

due east of Avellino.]

Big Naval Base Is Captured.

Castellammare, the great naval base on the south shore of the Bay of Naples, also fell quickly into Allied hands as the Germans withdrew in a flight that may not cease until they reach the River Volturno, well north of Naples.

The breakdown on the extreme western end of the front, extending across Italy from coast to coast, was accompanied by a general advance along the entire Fifth and Eighth Army line. American troops on the Fifth Army's right flank smashed their way six miles northward against crumbling enemy opposition and were within seven miles of Avellino, road and railway junction which is the key to inland communications east of Naples.

The capture of Avellino would constitute a threat to any German effort to make a new stand anywhere east or south of Naples.

Turn Tide in Furious Struggle.

British troops on the extreme southwest end of the Allied front began the final shove against the enemy in the mountain line north and northwest of Salerno and encountered the bitterest kind of fighting at the town of Sala which had previously changed hands many times in the past few weeks of furious struggle. This time the British captured it for good and swept on triumphantly. The Germans, realizing that any further attempt to make a stand in that area was futile, began to retreat.

Reports from the front emphasized that the enemy's retreat was orderly, and there was no suggestion that the Allies were taking any large numbers of prisoners. The Germans appear to have realized far ahead of time that they must ultimately yield before the sledge-hammer blows of the Allies, and accordingly to have made plans well in advance for such a swift retreat.

The British Eighth Army under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery meanwhile wiped out the deep salient on its western flank, previously reported, and established a straight line between San Angelo and Malfi, while along the Adriatic these forces stormed northward from Margherita di Savoia and occupied the town of Zappanetta on the Gulf of Manfredonia, due east of the great Foggia air base.

Today's communique noted that the aerial offensive against troop concentrations and supply lines of the retreating Germans was hampered by bad weather. Some Allied squadrons, however, carried out offensive patrols, encountered a few enemy fighters and shot down one of them. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked a train and a small motor transport convoy, the communique added, while other Allied airmen continued to patrol the battle area. No Allied planes were lost.

Women and Children Are Machine-gunned by Hitler's Troops.

FLEEING BOATS ARE FIRED ON

Many Persons Shot to Death in Streets—City Has Become One of Horrors.

SEP 29 1943

By DON WHITEHEAD.

With the United States Navy in the Gulf of Salerno, Sept. 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The once beautiful port of Naples is now a ravaged city of horrors. Desperate German troops—ruling the tortured city by terrorism—are spreading destruction, machine-gunning women and children and forcing soldiers and civilians alike into slave labor battalions with death for those who refuse.

This is the story brought from Naples by terrified refugees who escaped in fishing boats, risking drowning at sea rather than face the fury of their one-time Allies. Many of the refugees were not so lucky. The Germans tossed hand grenades into their boats as they attempted to slip away from the harbor or machine-gunned the frail craft.

The apparent aim of the Germans, infuriated by the Italian armistice with the United Nations on the eve of invasion, is to wreak vengeance on the Italian people and to destroy Naples as much as possible so that nothing of value remains when Allied troops take the city.

The port is rapidly becoming a shambles, refugees say, and harbor facilities are being blasted and burned day and night. Ships are being sunk in an effort to block the harbor entrances and the waters are mined to delay the Navy's making use of the harbor as a supply base.

Volcano's Smoke Dwarfed.

Great clouds of smoke drift over the city and make the smoke pouring from Vesuvius seem a puny effort. The rumble of demolitions is plainly audible on the Island of Capri, which is becoming a haven for hundreds of refugees.

One refugee, who asked that his name be withheld for fear of reprisals against his relatives held by the Germans, told this story:

"There are many bodies of dead Italians lying in the streets of Naples. Some of them were shot down for no reason except that they were walking the streets. I saw a German shoot an Italian soldier who still had a rifle. A young man ran to pick up the rifle and he was killed too. I saw a German soldier flip a cigarette butt into the street. A youth stooped to pick it up and he was shot. There is an absolute reign of terror existing. Food stores are being looted and the people are starving in their homes, afraid to come out on the street.

"The Germans are forcing every able bodied man to 'volunteer' for labor battalions. They are taking them north as pioneer troops and perhaps to force them to work in German factories. These people are becoming nothing more than slave laborers.

"A few days after the armistice some of our troops fought the Germans in Naples. But they had little ammunition, since the Germans controlled the supplies. The Germans soon overpowered them."

Nazis Wield Torch.

Allied bombings smashed most of the harbor facilities, sank many ships in the gulf and alongside docks and battered the railway terminals. What the planes did not destroy the Germans are trying to finish and from all reports they are setting the torch to many non-military buildings such as the Naples Opera House.

Great fires are burning in the southern part of the city where the Germans blasted a torpedo factory, the military arsenal, gas works, engineering works and many oil storage centers around the railway yards.

Obviously Naples' primary value to the Allies is in its large harbor. Since the invasion, all troops, armor, guns and supplies have been moved across the beaches in the Gulf of Salerno by shallow draft amphibious operations vessels. Once Naples harbor is seized, deep draft vessels can unload cargoes at the docks, speeding up the flow of supplies and material to the Army.

The food situation in Naples is acute. No supplies are moving into the metropolis from the farms, where there are abundant harvests of grapes, apples, peaches, nuts and vegetables.

Disease is rife among the malnourished people to increase the fear and misery. Many refugees arriving at Capri are being segregated for fear disease will spread to the little playground island. The influx of 100 to 200 persons each day is putting a strain on Capri's slender food resources. The refugees arrive with only small bundles of valuables, fifteen or twenty persons crowded into a small boat. Fortunately the waters in the gulf have been placid or many of the boats would have capsized while crossing to Capri.

Many Italians in civilian clothes are escaping from Naples through the mountains, slipping through the German lines and trudging along dusty roads to the south, trying to hitch rides on Army vehicles. Some of them are Sicilians trying to make their way home from points as far north as Genoa and La Spezia.

SEP 29 1943

SEIZURE OF PORT IS IMMINENT AS TANKS RACE AHEAD

British Fleet Approaches, Ready to Fire Salvoes Into German Area.

NORGAARD

FOE DEMOLISHES CITY

Dense Smoke Envelops Italy's Third Largest Metropolis.

SEP 29 1943

RETREAT IS ORDERLY

Germans Move Rapidly from Port with Americans in Hot Pursuit.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 29—(AP) The American Fifth army raced tonight within a few miles of ravaged Naples and was expected to enter the terrorized city at any moment after driving the Germans into full flight across the coastal plains near Mt. Vesuvius with strong armored forces.

Castellammare, the naval base 15 miles from Naples, and the whole Sorrento peninsula flanking the Bay of Naples to the south, were in Allied hands.

(In a broadcast from London, Elmer Peterson of N.B.C. said the Allied armies should be entering Naples by tomorrow.

(The German-controlled Paris radio said the British fleet had approached the Gulf of Naples. Units of the fleet, the batteries of which can be expected to assist ground forces in the final push, have been patrolling the gulf area for several days.)

The stout mountain defenses north of Salerno, in which the Germans for six days gave ground grudgingly in the face of continuous attacks, sagged suddenly early yesterday and then vanished, headquarters announced today.

The victorious army of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark then rolled down on the Naples plains. He threw into battle his tanks and mobile artillery, which had been almost useless in the past week of mountain fighting.

He was racing tonight for the smoking and exploding city of 925,000—the first even approaching that size in all the vast areas of Africa, Sicily and Italy already wrested from the Nazis. Rome and Milan are two only larger Italian cities.

Nazi Retreat Orderly

The Germans were in swift, orderly retreat which may not end until they reach the Volturno river line, 20 miles north of Naples and almost due west of the great Foggia air center across the peninsula, which fell with its 13 virtually intact air fields Monday.

"The enemy's defensive ring around Naples is broken," a military spokesman declared emphatically.

(The British Press association said the Allies had entered Pompeii, the city at the foot of Vesuvius 12 miles southeast of Naples, which the volcano destroyed in 79 A.D.

(The German radio acknowledged that Castel San Giorgio and Barcnissi, 23 and 24 miles southeast of Naples, had been evacuated and that American reinforcements had landed. The German communique said that, despite continuous rain and "difficult road conditions, our own movements took their anticipated course.")

The crackup of German resistance was accompanied by sharp gains by American troops farther inland and by the British Eighth army near the Adriatic coast.

British Erase Salient

The British wiped out a deep salient in the mountainous center, establishing a straight line between San Angelo, 45 miles east of Naples, and captured Melfi, 17 miles farther east. (Radio Algiers said San Angelo was captured.)

Along the Adriatic, the British drove without substantial opposition 12 miles north of Margherita di Savoia and occupied the fishing port of Zapponeto on the Gulf of Manfredonia, due east of Foggia.

The final, decisive drive against the German mountain defenses south of Naples opened at dawn yesterday in a heavy rainstorm after almost a week of violent fighting, much of it hand-to-hand. By noon Tuesday, Gen. Clark's men had captured Nocera, road center on the edge of the Naples plains 19 miles southeast of Naples and six miles below Vesuvius.

Hot Pursuit

Castellammare, a city of 45,000 with naval facilities capable of handling 330-foot ships, fell quickly. The Allies were hotly pursuing the enemy at nightfall. Official reports did not specify how far beyond Nocera the advance had extended.

The military spokesman declined tonight to predict when Naples actually would fall. His caution was inspired by his recollection that Allied troops once were within 11 miles of Tunis five months before that city finally surrendered. A similar delay of weeks occurred south of Catania in Sicily.

Nevertheless, news of the Fifth army's entry into Naples was expected here at any moment.

The breakthrough was at the extreme western end of the front, north and northwest of Salerno.

The bitterest fighting was at Sala which already had changed hands many times in the past week of furious battle. This time, the British and American troops of Gen. Clark's command seized it firmly and swept triumphantly on toward Naples -- a city of horror where refugees said the Nazis were machine-gunning women and childern and forcing soldiers and civilians alike into slave labor battalions, killing those who refused.

Smoke Envelops City

The acrid smoke of wanton destruction filled the noses of the advancing Fifth army troops. Great clouds of smoke enveloped Naples and made the smoke pouring from Vesuvius puny by comparison. The rumble of demolitions was plainly audible from the isle of Capri. The great port of Naples, second only to Genoa in Italy, rapidly was becoming a shambles. Explosions ripped the waterfront day and night and ships still were being sunk to block harbor entrances.

"The stories out of Naples confirm that the enemy is not intending to hold the city, and the way he is making a shambles of it indicates he doesn't ever intend to return," the military spokesman said. "Reports from the front indicate the enemy's withdrawal is orderly and there is no suggestion of our taking large numbers of prisoners."

The Germans appeared to realize well in advance that they must yield ultimately, and accordingly Marshall Albert Kesselring had his plans for swift retreat.

Clark Capitalized Quickly

Gen. Clark quickly capitalized on the break at Sala and on German efforts to extricate their troops. Allied armor, which has been virtually useless in the rugged mountain fighting, moved forward onto the Naples plains below to exploit the situation. A tank thrust took Nocera and armored and foot troops swiftly pushed the Allied line to the Bay of Naples and drove steadily in pursuit of the fleeing foe.

The only effective defense positions which the Germans could possibly employ between the charging Allies and Naples appeared to be the slopes of Vesuvius. Even these positions appeared untenable because the Allies were in position to drive onward on both sides of the mountain, the world's most famous active volcano.

There was nothing to indicate that the enemy intended to risk a major stand anywhere near Vesuvius. Instead, there was every sign that Marshal Kesselring had completed all preparations to abandon the wrecked city, where for days his troops had been systematically

destroying every installation of possible value to the Allies.

U. S. troops on the Fifth army right flank advanced six miles north against the crumbling German lines and last were reported within seven miles of Avellino, the junction 25 miles east of Naples and back door to the port city.

Both south and east of Naples, the Germans fought back vigorously until the last minute before retreating.

Every Bridge Blasted

"Every bridge, every culvert and every road junction was blown up to slow down our advance," the spokesman said.

For the third successive day, air activity was at a low level as bad weather grounded the predominant Allied aerial armada. Only fighters and fighter-bombers got off the ground and they attacked a train and a small motor convoy. A few Nazi planes were sighted and one was destroyed. Middle East bombers attacked Greek airdromes, the port of Syros and landing strips in the Aegean. The Germans raided Coo in the Dodecanese.

On the Eighth Army front in central and Adriatic Italy, the spokesman said German parachute troops were captured who "complained bitterly that their only job was to fight rear-guard actions. One said there were only seventeen men left in his company as the result of recent fighting."

Matter Of Reinforcements

Although the enemy appeared to be beating toward the Volturno river, the Fifth Army may not be in a position to continue its heavy pressure far north of Naples until supplies and reinforcements can be brought up.

Since the first landings, Clark has depended upon reinforcements, tanks, guns, ammunition, food and other paraphernalia of modern warfare landed by shallow-draft craft on the beaches. These were loaded on trucks and transported to the front over roads which in many places had been rendered almost impassable by demolitions.

20 Days After First Landing

The breach in the Naples defenses culminated twenty days of savage battle started when Clark's army first landed in the Salerno area.

The first troops who waded ashore included an American Ranger battalion, which immediately swarmed into the hills just west, northwest and north of Salerno to seize positions protecting the Fifth Army's left flank.

As a result of that swift action, Salerno and the surrounding hills to the west and north were held with a comparatively small force during the furious and prolonged battle farther east and southeast, where the Germans, with tank support, swarmed onto the Salerno plain and tried vainly to drive the Allies into the sea.

It was only when that phase of the battle was won that Clark was able to begin the arduous drive northward toward his announced objectives of Naples, Rome, the northern Italian cities and all the nation itself.

On the basis of the latest announced places seized by the two Allies armies, the battle line extended from Castellammare on the south shore of the Bay of Naples northeast through Nocera and Montemarano to Tarella. From there the front dips slightly to the southeast to San Angelo, thence east to Melfi.

NAZIS WRECK OWN AIRCRAFT

Runways Of Airfield Near Naples Mined Before Planes Could Take Off

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 29—Fearful of an Allied break-through to Naples, the Germans mined the runways at the Capodichino airfield three miles north of the city even before their own serviceable planes were able to take off, an Italian air officer who escaped from the city said today.

This officer told Allied air officials that as a result of this action "there are dozens of machines—giant six-engined Messerschmitt 323 transports, many Junkers 52's, Junkers 88's and Messerschmitt 110's at Capodichino."

Scrap Heap Of Nazi Planes

"The ground is holed with craters which the Germans have not attempted to fill in. They preferred to burn the remaining aircraft," he added.

At the even larger and better equipped Pomigliano airport twelve miles northeast of Naples, this report continued, "many German aircraft have been caught on the ground by our bombs, and the perimeter is a regular scrap heap of German aircraft and wrecked engines and fuselages."

Germans Destroy Factories

At both fields the hangars are gutted and the Alfa-Romeo factory near Pomigliano where the Daimler-Benz and other airplane and auto engines once were produced for both the German and Italian armies also is in ruins.

The Italian officer reported that a number of Italian aircraft works had been placed in tunnels under Naples and therefore had escaped damage from Allied bombings. He said that these had been demolished by the Germans and that the Germans were destroying other factories, including those manufacturing clothing and cosmetics.

Nazis Admit Setback.

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that German troops had evacuated several towns and villages northeast of Naples, but two towns named in the broadcast are southeast of Naples. These were Castel San Giorgio, three miles east of Nocera, and Baronissi, five miles north of Salerno.

Berlin also reported that American reinforcements had arrived in the Salerno sector and that an Allied attack had been launched on the road leading from Vietri, on the Sorrento Peninsula, to the northwest. The Germans said that in the sector northeast of Naples their troops had withdrawn to shortened positions in the mountains and had evacuated Montoro and other towns after destroying all military installations. Montoro is about eleven miles north of Salerno and due east of Naples.

BRITISH FIGHT ALL DAY LONG FOR ONE TOWN

Advance Units Breeze Through Another In Drive Toward Naples

By RELMAN MORIN
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 28 (Delayed)—The Fifth Army advanced through mountain defenses today and reached the plains of Naples with armored forces which can be employed in the drive on Naples itself.

We were with the most advanced British units when they took two important towns.

Bitter Fight For Second Town

They breezed right through the first. The Germans had been badly manhandled, prisoners said, and they pulled out without leaving their usual rear guards.

There was a bitter day-long fight for the second.

In taking the second town, the British fought their way forward street by street. The Germans had left at least one tank, a sizable group of self-propelled guns, some anti-tank artillery and machine gunners to hold the place.

Germans Take Stand At Bridge

Taking full advantage of the narrow, winding streets, the Germans solidly covered the approaches of the bridge spanning the river that splits the town in half.

Artillery, mortars and daring tommy-gun squads cleaned out most of the Nazi nests by early afternoon. But an equally daring German tank crew delayed the further advance of the British for several hours by covering a turn in the only road leading out of town.

The German tank's guns were locked squarely on the curve and fired whenever anything attempted to nose around it. For a while, we stood at the corner and watched mortar shells explode all over the Nazi position.

Four American correspondents crossed the street, running forward a few seconds before the tank opened fire at an armored vehicle and blew the entire corner to pieces.

British flanking parties, meanwhile, however, were moving into position on the sides of the tank for the kill.

GERMANS PINNED TO TIP OF CORSICA

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Germans are now holding only a fifteen-mile strip along the east coast of Corsica, in the Bastia-Borgo-Folelli area, the French High Command announced today. The Nazis had speeded up their retreat from the strategic Mediterranean island, evacuating the mountainous area between Corte and the sea. Piedicroce, an important center of enemy resistance, was captured yesterday, the communique added.

GERMANS LOSE LAST BASE EAST OF THE DNIEPER

Russians Trap Many Troops by Capture of Escape Gap at Kremenchug.

NAZIS MOUNT COUNTER-BLOW

Reds Still Gain in White Russia —Menace Railway Network West of Smolensk.

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Russians have captured the town of Kremenchug, the last great German stronghold on the east bank of the middle Dnieper River, between Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk, the Moscow radio announced today.

The Russians thus closed the last escape gap for the German forces below Poltava. Both railroads from the Poltava region to Kremenchug had already been cut and many German troops were reported inclosed in the pocket.

The broadcast, picked up by the Soviet monitor here, quoted an Order of the Day issued by Premier Joseph Stalin.

Nazis Launch Counter-Blows.

Moscow, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Unleashing concentrations of troops and tanks in the battle for the Dnieper River, the Germans counter-attacked strongly today in a bid to maintain their bridgeheads on the eastern bank.

Front line dispatches said the enemy, holding favorable positions, was launching ten to twelve counter-attacks daily with powerful air support. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported that at one point a Red Army was put in a "critical situation" at one time, but Soviet artillery came to its relief.

A sharp new Red Army advance was reported in White Russia where dispatches said a considerable area was occupied in the Gomel and Mogilev sectors. After the northern part of Chernigov Province had been cleared of the enemy the Russians moved north along the Unecha-Krichev railroad toward Mogilev.

Battle on Lower Dnieper.

No further progress was reported immediately in the direction of Zaporozhe and Dnepropetrovsk, two major objectives on the lower Dnieper.

Zaporozhe lies on the east bank of the Dnieper behind a solid ring of fortifications. The main part of Dnepropetrovsk, the suburbs of which already have been reached, lies on the west bank.

[Red Star reported today that a big battle is now in progress in the outskirts of Zaporozhe, BBC stated in a broadcast heard by NBC.

[Today's German communique, as broadcast by Berlin, said German troops, engaged in heavy defensive fighting on the Dnieper war front, lost ground temporarily yesterday, but wiped out their losses with counter-attacks. The communique added Russians attacks at several points on the west bank of the central Dnieper were frustrated. It reported Russian bombers raided Constanta, Rumanian Black Sea port.

[Russian artillery is reported to be shelling Gomel, BBC reported today. Correspondents say that advanced Russian forces are clashing with German detachments about eight miles southeast of the town," added the broadcast recorded by CBS.]

Towns Taken in White Russia.

In the White Russia sector Krichev, sixty miles southeast of Mogilev, came under direct attack from the Russians.

Occupation of Krichev would cut a knot of five strategic railroads.

The Germans put up a stiff fight before Krichev, attempting to hold the key to Mogilev. They also battled stubbornly in the Nosovichi sector, just southeast of Gomel.

Red Star, the Army newspaper, said the enemy launched several strong counter-attacks with infantry, tanks, motorized guns, in the Nosovichi sector, but was repulsed and forced to retreat anew.

NAZI STRONGHOLD SEIZED BY REDS IN WHITE RUSSIA

Russians Take Rudnya, Pierce Within 110 Miles of Old Polish Border.

KIEV FORT IS TAKEN

Russians Overpower Enemy at Bridgehead Defenses of Ukraine Capital.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 30—(AP) Flying Soviet columns, more than 400 miles apart, have pierced within 110 miles of the old Polish border in the north and 210 miles of the Rumanian frontier in the south while a third drive rolled into a Dnieper river island little more than a quarter-mile from the gun-studded hills of Kiev, Moscow announced today.

In the north the Red army advanced half-way from Smolensk to Vitebsk by capturing the town of Rudnya on the 80-mile railway line between these two cities. Despite rain-soaked roads the Soviet forces advanced more than nine miles, killing 1,000 Germans, capturing much war material and occupying

120 towns and hamlets.

Premier Marshal Josef Stalin, in one of two orders of the day, called Rudnya, ten miles from the northern border of White Russia on the rail line that leads to Riga, "a powerful enemy stronghold and a center of communications in the Vitebsk direction."

River Bastion Seized

At Kiev the Russians burst out through German defense lines to capture the bridgehead fortifications of Trukhanov island, a river bastion directly in front of central Kiev. The river is 1,400 feet wide at this point.

In that advance the Russians also captured Darnitsa, nine miles east of Kiev after several days fighting. The communique said they killed more than 6,000 Germans and destroyed 69 tanks and 78 guns. Much booty and many prisoners fell to the victorious Soviet troops.

"Remnants of routed German troops were hurled onto the right (west) bank of the river," it said. "x x x The fighting was for the liquidation of the enemy bridgehead fortifications x x x. Our troops, capturing the enemy bridgehead fortifications in this district, came out directly onto the Dnieper river in front of the town of Kiev."

Kremenchug Seized

The third major gain of the day was the capture of Kremenchug, on the east bank of the Dnieper river between Kiev of Dnepropetrovsk.

After a great three-day battle by eight Soviet divisions and swarms of Soviet fighter planes, the Russians captured the town, Stalin said in one of his orders of the day broadcast by Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor.

"Remnants of routed German troops were hurled back onto the other side of the Dnieper river. Many trophies were captured," added the Soviet communique, also recorded by the monitor. "The enemy hurled reserves into this district and attempted by all means to hold bridgehead fortifications on the left bank of the Dnieper."

The capture of Kremenchug wiped out one of the last German bridgeheads on the east bank of the mighty river and cut off a large number of Germans pocketed between the river and Poltava.

In two other Soviet advances on White Russia between Smolensk and Kiev, the Red army drove within 12 miles northeast of Gomel and marched on Mogilev and Orsha with the capture of more than 370 towns and villages, it was related.

Reds Reach Sozh River

In the more southerly of these drives, toward Gomel, Vyetka and 170 other towns and villages were declared taken as 600 Germans were killed. In one sector the Red army was said to have reached the Sozh river, but communique had no further explanation. The Sozh runs from Smolensk south past Gomel to the Dnieper.

In the more northerly drive toward Mogilev and Orsha, Soviet troops crossed the Vkhra river, 60 miles east of Orsha, in several places. Goby, 34 miles southeast of Orsha on the branch railroad to Krichev, also was captured.

"The enemy tried to fortify himself on a new defense position but was routed and hurled back by our advance guard detachments," the communique said. "In these engagements our troops killed about 2,000 Germans. More than 200 prisoners were taken."

The capture of Kremenchug was hailed by a Moscow victory salute of 12 salvoes from 124 guns.

Kremenchug is a rail junction 160 miles east of Kiev, 83 miles northwest of Dnepropetrovsk. It is at the east end of the only Dnieper bridge in the area. Its capture opened vistas of outflanking the whole lower Dnieper line if the Soviet troops can cross the river in force.

Crossings Indicated

There were indications that the Soviets had crossed the river, at least with advanced units, for the German high command communique said "new attempts on the enemy's part to gain ground in some places on the middle Dnieper on the western bank failed."

Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, Berlin radio commentator, said "a few enemy nests" remained on the west bank of the Dnieper north of Kiev and said that other attempts in the Kiev sector to move major forces across the Dnieper via islands in mid-river was unsuccesful.

The Russian advances did not come without cost, however, as Moscow dispatches clearly indicated the Germans were by no means routed and were fighting for the river with all their strength.

Big Battles Reported

Furious battles were reported and typical was one sector where as many as ten German tanks, several self-propelled guns and a full regiment of infantry, supported by twenty to thirty planes, counter-attacked individual Red army units. German batteries, firing from the high west bank of the river, backed up the bridgeheads on the east bank.

A German broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, contended that the Dnieper fighting had become more stable. "Movements on both sides slowed down to such a degree that it seems justifiable to assume that the Dnieper placed certain natural limitations on the movements on both sides."

Gains Admitted

The broadcast also admitted the Russians had gained a strategic height north of Melitopol on the southern end of the Dnieper line.

Dmitri Manuilsky, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist party, in a message to the Red army broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the Russians had advanced 185 to 250 miles in two months, liberated over 192,500 square miles and tens of millions of Soviet people.

Another Moscow dispatch said the Commissariat of Railway Transport announced that 5,000 miles of railroad lines had been laid in the wake of the advancing Red army since last March. One entire new line was built at the front in a month and an 845-mile line repaired in two weeks.

Limited Reprieve for Italy Likely as Troops Aid Allies

HEISTER

Role as Co-Belligerent Possible; Concessions Hinge on Aid Given.

LONDON, Sept. 29 — (AP) A chance for at least a limited reprieve for Italy from the status of a defeated aggressor nation was seen here tonight following disclosure that Italian ships and troops already are working in the American-British service.

Thus far, it is understood here, Italy definitely has been classed as a defeated enemy, but there is concrete basis for the belief that she will be given an opportunity to alter her status provided she collaborates fully with the Allies.

Whether Italy will be asked actually to declare war on Germany is a question that cannot be answered categorically in London tonight, but such an act was believed possible.

Roll As Co-Belligerent

Edward Kennedy, Associated Press correspondent with the Allied forces in Italy, said in a dispatch received today and dated Sept. 26 that "it now seems possible Italy may be accorded the status of a co-belligerent, and that any concessions she may receive will be measured by the aid she delivers."

This correspondent pointed out, however, that there are difficulties barring granting of "anything even approaching United Nations status."

"One," said Mr. Kennedy, "is the reluctance of the troops who have been fighting the Italians to accept them as Allies."

Prime Minister Churchill said recently that Italy was now "working her passage" and he implied the Allies would determine her future position on the extent of her labors in the coming months.

The question was raised in the London press today whether Italian troops and ships would be allowed to fight for themselves, and if so, whether Italy would be given a seat on the right side of the peace table. One answer is that smaller Italian ships, manned by their own crews, already are sailing in the direct service of the Allies.

Organized Troops Serving

It became known too that organized Italian troops actually are in service behind the lines of the American Fifth and British Eighth armies now pushing up the leg of the Italian boot, performing transport and other work in addition to sharing in sabotage and other such activities behind the German lines.

A number of bomb explosions which have rocked the northern Italian naval base of La Spezia and the northern industrial city of Turin were reported today by Reuters. A third attack by Italians on German sentries also was reported, and the Nazis have threatened mass executions and arrests in reprisal unless the sabotage ceases.

The best information here is that the Badoglio government has been thoroughly advised of the Allied desires and is offering no opposition to these wishes. One of these wishes, stated by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons a week ago, was that Marshal Badoglio broaden the base of his government and include all parties that are "anti-Fascist in character."

Mr. Eden added that anyone who "will assist us in the battle against Hitler will be welcome."

It seems here that the armistice terms will be interpreted in the light of Italian collaboration against Germany, and if sufficient help is given, then some of the Italian "trespasses" will be forgiven.

Yugoslavs Battle Nazis On Broad Adriatic Front

LEWIS HAWKINS

German Column Routed in Dalmatia; Trains Are Derailed.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—(AP) The Yugoslav Army of Liberation battled crack German troops over a wide front today, including the Italian city of Trieste, where its troops told of killing "a large number of Nazi soldiers."

The Yugoslav patriots continued successful operations in Montenegro, Herzegovina and the province of Sandzak, said a Yugoslav army communique released through the night, but was forced to evacuate the Adriatic port of Split "to avoid encirclement."

The reoccupation of Split was announced by the Germans yesterday.

The Yugoslav army attacked and routed a strong German column in northern Dalmatia and killed 80 of the Nazis, the communique said, while 63 more were killed in Bosnia when two freight trains and an armored train were derailed. Another score of Germans was killed in Montenegro in a clash near Kolasin.

S. S Troops in Action

The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, told of German SS troops being supported by the regular army in Dalmatia—an apparent confirmation that the operations of Yugoslav patriots had compelled Hitler to send top grade troops into the area. This broadcast said the Italian city of Gorizia, 30 miles northwest of Trieste, as well as Split, were recaptured by the Germans in full-scale battles of encirclement.

The Germans obviously were being kept on the alert in this entire area, both in northern Italy and Yugoslavia. Swiss dispatches said the German-controlled press in northern Italy had published orders directing all members of the Italian Air force, including those demobilized, to report for service with the German Air force.

Bern dispatches said tonight that in the confused period after the Italian armistice, the Germans were able to gain control of most northern Italian cities by using loud speakers to trick the people into believing that great Nazi forces were arriving.

A Budapest dispatch to the Swiss Gazette de Lausanne said that Hungary, now playing an increasingly isolated role in the Balkans, had refused to recognize Benito Mussolini's "Fascist-Republican" government of Italy.

However, a DNB dispatch broadcast tonight by the Berlin radio asserted the Budapest government had extended such recognition today.

From France came fresh evidence today of increasing violence against chief of government Pierre Laval and his Nazi masters, with desperate collaborationists urging still harsher repressive measures against patriots scenting early freedom and trying to prepare the way for their liberators.

Among the French there is a story current now that Laval recently began trying to get himself put in jail by the Germans in order to acquire some kind of martyrdom, but that the Germans refused.

Rural France Revolts

This description of conditions in rural France, where the peasant strength is stirring, was sent through French and German censorship by a correspondent of the Madrid newspaper A. B. C.:

"City halls are attacked and sacked, fields and crops are burned, agricultural machinery is destroyed, tracks are torn up and trains are derailed."

The Belgian news agency in London also reported attacks by Belgian patriots on rail lines in their country.

An Istanbul dispatch said that Konstantin Sbarounas, until recently general secretary in the ministry of finance in the Athens government, told the United States Greek Relief representative in Turkey that if the Allies do not invade Greece and bring the Greeks large-scale relief from starvation and malnutrition before another winter, the Greek race would be threatened with extinction.

R. A. F. Flyers Harry Nazi Communications

Damage Dozen Locomotives in France, Ships Off Holland

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Royal Air Force Spitfires, Mustangs and Typhoons made low-level attacks today on German land and sea communications and damaged the engines of more than a dozen freight trains in France, it was announced tonight.

Two large coastal vessels were declared seriously damaged by Typhoons off the Netherlands coast. The raiding planes also shot up two other coastal vessels and a collection of tugs, barges, anti-aircraft boats and E-boats, the announcement said. The operations were accomplished without the loss of a plane.

[German-controlled radio stations along the North Sea and the English Channel fell silent on Wednesday night, indicating another Allied air raid on the continent might be in progress. The Federal Communications Commission reported that among the stations which went off the air were those at Bremen; Calais; Hilversum, in the Netherlands, and Kalundborg, Denmark.]

'STALINGRAD PSYCHOSIS' BRINGS HITLER'S IRE

LONDON, Sept. 29 — (AP) Radio France of Algiers, quoting the so-called German "Freedom" station Atlantic, said today that Adolf Hitler had reproached a conference of German marshals and generals for a "Stalingrad psychosis" which he said influenced their strategy.

This broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, placed the scene of the conference as the headquarters of Field Marshal Fritz Erich Von Mannstein.

Pope Is Reported Resuming Audiences

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Swiss radio said tonight that Pope Pius XII resumed his usual audiences today at the Vatican City.

Nelson Is Impressed By British War Work

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—After a tour of an aircraft factory in the Midlands where Spitfires are being made, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the American War Production Board, declared:

"There is a great sense of urgency here. That is the message I shall take back to America."

WHITNEY STRAIGHT IN AIR TRANSPORT

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Whitney Straight, American-born R. A. F. ace who escaped from an enemy prison camp after being shot down over France in 1941, now commands an air transport group which operates over the Rabat-Cairo run across North Africa.

The wealthy former auto racing driver only this year was

promoted to air commodore. He is 30 years old. It was learned here that he now is at Cairo, where he directs transport aircraft known as "North African Expresses."

Speed of 840 M. P. H. Credited To U. S. Flyer in Emden Fight

By the Associated Press.

A UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 29.—Second Lt. Robert H. Knapp of Norwich, N. Y., was believed today to have achieved a speed of approximately 840 miles per hour in a dive during an air fight over Emden, Germany, last Monday.

If true, Lt. Knapp, pilot of a P-47 Thunderbolt fighter which helped escort Flying Fortresses in a raid on the German city, probably has flown faster than any human being ever has traveled before.

The greatest speed previously officially recorded by the pilot of a fighter plane was that of Col. Cass Hough, also of the 8th Air Force Fighter Command, when he flew a P-47 "more than 780 miles an hour," which is the speed of sound, in a test flight in England last spring.

While flying as wingman to Second Lt. Robert E. Ealey of Arboles, Colo., Lt. Knapp went down with him from 20,000 feet to attack a Focke-Wulf 190.

When his plane achieved a speed so great that the "paint curled on his elevators" and his controls locked, Lt. Knapp thought he was doomed, he reported to fellow-officers of his command. But at 5,000 feet the plane came out of its vertical dive and Lt. Knapp was able to regain control.

Inspection of Lt. Knapp's plane when he returned to his base revealed the peeling of the paint on his elevators, but otherwise there was no evidence of strain or structural damage.

GESTAPO FINDS ITS FACE RED

Stockholm, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Reports reaching here indicate that the majority of the German people have turned their backs to the Nazi party. There are three factors of direct political significance which are viewed as likely to survive the Nazis—the church, high finance and the army. In the fight for freedom of conscience, the clergy, especially the Catholic Church, has taken the lead.

Such men as Bishops Konrad Preysing and Clemens von Galen have played an important role in fighting Nazism.

All Germany knew, for instance, that Bishop Schulte in Cologne had spoken about "the lie that limps through Germany." He was summoned by the Gestapo to explain what he meant by speaking in that fashion about Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, who limps. The bishop, indignant, said: "I was thinking about the devil." He was quickly released.

German Tongue Decreed For Nazi-Occupied Italy

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Nazis have commanded that German become the official language in all parts of Italy occupied by them.

A Chiasso dispatch to the Bern newspaper *Der Bund* said tonight that the Nazi decree was published in the *Corriere della Sera*, of Milan, and other German-dominated newspapers, advising Italians that any request to Reich authorities must be made in the German language.

This, the dispatch said, was tantamount to declaring German the official tongue.

Meantime, that part of the Italian press controlled by the Germans announced the civil administrations in the provinces of Parma, Piacenza, Reggio and Emilia now were under the direct control of the Nazi armed forces.

Italy's Aid to Allies May Decide Extent Of Concessions

By EDWARD KENNEDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Sept. 26 (Delayed).—The Badoglio government obviously desires recognition as a full-fledged British-American ally and it now seems possible that Italy may be accorded the status of a co-belligerent and that any concessions she may receive will be measured by the aid she delivers.

There have been indications during the last week that Premier Badoglio has been on the verge of declaring war on Germany in an effort to line Italy up with the Allies.

This would be purely an independent action, however, and it is expected that Italy's new war role and her relations with United Nations will be fixed shortly through negotiation.

Troops Reluctant.

Many difficulties lie in the way of granting Italy anything even approaching United Nations status. One is the reluctance of the troops who have been fighting the Italians to accept them as allies—a feeling doubtless shared by a large part of the public in the United States and Britain.

The attitude of Washington and London, on the other hand, seems to be that since the Italians wish sincerely to help in the fight against Germany it is only common sense to make use of them.

(A dispatch from William McGaffin, Associated Press war correspondent in Cairo, reflected a similar viewpoint there. Mr. McGaffin said that British forces which recently occupied Coo and Lero Islands in the Dodecanese had accepted the Italians as "co-belligerents" on the grounds that the Allies' first task is to kill Germans and that to accomplish this they should use every weapon and means at their command.)

Might Help Behind Lines.

How much Italy can help to wage war on Germany is, of course, a question. Her capacity to help may be limited mainly to behind-the-lines assistance to the British and American Armies, but having the Italians with us might simplify our occupation problems and aggravate those of the Germans, possibly relieving several Allied divisions from occupation tasks and tying up five or six German divisions.

Meanwhile, the Badoglio government retains civil administration in certain areas and is co-operating well with Allied military authorities, though the situation naturally is chaotic because of wartime conditions.

In some areas the country is directly under Allied military rule, with Italian prefects of police taking orders from the army on all matters of policy. AMG (Allied Military Government of occupied territories) is not playing as extensive a role as it did in Sicily.

Montgomery Refuses Guess On End Of War

At General Montgomery's Headquarters in Italy, Sept. 26 (Delayed) (AP)—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery isn't venturing a guess when the war will be over.

"I expect you correspondents to tell me things like that," the general said today, and thereupon asked: "When?"

A correspondent speculated that the war in Europe would end in the spring.

"But when in the spring?" the general asked.

"March."

"When in March?"

"March 15."

"Hm," said Montgomery. "Hmm. March 15." But his cool gray eyes offered neither confirmation nor denial.

War-weary Girl Won't Hear Again From Kurt, Who Died Fighting for the Corporal in Italy

By DANIEL DE LUCE.

Corleto-Perticara, Southern Italy, Sept. 22 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Here in Corleto-Perticara you will find the heartbreak town of Southern Italy.

Four military roads meet in a dusty junction at the edge of Corleto's central square and for four days and nights American and R. A. F. bombers sowed explosives in giant patterns over the sun-scorched shoulder of the Apennines whereon Corleto stands.

German vehicles caught in the whip-like range of Allied bombs were splintered into a thousand fragments and scattered as chaff in the wind. On Corleto's main street—Via Pietro la Cava—gray stone buildings with red tile roofs collapsed in piles of rubble and shade trees were upturned.

But this isn't a story of bombings. It's the story of a dead German soldier and the girl he left behind in Berlin. It is also the story of twenty-four Jewish civil internees from Central Europe, and of Italian families whose heart is not in Corleto but in Connecticut, U. S. A.

A half mile from Corleto on the crater-pocked road westward lies a mangled Nazi Army truck in which two Germans set out to lay mines to protect the retreat toward Potenza. One was killed outright by an Allied air attack and the other died within a few hours, the Italians told me. Beside the overturned chassis in the ditch was a Paris-made letter folder. Inside was a neatly typewritten message to "Mein lieber Kurt" from a bitterly distressed girl, who scrawlingly identified herself as "Bobb."

Reveals War Weariness.

I've just read this letter—so despairing and war weary and anti-Nazi—that it casts an amazing light on what the German home front has been thinking. It was dated August 1, 1943.

"It's now weeks and months that my last two letters have gone unanswered," wrote the Berlin girl to her soldier lover. "I had hoped you might surprise me by suddenly appearing on leave and I waited in the summer heat as if I were sitting on ice . . . are our diplomatic relations broken off? Are they to be replaced by enemy activity? . . . I hope that you are healthy, secure and in good circumstances and between times are well off under greater Germany's Korporal (Hitler?).

"Everything here is satisfactory . . . Allied terror attacks are greater than ever. . . . Hamburg, which is spoken of as a 'general test,' suffered heavily . . . Everything is satisfactory exceept that my 76-year-old father's home was hit and burned down. He was knocked unconscious and was taken to the hospital with grave burns.

Goering Now Silent.

"Reichsmarshal (Goering?) whose mouth was always so full of words is now silent. He is called 'Tengelmann' (name of a German chain system of restaurants) because in so many towns he has had defeat."

That letter mocking Germany's "Korporal" and "Reichsmarshal" reached "Kurt," according to the postmark, about the time he and his Nazi comrades were fighting in the desperate withdrawal from Sicily.

Its complaints were hardly calculated to raise his morale. But he didn't tear it up. In the long, harassed Italian retreat he kept it among his baggage, and five days ago when he was killed it lay in the white dust of an Apennine road until enemy hands picked it up and enemy eyes read it.

Eating bully beef and biscuits in the debris of Corletto's piazza plebescito I heard the story of the twenty-four Jews—fourteen women, eight men and two children—from the grizzled, bespectacled Hermann Ephraimson, former Berlin shopkeeper.

He smoked one of my dwindling store of cigarettes and related how his party—one of thousands—trying to flee Europe in 1940 got trapped in Italy by the war after obtaining American visas.

Bound for America.

"My son Max Ephraimson, lives in London but mama and her mother and I all had permission to go to the United States," the elderly refugee said. "With other friends from Germany and Austria and Czecho-Slovovakia and Poland we were interned here by the Italians. That was three years ago and we are still here now."

Only a handful of citizens had as yet returned to their smashed homes, but these, hearing that I was an American and a war correspondent, crowded around pleading with me to send word of their safety to relatives in the United States. I sat on the shrapnel-scarred base of the bronze war memorial to Corleto's dead of the first world war and scribbled these tidings from the heartbreak town.

Message for Connecticut.

Shoeless Lucio Peretta, one-time country correspondent for the Giorlane d'Italia, said: "Please tell my uncle Gennaro La Raia of 75 Maple street, Hartford, Conn., that the Peretta and Montao families here are safe and well."

Smiling Tommy Montao asked also that the Montao family's safety be told to his aunt, Mrs. Teresa Di Santis, 156 East Lake street, Winsted, Conn.

Carolino Carbone sent greetings to his sister, Rochina Cordano, 4 Horne avenue, Winsted, Conn. Lawyer Francesco Calcone forwarded love to his sister Felicia Falcone, 14 Edgewood street, Hartford, Conn.

Paola Guerrien also sent affectionate regards to his son, Carl Guerrien, in Hartford, but he was nearly in tears because he could not remember the street address.

DUKE REACHES ALLIES

With the United States Navy at an Advanced Mediterranean Base, Sept. 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Italy's Duke of Aosta, who once was appointed King of Croatia but never went to that turbulent country to assume the crown, arrived here today in a private yacht. He was accompanied by Italy's top destroyer admiral, Amedo Nomis di Pollone.

The duke expressed the hope that the delivery of the Italian fleet into Allied ports might enable the fleet to "assist the Allies in bringing an immediate peace to an Italy being ravaged by the enemy within and without."

Lieut. Paul Alfieri of 3922 Murdock avenue, the Bronx, acted as the United States naval liaison officer and interpreter at the reception.

Valletta, Malta, Sept. 29 (AP)—Dockyard workers of Malta went on strike today following the announcement of a Government decision on their application for an increased war bonus.

Some 17,000 workers, who have been playing an important role in Allied operations, staged a six-day strike last month. They returned to work after a conference had been called by Field Marshal Lord Gort, commander in chief of Malta.

The Government has agreed to increase subsidies for certain rationed goods and has offered a minimum weekly wage of about $12. The workers have demanded a $13.50 minimum.

ITALIAN FLEET POSES BIG JOB

Country Keeps Warships But Shows Little Inclination To Enter Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 29—Disposal of the Italian fleet is developing into one of the knottiest political questions

of the war.

So far the Italians have been allowed to keep their warships, which are admitted to be of great value to the Allies, but they have shown little inclination to fight, in the Mediterranean or anywhere else.

The French, on the other hand, have pointed out to the United States and Britain that they have a reserve officer and sailor pool of 25,000 men willing to fight aboard the ships either here or in the Pacific.

Dutch, Greek Available

This situation frames one of the questions which undoubtedly will be taken up by the Mediterranean commission the Allies are establishing.

The Dutch, the Greeks and the Norwegians, all of whom lost their fleets fighting on the side of the Allies, also have reserve pools of sailors.

It would take considerable time to train crews to take over the battleships, but the small cruisers and destroyers, which are urgently needed by the Allies, could be put into action quickly.

There is little inclination on the part of the Allied chiefs to trust the Italian warships with the duty of guarding important Allied troop convoys from air or undersea attack.

But the great speed of the Italian warships would make them especially valuable in the Pacific. Most of the Italian warships now are idle, although a few destroyers are going about on missions.

In some military minds there may be doubt that the Italians are valuable enough in a military way to justify the shipping space the United Nations have allotted them to keep them in the war. The Italians already have requested that they be supplied with clothing for 300,000 persons, including troops who attacked Albania and Greece and have been stationed there, but now, disarmed by the Germans, have been returned to Italy.

KING PETER IN CAIRO

SEP 30 1943

Cairo, Sept. 28 (Delayed) (A. P.).—King Peter of Yugoslavia Government-in-Exile is now transferred from London to Cairo.

[King ePter's departure from London was disclosed yesterday in an announcement saying he was en route to the Middle East, but it did not indicate when he had left. His presence in the Middle East stirred speculation that events affecting the Balkans might be in the offing.]

The King reached Port Said aboard a British cruiser and motored to Cairo, where a villa had been prepared for him.

The 20-year-old King was accompanied by his Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bozhidar Puritch. With their arrival the seat of the Yugoslav Government in Exile is now transferred from London to Cairo.

Appeals for Aid to Greece

ISTANBUL, Sept., 28 (AP) (Delayed).—Unless the Allies invade Greece before winter sets in and bring large-scale relief, the country's population, especially the middle classes, will be threatened with extinction from malnutrition and starvation, a former official of the Athens government said today.

This report was made by Konstantin Sbarounas, until recently general secretary of the Ministry of Finance in the Athens government, to the United States Greek Relief representative in Turkey.

Konstantin Sbarounas, until recently general secretary of the Greek Ministry of Finance, in a report to the United States Greek Relief representative in Turkey, declared that the Nazi armies had burned 200 Greek villages in an effort to crush the Andarts, Greek patriotic organization, and had thus created a new refugee problem. Every one in Greece hopes for deliverance before winter, he said, adding that incredible prices must be paid there for food and clothing.

ALLIES RAID BURMA

New Delhi, Sept. 29—A. P.).—American and British air units struck again at Jap supply lines in central Burma yesterday with attacks on rail installations and river transport, headquarters communiques announced today.

American Mitchells raided Myotha, highway hub and supply point on the railroad running between Mandalay and Myingyan to the southwest. Other U. S. Tenth Air Force formations caused heavy destruction in rail yards at Taungtha, south of Myingyan. All of planes returned safely.

The British war bulletin said R. A. F. Beaufighters blasted enemy transport along the Chindwin and Irrawaddy Rivers in one of their most successful patrol operations of the past fortnight.

U. S. FLYERS WRECK SIXTY JAP PLANES

SEP 30 1943

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 30.—(Thursday).—(A. P.).—Jap efforts to re-eestablish operational bases in northeastern New Guinea have been countered with another stunning blow by the Allied air force.

In the ninth heavy raid on Wewak since mid-August American and Australian bombers and fighters destroyed more than sixty planes, three tankers, four merchant ships and twenty-nine barges and luggers.

This brought enemy plane losses at Wewak to at least 460 in six weeks. Repeated Jap efforts to re-enforce their airdromes at Wewak have been met by damaging air attacks.

Three hundred miles to the southeast the battle for Finschhafen neared the end. Australians, less than a mile north of the town, took a heavy toll of Japs. Japanese planes made sporadic raids on Allied beach positions near Finschhafen.

Jap Casualties Heavy As Finschhafen Battle Moves Toward End

60 More Planes Destroyed And Seven Ships Sunk In Allied Raid on Wewak

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 29.—The bloody battle for Finschhafen moved toward its finish today, with Australian soldiers exacting a heavy toll among the Japanese defenders and the supporting bases of the enemy for 300 miles to the northwest along the New Guinea coast bombed into impotence.

More than 60 planes were destroyed at Wewak by Allied bombers and fighters Monday. Three tankers and four merchant ships just arrived in the Wewak harbor with supplies which could have been intended for overland movement south, were sunk.

The coastal road leading from Wewak down to Finschhafer was strafed at Hansa Bay by Allied fighters.

Finschhafen Virtually Encircled.

Less than a mile north of Finschhafen veteran Australian groud troops struck hard at Japanese positions on high ground, inflicting heavy casualties.

Other Australians have fought their way to Ilebbe Creek west of Finschhafen. The enemy's air and supply base, which is separated by only 70 miles of water from Japan's strategic island holding of New Britain, is virtually encircled.

Allied artillery shelled it.

Headquarters, in the first report on the new air raid on Wewak, said that operational base was heavily bombed and also hit by 160,000 rounds of ammunition Monday for an hour and a half by more than 200 raiders. Fifty planes were destroyed on the ground, some of them fighters transformed into wreckage as they tried futilely to get into the air.

Only 20 Jap Planes Get Off.

Twenty got aloft. Eight were shot down for certain, three others probably. Three raiding Mitchells fell prey to intense enemy antiaircraft fire. All the other Mitchells, Liberators and escorting fighters returned to base, some damaged.

(William F. Boni, Associated Press war correspondent, in a dispatch from somewhere in New Guinea on the Wewak raid, disclosed for the first time that some of the Mitchells were based on the northern side of the Owen Stanley Mountains. Hitherto the only New Guinea bomber base which has appeared in the reports has been Port Moresby on the southside.)

The Wewak harbor took a terrific pounding. Twenty-nine barges or luggers were destroyed. On the previous day Allied fighters bagged at least six enemy planes at Wewak, where Japanese losses since mid-August now exceed 460.

Twenty-five Japanese planes caused minor damage and casualties in their first attempt to attack Drysdale, a small Australian town southwest of Darwin. Thirty-eight enemy planes attempting to attack American positions on Vella Lavella in the Solomons were driven off.

Big Jap Munitions Depot Blasted in Wewak Raid

SEP 30 1943

Eight Towering Fires Rage in New Guinea After Air Assault.

CU MEATS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, Sept. 30 — (AP) American bombers smashed again at the Japanese base at Wewak, New Guinea, and destroyed a large munitions depot there, General MacArthur announced today.

Pilots who took part in the long-range aerial assault said they started the largest explosions ever witnessed in the Southwest Pacific.

In addition to the destruction of vital munition dumps, the bombers also touched off large fuel supplies and counted eight towering fires as they left for their home bases.

The communique said 145 tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy's northeast New Guinea base, a heavy day's work for that area.

Close in on Finschhafen

On the land side, Australian troops battered their way through fixed Japanese defenses to move within 600 yards of the main jetty at Finschhafen, Japanese shipping base overlooking their more important bases at New Britain.

The advance was the first reported for days after the Australian veterans ran into typical Japanese pillbox and machine gun emplacements.

The raid against Wewak was not without stiff opposition. The bombers smashed into a defending force of 40 Japanese fighters and destroyed eight of them.

Their aerial victory added new gains to the imposing list of plane losses inflicted on the Japanese there, the losses now mounting far in excess of 400.

This raid on the enemy's operational base 325 miles up the coast from the present ground fighting scene followed quickly another on Monday in which more than 60 planes were destroyed and even ships of a newly-arrived convoy were sunk.

General MacArthur termed the Wewak raid, in which fleet P-38 Lightning fighters protected our heavy bombers, a continuation of the campaign to "deny the enemy the use of his air bases."

Severe Blow Dealt

Hard pressed to supply the Wewak garrison because of incessant Allied raids that have destroyed many ships daring to enter the harbor, the destruction of the munitions dump was a severe blow.

The dump, it is believed, is the chief munitions dump for all Japanese forces in New Guinea. It was located halfway down the east end of the Wewak peninsula.

The communique said the explosion and resulting fires "obscured the entire peninsula," and flames were visible 60 miles.

In addition to the eight Japanese intercepting fighters shot down, three others were believed "probably destroyed."

We lost no planes in the raid, but some of the attacking force limped home damaged.

New Positions Seized

The Australians, in their slow drive against Finschhafen from the north, captured additional Japanese positions south of the Bumi river. This drive, closest of three main drives against the base, pushed into Salankaua plantation. Still another force coming up from behind made progress while the third force driving east from Lae advanced to Mango point.

The hard-fighting ground troops had the support of American attack and dive bombers that strafed coastal trails on which Japanese still contested the advance.

Farther to the northwest where Allied forces were pointed toward Madang, heavy bombers dropped 24 tons of 1,000-pound bombs and caused extensive landslide obstructions along the narrow trails.

Bomber planes from the South Pacific turned their attention to Bougainville island in the Solomons and scored damaging hits on supply and bivouac areas and gun positions at Jakohina and Kangu hill.

There, too, the Japanese offered aerial resistance, sending up 30 fighters to intercept. But the bombers went ahead with their task while American fighters took care of the Japanese Zeros and shot down two. We lost one fighter.

The Wewak raid, the tenth since mid-August, occurred Tuesday.

SINGLE SOLDIER CLEARS BEACHHEAD

SEP 30 1943

Sergeant, Nearly Bayoneted, Repulses Force of 100

Japs in New Georgia.

By WILLIAM IMPPLE

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC — (AP) Sgt. James Burgess of Lakewood, O., is the newest one-man army of the South Pacific.

Sgt. Burgess single-handedly attacked a Japanese force of about 100 men, killed an estimated 20 and broke up an attack on a beachhead during the New Georgia campaign.

Corp. Andrew Genzoli of Ferndale, Calif., an Army public relations man who reported the exploit, said Sgt. Burgess volunteered to man a machine gun outpost protecting a beachhead supply dump.

It was not uncommon for a large enemy force to penetrate the front lines and filter to the rear to disturb any installations they might find.

Bayonet Came Close

One night, an estimated force of 100 Japanese approached the beachhead. Sgt. Burgess was forced to take cover in his foxhole shortly before an enemy scout approached. The Japanese probed Sgt. Burgess' hole with a bayonet, almost touching him.

As soon as the Japanese soldier went far enough away, Sgt. Burgess put his machine gun into action. He cut into the main body, dispersing the greater portion of them, killing an estimated 20, and putting an end to the attack on the beachhead.

The retreating Japanese, however, had cut off Sgt. Burgess' position.

His machine gun was now out of order and he was forced to leave the foxhole and circle around the Japanese.

Four-Day Trip

Because of the route the fleeing Japanese had taken, Sgt. Burgess had to circle wide on a solitary jungle trip of four days. Given up for missing in action, he returned to his base on the fourth day.

Three times he had to swim to nearby islands to keep from being discovered. He finally returned to the U. S. position.

Somewhere in New Guinea, Sept. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Among those participating in the raid on Wewak was bombardier-navigator Lieut. Louis Sprecher, 215-33 Jamaica avenue, Queens Village, Queens. He and other in a formation hit the But airdrome above Wewak where possibly twenty-five twin-engine planes were observed on the ground.

Lieut. Anthony N. Chiappe,

30.24-8913

2176 Walton avenue, the Bronx, received plaudits for bringing his Mitchell in safely after a blast of flak had shot out the hydraulic system. Rather than take a chance on his nosewheel buckling in attempting to land, he ordered the crew into the tail of the plane and brought her in with the tail dragging the ground in a model emergency landing.

damaged but made a safe landing. Other planes in the bomber flight had to circle about for some time while the bomber field runway, slightly damaged by bombs dropped from the high level enemy bombers, was repaired.

'Sleeper Play' Technique Adopted By Jap Fliers to Blast U. S. Ships

SEP 29 1942
ERICKSON

GUADALCANAL — (Delayed)—(AP) The large Navy transport U.S.S. John Penn was torpedoed and sunk in a smartly executed new-style Japanese torpedo plane attack on supply ships off Guadalcanal.

Hit squarely amidships, the transport in a few minutes was flaming from bow to stern. It sank in a short time but flaming oil on the water lighted the area while landing boats sped out from the beach to pick up survivors.

Luckily, the unloading of troops and cargo from the ship—former American export lines Excambion—had been completed in the afternoon. Casualties among the crew were reported light.

(An Allied headquarters communique last Friday announced the loss of the John Penn).

This was the way the enemy executed the attack:

Three or more high altitude bombers first came in over Guadalcanal from the west or inshore side. Searchlights, anti-aircraft and night fighters all concentrated on them.

With attention of defense diverted, a torpedo plane swooped in low over the channel. It was not detected until it was making its run on the transport in the bright moonlight.

Anti-aircraft guns opened fire but did not hit the plane before it dropped its tin fish. Men aboard ships in the harbor reported seeing a plane go down in flames near Savo. However, observers were unable to determine whether this was the plane which atacked the transport.

One of the high altitude bombers which served as decoys was shot down by a night fighter.

During the height of the anti-aircraft fire from the beach and anchored ships the first plane of a flight of Liberator bombers returning from a dusk raid on Kahili flew in and drew a heavy barrage from our own guns before it was recognized as an American bomber.

The returning ship was hit and

Lodge Assails War Optimism

Asserts News Reports Misrepresent Battles and Make Troops at Front Angry.

SEP 29 1942

By EUGENE BURNS.

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Greater frankness in war news presentation today will prevent cynicism and lack of confidence in our leaders later, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R.-Mass.) said in an exclusive interview after war front visits where "I saw the reaction of our fighting men to habitually optimistic news reports."

He will report to Congress that "our fighting men are mad because of the false optimism of our news."

"It's a general condition of our news reporting, our communiques, our radio commentators and our desk writers," he said.

He noted that censors perhaps overlook the fact that, unlike the last war, the news they censor gets back by radio within twenty-four hours to the men who make the news, who are wounded and who have fallen comrades.

Sees Disillusionment.

"Our present news censorship as I saw it at the front enrages and disillusions our fighting men in the truthfulness of their leaders and at home it breeds apathy," Senator Lodge said. "Whom our rosy censorship and propaganda helps I do not know. If anything, it helps the enemy by getting us to underestimate him. Our fighting men rapidly are learning that our propaganda which makes all our Allies good and all our enemies bad is bunk."

He told of seeing American soldiers befriend Italian and German prisoners, but said no such camaraderie exists in the Pacific.

"Our fight with the Jap is a fight to the finish," he said. "The Japs made it that way. They tortured our prisoners, shot down our parachutists, executed our Doolittle fliers in cold blood and our litter bearers are their favorite targets. These truths of the Japs should be driven home, too."

Senator Lodge asked the writer (who was a war correspondent in the Aleutians) the reaction of American soldiers to news they received while driving the Japanese from Attu. I told him an official announcement came over the radio that the enemy was defeated, except for mopping up, in the first week, whereas actually the main fighting had not commenced and many of our men already had been killed.

Greatest Misrepresentation.

"It's that way everywhere," Senator Lodge said. "Unfortunately, where they are hit hardest and their outfits have had heavy casualties, the news seems the worst misrepresented. When suffering intensely, they will hear a bland radio announcement saying 'The enemy is routed. Our losses are negligible. There is little if any enemy resistance.'"

Senator Lodge emphasized the importance of not disclosing information beneficial to the enemy but added: "However, the time comes when it is more important to tell the people the truth than to keep the truth away from them. When the time of military usefulness to the enemy has gone, the truth should be told to the home folks—for the sake of men who give their lives at the front."

Jungle Fighting Horrible.

African desert and Italian beach fighting cannot be compared with Pacific jungle warfare, Senator Lodge said.

"Jungle fighting is worse. It's fiendish. It's horrible."

Senator Lodge, a major in the Army, was with the first American group of tanks at Tobruk, and now is concluding a two-month tour of war fronts. He dodged enemy bombs in Sicily, China, New Georgia and New Guinea.

In the desert, he said, "you can see your enemy and make plans. . . . In the jungle you cannot see him.

"Besides the Jap, you fight diseases. And your fear is great. Even without the skulking, tricky, animal-like enemy, our jungle fighters wage a twenty-four-hour battle to keep alive."

Australia's War Budget Is $2,888,600,000

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 29 (AP). Australia's 1943-1944 war budget was introduced into the House of Representatives today, with the Commonwealth Treasury warning that nothing less than the utmost effort would suffice until victory had been won.

The budget estimated total expenditures of 715,000,000 pounds (about $2,888,600,000, an increase of 44,000,000 pounds over last year. Approximately 570,000,000 pounds was devoted to war outlays and the remainder to civilian costs.

Japs Draft East Indians For Anti-aircraft Work

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Japs are conscripting East Indian natives for anti-aircraft defense and plane-spotter work as the result of the mounting tempo of Allied air raids in that area, the Netherlands News Agency Aneta reports.

Tokio broadcasts said all able-bodied Javanese men had been called by Japanese occupational authorities for training for air defense duties, Aneta said.

New Yorker Wins Air Medal in Aleutians

An Aleutian Base, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Eleventh Air Force announced the award of the Air Medal to Staff Sergt. William F. Ceely of 18 East 49th street, New York city, for participation in recent heavy bomber raids on the Japanese Paramushiru and Shimishy islands and earlier missions over Kiska and Attu.

Argentine Ex-Official Is Released On Bail

Buenos Aires, Sept. 29 (AP)—A Federal judge granted the release of Iguel Culaciati, former Minister of the Interior who is charged with misappropriation of Argentine Government funds, on bail of 7,000 pesos ($2,080) today.

Detained since the June 6 revolution, Culaciati was accused last week of having received money from the Government-financed transport corporation and having used it to promote the campaigns of Congressional candidates supported by the Ramon S. Castillo administration.

Says Marshall's Map Erred

Venezuela Denies Presence of American Troops

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 29 (AP).—The National Press Office said today that maps printed in foreign newspapers, on the basis of information supplied by General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, showing United States troops in Venezuela, were in error. Confusion probably arose from the assignment of an American military mission here to teach Venezuelan artillerymen, but it left last March, the office added in a statement.

(The arrival of American troops in Venezuela March 12, 1942, was reported among other United States Army movements in a map made public by General Marshall at Washington Sept. 8.)

CHILE ACCUSES NAZIS

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The newspaper La Hora says Chilean secret service agents, searching the baggage of 148 German diplomats and citizens leaving tonight for Germany, found several films portraying Chilean defense projects. The films were concealed among dishes, soap and beans.

The Germans are leaving for Portugal, where they will be exchanged for Chileans caught in Europe by the war.

Mexico Halts Shipment Of Beef to U. S.

Mexico City, Sept. 29 (A. P.). Twenty carloads of Mexican beef destined for United States markets were turned back at Ciudad Juarez on the United States border, President Avila Camacho announced last night. The shipment, which had not been authorized by the Mexican Government, was rerouted to Mexico City, which is currently experiencing a beef shortage.

2 ARMY PALS ARE AS ALIKE AS TWINS

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—This is a story about two soldiers in the same outfit who are neither twins nor father and son, but who still have almost the same appearance, were born on the same day and month, joined the Army together and have worked face to face since their first day in the service.

Staff Sergt. William H. Brundage Jr. of Newburgh, N. Y., and Staff Sergt. Kenneth W. Turner of New York city lived only sixty miles apart, but never met until they were inducted on October 17, 1942, at Camp Upton, N. Y.

They reached Puerto Rico on the same boat on November 12, 1942, after creating considerable confusion aboard ship because of their striking similarity of physical appearance. On their arrival here they were assigned to the same company, and from there to the same office—the Antilles department classification section, where they sit across a desk from each other.

Both got their successive promotions at the same time; both are married, and usually write their respective wives and parents at the same time; both like swimming and golf, unintentionally splitting even on wins and losses. They have the same eating tastes, participate in the same recreation activities.

Both men are 5 feet 11 inches tall, weigh 170 pounds, have blue eyes, are right-handed and wear size 9½ shoes.

The German General Was Asleep

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—British troops with the American Fifth Army, rushing northward toward Naples, yesterday captured an entire German headquarters, complete with a general, without firing a shot, BBC said today.

The British broadcast, recorded by NBC in New York, said a column of the British troops strode into the headquarters and caught the Nazi officers—a score of them—flat-footed, their pistol belts slung over their chairs.

The general was found sleeping soundly, BBC said. He was not identified in the broadcast.

HOW CORSICA AIDS IN WAR ON NAZIS TOLD

SEP 30 1942

Undercover Army Grew From Band Of 7 Men, Says French Radio

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 29—From a band of seven Corsicans grew the undercover army which harassed Axis occupation troops for months and is now helping regular Allied forces pinning the Germans to their present narrow shield on Corsica's east coast, the French Committee of National Liberation radio at Algiers said tonight.

The broadcast was based on the report of an organizer of French resistance on Corsica and was recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Serv-

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ice.

From 7 To 2,000 Quickly

The seven began to operate in June, 1942, and soon their number swelled to 2,000, it was said.

"It was at first necessary to fight tribal hatred and everything else which favors disunity," the broadcast stated. "But in the end agreement was reached throughout Corsica on a program of the *Front Patriotique*—to give France an opportunity of freely choosing her Government. The spirit of revolt conquered the Corsican soul and methodically insurrection was prepared.

From Mountains And Caves

"On the eve of the rising, only 25 out of 110 tons of munitions sent to the island had fallen into the hands of the occupants. Two thousand Corsican patriots were in arms. The movement was directed by a group hiding in the mountains and in caves. They operated a wireless set and printed two papers. . . ."

The broadcast said two of the original seven were killed in action, one was serving a thirty-year prison term and the others still were fighting.

Nazis Curb Use Of Coal

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—The British radio said today that severe restrictions had been placed on the use of coal throughout Germany.

Yugoslavs Concede Evacuation of Split

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A communique from the Yugoslav army of liberation, broadcast by the United Nations radio at Algiers, said today that the Adriatic seaport of Split "has been evacuated as the result of enemy pressure after heavy fighting."

The Germans yesterday reported occupation of the seaport.

Archbishop Leaves Moscow

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP).—The Archbishop of York has left Moscow after a nine-day visit, the British radio said last night in a broadcast heard by NBC.

21,860 Refugees Reach Switzerland In 10 Days

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—A total of 21,860 refugees from Europe's war-torn countries and 960 escaped prisoners of war arrived in Switzerland between September 17 and September 27, and the influx continues at the rate of 200 to 300 a day, a Swiss radio network broadcast recorded by the OWI reported today.

City Is Pride of South Italy

Naples, the pride of southern Italy, was, in peace time, a gay and thriving city of nearly a million people, a gathering place for tourists who reveled in its soft climate and marveled at its artistic wonders, and at the same time an important manufacturing and shipping center, The Associated Press notes.

The city, usually bright with the southern sun, spreads fanwise and upwards in tiers of white buildings across the curving northern shore of the Gulf of Naples.

Dominant over Naples is Mt. Vesuvius, classically called "Her Terror and Her Pride." The volcano rises from a flat on the northeast shore of the Gulf of Naples. At the base of the mountain are populous villages as well as the classic sites of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Naples was founded as a Greek colony about 1,000 B. C. The Romans conquered it in the fourth century, then it fell into the hands of the Ostrogoths, and later it became the capital of the Greek Duchy of Naples. In 1131 the city came under the power of the Lombards and became the capital of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

It will be no new thing for Naples to be under foreign domination, for throughout the centuries the city was successively under Spanish, Prussian and French rule and finally merged with the Kingdom of Italy.

Much of Naples' charm lies in its artistic treasures, some of which may now be in ruins. It has numerous ancient and modern castles of great beauty as well as over 300 churches. Its many educational institutions are headed by the University of Naples. Its San Carlos Opera in the years before the war was one of the best known in the world.

Art Treasures Vast

In its national museum are—or were, at least, before the German Nazis got their hands on the city—unparalleled art treasures from Herculaneum and Pompeii. Besides an abundance of seventeenth-century art many fine examples of thirteenth century art and the Rennaissance rested in Naples. The churches of Naples are usually elaborately decorated inside though their exteriors are somewhat plain.

Before the Germans began the demolitions which occurred for days as the Allied armies approached, the city had vast manufacturing establishments which turned out locomotives and engines, steel, glass, gloves and goods of wool, linen and silk.

Peace-time Naples had its water supply brought in from the hills in the neighborhood of Avellino in a great covered masonry canal. The water supply was developed after the great cholera epidemic of 1884.

What's Behind The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

Allied occupation of Naples, indicated in advices from General Eisenhower's headquarters to be only hours away, will end the second phase of the war on the Italian mainland. It also will open the still unpredictable third act of the great drama of the Mediterranean which began with American landings in French Africa a little less than eleven months ago.

In view of President Roosevelt's estimate of the vast strategic importance of Allied seizure of Foggia, it can no longer be doubted that the Naples-Foggia line was the first big objective of British-American armies. The next probable Allied move is not so easy to discern. To some extent the initiative must rest with the enemy. Until Allied leadership can detect in Nazi dispositions and resistance signs that the enemy has reached the ground where he proposes to stand again, the maneuvering of both Allied armies must conform in some measure to the enemy's movements, unless the Naples-Foggia line turns out to be the preselected Allied front in Italy for the time being while other operations are set in motion. And political rather than strictly military considerations may play a major part in determining just how far up the Italian boot the Allies intend to drive at this stage of the war.

It certainly is not in Allied strategic books to immobilize any more troops than absolutely necessary in occupation of Italy. The Mediterranean campaign was inaugurated and brilliantly carried through for a single purpose, to obtain closer-up bases from which to strike at Germany. They have been secured. They also afford jump-off positions to strike across the Adriatic at the Balkans or up the Tyrrhenean from Corsica at southern France.

That three-way Allied threat from Italy is already profoundly influencing Nazi army dispositions not only in France, Italy and on the Balkan peninsula, but in Russia. It is forcing the German high command to keep substantial elements deployed and all but idle in southern France, Greece and the Balkans when they are vitally needed in Russia or to bolster threatened fronts in the west from the English channel to the north cape of Norway.

Limited Thrust Possible

Berlin may be convinced that the winter season is too close for a major Allied invasion of the continent this year from Britain. It can never be certain, however, that a lunge of limited objectives might not be attempted in the west at any moment, or several of them. Such a lunge might have as its objective gaining a sufficient continental bridgehead to provide bases for fighters to escort bombers operating against Germany.

Berlin, at least, dare not ignore that possibility. It cannot weaken anywhere its defense dispositions in the west no matter how bad the need to reinforce armies in Russia, in the Balkans and in Italy.

It is against the background of that ever growing and menacing Allied pressure from the west and south that the crisis in Russia is approaching along the Dnieper.

The proof both of present Nazi over-extension and of first line manpower attrition might come at any moment in Russia. A retreat from the Dnieper could have no other meaning, and it may be coming.

Perils Balkan Domination

To do so, however, inevitably must mean not only the loss of all Nazi Balkan satellites and their vital war resources, but surrender also of most of the Baltic states. It must mean retirement within the German citadel itself, ever probably from much of France, to stand an Allied siege that sooner or later could only end in unconditional German surrender.

What happens along the Dnieper and above it to the Baltic in the next few weeks will go farther to furnish a better clue to the probable duration of the war in Europe than any foreseeable developments on other fronts. Keep your eye on the Dnieper.

Secretary of State Hull has informed colleagues that he definitely expects to attend the meeting, and in view of his dislike for air travel, indications developed today that the conference might be shifted from Moscow to shorten his trip.

Mr. Hull will join Foreign Minister Anthony Eden of Britain and Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia in an attempt to promote greater co-operation among the three allies, both in the field of actual warfare and in the realm of post-war planning. The conference is expected to prepare the way for another later in the year among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Moscow's Feeling Very Friendly.

The State Department is in possession of information that the Russians have the friendliest of feelings toward their Anglo-American allies and definitely are not interested in a separate peace with Germany. But the department has been advised that the picture could change(particularly if Anglo-American forces fail to open the second front in Europe which the Soviet Union has been urging.

Admiral Wiliam H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, made his first report to President Roosevelt today since his return from Moscow. He declined to go into details about his conference.

Admiral Standley plans to give up his diplomatic post, and W. Averell Harriman, American lend-lease co-ordinator in London, is being mentioned as his successor.

MEXICO SETTLES FOR OIL PROPERTIES

U. S. Concerns Will Receive 20 Millions for Expropriated Wells.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(AP)—The State department made public tonight an agreement whereby Mexico will pay American nationals $20,137,700.84, in addition to the $9,000,000 in cash paid in 1941, in the final settlement for expropriation of oil properties in 1938.

Oil companies had set the value of their properties in hundreds of millions of dollars but the valuation was cut by a commission of experts.

The payments will begin tomorrow with a remittance of $3,796,391.04, and the balance will be paid in four annual installments of $4,085,327.45 each.

The department announced the agreement had been reached through an exchange of notes by Adolf Berle, Jr., acting secretary of state, and Rafael de la Colina, Mexican charge d'affaires.

The total of $29,137,700.84 represents $23,995,991 plus $5,141,709.84 interest at three per cent on all unpaid balances from March 18, 1938, to Sept. 30, 1947, the date set for the final payment.

The first payment of $9,000,000 was made on Nov. 19, 1941, when the two governments agreed to appoint experts to determine the just compensation to be paid for the oil properties. The experts, Morris L. Cooke, for the United States, and Manuel J. Zevada, for Mexico, determined the evaluation in a report on April 17, 1942.

London May Be Scene of Parley

Hull Likely to Meet Molotov There—U. S. Learns Soviet Feels Most Friendly.

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—London, instead of Moscow, may be the scene of the forthcoming American-British-Russian conference.

10 AMERICANS SENT TO SPEAK IN BRITAIN

OWI Selects Representative Group to Present Story of U. S. War Effort.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(AP) The overseas branch of the Office of War Information announced today that 10 Americans will make two-month speaking tours of England as part of a program designed to stir reciprocal enthusiasm in America and Great Britain for an accelerated war effort.

Each American, selected as informed on a particular aspect of wartime life in America, will make speeches and answer questions before English audiences with similar interests.

For instance, Mayor Earl Riley of Portland, Ore., whose arrival in London was announced today, will speak to municipal groups about American cities' wartime problems and post-war plans.

Upon return from England, each American representative is expected through speeches or articles to pass on information gathered about wartime England.

OWI Pays Expenses

The OWI is paying the expenses of the 10 consultants who, it was announced, are serving without compensation.

Besides Mayor Riley, the Americans already in England are Dr. Margaret Mead, anthropologist now working with the National Research council; George V. Denny, director of the Town Hall of the Air, and Henry Steele Commager, historian and Columbia university faculty member.

Those yet to arrive in England are Allan Kline of the Farm Bureau Federation, Mrs. Iphigenie Bettman of Cincinnati, representing women's interests; Robert Lynd, author of the sociological text, "Middletown;" Worth McClure, superintendent of schools in Seattle, Wash., and president of the American Association of School Administrators; Chester La Roche, New York advertising council official, and Mark Starr, director of workers education for the International Ladies Garment Workers union.

E. C. Wilson Appointed To Mediterranean Post

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The United States representative on the Mediterranean Commission will be Edwin C. Wilson, 50-year-old career man in the diplomatic service and since February, 1941, this Government's Ambassador to Panama. His appointment was announced late yesterday by President Roosevelt.

The commission, an agency of the United Nations, is scheduled to assemble soon to examine problems in the Mediterranean area, gather information and make recommendations for action.

WINDSORS AT CAPITAL

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, en route from Boston to the Bahamas, arrived last night in the capital for a two-day visit. The Duke, who is Governor-General of the Bahamas, will confer with the British colonial supplies liaison on Bahamian affairs, a British embassy spokesman said.

The former King and his American-born Duchess spent several days in Boston visiting the Duchess's aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman, who is ill. During their stay here they will be guests at the embassy.

Dr. Cressey to Teach in China

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Dr. George B. Cressey, professor of geography at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., has been appointed visiting professor in China to strengthen cultural ties between

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the United States and China, the State Department announced today. Dr. Cressey, a professor at Syracuse University since 1931, will leave for Chungking in October. He also will represent the National Academy of Sciences.

GREEKS WILL RECEIVE LIBERTY SHIP TODAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — (AP) Ceremonies transferring a Liberty ship to the Greek government-in-exile will be held Thursday afternoon at the New England Shipbuilding company yards in Portland, Me., before representatives of the United States and Greece.

The ship will be named the "Amerikh," which is America in the Greek language. The vessel is one of two to be turned over to the Greek government under Lend-Lease terms.

PACIFIC VICTORY UNLIKELY IN '44, SAY 3 SENATORS

SEP 30 1943

Group Back from Tour of World Battlefronts Sees Early Nazi Fall.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — (AP) Three Senators just back from a 40,000-mile inspection trip of world battlefronts said today they believed that the war in the Pacific would not end before 1945 but that a collapse of Germany may come at any time.

Reporting publicly on their two-month flying trip to the war zones, Senator Russell (D-Ga.), Mead (D-N.Y.) and Brewster(R-Me.) told a press conference that "Our Army and Navy are developing into the toughest fighting machine the world has ever seen."

They said there was reason to believe that Germany might not last long, because Hitler had lost the oil of Russia, control of the Mediterranean and the submarine battle with shipping.

For that reason, they agreed that plans ought to be worked out now to move into Germany to control the civil population, reorganize transportation and prevent chaos.

Close Cooperation Noted

On the Pacific front, they said there was the closest cooperation between the Army and the Navy, that not enough supplies and men were being sent there yet, but that "the Japs know we are on the offensive."

Sketching other details of the world picture, Senator Russell said he did not believe the American people had been given enough information about the "seamy side" of some of the American fighting, that, in other words, the losses had not been mentioned fully.

Senator Mead said the Truman War Investigating committee, of which he and Senator Brewster are members, would turn its attention to developing a post-war aviation policy under which commercial planes from this country would have access to some of the airfields built with United States funds in foreign countries.

Senator Brewster said the committee also would urge that additional oil for the United Nations be taken from the Persian gulf area so that American supplies would not be exhausted after the war.

Jap Danger Stressed

In an hour's review of what they saw and found on the two months trip, the three senators reported that folk on the home front are still underestimating the danger from Japan.

Senator Russell said Chinese officials estimated the Japanese are building 1,000 planes a month instead of the 500 usually credited to them. Senator Brewster said the group was informed that the Japanese doubled their ship building capacity.

Senator Brewster said he attributed a recent statement by Gen. MacArthur to concern in Australia over reports that the Southwest Pacific command might be subordinated to that of Lord Louis Mountbatten in India and Burma.

Senator Russell said he agreed with Senator Lodge (R-Mass.) who told the Associated Press in Honolulu that the men at the fighting front are disturbed at the optimistic tone of official communiques issued by the Army and Navy. Senator Lodge has not yet returned to this country and Senator Chandler (D-Ky.), who also made the trip, stopped in California to visit his family.

Pacific War Council Meets With Roosevelt

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Members of the Pacific War Council, representing the nations actively engaged in the war in the Pacific, met with President Roosevelt today and said they reviewed the general situation in that theater. Sir Ronald Campbell, British Charge d' Affaires, told newspaper men, "It looked all right."

Mrs. Roosevelt Phones Marine's 'Hello' to Girl

Met Him on Australian Trip, Found Him Lonesome

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—When the voice of the telephone said it was the White House calling, Miss Helen Carl, a government secretary, thought it was just one of Washington's favorite gags. But this time it wasn't.

"I met your boy friend, Sergeant Al Lewis, in Australia and he asked me to call and say hello!" said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, just returned from the south Pacific war front. "The boys are doing a wonderful job, but they're lonesome for their girl friends."

Sergeant Lewis was a police reporter before becoming a Marine Corps combat correspondent.

Navy Flyer Bags 150 Captives Without Leaving His Plane

Pilot And Radioman Ride Herd On Italians, Driving Them To Yank Lines By Firing At Heels

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 29—A navy flyer and his radioman captured 150 Italian soldiers and herded them to American lines without leaving their plane during the Sicilian invasion, the navy reported today.

The airmen were Lieut. (j. g.) Paul E. Coughlin, Edina, Mo., and Radioman Richard Shafer, Albany, Ore., who directed the prisoners' march by firing at their heels.

Coughlin told the story to his commanding officer:

"I circled past some of our soldiers, a forward patrol, on the beach at the foot of a cliff.

White Flags And Italians

"They waved and pointed at the hill, which they were evidently having trouble gaining. I began to strafe this position and after about four runs of fixed and free gunfire, white flags and Italians began appearing. I flew low and motioned for them to go in the general direction of our troops; their movement was hurried and guided by the very accurate fire of the radioman.

"Looking about the top of the hill for a way to direct them, where they would be in the open, I saw white flags waving over four intrenchments. As the prisoners would get close to one of these positions, I would fly over and wave for them to go in the direction of the others.

"They were a little slow coming out until a few shots were fired close to them. In this way we got all out into the open, and headed for the beach.

Radioman Resorts To Trick

"We rode herd on them. When one would start to stray or they would start spreading, shots were placed close to the stragglers. This worked very well and they gathered forces as they went forward, resulting in what appeared to be about 150 by the time they reached the (American) soldiers on the beach.

"At a critical point when they were scattering out, the free gun jammed. I told the radioman not to let them know for they might try to escape. I circled low around them and told him to point the gun in their direction. As we got close to one who was making a run for it, I heard some shots fired. Looking back I saw the radioman aiming the machine gun and firing his forty-five beside it, making the fugitive run in the other direction.

Two Enemy Fighters Close In

"I went back over the hill and strafed the other positions, this time corralling about thirty stragglers. As the group reached the crest of the hill, I noticed a burst of anti-aircraft fire on my starboard beam. Looking quickly around the sky, I saw two enemy fighters (German Messerschmitt 109's) closing on my tail. I put the plane into a steep dive. Five-inch shells from my cruiser began breaking between me and the enemy fighters, forcing them to turn away.

"As the planes disappeared, I went back to find my prisoners gone, but a few shots and a little strafing of the buildings and vicinity soon rounded up most of them again."

SENATE DRAFT OF POST-WAR BILL READY BY WINTER

SEP 30 1943

Committee Pigeonholes Fulbright Measure as 'Too Vague.'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — (AP) A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee decided today to draft its own statement on post-war foreign policy, and some members predicted it would be ready for Senate consideration before Congress goes home for the Christmas holidays.

Effectively bottling up the House-approved Fulbright resolution, the sub-committee decided—in the words of Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) — to "draft a resolution expressive of its attitude."

The Fulbright measure would put Congress on record as favoring American participation, through constitutional processes, in the establishment of "appropriate international machinery" to preserve the peace.

Vague Wording Criticized

It has been criticized as vague in its wording and commitments and there were indications that the Senate sub-committee would attempt to spell out in greater detail the position Congress would like to have this country take.

Indications arose that the meeting of American, British and Russian Foreign ministers may be held in London instead of Moscow, and it was learned that Secretary Hull has told associates he definitely expects to attend.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), member of the sub-committee, which will draft an expression on post-war policy, has made it plain that he and others will insist that American sovereignty be maintained in any commitments.

Senator Connally, who is expected to draft what may be regarded as an Administration proposal, has declared personally for an international organization of sovereign nations to maintain the peace primarily through economic sanctions, backed by military action if that becomes necessary.

Super-State Opposed

He has opposed creation of any world "super-state" and has suggested, instead of the establishment of a standing police force, that military power be furnished by nations on a quota basis.

Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.), one of the authors of a resolution which would put Congress on record in favor of establishment of a United Nations organization with power to use force, welcomed the sub-committee's decision as indicating at least that the Senate will take some action.

EARLY ADOPTION OF AID PLANS FOR SOLDIERS URGED

SEP 30 1943

Sen. Thomas Says Concrete Program Should Be Mapped During War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — (AP) Senator Thomas (D.-Utah) urged tonight the adoption of plans during the war to take care of soldiers once peace is restored.

Asserting that it will take longer to achieve a return to normal ways than it has taken to prepare for war, Senator Thomas declared that it would be "a political crime not to plan" now for the welfare of veterans. He spoke on the Washington Evening Star's national radio forum.

"If the men and women in our Army and Navy have been fighting to preserve what we call the American way of life," Senator Thomas said, "surely the government which wants to maintain the American way of life x x x should plan that the way will not be lost in the adjustment after the war."

Plans should include, he said, assistance for those who have not been injured in the war but "who have not been fortunate to rehabilitate themselves economically in the peace."

Anticipating that "our taxpayer associations" will protest the cost, he declared that if the nation can afford "billions and billions" to destroy, "we can afford thousands and thousands of dollars to build up."

HARBOR PLANNING AS POST-WAR JOB

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Representative Mansfield (D.-Tex.) announced today that the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, of which he is chairman, will begin hearings within two weeks on a new rivers and harbors authorization bill.

He made public a letter from President Roosevelt to Majority Leader McCormack suggesting approval of a bill to authorize such improvements as part of a plan to set up a post-war public works backlog which would provide jobs during the transition to peacetime economy.

Mr. Mansfield made no estimate of the probable costs involved.

Authorizations made by Congress can be carried out by the Army engineers whenever appropriations are made.

Committee members said the new measure would not include controversial items such as the St. Lawrence seaway.

WSA Starts Training Of Wounded Veterans

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP) — A training program for wounded veterans of this war that emphasizes reemployment now has been put into operation by the War Shipping Administration.

The first class of sixty-eight trainees, soldiers and merchant seamen incapacitated for active service by enemy action, already are performing important war jobs in the Merchant Marine inspection and repair service, WSA announced today. The program will be expanded until the several thousand men required for these services have been trained, WSA announced.

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DEPENDENCY PAY BOOST FAVORED

Army, Navy Approve Plan to Increase Allotment for Children.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — (AP) The Army and Navy backed higher government payments to children of service men today, but opposed a boost for childless wives.

Testifying before the House Military committee, Major General Miller G. White also turned thumbs down on a suggestion that payments be withheld from wives who are financially independent or who prove unfaithful.

Gen. White, head of the Army's personnel branch, said the War and Navy departments generally favored the bill passed by the Senate. This would continue at $50 a month —$28 coming from the government and $22 from the husband—payment to a wife, but would raise from $12 to $18 the monthly government payment for the first child and from $10 to $11 that for each additional child.

The question whether a serviceman should be allowed to cut off payments, mandatory under existing law, to his wife if she is unfaithful was raised by Rep. Sparkman (D.-Ala.).

Scorns Domestic Issues

Gen. White was emphatic that the Army did not want to become involved in questions of "domestic relations."

Frequently, he remarked, "mothers-in-law" and others write to service men and complain of the actions of wives back home.

Gen. White also said he did not believe it would be wise to require the departments to determine whether a wife needed the allotment and allowance. The payments, he explained, were considered a part of a service man's remuneration and no distinction should be made because of financial status.

In addition to an increase in payments for children, the general said payments should be raised for totally dependent parents, brothers and sisters. He favored separating class "B" dependents (those other than wife and children) into two groups, one chiefly dependent and the other only partly dependent on a service man's financial help, with increased payments for those whose chief support comes from a service man.

Extension to All Grades

Gen. White also favored the government's paying the entire first month's payment, without any deduction from the service man's check, and extending benefits of the act to dependents of all seven grades of enlisted men. Only dependents of enlisted men in the four lower grades now are eligible for payments.

By requiring the government to make the entire initial payment, he explained, delay would be avoided and hardship averted.

The changes he supported would, he said, cost about $393,000,000 additional during the remaining nine months of this fiscal year.

ST. LAWRENCE PLAN BROUGHT UP AGAIN

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Authorization for construction of the St. Lawrence waterway to open the Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean traffic and develop water power resources was proposed in bills by Senator Aiken (R.-Vt.) and Representative Pittenger (R.-Minn.). Senator Aiken said there was little hope of passage of the measures during the war, despite support of the War, Navy, Commerce, Agriculture and State departments.

The development would cost about $429,000,000, of which Canada would pay $144,000,000, Mr. Aiken said. New York State would pay $93,375,000 of this country's share of $285,000,000.

The St. Lawrence would be deepened to twenty-seven feet and the power plants would be constructed by the State of New York, but the bill (S1388) would require the State to sell excess power to adjoining States.

The St. Lawrence waterway was advocated by President Roosevelt in 1941 as important to defense. The development was proposed in a bill passed by the House, but there was no vote in the Senate.

Senate Commerce Committee aids said the Aiken-Pittenger bill was the first in recent years proposing specific authorizatian of the St. Lawrence waterway.

The waterway has been debated many times in Congress in recent years.

LEND-LEASE HELP PASSES 15 BILLIONS

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Lend-lease supplies to the Allied nations now total nearly $15,250,000,000.

The overall figure was disclosed yesterday by President Roosevelt with his announcement that supplies for August set a new peak at $1,261,000,000—$211,000,000 over the July figure of $1,050,000,000.

The grand total of $15,235,000,000 includes $13,016,000,000 in goods transferred and $2,219,000,000 in services rendered since the lend-lease program began on August 31, 1941.

Aircraft—both planes and parts showed a sharp upsurge over previous monthly figures, the President's statement disclosed.

Mr. Roosevelt noted that "American planes are being flown in increasing numbers by Russian pilots on the eastern front and by British and other United Nations pilots in several theaters of war." And he added:

"The steadily growing strength of our own air force and of the air forces of our Allies, which are pounding away at Germany and the occupied countries night and day, is continuous evidence of Hitler's inability to put a roof on fortress Europe."

WAVES Sorry Senate Bars Duty Abroad

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — (AP) Three trimly clad WAVES today heard the all-male Senate Naval Affairs committee vote solidly against allowing them to serve overseas.

"Do you approve of the action the committee has just taken?" Chairman Walsh (D-Mass.) inquired of the girls, who were sitting in the spectators section.

"We were a little disappointed," one replied.

Sen. Walsh told the young women they had been doing excellent work, but that there were very few billets suitable for the Navy's women reservists abroad, and that such posts could be filled with limited service men.

Through the committee's decision, the stay-home provision stands for Coast Guard Spars and Women Marines, as well as WAVES.

The Army's WACS, Sen. Walsh remarked, are in a different category since there are more large Army installations abroad where they fit in.

The commitee's vote amended a House-approved bill which raises the rank of the commanding officer of the WAVES from lieutenant commander to captain; entitled WAVES to the same benefits and allowances as Navy male personnel;and stipulates that female physicians and surgeons shall not be permitted to serve aboard ship but shall be restricted to shore duty in the continental United States.

MOVE TO DRAFT FATHERS UNDER 30 GAINS SUPPORT

Anonymous Woman Buys Gifts for Isolated Soldiers

Little Old Lady to Help Men Stationed in Remote Posts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Four hundred soldiers in all sorts of out of the way places will receive Christmas boxes from an unidentified little old lady in a blue gingham dress.

"I want to buy a Christmas present for a few of the boys overseas who would not get one otherwise—boys in the most remote and lonesome places," she told "The Washington Post."

A trembling hand held out a certified check for $1,000.

"I only wish I knew how long I will live. I am seventy-six now. I think I will ask my banker what to do," she said on her return the next day by appointment. In about an hour she was back again with a second check for $1,000.

Army chaplains helped select the gifts, but the little old lady insisted upon a frivolous item or two, "soap that smells nice or violet talcum powder." Then, too, she wanted to help wrap the packages. "The Post" asked permission to use her name and take her picture, but she declined.

"I like it better this way," she said.

Taft Proposes Virtual End to Deferments for Men in That Age Group.

DOWNEY ASSAILS ARMY

Demands Full Use of Air Power, Says Manpower Is Wasted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—(AP) Congressional Strength built up steadily today behind moves for induction of childless government employes and the under-30 age group in larger numbers so as to cushion the general impact of the draft on older men with children.

Most attention centered on a proposal by Senators Bailey (D-Nc) and Clark (D-Mo) which would:

1. Forbid government employment of able-bodied, draft-age non-fathers not indispensable in their posts.

2. Forbid Washington desk assignments to able-bodied, draft-age non-fathers holding Army and Navy commissions who could be spared for combat duty.

Sen. Bailey told reporters three War department representatives—two generals and a major—had assured him and Sen. Clark that they had no objection at all to the first section of the bill.

He said these officials, whose names he would not disclose, suggested some changes, however, in the second section.

"They promised to send us a communication in the morning embodying their suggestions for a revision," Sen. Bailey added.

Taft Offers Drastic Bill

At the same time, Sen. Taft (R-Ohio) disclosed that a bipartisan group of Senators would offer a plan to prohibit deferments to men under 30 years old on Oct. 1 unless they are "indispensable" in agriculture or " in a plant producing airplanes, ordnance, munitions or ships, or in a mine producing minerals for use in waging war."

This measure would wipe out most occupational deferments for men under 30 in both government and civilian activities, regardless of fatherhood, and make them draftable ahead of all older pre-war fathers.

Both the government-employe and under-30 preferential draft plans were proposed as substitutes for the bill by Sen. Wheeler (D-Mont) to postpone until Jan. 1 the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers. The Wheeler measure appeared doomed in the face of Army and Administration opposition.

Downey Assails Army

Nevertheless, the fight for the Wheeler bill went ahead on the Senate floor, with Sen. Downey (D-Calif) assailing the Army high command for what he called its failure to bring Germany "to dust and to defeat months ago" by bombing, and for what he termed its emphosis on increasing a land army "already too large."

"If they longer delay to force the surrender of Germany by the full use of our bombers," Sen. Downey declared, "then the day will not be long delayed when the voice of America will be raised in horror and indictment, proclaiming the waste and sacrifice inherent in the strategy of our high command."

Sen. Downey poured out his wrath upon "ancient concepts of strategy" which he said failed to recognize that more than 95 per cent of the injury inflicted thus far upon the enemy was due to bombers and fighters while 30 per cent of the nation's military power had been concentrated upon aircraft.

"If now we should concentrate upon Germany all of available bombers, within 60 days we could ruin at least 25 per cent of her cities and her production—within four months at least 50 per cent, and if that were not sufficient to force surrender, in a comparatively short time longer, we could pound to rubble and the dust almost every city, factory and building that Germany possesses," Sen. Downey said.

Takes Sarcastic Tone

Sarcastically, he added:

"If our high command desired, after that, we could march to the ruins of Berlin a few hundred thousand of the millions of Allied soldiers now stationed in Africa and Britain, and, if it made our leaders happier, transport abroad a few token thousands of the many millions that will still be left in the continental United States."

Sen. Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, said he understood that Sen. Wheeler, who held the floor throughout yesterday, would speak again tomorrow.

"The bill apparently hasn't gained any strength," Sen. Hill told reporters. He said a decision had not been made on when to offer a motion to send the bill back to the Military committee.

Sen. Hill told Sen. Downey he was surprised at the charges of "improper strategy" at a time when General George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King "and others of our high command aren't here to defend themselves."

He told Sen. Downey the officials testified before the military committee, of which the Californian is a member, and could have been questioned.

Asserting the Military committee was "nothing more than a rubber stamp for what the Army, the Navy and the White House asks," Sen. Downey said he started to question along the lines of his speech when he became aware "of the displeasure aroused" among members by attempts to question Gen. Marshall.

Hull Commemorates The Jewish New Year

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—Secretary Hull in a statement commemorating the Jewish New Year said today it was appropriate at this time to "rejoince together over the world's quickening hope." The text of his message follows:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year I desire to extend my greetings to all Americans of the Jewish faith.

"It seems appropriate at this season to express again my constant sympathy with them in their sorrow over those of their religion who still live and die in the deep shadow of persecution.

"It is also appropriate at this time for us to rejoice together over the world's quickening hope for the dawn of a New Year in which we may realize peace at last for all the great brotherhood of mankind."

Additional Casualties Are Listed by Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—The Navy announced today the names of fifty-four casualties, including twenty-nine dead, eighteen wounded and seven missing. Also listed were five casualties whose status has changed.

This brings to 30,112 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. Including 10,754 dead, 5,293 wounded, 9,922 missing and 4,143 prisoners of war. The casualties announced today included (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK

Dead

Siemens, Robert Lowell; wife, Mrs. Helen C. Siemens, 9 Livingston Place, New York.

Smith, Allen Edward; mother, Mrs. Ada Koons, Lockport.

Wounded

Brennan, Frank Bernet; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Joseph Brennan, 14 Purdy Street, Buffalo.

Bruno, Frank Patrick; mother, Mrs. Esther Coselta Bruno, 1767 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Cullinane, Edward Joseph; wife, Mrs. Frances Rose Cullinane, 20 Pine Street, Geneva.

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CONNECTICUT
Dead

Rehrer, Allan Richard; parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Rehrer, 85 Phoenix Street, Waterbury.

SFORZA TO ASSIST BADOGLIO RULE

SEP 30 1943

Noted Anti-Fascist Will Return to Italy to Help Defeat Axis.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. — (AP) Count Carlo Sforza, noted Italian anti-Fascist, indicated in a statement here tonight he would return to Italy to help "defeat the Nazi danger" but, he added, "I will be more useful for that purpose out of government than inside any government."

He told the Associated Press in a statement which he declined to amplify:

"It is evident that I consider it the first duty of all Italians to join in the common struggle to defeat the Nazi danger in Italy.

"When I am in Italy, I think I will be more useful for that purpose out of government than inside any government."

On Sept. 24 a Swiss report said Count Sforza, former Italian Foreign minister, would enter the Badoglio cabinet as the representative of an anti-Fascist organization active abroad for 20 years. At that time, Miss Fiammetta Sforza said she had been authorized by her father to deny the report.

Count Sforza declined to comment upon a report yesterday by the Algiers radio that he had messaged Marshal Pietro Badoglio that he was ready to offer "full support" to the present Italian government as long as it continued its efforts to defeat the Germans. However, Countess Sforza said yesterday that any such report was "absolutely incorrect."

Big Leagues Select Squads For Troop Tour In Pacific

Thirty-Six Players Named In All-Star Group To Stage Games For Men In Service

By SID FEDER
[Associated Press Staff Writer]

New York, Sept. 29—The big leagues today picked a pair of 18-player squads for the post-season exhibition trip to our troops in the Pacific, including practically every top performer in the business for 1943.

Managed by Frankie Frisch, the Pittsburgh Pirates' pepper-pilot, and round Joe Cronin, of the Boston Red Sox, the all-star collections include nine of the big guns from next week's World Series; 18 of the aces from last summer's all-star game; the year's batting bosses in both loops—Stan Musial, of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Luke Appling, of the Chicago White Sox; the American League's No. 1 elbower, Spud Chandler, of the Yankees; and the season's home-run ranking Rudy York, of the Detroit Tigers. The two outfits will leave for the Pacific theater as soon after the World Series as the War Department gives them the green light.

Six Yanks On Squad

Headed by six of the American League champion Yankees and three of the National League pennant-winning Cardinals, the squads list virtually all the season's "all-star all stars" with the possible single exception of Mort Cooper, the stylist slinger of the Card's staff. And brother Walker, the National League's No. 1 catcher, will be along to hold up the Cooper family interests.

Along with Musial and Walker Cooper, the Cards also are sending Lou Klein, the classy rookie second-sacker. Against this trio, the Yanks will be represented by Chandler, Second Baseman Joe Gordon; Thirdsacker Bill Johnson, one of the junior circuit's "rookies of the year"; King Kong Charlie Keller and his big bat; and Bill Dickey and Rollie Hemsley from the catching department.

National Fully Represented

All eight of the National League clubs are represented. The American League picked its squad from six of its outfits.

In addition to the players and managers, the squads will include Umpires Larry (National League) Goetz and Bill (American League) Summers; Trainers Charlie Jorgensen, of the Pirates, and Ralph McCarthy, of the Red Sox; and Leo Ward, the Cards' secretary, and Earl Hilligan, American League Service Bureau director, as team secretaries.

The two squads:

American League

PITCHERS
Spud Chandler, New York.
Dutch Leonard, Washington.
Tex Hughson, Boston.
Dizzy Trout, Detroit.
Orval Grove, Chicago.
Allie Reynolds, Cleveland.

CATCHERS
Bill Dickey, New York.
Rollie Hemsley, New York.
Jake Early, Washington.

INFIELDERS
Rudy York, Detroit.
Bobby Doerr, Boston.
Joe Gordon, New York.
Luke Appling, Chicago.
Bill Johnson, New York.

OUTFIELDERS
Charley Keller, New York.
Pete Fox, Boston.
George Case, Washington.
Stan Spence, Washington.

National League

PITCHERS
Truett Sewell, Pittsburgh.
Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati.
Bucky Walters, Cincinnati.
Al Javery, Boston.
Al Gerheauser, Philadelphia.
Hi Bithorn, Chicago.

CATCHERS
Walker Cooper, St. Louis.
Ray Mueller, Cincinnati.

INFIELDERS
Lou Klein, St. Louis.
Elbie Fletcher, Pittsburgh.
Eddie Miller, Cincinnati.
Bob Elliott, Pittsburgh.
Dick Bartell, New York.

OUTFIELDERS
Stan Musial, St. Louis.
Vince DiMaggio, Pittsburgh.
Augie Galan, Brooklyn.
Dixie Walker, Brooklyn.
Ducky Medwick, New York.

War Prisoners Replace Soldiers on Farms

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 29 (A. P.).—One thousand Pine Camp soldiers, who have been working in western New York canneries and on farms for several days to alleviate the man power shortage, are being replaced today by Italian prisoners of war.

Part of the prisoners will be employed in this vicinity, Col. John A. McDowell, commanding officer of District 4, Second Service Command, said, while others will be used in Clyde, Medina, Albion, Holley, Hamlin, Batavia, Dansville and Silver Creek.

HOPE IN RUSSIA SEEN BY BISHOP

Tucker Asserts Christian Aid Will Be Welcomed.

Cleveland, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Churches have the post-war responsibility of showing peoples of all nations that "only in unity of purpose will they be able to realize the possibilities open to them," the Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker of Richmond, Va., presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, declared today.

The leader of 1,500,000 Episcopalians in the United States came here for conferences preceding the church's fifty-fourth triennial convention, opening next Saturday.

"I have no doubts about the role of the church in the peace that is to come, it must accept a large share of the responsibility of bringing order out of chaos in the post-war world," he told an interviewer.

"Especially encouraging, I believe, is the reception given the Archbishop of York by the dignitaries of the Orthodox Church in Russia.

"I know the Russian people well, having served with the Red Cross there during and after world war I. They are, at heart, very devout. They will receive our missionaries with open arms. Eager to improve their educational and hospital facilities, they will accept all the help we, the Christian church, can give them and I'm sure we won't let them down.

"With the new understanding between communist authorities and the church, much should be accomplished. But we must take a realistic view of the problems of Russia—her aspirations and aims. Over here, far from the disturbing elements in central Europe, we are apt to be idealistic and fail to get to the heart of the trouble. We must reach a common understanding and the time to start is now."

New Governor of Jamaica Takes Oath Today

Miami, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Sir John Huggins, an expert on Caribbean shipping and supply, will fly to Jamaica tomorrow to take the oath as Governor of the British colony. He came to Miami from Washington, where for a year he has been head of the British Colonies Supply Mission and a member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Mission.

Among his first duties will be the introduction of the colony's recently granted new constitution, which gives a greater degree of self-government to the people of the island, including universal suffrage.

Air Collision Kills 2 Instructors and Cadet

Walnut Ridge, Ark., Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Two inspectors and one cadet attached to the Walnut Ridge Army air field were killed yesterday when two training planes crashed, Public Relations announced today.

Lieut. Francis Daniel Stegna, 24 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stegna of Girard, Ohio, was killed when his plane fell a mile west of Portia, Ark.

Lieut. Roy D. Hammond, 22, whose mother, Mrs. Marie G. Hammond, resides at Jud, North Dakota, and Aviation Cadet William J. Donavon of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died when their plane crashed ten miles west of Pocahontas, Ark. Donavon is survived by his wife, Mrs. Winifred Donavon.

Willkie Will List Issues In St. Louis Talk Oct. 15

Broadcast to Answer Questions on His '44 Views

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29 (UP).—Wendell Willkie will tell where he stands on domestic and international issues bearing on the 1944 presidential campaign when he speaks Oct. 15 in St. Louis, he said today.

The address will be broadcast and will be his answer to a series of pertinent political questions presented to him by Missouri political groups, he told a press conference in which he also called for an "affirmative domestic and international program" from the Republican party.

"We cannot win by a process of negation," he said. "We don't deserve to win, nor will we win by such a process. We must offer an affirmative program both as to domestic policy and as to relations of the United States with the rest of the world.

Asked if he anticipated any support at the Republican Convention, he said he could see within the party a rapid drive toward adoption of his principles. Such a drift he said had been reached with regard to his international views, as evidenced by the report of the Mackinac Island conference this month. He hoped for such a drift on domestic issues.

london,sept.29-(ap)--lending some support to reports current in madrid that pierre laval is becoming weary of his collaboration role was a story circulating in london today told berlin that "he is tired of fighting the wants to step down from his post as chief of nazi-dominated france.

secretary of state fernand de brinon,was reported to be slated to succeed laval and paul joseph goebbels

1943

said to be enroute to paris to assay the situation.

selection of de brinon as successor to laval would also result in the return of the seat of government from vichy to paris,it was said.

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LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF AN ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED TODAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN WHICH WAS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

ON SEPT. 29, AS A RESULT OF STUBBORN FIGHTING, TROOPS ON THE KALININ FRONT LIBERATED FROM THE GERMAN INVADERS THE TOWN OF RUDNYA, A POWERFUL ENEMY STRONGHOLD AND CENTER OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE VITEBSK DIRECTION.

IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF RUDNYA, THREE DIVISIONS DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES AND WILL IN THE FUTURE BEAR THE NAME OF RUDNYA DIVISIONS.

(END)

SN505PEW

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT THIS ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

TODAY, SEPT. 29, TROOPS OF THE STEPPE FRONT, AFTER THREE DAYS OF FIERCE FIGHTING, BROKE ENEMY RESISTANCE AND CAPTURED THE TOWN OF KREMENCHUG, A STRONG GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER DNIEPER.

IN FIGHTING FOR LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF KREMENCHUG TROOPS UNDER LT.GEN.ZHADOV AND LT.GEN.MANAGAROV AND AIRMEN UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.GEN. OF AVIATION GORYUNOV DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.

PARTICULAR DISTINCTION WAS GAINED BY EIGHT DIVISIONS AND UNITS AND, TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY, THESE DIVISIONS WILL BE GIVEN THE NAME OF KREMENCHUG.

TODAY, SEPT. 29, AT 11 P.M. MOSCOW TIME THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND WILL SALUTE OUR GALLANT TROOPS WHICH LIBERATED THE TOWN OF KREMENCHUG WITH 12 ARTILLERY SALVOES FIRED FROM 124 GUNS.

FOR THE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS, I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL THE TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF KREMENCHUG.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND. DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

(SIGNED) SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF

MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION, J.V.STALIN.

SN437PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 29-(AP)-THERE ARE STRONG INDICATIONS IN LONDON THAT ITALIAN CREWS AND ITALIAN TROOPS ASHORE ARE NOW ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN ORGANIZED EFFORT AGAINST THE GERMANS -- IN ADDITION TO PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED ACTIVITIES BEHIND THE NAZI LINES.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ITALY TO THE ALLIES IS UNDERSTOOD HERE TO HAVE BEEN PLACED ON THE BASIS THAT ITALY IS NOW "WORKING HER PASSAGE," AND THAT HOW WELL SHE WORKS WILL DETERMINE HER FUTURE STATUS.

JR945AEW

30.24 8919

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPT 30-(AP)-USE BY BRITAIN'S NEW TACTICAL AIR FORCE OF THE "FLYING FLEA," A HIGH-WINGED OBSERVATION MONOPLANE WITH A CRUISING SPEED OF 107 MILES AN HOUR, WHICH ALREADY HAS BAFFLED GERMANY'S FASTEST FIGHTERS AND HEAVIEST GROUND DEFENSES, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE AIR MINISTRY.

THE TAYLORCRAFT AUSTER-3, WITH ITS 130-HORSEPOWER ENGINE, CAN TAKE OFF IN 50 YARDS, CLIMB AT 1,000 FEET A MINUTE AND--BECAUSE OF ITS HIGH-WING CONSTRUCTION--CAN ALL BUT HOVER IN THE AIR.

PILOTS OF THE SHIP HAVE CIRCLED A TREE WHILE NAZI FIGHTERS HAVE SWEPT ABOVE THEM, IT WAS SAID.

IT WAS SAID THAT THE FORCE WAS USING THE AUSTER TO DRAW FIRE AND THUS REVEAL ENEMY GUN POSITIONS. THE PLANE, ARMORED BUT NOT ARMED, WAS USED FOR THAT PURPOSE IN THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

SB126AEW

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)-THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT IN A TRADITIONAL DAY LONG CEREMONY WITH A LOT OF DRUM BEATING DANIEL AGUSTUS OPOKU AHYEAMPONG WAS "ENSTOOLED" YESTERDAY AT KIBI IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY AS ONANHENE (CHIEF OF STATE) OF AKIM ABUAKWA.

DAN--GO AHEAD, YOU SPELL IT--SUCCEEDS HIS LATE UNCLE NANA SIR OFORI ATTA WHO DIED LAST MONTH. THE NEW CHIEF WAS INVESTED WITH THE NAME OFORI ATTA THE SECOND. #

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPT 30-(AP)-THE INSTITUTE OF LONDON UNDERWRITERS TODAY ANNOUNCED RATE REDUCTIONS OF ONE PER CENT IN CARGO WAR RISK INSURANCE FOR VOYAGES BETWEEN WEST AFRICA AND NORTH OR CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

A SIMILAR CUT WAS MADE IN THE RATE FOR VOYAGES BETWEEN INDIA OR CEYLON AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN OR RED SEA PORTS.

RATES FOR VOYAGES BETWEEN EIRE AND LISBON WERE LOWERED FROM SIX AND ONE-HALF TO FIVE PER CENT.

SB1246AEW

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LONDON, SEPT. 29-(AP)-UNION OFFICIALS TODAY URGED 9,000 STRIKING ENGINEERS AT THE VICKERS-ARMSTRONG ARMS FACTORY TO RETURN TO WORK, AFTER A NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL FAILED TO SUPPORT THE STRIKERS' CLAIM TO HIGHER PAY. THE WORKERS HAVE BEEN ON STRIKE TWO WEEKS.

MEANWHILE 8,000 MINERS IN SCOTTISH COAL FIELDS REMAINED AWAY FROM WORK FOR A SECOND DAY. THEY WERE PROTESTING AGAINST IMPRISONMENT OF A FEW FELLOW WORKERS WHO REFUSED TO PAY FINES INFLICTED FOR PARTICIPATION IN AN EARLIER, UNOFFICIAL STRIKE.

JR1117AEW

SEP 30 1943

LONDON, SEPT. 29-(AP)-FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM WHILE PARTICIPATING IN A BOMBING MISSION OVER GERMANY MAY 21, THE DISTINGUISED SERVICE CROSS HAS BEEN AWARDED 1ST LT. LEONARD L.COX OF CARNEGIE, OKLA., LT. GEN. JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COX IS A BOMBER PILOT OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

SIMULTANEOUSLY IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT AIR MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED BRIG. GEN. ORVIL A.ANDERSON OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., AND COL. LUCIUS P.ORDWAY OF PALM BEACH, FLA.

GH1217PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 29-(AP)-THE LEGION OF MERIT HAS BEEN AWARDED COL. ROBERT W.RAYNSFORD OF SCHENECTADY, N.Y., LT. GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CITATION SAID THAT COL. RAYNSFORD "PLANNED AND OPERATED WITH GREAT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS" A SIGNAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM FOR THE EORPEAN THEATER HEADQUARTERS AND UNITED STATES FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA.

DY112PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 29-(AP)-THE FIRST WEDDING BETWEEN TWO NON-COMMISSIONED MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMY AND THE WACS IN ENGLAND HAS BEEN SET FOR OCT. 10 AT THE U.S. BOMBER BASE WHERE THE BRIDE-TO-BE, PVT. MARY ELIZABETH ELLIOTT OF KINGSTON, N.C., HAS BEEN STATIONED.

SHE IS MARRYING SGT. WALLACE R.BEST OF RALEIGH, N.C. THEY WILL HAVE A 48-HOUR HONEYMOON, AFTER WHICH THEY WILL RETURN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE STATIONS 100 MILES APART.

THE BRIDE WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY MAJ. JACOB W. FREDERICK OF WAKARUSA, IND., AND THE MAID OF HONOR WILL BE PFC. DOROTHY WHINERY OF ANOKA, MINN.

THE BEST MAN WILL BE MAJ. WILLIAM H.BUELL, THE FIANCE'S COMMANDING OFFICER. THE CEREMONY WILL BE PERFORMED BY THE REV. J.M.NAPIER. PFC. OLIVE SPENCER OF ALIQUIPPA, PA., WILL PLAY THE ORGAN AND PFC. JANE ELSIE HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON, D.C. WILL SING.

GH122SPEW

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)- MAYOR EARL RILEY OF PORTLAND, ORE., HAS ARRIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR A SPEAKING TOUR SPONSORED BY THE U.S.OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION AND THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, SEPT 29-(AP)-TECHNICAL SGT. THOMAS DYE, OF STEUBENVILLE, O., FLUNKED OUT OF AIR GUNNERY SCHOOL. THE OFFICIAL REASON WAS THAT HE HAD AN "UNSKILLED SHOOTING EYE."

IT WAS A LAUGH, TOO, FOR AT THE TIME DYE HAD TWO ENEMY PLANES TO HIS CREDIT.

DYE HAD TRAINED IN THE UNITED STATES AS A RADIO OPERATOR, BUT WHEN HIS FORTRESS, THE "SNOW BALL," WAS WITHOUT A BALL TURRET GUNNER ONE DAY HE VOLUNTEERED.

IN FIVE MISSIONS HE GOT TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS, AND THEN THEY SENT HIM TO GUNNERY SCHOOL FOR A "REFRESHER" ON A COURSE HE NEVER HAD TAKEN ORIGINALLY.

THE INSTRUCTORS PAID NO ATTENTION TO HIS RECORD, AND SO HE WAS FLUNKED OUT FOR THE "UNSKILLED SHOOTING EYE."

SO DYE QUIETLY WENT BACK TO THE "SNOW BALL" AND UP TO TODAY HE HAS SHOT DOWN EIGHT ENEMY PLANES AND WEARS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THREE CLUSTERS WITH THE AIR MEDAL.

MT1216PEW

FOLT2

madrid,sept.29-(ap)--pierre laval,chief of government of german -occupied france,since the italian capitulation and the allied occupation of sardinia has stepped down from the position of france's public enemy number one to become public nonentity number one, according to/travelers from neutral france who arrived in madrid today.

"i have never seen a country where the citizens have insulted the government with a more thorough lack of interest

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than france," one of these travelers told the associated press.

a story current among frenchmen now is that laval has recently been trying to get himself put in jail by the germans in order to acquire a halo of martyrdom, but that the nazis refused to humor him, the travelers reported.

the vichy correspondent of the barcelona newspaper La Prensa xx said in a dispatch xx that laval is now one of the ~~x~~ important figures inn france who has no important public enemy. the reason for this, he reported, is by no means that laval has no enemies.

"he lacks none at all," said the correspondent, negatively.

"but the fact of the matter is that no important enemies of laval have emerged recently because nobody wants to take his place."

the same correspondent, ramon borobio, xx writing from vichy, described france as a bomb which everybody is waiting to see explode. he added that the question xxxx is no longer whether laval will remain as the german "front" in france but whether the germans themselves will stay in xxxxx that xx country.

there was a time, borobio wrote, before sardinia and corsica were removed as barriers to an allied landing on french soil from the mediterranean when some frenchmen were interested in the constant quarrels between members of the vichy government, but that situation has ceased to exist. the french public no longer hate or defend laval or marshal philippe petain--they just ignore them, according to borobio. #

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ADD ALLIED HQTRS IN AFRICA (NUNGARO)

MILITARY SPOKESMEN AGREED THAT THE CAPTURE OF FOGGIA WITH COMPARATIVELY FEW CASUALTIES ON THE PART OF ALLIED COLUMNS WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT VICTORY THUS FAR IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

NOT ONLY DOES THE CITY CONTAIN THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPED AIR BASE IN SOUTHERN ITALY BUT IT IS THE JUNCTION POINT FOR RAILWAYS WHICH RUN SOUTH TO THE EAST COAST CITIES OF BARI AND BRINDISI AND THE INLAND CITY OF POTENZA, ALL OF WHICH ARE NOW IN ALLIED HANDS.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC RAILWAY CUTS ACROSS THE PENINSULA TO NAPLES.

DANIEL DE LUCE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, SAID THAT THE CAPTURE OF FOGGIA CAME AFTER A SPEEDY 80-MILE DRIVE UP FROM BARI.

THE CITY ITSELF WAS TAKEN WITHOUT A SHOT MONDAY AFTERNOON, HE SAID, AND THE BRITISH ARMORED COLUMNS ROLLED INTO A DEAD CITY HAMMERED INTO A HEAP OF RUBBLE BY SUCCESSIVE ALLIED RAIDS THAT STARTED WITH THE INVASION OF SICILY.

THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL WAS SO HURRIED, DE LUCE DECLARED THAT THE GERMAN'S DID NOT HAVE TIME TO UNDERTAKE THE EXTENSIVE DEMOLITIONS

1943

AND LAND MINING ENCOUNTERED IN OTHER PARTS OF THE BOOT.

THE CORONATO WOODS YIELDED LARGE STOCKS OF AIRPLANE PARTS AND BOMBS AND IN THE CITY'S RAILWAY YARDS THE BRITISH FOUND 60 LOCOMOTIVES AND CONSIDERABLE ROLLING STOCK ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

FROM ITALIAN NAVAL OFFICERS CAME WORD THAT THE GERMANS HAVE SEIZED THE BIG ITALIAN LINER REX BUT THEY SAID THE CONTE DI SAVOIA HAD BEEN SCUTTLED BY HER ITALIAN CREW. THE TWIN MOTORSHIPS VULCANIA AND SATURNIA, CONVERTED INTO TRAINING SHIPS, ATTEMPTED TO FLEE THE NAZIS. THE VULCANIA WAS CAPTURED BUT THE SATURNIA REACHED A PORT UNDER ALLIED CONTROL, THE ITALIANS SAID.

M408AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 29-(AP)-IN THE ONLY FIGHTER CLASH YESTERDAY OVER ITALY SGT. ORRIE B.MASELDEN, OF 2208 SPRINGMOUNT AVE., COLUMBUS, O., SHOT DOWN AN ARADO 196, SINGLE-ENGINED GERMAN FLOAT PLANE. BAD WEATHER GROUNDED MOST AIRCRAFT.

GM1035AEW

ADD MOSCOW (CASSIDY) 1ST MNEW

NUMEROUS SWAMPS AND STREAMS IN WHITE RUSSIA ARE LINED WITH MINES, BARBED WIRE AND ANTI-TANK BARRIERS, RED STAR'S DISPATCH SAID, BUT THE RED ARMY CONTINUED ITS SWIFT ADVANCE.

ALONG THE MIDDLE DNIEPER THE RED ARMY STEADILY EXTENDED ITS OCCUPATION OF THE EASTERN BANK. THE KREMENCHUG ESCAPE GAP FOR THE GERMAN FORCES BELOW POLTAVA APPEARED CLOSING RAPIDLY AFTER THE RUSSIANS TOOK GLOBINO, 20 MILES NORTH OF KREMENCHUG, AND GRADIZHSK, 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF KREMENCHUG.

BOTH RAILROADS FROM THE POLTAVA REGION TO KREMENCHUG NOW ARE CUT AND THE NUMBER OF GERMAN TROOPS ENCLOSED IN THAT POCKET HAS NOT BEEN ESTIMATED, BUT IT MUST HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLE IN VIEW OF THE STIFF RESISTANCE THEY OFFERED AT POLTAVA.

NUMEROUS TOWNS AND VILLAGES OPPOSITE THE SPIRES AND DOMES OF KIEV ON THE HIGH WEST BANK OF THE RIVER ALSO WERE OCCUPIED AND RED STAR REPORTED RUSSIAN ARTILLERY AND AVIATION WAS HAMMERING LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF GERMAN MEN AND MACHINES AT THE DNIEPER CROSSINGS.

AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT THE GERMANS WERE FORCED BACK TO THE TIP OF THE TAMAN PENINSULA AFTER THE RUSSIANS OCCUPIED TEMRYUK.

DISPATCHES SAID THE RED ARMY WAS PRESSING DOWN BOTH BANKS OF THE KUBAN RIVER, ROUTING THE ENEMY OUT OF THEIR LAST FOOTHOLD IN THE CAUCASUS AND DRIVING THEM ACROSS THE KERCH STRAIT TO THE CRIMEA.

JR1102AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29-(AP)- FOUR AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS WHOSE BEHIND-THE-LINES DUTIES HAVE PLAYED A MAJOR PART IN TRANSPORTING AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS TO THE FRONT AND SUPPLYING THEM AFTER THEY GOT THERE WERE AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

THEY WERE BRIG.GEN.CLYDE C.ALEXANDER (NO ADDRESS GIVEN); COL.HARRY H.BAIRD, 2359 EAST LIVINGSTON AVE., COLUMBUS, O.; COL.H.BENNETT WHIPPLE, 102 GORDONHURST AVE., UPPER MONTCLAIR, N.J., AND COL.ELLIOTT H.THORPE, WESTERLY, R.I.

ALEXANDER AS SUPPLY CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF SERVICE OF SUPPLY FROM JULY 25 TO OCT.5, 1942, AND AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THAT ORGANIZATION FROM OCT.10 TO APRIL 24, 1943, DEVELOPED DETAILED PLANS TO SUPPLY AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA AND AUSTRALIA FROM SOURCES IN

1943

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AUSTRALIA.

SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA IN 1942, BAIRD HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PLANNING, PROCUREMENT, ASSIGNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF A GREAT PART OF THE PERSONNEL OF THIS THEATER.

WHIPPLE, AT 29 ONE OF THE YOUNGEST MEN OF HIS RANK IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, HAS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN FORCES IN AUSTRALIA BEEN CHARGED WITH PLANNING AND COORDINATING MOVEMENTS INVOLVED IN THE DISPATCH OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES TO COMBAT ZONES AS WELL AS THE EVACUATION OF CASUALTIES.

THORPE, WHOSE DUTIES WERE SECRET, PPERFORMED HIS JOB, THE CITATION SAID "WITH NOTABLE SKILL AND ENERGY."

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FR1111PCW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON

ABOARD A U.S.AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE PACIFIC, SEPT.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE ZERO IS "A GOOD AIRPLANE WITH A GLASS JAW." IT CAN DO ALMOST ANYTHING EXCEPT TRADE PUNCHES.

THAT'S THE WAY LIEUT.COMMANDER ERNIE SNOWDEN, COMMANDER OF A NAVY DIVE BOMBING SQUADRON, LOOKS AT IT.

SNOWDEN OF (131 CRAVEN ST.) BEAUFORT, N.C., IS A VETERAN OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC FIGHTING. HE COMMANDED A SCOUTING SQUADRON ABOARD THE OLD U.S.CARRIER WASP AT THE TIME THAT SHE WAS LOST.

HE LEARNED ABOUT ZEROS AND OTHER JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WHILE WINNING THE NAVY CROSS FOR SOME HEAVY PUNCHING AROUND FLORIDA ISLAND IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE SOLOMONS FIGHTING. H E BLEW THE TOP OFF GAVUTU ISLAND WITH A 1,000-POUND BOMB, UPROOTING SEVERAL TROHBLESOME GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND MAKING MARINE LANDINGS A BIT EASIER.

HE THEN FLEW, AND STILL FLIES, THE NAVY SBD DIVE BOMBER WHICH IS NOT A FIGITER PLANE. BUT PILOTS IN THE PACIFIC OFTEN MAKE THEIR PLANES DO DOUBLE DUTY.

"THE JAP PLANES ARE MANEUVERABLE ENOUGH BUT THEY SIMPLY CAN'T TAKE IT, AND OUR PLANES," HE SAID. "SOMETIMES THEY GET IN THE FIRST LICK. OUR SHIPS SHAKE IT OFF AND COUNTERPUNCH AND THE JAP EITHER EXPLODES OR BURNS UP, OR BOTH. THE DIFFERENCE LIES IN THE ARMOR. WHEN TWO PLANES ARE EQUALLY ARMORED, THE MAN WHO GETS THERE FIRST WITH THE MOST BULLETS WINS. BUT THAT DOESN'T HOLD WHEN ONE SHIP CAN TAKE PUNISHMENT AND THE OTHER CAN'T."

FR317ACW

SEP 30 1943

U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (AP)-CORP.DONALD LAMP OF EAST LIVERPOOL, O., AND PFC.ERNEST D.ADAMS OF WALNUT RIDGE, ARK., CROUCHING IN A FRONT-LINE FOXHOLE DURING THE DRIVE ON MUNDA AIRPORT, WERE GETTING EXTREMELY HUNGRY.

IT WAS LATE IN THE DAY, AND THEY HAD HAD NO FOOD SINCE EARLY MORNING.

THEIR TALK OF STEAKS AND MUSHROOMS WAS SUDDENLY INTERRUPTED BY A JAPANESE KNEE-MORTAR SHELL WHICH LANDED A FEW FEET IN FRONT OF THEM. THEY DUCKED AS EARTH AND DEBRIS SHOWERED AROUND.

FINALLY THEY STIRRED AGAIN, BRUSHED OFF THE DIRT AND NOTICED AN OBJECT WHICH HAD BEEN BLOWN INTO THEIR HOLE.

IT WAS A PACK OF SIX "B" RATION CHOCOLATE BARS.

GG1250PCW

U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC-(AP)-CHAPLAIN FERDINAND EVANS, FORMERLY WITH CATHOLIC CHARITIES IN CINCINNATI, O., TELLS THIS ANECDOTE OF THE NEW GEORGIA CAMPAIGN:

"AFTER THE MUNDA AIRFIELD WAS CAPTURED, THERE WAS A PERIOD OF RELAXATION WHILE THE MEN TOOK A MUCH-NEEDED BATH IN THE OCEAN, SHAVED AND TALKED ABOUT THE BATTLE.

"ONE OF THE SOLDIERS APPROACHED ME AND SAID, 'CHAPLAIN, I AIN'T GIVEN MUCH THOUGHT TO RELIGION IN MY LIFE, BUT DURING THAT BATTLE, I SURE DID A POWERFUL LOT OF PRAYING.'

"I REPLIED, 'WE ALL DID A LOT OF PRAYING.'

"'WELL,' SAID THE SOLDIER, 'I' A CHANGED MAN. THERE'S A LOT OF WATER HERE--HOW ABOUT BAPTIZING ME RIGHT NOW?'"

EW1116PCW

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(AP)--ONE OF THE LEGENDS OF THE NEW GEORGIA CAMPAIGN IS THE STORY OF "PAWLAK'S RAIDERS."

"PAW[illegible]" IS FIRST LIEUT.RAY PAWLAK OF TOLEDO,O., COMMANDING OFFICER [illegible] A DARING ARMY COMPANY WHICH GAINED SOUTH PACIFIC FAME FOR ITS TERSE COMMUNICATIONS AND SWIFT, SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS. THE MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS ARE OHIO MEN.

ONCE, 10 PAWLAK MEN, SUPPORTED BY FIRE OF TWO RIFLE PLATOONS, ADVANCED WITHIN 20 YARDS OF ONE OF THE STRONGEST JAPANESE POINTS NEAR MUNDA. THEY WERE FIRING CAPTURED JAPANESE WEAPONS AS WELL AS AMERICAN GUNS.

THE 10 MEN, INCLUDING PAWLAK, TOOK SHELTER BEHIND A LARGE LOG AND POURED SMALL FIRE INTO THE JAPANESE POSITION, ROUTING 45 ENEMH SOLDIERS AND KILLING AT LEAST 15.

FIVE ENEMY OFFICER'S SABERS WERE CAPTURED. ONE WAS SENT BACK TO A COMMANDING OFFICER WITH A NOTE TIED TO IT.

THE NOTE SAID: "HILL HAS BEEN TAKEN. NO PRISONERS. SIGNED: PAWLAK'S RAIDERS."

BESIDES LIEUTENANT PAWLAK, THE PATROL INCLUDED:

SGT.DERREL L.ZONKER OF WOODSFIELD,O.; PVT.FRANK NELSON OF COLCHESTER,ILL.; PVT.HERSCHEL FULK OF ASHLAND,O.; CORP. SHELBY E.CASH OF MIDDLETOWN,O.; CORP WALTER C.ABELE OF SANDUSKY, O.; PVT.GEORGE CONWAY OF CADIZ,O., AND PVT.RALPH MILLER OF ARCANUM,O.

FJ1139PCW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,SEPT.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS FROM BASES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS BORE THE BRUNT OF AN ATTACK BY MORE THAN 200 ALLIED PLANES TODAY ON JAPANESE AIRDROMES AND SHIPPING AT WEWAK, NEW GUINEA.

(BONI'S REFERENCE TO BASES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OWEN STANLEYS WAS THE FIRST DISCLOSURE THAT LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY NOW HAS A BOMBER BASE OR BASES IN OPERATION ON THE NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA SECTOR

THE MITCHELLS ACCOUNTED FOR MOST OF THE MORE THAN 60 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED; PLAYED A MAJOR PART IN SINKING SEVEN SHIPS AND 29 BARGES; AND FIRED MOST OF THE 160,000 POUNDS OF AMMUNITION EXPENDED IN THE AERIAL ATTACK.

ONE OF THE FINEST PIECES OF FLYING WAS CREDITED TO QUIET SPOKEN, UNASSUMING LT.ANTHONY N.CHIAPPE, 2176 WALTO AVE., THE BRONX, NEW YORK. CHIAPPE WAS IN ONE OF TWO PLANES WHICH BOMBED AND STRAFED

30.24 8925

ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS ON THE SEAWARD SIDE OF THE BORAM AIR STRIP NEAR WEWAK.

FJ246ACW

ONE RED FORCE IS HEADED NORTHWESTWARD ALONG THE SMOLENSK-VITEBSK-DVINSK RAILWAY TOWARDS THE LITTLE BALTIC STATE OF LATVIA, WHICH IS ONLY 200 MILES AWAY. OTHER RUSSIAN CONTINGENTS ARE PUSHING SOUTHWEST, IN A TURNING MOVEMENT AGAINST THE GERMAN LINE. NOW IF THE MUSCOWITES HAVE THE RESERVE STRENGTH TO DEVELOP THIS MOVEMENT, IT WILL CUT OFF T OF HITLERITES IN THAT WHOLE NORTHERN ZONE WHICH HAS ITS APEX IN LENINGRAD. IT ALSO WILL PLACE FINLAND IN A MOST UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION OF REFRIGERATED ISOLATION.

OF COURSE THIS DRIVE IS IN ITS INFANCY, AND PREDICTIONS THEREFORE ARE STRICKLY OUT OF ORDER. IT MAY OR MAY NOT COME OFF. HOWEVER, IT'S DANGER ALREADY HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY BERLIN, FOR A LITTLE ONE-LINE NEWS DISPATCH FROM LONDON REPORTS THAT HIMMLER THE HANGMAN, HITLER'S GESTAPO CHIEF, HAS ARRIVED IN LATVIA. HIMMLER RUSHES WHERE TROUBLE THREATENS, AND A BLACK CLOUD OF IT IS MOVING TOWARDS LATVIA FROM THE EAST.

AND WHAT OF FINLAND? SHE'S FEELING VERY SORRY FOR HERSELF, AND WANTS TO GET OUT OF THE MESS SHE IS IN AS THE VIRTUAL ALLY OF HITLER. HER PREMIER, EDWIN LINKOMIES, SAID THE OTHER DAY THAT SHE WANTS TO WITHDRAW. SHE WOULD LIKE PEACE WITH RUSSIA ON HER PRE-1939 INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL STATUS. WELL, IF THE PRESENT RUSSIAN DRIVE IS CARRIED THROUGH TO ITS FINALITY, FINLAND WILL TAKE WH... MOSCOW WANTS TO HAND HER--AND "LIKE IT."

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JR356AEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT MURREY MARDER, OF PHILADELPHIA, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

NEW GEORGIA--(DELAYED)--A HAND GRENADE, USUALLY REGARDED AS A DEATH-DEALING INSTRUMENT, IS CREDITED WITH PROBABLY SAVING THE LIFE OF SERGEANT LOWREN W. SCHOLFIELD, 22, OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

SCHOLFIELD, WHO HAD TAKEN COMMAND OF HIS PLATOON AFTER HIS PLATOON SERGEANT WAS KILLED, WAS SENT TO THE REAR FOR REINFORCEMENTS DURING AN ATTACK BY MARINE RAIDERS AT VIRU HARBOR.

ON HIS WAY BACK, HE WAS HIT BY ENEMY FIRE AND KNOCKED SOME 15 FEET, FALLING NEAR LIEUTENANT PAUL J. REDMOND, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN., A CHAPLAIN WITH THE MARINE RAIDERS.

"I'M HIT, FATHER," GASPED SCHOLFIELD, TRYING TO STAND UP.

THE CHAPLAIN EXAMINED HIM AND FOUND THAT A MISSILE HAD GONE THROUGH HIS LEFT BREAST POCKET, HIT A HAND GRENADE HE WAS CARRYING, KNOCKED HIM BREATHLESS, BUT HAD BEEN DEFLECTED WITHOUT OTHERWISE INJURING HIM.

SU646AEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,SEPT.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN FLYERS RETURNING FROM AN ATTACK BY MORE THAN 200 PLANES ON JAPANESE AIRDROMES AND SHIPPING AT WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, TODAY AGREED THAT THE ENEMY BASE HAD SUFFERED A SEVERE NEW BLOW, BUT REPORTED THAT AT LEAST ONE AIR STRIP WAS STILL SERVICEABLE.

MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS FROM BASES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OWEN STANLEY

MOUNTAINS JOINED HEAVY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS IN MAKING UP ONE OF THE HEAVIEST FORCES SENT OUT ON A RAID IN THIS SECTOR.

B-25'S ACCOUNTED FOR MOST OF THE MORE THAN 60 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED, AND PLAYED A MAJOR PART IN SINKING SEVEN SHIPS AND 29 BARGES. (THE DEVASTATING ATTACK WAS ANNOUNCED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.)

"I DON'T SEE HOW WE COULD HELP HAVING DONE LOTS OF DAMAGE," SAID CAPT.LEE KIZZIRE, LARAMIE,WYO., WHO WAS IN ONE OF TWO PLANES WHICH BOMBED AND STRAFED ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS ON THE SEAWARD SIDE OF THE BORAM AIR STRIP NEAR WEWAK.

KIZZIRE, HEAVY-SET FORMER NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE FOOTBALL PLAYER, ADDED THAT "HALF THE PLANES ON THE GROUND LOOKED SERVICEABLE WHEN WE CAME IN. I AM SURE WE HIT ALMOST ALL OF THOSE."

IN THE OPINION OF PILOT LT.W.A.JAMES, METROPOLIS,ILL., AND CO-PILOT 2ND LT.ALFRED R.KRASNICKAS, WHOSE PARENTS RESIDE IN SOUTH COVENTRY,CONN., THE BORAM STRIP HAD BEEN "MESSED UP" CONSIDERABLY BY THE BOMBINGS, BUT IN ALL LIKELIHOOD IT WAS STILL SERVICEABLE.

FLYING IN A FORMATION LED BY MAJ.EZRA BEST, OF HOLLYWOOD, WERE LTS.FLOYD M.CECIL, TIPPECANOE,OHIO, AND EDWARD GORENFLO, WOODSTOCK,ILL., AND BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATORS LTS.FRED W.DRESS, JR., 661 CHELSEA, MEMPHIS,TENN., AND LOUIS SPRECHER, 215-33 JAMAICA AVENUE, QUEENS VILLAGE,N.Y.

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THEY HIT THE BUT (CAPT B) AIRDROME ABOVE WEWAK WHERE POSSIBLY 25 TWIN-ENGINE PLANES WERE OBSERVED ON THE GROUND.

CAPT.LUKE WRIGHT, 831 DERRY STREET, KNOXVILLE,TENN., REPORTED THE WING WAS KNOCKED OFF ONE ENEMY BOMBER, WHILE ANOTHER BOMBER AND TRANSPORT PLANE WERE SET AFIRE. FIRES ALSO WERE STARTED IN A SUPPLY DUMP.

SINCE MANY OF THE GROUNDED JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WERE CAMOUFLAGED, THE MITCHELL CREWS BELIEVED THE PLANES WERE PROBABLY SERVICEABLE -- AT LEAST UNTIL THE B-25'S STRUCK.

OF THE LIBERATORS WHICH DROPPED A LARGE SHARE OF 106 TONS OF BOMBS, ONE FORMATION ALSO WAS CREDITED WITH DOWNING ONE ENEMY FIGHTER AND GETTING ONE PROBABLE. TECH.SGT.NORMAN S.SMITH, FOREST GROVE,ORE., AND STAFF SGT.ROBERT BUTLER, LAKESHORE DRIVE, TOLEDO,OHIO, SPLIT HONORS ON ONE PLANE DESTROYED.

2ND LT.EDWARD J.HICKO, WHO WAS CO-PILOT WITH LT.RALPH G. WALLACE, RALEIGH,N.C., SAID SO MANY PLANES WERE BURNING ON THE GROUND THAAT "I WISHED I HAD BROUGHT ALONG MY CAMERA -- THERE WERE SOME BEAUTIFUL PICTURES THERE."

LT.ANTHONY N.CHIAPPE, 2176 WALTO AVE., BRONX,N.Y., RECEIVED PLAUDITS FOR BRINGING HIS MITCHELL IN SAFELY AFTER A BLAST OF FLAK HAD SHOT OUT THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM. RATHER THAN TAKE A CHANCE ON HIS NOSEWHEEL BUCKLING IN ATTEMPTING TO LAND, HE ORDERED THE CREW INTO THE TAIL OF THE PLANE AND BROUGHT HER IN WITH THE TAIL DRAGGING THE GROUND IN A MODEL EMERGENCY LANDING.

NOBODY HAD ANY HIGHER PRAISE FOR CHIAPPE THAN 2ND LT,J.M. ADAMS, 2840 PEACH TREE ROAD, ATLANTA,GA., AND 2ND LT.C.R. BEPASCALE, WICHITA,KAS. BOTH WERE IN THE STRICKEN PLANE -- ADAMS AS THE NAVIGATOR.

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(NO PICKUP)

FJ641ACW

30.24 892.7

BY REMBERT JAMES

WANAWANA ISLAND, SEPT.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CHIEF OF ALL THE MUNDA TRIBES--THEY ONCE WERE AMONG THE WORLD'S MOST FEROCIOUS WARRIORS--HAS DECIDED THE AMERICANS CAN KEEP MUNDA AND ALL OF NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, FROM NOW ON, IF THEY WANT IT.

"TOO MANY BATTLES THERE," EXPLAINED THE CHIEF, 35-YEAR-OLD BLACK-SKINNED JOHN BITIMBULI.

"ALL THE NATIVES ARE FRIGHTENED BY THE NOISE OF AIRPLANES AND BOMBS AND SHOOTING. WE HAVE MOVED HERE TO A VILLAGE WE WILL CALL MAUNDU. IT IS BEAUTIFUL HERE, AND QUIET. WE WILL NEVER GOBACK TO MUNDA."

"I WENT TO MUNDA THE OTHER DAY, JUST TO SEE," HE CONTINUED. "ALL THE BEAUTIFUL TREES WERE KNOCKED DOWN. THERE WERE GREAT HOLES EVERYWHERE FROM SHELLS AND BOMBS. HUNDREDS OF AIRPLANES WITH THE AMERICAN STAR ON THEM WERE TAKING OFF FROM A FIELD ON THE SPOT WHERE I WAS BORN.

"THE AMERICANS TOOK ME FOR A RIDE IN A JEEP--ALL AROUND. I SAW EVERYTHING. IT WAS TERRIBLE. I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER I EVER WANT TO SEE MUNDA AGAIN."

JOHN BITIMBULI SPOKE AS WE ATE WATERMELON UNDER A GREAT SPREADING TROPICAL TREE BETWEEN THE MAUNDU (CORRECT) VILLAGE METHODIST CHURCH AND THE BEACH, ACROSS FIVE MILES OF WATER FROM MUNDA. HE SPOKE SLOWLY, IN PERFECT ENGLISH LEARNED AT THE OLD MUNDA MISSION SCHOOL.

HE WORE A YELLOW SKIRT, NO SHIRT NOR SHOES, NOR HAT. HIS TEETH WERE A DIRTY GOLD COLOR FROM CHEWING BETEL NUTS. THE CROWN ON HIS BLACK WOOLLY HAIR WAS PINK, FROM LIME HE RUBS ON IT DAILY.

"YEARS AGO, WHEN MY FATHER WAS CHIEF," HE CONTINUED, "THE NATIVES THOUGHT MUNDA WAS TOO TAME. THEY WENT IN CANOES TO CHOISEUL AND KOLOMBANGARA AND OTHER ISLANDS AND FOUGHT WITH THE NATIVES OF THOSE ISLANDS. THEN THE BRITISH CAME, AND EVERYTHING WAS THE SAME FOR MANY YEARS. NOTHING EVER HAPPENED.

"THEN THE JAPANESE CAME -- ONLY LAST YEAR. THEN THE AMERICANS CAME.

"THE NATIVES LEFT WHEN THE JAPANESE CAME, BECAUSE THE JAPANESE DO NOT SMELL GOOD AND THE NATIVES HAVE GOOD NOSES. THE AMERICANS SAY WE CAN GO BACK NOW. THE AMERICANS ARE GOOD TO US. BUT MUNDA IS CHANGED TOO MUCH.

"WE WILL STAY ON WANAWANA."

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FR409ACW NM ASKT

PEARL HARBOR,T.H.,SEPT.29-(AP)-AFRICAN DESERT AND ITALIAN BEACH FIGHTING CANNOT BE COMPARED WITH PACIFIC JUNGLE WARFARE, SAYS U.S. SEN. HENRY CABOT LODGE,JR.

"JUNGLE FIGHTING IS WORSE. IT'S FIENDISH. IT'S HORRIBLE."

SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS), A MAJOR IN THE ARMY, WAS WITH THE FIRST AMERICAN GROUP OF TANKS AT TOBRUK, AND NOW IS CONCLUDING A TWO-MONTH TOUR OF WAR FRONTS. HE DODGED ENEMY BOMBS IN SICILY, CHINA, NEW GEORGIA AND NEW GUINEA.

IN THE DESERT, HE CONCLUDED, "YOU CAN SEE YOUR ENEMY AND MAKE PLANS ..... IN THE JUNGLE YOU CANNOT SEE HIM.

"BESIDES THE JAP, YOU FIGHT DISEASES. AND YOUR FEAR IS GREAT. EVEN WITHOUT THE SKILKING, TRICKY, ANIMAL-LIKE ENEMY, OUR JUNGLE FIGHTERS WAGE A 24-HOUR BATTLE TO KEEP ALIVE."

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FJ559ACW

HEADQUARTERS,ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND,SEPT. 28-(AP)-VICTORY CREDITS HAVE BEEN GIVEN SEVEN OFFICERS OF THE 11TH AIR FORCE FOR THEIR PART IN SINKING TWO JAPANESE CARGO VESSELS SOUTHWEST OF ATTU LAST JULY 10.

TWENTY-FOUR QUARTER-TON BOMBS WERE DROPPED FROM SIX MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS IN A LOW LEVEL ATTACK ON THE TWO BOATS. NUMEROUS DIRECT HITS AND MANY NEAR HITS WERE OBSERVED AND THE LARGER OF THE TWO, ABOUT 250 FEET LONG WAS SUNK. THE OTHER VESSEL'S SINKING WAS SUBSEQUENTLY VERIFIED BY A NAVY PATROL PILOT. THE TWO VESSELS WERE EVIDENTLY HEAVILY LADEN WITH SUPPLIES DESTINED FOR THE KISKA GARRISON.

THE FLIGHT OF B-25 BOMBERS WAS LED BY MAJOR WARREN A.BETH, (RT. 3) FREMONT, MICH. THE PILOTS INCLUDED CAPT.RAYMOND G.S.SCHAFFTER, (933 S.CLINTON AVE.) OAK PARK, ILL.; 1ST LT.HAROLD E.KROUT, (206 W.FINDLEY ST.) CAREY, OHIO AND 1ST LT.CARL L.WOOD, JR., (512 STONER AVE.) SHREVEPORT, LA.

ET1101PCW

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kingston, jamaica, sept. 29-(ap)--jamaica farm workers now employed in florida will be permitted to remain there during the coming winter if they wish, the government has decided as a result of a request made by col. bruton, u.s. deputy war food administrator at washington.

however, Jamaica workers in other states,must return home at the end of their allotted period.

aguilars gt 12noon

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 29-(AP)-GEORGE BRENT, MOVIE ACTOR, WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN RELEASED BY THE ARMY BECAUSE OF A BACK AILMENT AFTER SERVING AS FLIGHT INSTRUCTOR AT A PACIFIC COAST BASE, ARRIVED TODAY "TO REST."

BRENT SAID HE PLANS TO RETURN TO HOLLYWOOD LATE IN OCTOBER SINCE HE HAS JUST SIGNED A FIVE-YEAR MOVIE CONTRACT.

SB146AEW

MONTREAL, SEPT 29-(AP)-LABOR SPOKESMEN, INTERVIEWED HERE TONIGHT AFTER A FIVE-DAY CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CANADIAN NEWSPRINT EMPLOYERS AND UNION LEADERS, SAID THAT DISCUSSIONS RESULTED IN:-

1. AGREEMENT THAT THE INDUSTRY BE RATED AS A WAR ESSENTIAL.

2. REFUSAL OF EMPLOYERS TO JOIN WITH UNION MEN IN A JOINT REPRESENTATION TO WAR LABOR BOARDS FOR A BASIC GENERAL WAGE RATE OF 56 CENTS AN HOUR PLUS COST-OF-LIVING BONUS.

3. AGREEMENT THAT PRODUCTION MAY HAVE TO BE CURTAILED UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT FINDS WAYS AND MEANS TO INCREASE NEXT YEAR'S WOOD SUPPLY TO THE MILLS.

4. SUGGESTIONS TO USE WOMEN IN SOME MILL OPERATIONS UNTIL THERE IS A READJUSTMENT OF THE MANPOWER SITUATION.

JOHN P.BURKE, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPERMILL WORKERS (A.F.L.), SAID THE CONFERENCE HAD UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED A RESOLUTION ASKING FOR GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF THE NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY AS "AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE WAR EFFORT."

SB1252AEW

30.24 8929

NEW YORK, SEPT 29-(AP)-MANUEL L.QUEZON, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES, SAID TODAY THAT "I WOULD CARE LITTLE ABOUT JAPAN'S DEFEAT IF MY OWN PHILIPPINES WERE NOT GOING TO BE FREE."

HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN A LETTER TO THE HERALD TRIBUNE IN REPLY TO A COLUMN BY WALTER LIPPMAN PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER YESTERDAY IN WHICH LIPPMAN QUERIED, "WHAT EARTHLY GOOD IS INDEPENDENCE TO THE PHILIPPINES IF THE UNITED STATES IS INCAPABLE OF DEFENDING THEM?"

LIPPMAN'S COLUMN DEALT WITH THE TYDINGS-BELL JOINT RESOLUTION PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS WHICH WOULD GIVE THE PHILIPPINES COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AT ANY TIME WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION.

"FROM MY SICKBED," QUEZON WROTE FROM WASHINGTON, "I AM URGING MY PEOPLE CONSTANTLY TO GO ON FIGHTING -- AND THEY ARE DOING IT -- BECAUSE THEY AND I EXPECT THAT OUR COUNTRY WILL BE INDEPENDENT NOW, REGARDLESS OF ANY FUTURE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO PROVIDE FOR COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

"LET NO ONE HAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT I AM NOT DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE FUTURE SECURITY OF THE PHILIPPINES. THE TYDINGS-BELL JOINT RESOLUTION TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION THIS QUESTION AS WELL AS ALL OTHER POST WAR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS WHICH WILL CONFRONT THE PHILIPPINES XXX

"BUT THE ALL-IMPORTANT POINT IS THAT WE FOUGHT AND ARE STILL FIGHTING FOR RIGHT AND LIBERTY REGARDLESS OF CONSEQUENCES. XXX I KNEW FROM THE BEGINNING THAT THE PHILIPPINES COULD NOT DEFEND ITSELF, AND THAT, BECAUSE OF PEARL HARBOR, AMERICA COULD NOT COME TO OUR RESCUE IN TIME TO SAVE THOUSANDS OF OUR MEN FROM DEATH, AND MANY OF OUR TOWNS AND CITIES FROM DESTRUCTION. XXX RIGHT AND LIBERTY ARE MORE PRECIOUS THAN LIFE."

SB&MK106AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 29-(AP)-THE TEXT OF AN ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED TODAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN AS BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:

ON SEPT. 29, 1943, AS A RESULT OF STUBBORN BATTLES, TROOPS OF THE KALININ FRONT LIBERATED FROM THE GERMAN INVADERS THE TOWN OF RUDNYA, A STRONG SUPPORT POINT AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF THE ENEMY IN THE VITEBSK DIRECTION.

IN BATTLES FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF RUDNYA EXAMPLES OF MILITARY TRAINING AND SKILL IN MANEUVERING WERE DISPLAYED BY THE 17TH GUARDS DUKHOVSHCHINA RIFLE DIVISION UNDER MAJ.GEN.DVASHNIN, THE 19TH GUARDS RIFLE DIVISION UNDER MAJ.GEN.MASLOV AND THE 47TH DUKHOVSHCHINA MECHANIZED BRIGADE UNDER LT.COL.MICHAILOV.

TO MARK THE SUCCESSES ACHIEVED, THE 17TH GUARDS DUKHOVSHCHINA RIFLE DIVISION AND THE 47TH DUKHOVSHCHINA MECHANIZED BRIGADE, WHICH FOR THE SECOND TIME DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN BATTLES AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS, ARE TO BE COMMENDED FOR AWARD OF ORDERS OF THE RED BANNER, THE 19TH GUARDS RIFLE DIVISION IS TO BE NAMED RUDNYA DIVISION AND IS HENCEFORTH TO BE KNOWN AS THE 19TH GUARDS RUDNYA RIFLE DIVISION.

(END)

MIAMI,FLA.,SEPT.28-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS CREW WHICH FOR THREE MONTHS FERRIED BRITISH GEN.BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY ON HIS TRAVELS ABOUT NORTH AFRICA WAS HEADED FOR CAIRO, BUT STAFF SERGEANT CHARLES GEYER OF EDISON, OHIO, WASN'T LOOKING FORWARD

WITH ANY EAGERNESS TO HIS STAY IN THE EGYPTIAN CAPITAL.

"GENERAL MONTGOMERY ASKED ME WAS I ALL SET FOR A GOOD TIME," GEYER RELATED TODAY AT THE 36TH STREET ARMY AIR BASE. "I TOLD HIM YES, BUT I DIDN'T HAVE MUCH MONEY.

"SO MONTY GRINNED AND TOLD ME, 'DONT WORRY ABOUT MONEY. I'LL FIX IT UP WITH EISENHOWER.'

"AND HE DID. GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WIRED CAIRO AND WE GOT ADVANCE PARTIAL PAYMENT WHEN WE ARRIVED THERE WITH GENERAL MONTGOMERY."

GEYER AND HIS FELLOW CREW MEMBERS WERE ORDERED TO REST FROM COMBAT FLYING WHEN THEY WERE DESIGNATED TO TAKE OVER THE PLANE ASSIGNED TO THE LEADER OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

"WE FLEW MONTY FROM APRIL 15 TO JUNE 15 TO CAIRO, BENGAZI, TRIPOLI, ALGIERS, LONDON AND WHEREVER HE WANTED TO GO," GEYER SAID.

"WHEN HE JOINED US HE TALKED TO EACH OF US PERSONALLY, ASKED ABOUT OUR JOBS, OUR RANK, AND ABOUT LITTLE THINGS THAT INTERESTED US.

"MAN TO MAN HE WAS LIKE A NON-COM TO US. HE WAS INFORMAL, AND CONSIDERATE, AND CHEERFUL. HE LIKED US TO CALL HIM MONTY."

GEYER WAS BROUGHT BACK BY ARMY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE FOR A REST.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

- - -

CAPTURE OF FOGGIA IN SOUTHERN ITALY--GREAT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER AND FOCAL POINT OF A BAKER'S DOZEN UP-TO-DATE AIRDROMES--REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MAJOR TRIUMPHS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR, FOR IT'S THE KEY TO VAST NEW FIELDS OF ALLIED ENDEAVOR.

POSSESSION OF FOGGIA WILL PERMIT US TO UNLEASH A FRESH TORNADO OF BOMBING AND FIGHTING PLANES. FIRST OFF, IT SHOULD GREATLY EXPEDITE THE CONQUEST OF THE ITALIAN PENINSULA, FOR IT WILL GO FAR TOWARDS BREAKING THE BACK OF GERMAN RESISTANCE THERE. AN EARLY DEVELOPMENT SHOUD BE NAZI EVACUATION OF THE HOTLY CONTESTED NAPLES REGION.

BUT OUR GUN-SIGHTS CAN BE RAISED TO MUCH MORE DISTANT HORIZONS. FROM FOGGIA WE CAN REACH INTO GERMANY TO VITAL CENTERS WHICH HERETOFORE HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT TO BOMB. WE'VE DESTROYED A HUGE PORTION OF HITLER'S INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE, AND NOW MUCH OF THE BALANCE IS WITHIN OUR RANGE. THE BALKANS LIE OPEN TO THE FLYING FIELDS OF FOGGIA -- A MATTER OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE AT THIS MOMENT WHEN THE COCKPIT OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE IS SQUIRMING TO ESCAPE HITLER'S CLUTCH.

ITALY ISN'T THE ONLY THEATER TO PRODUCE SENSATIONS, HOWEVER, FOR THE RUSSIANS HAVE BROACHED A NEW OPERATION WHICH MAY BE A BLOCKBUSTER. THAT'S UP ON THE LENINGRAD END OF THEIR FLAMING FRONT. DO YOU REMEMBER THAT NIGHT A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO WHEN HITLER IN ONE OF HIS BOMBASTIC SPEECHES DEFIED THE UNITED STATES, DARED BRITAIN TO INVADE FRANCE AND, AS A SPECIAL MARK OF HIS PROWESS, PROCLAIMED THAT LENINGRAD "IS SURROUNDED AND NO ONE WILL FREE IT AGAIN AND IT WILL FALL INTO OUR HANDS?"

THAT WAS THE TIME WHEN THIS BIRTHPLACE OF THE RED REVOLUTION WAS BEING DEFENDED NOT ONLY BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERY BUT BY ITS CITIZENS--MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG AND OLD. IT WAS A WINTER OF HORROR, OF VIOLENT DEATH AND THE SLOW TORTURE OF STARVATION AND BITTER COLD, BUT STILL THEY CLUNG TO THEIR CITY. SOMEHOW THE HITLERIAN RING WAS PUSHED BACK UNTIL LENINGRAD NO LONGER WAS ISOLATED, THOUGH THE INVADERS HAVE CONTINUED TO HOLD THEIR LINE NOT FAR FROM THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE CITY.

WELL, THE RUSSIANS NOW AS PART OF THEIR GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE NAZIS ARE BEGINNING AN OPERATION WHICH, IT STRIKES ME, IS CALCULATED TO BE THE PAY-OFF FOR HITLER'S CRIME AGAINST THE CITY OF THE RED REVOLUTION. I REFER TO THE CAPTURE OF THE STRATEGIC CITY OF SMOLENSK AND THE CONTINUING DRIVE WESTWARD. PLEASE GET OUT YOUR MAPS WHILE WE SEE WHAT THIS MEANS, FOR IT'S AS FASCINATING A DISPLAY OF TACTICS AS WE ARE LIKELY TO ENCOUNTER.

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Pompeii Falls as Allies Close on Naples; Badoglio Sees Eisenhower, Maps War Aid; Red Army Drives Ahead in White Russia

SEP 30 1943

AMERICAN TANKS ENTER OUTSKIRTS OF ITALIAN PORT

GALLAGHER

Germans Report Evacuation of Burning, Ravaged West Coast Harbor.

FALL OF CITY NEAR

British Advance Swiftly in Drive Up Eastern Area.

TRUCK CONVOYS BOMBED

Heavy Allied Casualties Reported in Violent Land Battles.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 30. — (AP) Beaten German forces streamed north out of burning Naples tonight toward their next defense line in the hills just short of Rome, 135 miles away, as American tanks clanked into the outskirts of the great port from the south after skirting Mt. Vesuvius.

(A Berlin dispatch to Stockholm said the Germans had evacuated Naples, and the Nazi-controlled Italian radio said a British fleet was shelling the ravaged city.)

Yanks Pass Pompei

At last report American armored columns had fought their way past the ruins of ancient Pompei to reach Torre Annunziata, arms and iron center nine miles south of Naples and within clear view of their goal.

With the first great step in the conquest of Italy nearing completion in the capture of a superb deepwater port, it was announced that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, met yesterday with Marshal Pietro Badoglio to discuss the future use of Italy's army and navy against the Nazis.

(The German-controlled Vichy radio said tonight that "Naples no longer is inside the German defense line in southern Italy. The German line now runs north of the city.")

Fall of City Near

The fall of Naples was near. The five German divisions bulwarking the Nazi defense were seen fleeing into the city and then streaming to the north and northeast in orderly retreat.

The unbroken advance of the American Fifth army rolled beyond Mercato San Severino, 22 miles southeast of Naples, and approached the broad plains of Vesuvius in a move that threatened to flank the city of 925,000 and trap any German rear guards who elected to fight there behind street barricades.

The Allies already were thinking about Rome, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's second announced objective, which lies 135 rail miles north of Naples across broad plains netted with excellent highways. A military spokesman today quoted an old schoolbook saying, "All roads lead to Rome," adding that the Nazis face an almost impossible military task of supplying their troops south of the capital for a full scale battle unless they use Rome as a fortified, and not an open, city.

British Advance Rapidly

The extreme right flank of the Allied line across Italy rapidly was investing the Adriatic coast. The British Eighth army advanced 20 miles north of Zapponeto to capture Manfredonia on the gulf of that name. Some indications were that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery might be hurling part of his forces westward to flank the Volturno river, 20 miles north of Naples, to which the main body of Marshal Albert Kesselring's army appeared to be fleeing.

The frontal and flanking approaches to Naples were mined and demolished extensively. These familiar German retreat tactics were particularly annoying to the British and American troops of the Fifth beating upon Naples along the narrow coastal bottleneck between Vesuvius and the sea. But already the army was well ensconced on the Naples plains and exerting ever-increasing pressure with strong armored forces—tanks, armored cars, mobile artillery and the like.

Large, systematic demolitions slowed the French cleanup of Corsica, their Mediterranean island 100 miles below France. U. S. Rangers and Moroccan Goums destroyed a tank and machine-gun carrier in a raid on Barchetta, 12 miles southwest of Bastia. The French airforce destroyed six planes, including four large Junkers-52 transports, and attacked a convoy off Bastia. The French communique said "Shock battalion and patriot troops are eagerly pursuing the enemy" between Aleria, 40 miles below Bastia, and Folelli, 16 miles south.

The modern town of Pompei, which rose from the ruins of the city obliterated by Vesuvius' most violent eruption in 79 A.D., and Mercato San Severino fell yesterday.

Bombers Hit Trucks

Airmen, who spotted the Germans fleeing into Naples and beyond to the north and northeast, bombed their truck convoys.

The Allied communique covered action only to 6 p. m. Wednesday and fresh gains ranged from one to five miles near the Gulf of Naples.

Allied casualties were heavy. Incomplete figures, excluding most of the violent action leading to the bursting of the final mountain barrier south of Naples, showed 8,708 British and American troops killed, wounded or missing.

Three British correspondents were killed by a Mark-III tank at the edge of the Naples plain Tuesday. They were A. B. Austin of The London Daily Herald, Stewart G. Sale of Reuters and William J. Munday of The London News Chronicle and Sydney (Australian) Morning Herald. A fourth British writer, Basil Gingell of Exchange Telegraph, was injured slightly. They were the first correspondents killed by enemy action in Sicily or Italy.

Casualties Reported

British divisions of the Fifth army suffered 5,211 casualties between Sept. 9-20 and the Americans through Sept. 15 of the same period lost 3,497 men. The high proportion of casualties, considering the number of troops involved, gave an indication of the fierceness of mountain fighting by the infantry which preceded the armored surge into and beyond Pompei.

As the Fifth army advanced on Naples, great columns of smoke and flame leaped from the city of horror. Engineers did yeoman service in swiftly digging out minefields. In contrast, the Eighth army pushed along the Adriatic and beyond the great air center of Foggia without encountering extensive mines or effective resistance.

The Foggia plain, which extends 30 miles north of Foggia, was declared almost entirely under Allied domination.

The fall of Naples will complement the earlier seizure of Foggia, 50 miles to the northeast. The great harbor of Naples is large enough to accommodate a tremendous marshalling of Allied might, just as the 13 Foggia air fields will base the predominant air forces. Naples' harbor has been wrecked extensively, and upwards of 30 ships have been scuttled to block its docks. Allied experience in North Africa and Sicily, however, showed that harbors cannot be permanently sabotaged.

Weather Aids Airforce

Bright, windy weather prevailed instead of heavy rains, allowing medium bombers to destroy bridges, roads and junctions within 45 miles of Naples to the north, northeast and east.

Main targets were Cancello, Piano, Amorosi, Castelvenere, Apollinare, Benevento and Formia. All are on German retreat routes. Fighters and fighter-bombers patrolled the "Benevento battle area, attacking targets of opportunity," the Allied communique said. Benevento is 32 miles northeast of Naples.

Lightning fighters bombed and strafed a highway bridge two miles east of Apollinare "striking at enemy troops moving north of the battle area around Naples," an air force statement said. The resurgent aerial attacks complicated German movements.

The Naples area was completely free of German planes yesterday.

British and Canadian Wellingtons resumed their actions last night after three days of weather-enforced idleness, pounding the railroad and highways near Formia, 43 miles northwest of Naples. Bright flashes indicated the destruction of electric rail lines.

One Allied plane was lost in all operations.

An official summary said medium bombers had achieved these results in attacks on enemy retreat lines beyond Naples:

The Amorosi bridge on the major supply line 27 miles northeast of Naples was put out of commission by direct hits on both approaches. An important rail bridge south of Cancello on the Naples line was severed in several places. Other bridges around Cancello and Piano were attacked and several were immobilized. The approaches to a bottleneck bridge at Castelvenere on the Naples-Benevento road were ripped up and left temporarily impassable.

Middle East bombers again attacked German airfields in Greece and Rhodes and the enemy hit back at the R.A.F.'s Dodecanese base at Coo.

Rolling In on City.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 30 (A. P.). —The Allied Fifth Army rolled across the coastal plain at the foot of Vesuvius today toward the towers of smoke and flame that marked the city of Naples, Italy's second greatest port.

GALLAGHER

Overrunning Pompeii, the modern town of 4,000 people built on the ashes of its ancient namesake destroyed in A. D. 79, troops of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark drove to the southern slopes of Vesuvius and began the last stages of their approach around the base of the great volcano.

Allied Headquarters announced the capture of both Pompeii, ten miles along the coast from Naples, and Mercato San Severino, twenty - two miles southeast of the big port, which has been shaken and swept for a week by the explosions and fires set by German demolition crews, and ridden by machine-gun squads reported to have excited a reign of terror among the people.

Troops Believed Closer.

But it was probable that the troops were much closer than disclosed by the communique which usually contains no information of operations later than 6 P. M. of the preceding day.

The weather turned from rain to warm as General Shermans and other tanks of the Fifth Army rumbled to the outskirts of Torre Annunziata, beating down rearguard opposition and pressing on despite extensive minefields and demolitions which had ruined roads and bridges. The capture of Torre Annunziata would place the Fifth Army nine miles from the Naples city limits along the flat plain bordering the gulf.

The bulk of the German defenders had apparently fled into Naples and then on to the north, according to an Air Force announcement which told of bombarding Nazi truck columns to the northeast of the city.

The fierce rush of Gen. Clark's troops through the mountain ring had cost dearly, however. A military spokesman announced that British divisions of the Fifth Army suffered 5,211 casualties from September 9, when the battle of Salerno began, to September 20. This was a high proportion of casualties considering the number of troops involved.

[The War Department announced last Saturday that American casualties at Salerno, up to September 15, totaled 3,497.]

Eighth Army Also Gains.

While Gen. Clark's Fifth Army continued its unbroken advance, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army along the Adriatic continued to consolidate the newly won air bases at Foggia, only 160 miles from Rome, and branched out to reach Manfredonia, on the coast, in a twenty-mile advance from Zapponeto.

Medium bombers of the North African Air Force took to the air and raided Cancello, Benevento, Formia, Piano and Amorosi—all along the escape routes the German forces must follow in their retreat before the advancing Allies. Road junctions were blasted near Cancello, thirteen miles northeast of Naples, near Amorosi, twenty-seven miles to the northeast, and near Piano, the communique declared.

Fighters and fighter-bombers also swept over the Benevento battle area, thirty-two miles northeast of Naples toward the center of the peninsula, attacking targets that presented themselves. Fighter bombers shot up a bridge near Apollinare. A night flight to Formia, along the coast forty-three miles northwest of Naples, was the deepest penetration into enemy territory. One Allied aircraft failed to return in the last twenty-four hours. No German planes were encountered, according to the communique, which made belated announcement of the destruction of three additional enemy aircraft in a fight on September 25.

Blanke

1943

City Is Being Surrounded.

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The Cairo ra[illegible] in a broadcast recorded by Reuters today that the Allied Fifth Army is rapidly surrounding the city of Naples from the south and southeast.

Late this afternoon the German-controlled Fascist radio declared that "at this moment the British fleet is bombarding Naples." There was no confirmation of this report from any other quarter.

In a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio, the German High Command said that the harbor installations at Naples had been destroyed in an effort to prevent Allied landings, and that "very severe measures were taken against communist riots which are flaring up" within the city.

Nazis Tell of Naples Riots

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP).—A D. N B. dispatch broadcast from Berlin said tonight "very severe" measures had been taken against Italians in Naples — apparently an acknowledgment of refugees' charges of killings as well as of destruction by demolitions and torch.

The broadcast told of widespread rioting and of attacks on German soldiers, but boasted that harbor installations had been so thoroughly destroyed that Allied landings would be impossible anywhere around the Gulf of Naples for a long time.

While attempting to charge much of the destruction to Allied air bombardments and to sabotage by resisting Italians, the German news agency made it clear the city was indeed one of the war's worst-ravaged great towns.

"The town of Naples has suffered terribly," the broadcast said. "The destruction of her entire harbor area could neither be prevented nor hampered by the Allies. Large districts of the town itself are in ashes."

[The German communique hinted at the evacuation of Naples, saying: "Harbor installations have been thoroughly destroyed to prevent enemy landings. Severest measures have been taken against Communist riots. The enemy in general followed up our movements with rather weak forces. British tank forces pressing strongly south of Vesuvius were halted." A Berlin dispatch to Stockholm said that "Communist revolt and extensive sabotage partly forced the evacuation" of Naples, and added that "rebels" were assisting the 5th Army south of Naples.]

Naval Bombardment Reported

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The German-controlled fascist radio announced in mid-afternoon today that "at this moment the British fleet is bombarding Naples." There was no confirmation of the report from any quarter.

Badoglio Sees Eisenhower, Maps Strategy

Conference on the Nelson, at Malta, Charts Italians' Fight Against Germans

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 30.—General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio conferred yesterday at Malta on plans for throwing all available Italian military and naval strength into the war against Germany, an Allied headquarters statement disclosed today.

At the same time it was revealed that Badoglio, who was forced to flee from Rome when the Germans took over the country, had formed a new Cabinet composed principally of military figures.

Announcement of the new Cabinet listed the aged marshal as "head of the government." Members announced were General Vittorio Ambrosio, chief of staff; General Mario Roatta, army chief of staff; Rear Admiral Raffaelo de Courten, Minister of Marine; General Renato Sandalli, Air Minister, and the Duke of Aquarone, Minister to the Royal Household.

The Allied announcement said that Italian army, air and naval forces already had been engaged actively against "the common enemy, Germany," but there was no immediate indication whether there would be a formal Italian declaration of war against the Nazis.

The importance attached to the dramatic conference between Badoglio and the Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean aboard the British battleship Nelson in Malta Harbor, where there still is abundant evidence of the devastation wrought by Italian as well as German bombers, was indicated by the presence of the top-[illegible]oglio and the Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean aboard the British battleship Nelson in Malta Harbor, where there still is abundant evidence of the devastation wrought by Italian as well as German bombers, was indicated by the presence of the top-ranking members of Eisenhower's staff.

Those attending included General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Allied ground commander in this theater; Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of Allied naval forces in the Mediterranean; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, the Mediterranean air commander; Harold Macmillan, British Minister in North Africa; Robert D. Murphy, American Minister in North Africa, and Major General Walter Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff.

The official statement on the conference emphasized military co-operation against Germany, but the presence of Murphy and Macmillan suggested that the sudden emergence of Italy as a co-belligerent of the United Nations also was discussed.

The text of the communique was as follows:

"Yesterday, Sept. 29, the Allied commander in chief met Marshal Badoglio to discuss military questions of mutual interest. The conference was held in Malta on board the flagship of Vice-Admiral Willis, H. M. S. Nelson.

"Marshal Badoglio was accompanied by members of his military, naval and air staff, while the commander in chief was accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet Cunningham, General Alexander, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Allied Chief of Staff Major General Bedell Smith, Harold Macmillan and Robert Murphy.

"The principal topic of discussion was the method for making most effective Italian military efforts against the common enemy, Germany.

"Some units of Italian military, air and naval forces have already been engaged actively against the Germans.

Determination of how Italy could best contribute to the war on Germany would certainly involve examination of these questions:

1. Whether the Italian fleet, which seldom sailed the Mediterranean since the outbreak of war, could function more effectively with Italian than with Allied personnel.

2. Whether hundreds of thousands of Italian prisoners held by the United States and Britain could be more effectively employed as labor battalions or should be reorganized and re-equipped as combat forces.

3. Whether some parts of the warships and merchant shipping which came over to the Allies under Badoglio's orders should be turned over to the French as compensation for French vessels seized by the Axis earlier in the war.

4. Whether the Italians, if intrusted with an actual combat role against the Germans, could be depended upon to stand firm against their former Axis partners.

5. Whether the job of feeding and otherwise supplying the portions of Italy freed from the Germans will strain Allied shipping resources needed for military purposes.

Allied Commander Confers on Use of Italian Troops Against Common Foe.

SOME ALREADY SO ENGAGED

Special Communique Announces Full Staff Discussions on Board British Battleship.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower, the Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean, conferred with the Italian Premier, Marshal Badoglio, on military co-operation aboard a warship at Malta yesterday, an official announcement said today.

Gen. Eisenhower was accompanied by Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, the Allied ground commander; Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of the Allied naval forces; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, commander of the Allied Air Forces; Harold MacMillan, the British Minister in North Africa, and Robert Murphy, the American Minister.

[In a dispatch from Berne, quoting the Milan newspaper Italia, A. P. said late today that several thousand British prisoners of war, liberated by the Badoglio government after the armistice, have succeeded in partly arming themselves and are attempting to fight their way south to join the British Eighth Army in Apulia.]

Italian Troops Fighting.

The conference was held aboard the British battleship, H. M. S. Nelson, the flagship of Vice-Admiral A. U. Willis, and "the principal topic of discussions was the method for making the most effective Italian military effort against the common enemy, Germany," the announcement said, adding that "some units of Italian military, air and naval forces have already been engaged actively against the Germans."

The text of the communique said:

"Yesterday, September 29, the Allied Commander in Chief met Marshal Badoglio to discuss military questions of mutual interest. The conference was held in Malta on board the flagship of Vice-Admiral Willis, H. M. S. Nelson.

"Marshal Badoglio was accompanied by members of his military, naval and air staff, while the Commander in Chief was accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet Cunningham, Gen. Alexander, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Allied Chief of Staff Major-Gen. Bedell Smith, Harold MacMillan and Robert Murphy.

"The principal topic of discussion was the method for making most effective Italian military efforts against the common enemy, Germany.

"Some units of Italian military, air and naval forces have already been engaged actively against the Germans."

REDS SHELL KIEV FROM EAST BANK OF DNIEPER RIVER

Suburbs of City and Isles in Stream Are Taken by Soviet Troops.

Moscow, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Red Army guns shelled the Germans on the high cliffs of Kiev from numerous positions in the suburbs of the eastern bank of the Dnieper today.

The Russians were in possession of the entire eastern suburbs of the city, some of which lie less than 100 yards across the river. They were at the railway and highway bridges on the eastern side of the villages of Posdnyaky, Predmostnaya Sloboda and Trukanhov Island, all in Kiev's front yard. These are just across the river and actually are not villages but subdivisions of the city.

[In a communique broadcast by the Moscow radio and picked up tonight at London, the Soviet High Command announced the capture of Krichev, a key railway junction in northern White Russia, and declared that other Russian forces had gained from six to eight miles in their advance on Gomel. This indicated that the fall of Gomel was imminent.]

Snipers Picking Off Nazis.

Russian troops are so close to the city that in many places they are able to rake the cliffs with machine guns, and snipers are busy picking off unwary Germans.

Soviet forces which pushed into the suburbs on the eastern bank of the river are exposed to heavy fire from natural fortifications along the towering west bank where ancient cells of monks hewn into the high cliff afford excellent machine gun and light gun nests for the Germans.

[The Berlin radio said that Soviet forces were continuing big-scale crossing thrusts along the central Dnieper without revealing the success of the assaults. It added that Russian reinforcements were being thrown against German defenses near Zaporozhe, on the river south of Dnepropetrovsk, and Soviet forces "are still attacking with powerful forces in the Kuban."]

Red Plan Not Clear Yet.

It is not known here whether the Germans have destroyed railway and highway bridges spanning the Dnieper at Kiev, and there is no indication whether the Russians intend to storm the city's high cliffs frontally from across the river or flank it by crossings to the north and south.

There were no reports here either that Soviet forces had already crossed the river either directly above or below Kiev. The fall of Gomel, river fortification above Kiev, appeared imminent as Soviet troops advanced to within twelve miles of the city from the northeast and other columns advanced from the south and east. Thirty villages lying athwart Gomel's approaches and transformed into outer fortifications have been captured, Red Star, official Army organ, said.

Still another Russian column pushing into White Russia above Gomel in the Mogilev sector, has occupied a number of villages, front line dispatches said.

Reds Drive Ahead in North.

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—With the capture of Rudnya, important communications center, midway between Smolensk and Vitebsk, Red Army forces today were plunging ahead toward the northern borders of White Russia, less than ten miles away.

The swift advance constituted a potential threat to German-held Poland, 100 miles further west, and Riga, capital and chief city of Latvia on the shores of the Baltic Sea.

A Reuters dispatch from Moscow quoted front-line dispatches as saying that the Russians had scored a ten-mile advance toward Zhlobin, fifty miles northwest of Gomel on the road to Minsk and a junction point on the last remaining rail link between the northern and southern German armies.

Reds Advance Swiftly.

The Red Army forces were reported rapidly advancing beyond Bolshe Nemki, fifty-two miles east of Zhlobin, where the drive toward Minsk apparently began. Minsky is approximately 175 miles nortwest of Gomel and twenty

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miles from the old Polish border.

A major victory reported by the Russian communique was the capture of Kremenchug, on the east bank of the Dnieper between Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk.

Capture of this strategic river city wiped out one of the last German bridgeheads on the east bank of the river, the Russians said, and isolated a sizeable Nazi force pocketed between the river and Poltava to the east. It also posed a direct flanking threat to German forces defending the great power city of Dnepropetrovsk, eighty-three miles to the southeast, should Soviet troops effect a crossing of the river in force.

ARTILLERY DUEL LAUNCHES BATTLE FOR KIEV BASTION

Heavy Cannonading Exchanged Across Dnieper; Russians in Suburbs.

REDS CAPTURE KRICHEV

Important Strongpoint Taken After Crossing of Sozh River.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1—(AP) Soviet troops fought to clean up the eastern bulge of White Russia today in new advances that overwhelmed Krichev, 57 miles east of the Dnieper river crossing at Mogilev, while to the south a crescendo of guns and bombs announced the beginning of the battle for Kiev, Moscov said today.

The capture of Krichev, bringing an order of the day from Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin, was said to have given the Russians an "important strongpoint and railway junction." To take the town where railroads to Mogilev and Orsha cross, the Soviet troops forced the Sozh river.

But it was only one move in a widespread battle on a 50-mile front to clear the area between the Besyad and Sozh rivers. The Soviet midnight bulletin, broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor, said Red army mobile detachments were ferreting out the German emplacements, taking "a considerable number of prisoners."

Considerable Booty Seized

Much war material was captured and 2,200 Germans were declared killed in this area alone.

At Kiev, Soviet forces, installed in the cross-river eastern districts of the city, were less than a hundred yards across a narrow part of the Dnieper from the frowning claffs of the ancient city. Here German guns answer the attack from emplacements in the ancient cells of monks.

While the fight for the greatest prize since Kharkov was shaping, the Soviet daily communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, made no mention of Kiev.

It told of the capture of Krichev and more than 170 other populated places in advances up to 12 miles while Soviet forces marched on toward Gomel and Vitebsk in the battle for White Russia.

South of Mogilev other Soviet forces which already had reached one point 12 miles from Gomel also moved up south and east. Moscow dispatches said Gomel's capture was expected hourly, but the communique merely recorded the capture of 50 inhabited localities in advances of from six to seven miles.

Gomel is the last city held by the Germans on the eastern side of the Dnieper.

Strong Defenses Erected

A dispatch in the Soviet army Moscow newspaper Red Star said the Germans have erected strong defenses on Gomel's approaches—a series of pillboxes and foxholes connected by trenches. Settlements have been transformed into strongholds surrounded by barbed wire, backed by artillery and mortars. But Red Star added that the Soviet forces had smashed 30 of these settlements and reached the eastern bank of the Sozh river which is only a few miles east of Gomel.

The communique also told of advances in the Vitebsk direction where yesterday the Russians captured Rudnya, 40 miles east of the city. More than 30 towns and hamlets were taken in this sector.

But it was the battle of Kiev that held the most drama on the long Russian battlefront. The taking of Kiev also would mean crossing the Dnieper at the heart of that vital German defense line.

Red army guns shelled the Germans on the high cliffs from their newly-won eastern emplacements. The Russians held both railway and highway bridges on the eastern side of the villages outside the city. The Russians also hold Trukhanov island, a sandy plain washed by the Dnieper and its arm, the Starik, in Kiev's front yard. They were just across the river and the villages they held actually were subdivisions of the city.

Snipers Slay Nazis

In many places the Russians were able to rake the Kiev cliffs with machineguns and snipers picked off Germans who were answering Russian fire.

A dispatch to the Moscow newspaper Pravda said the first air battles were taking place over Kiev despite fog and rain. Stormovik dive-bombers broke through to the enemy artillery and cleared the way for infantry advances. Messerschmitts came up to meet them but were reported downed after a sharp dog-fight.

Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, hinted Kiev may be taken by a direct frontal attack despite the formidable obstacles of terrain.

Reds Hold Initiative

"The fact that the Reds were able to push so close to the German positions means the Red army has the situation well in hand and gives the Germans no time to sit calmly behind barricades and pour down steel and death. With its commanding high cliffs Kiev would appear impregnable from attack across the river but this remains to be seen. With Russians in the front yard of the city the Germans must show extreme vigilance to prevent large scale night crossings."

Moscow dispatches said there were no indications whether the Germans had blown up highway and railway bridges over the river, but the Germans now had to decide whether the Reds would assault the city frontly or attack it by crossing north and south or even by wider operations to flank it.

South of Kiev where the Soviet Army reached the east bank of the Dnieper by the capture of Kremenchug, German broadcasts announced the railway bridge and other bridges across the river had been destroyed, and that Germans "counter-attacked successfully Russian units which managed to cross the river."

A "Red Star" dispatch said the Germans considered Kremenchug their most important Dnieper bridgehead and added that the Dnieper here was "most available for crossings." The Germans were said to have fled in near panic in this section despite a reported order from Adolf Hitler to hold out until the end.

"Pravda" said the Germans had time to set fire to the city, which is described now as a "huge bonfire." Thousands of Russian civilians were driven across the river

R. A. F. BOMBERS HAMMER BOCHUM IN RUHR VALLEY

Big Coke and Steel Center Blasted in Heavy Raid—Eight Planes Lost.

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Returning to Germany's great Ruhr concentration of war industry after an interval of a month, a British bomber fleet last night gave the big iron city of Bochum its fifth heavy pounding of this year, it was announced today. A communique said eight of the bombers were missing.

Other objectives in the Ruhr Valley also were hit in the raid, the R. A. F.'s third attack against German war targets in the last eight nights.

Bochum, last attacked on June 25, is the center of Ruhr coke and steel industry. A heavy night raid on June 12 devastated 130 acres in the center of the city, which has a population of 320,000. Three large steel works, including branches of the Krupp combine are situated there, as well as many important coke, coal, iron, tin, zinc and chemical works.

Third Blow at Canal.

One hundred and fifty miles inland from the Dutch coast, Bochum is situated eleven miles west of Dortmund, amid other frequently bombed cities such as Duisburg, Krefeld and Munchen-Gladbach.

The attack represented the third blow this week at the Nazis' great industrial artery, the Dortmund-Ems Canal.

The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press here, said the Royal Air Force bombs dropped during the night "damaged the residential quarters of several towns, particularly in Bochum."

Berlin also broadcast a Stockholm dispatch reporting that foreign airplanes passed over southern Sweden in the night, flying in a southerly direction. What connection this had with the attack on the Ruhr was problematical, unless the British squadrons followed a circle route to avoid the heavy anti-aircraft defenses concentrated along the channel coasts.

100 BERLIN PLANTS WRECKED BY RAF

Aerial Pictures Show Great Damage To Nazi Capital's War Industries

RAF concludes month of peak Allied air activity with heavy attack on Ruhr industrial city of Bochum.....Page 2

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, Oct. 1—Enormous damage to Berlin's potent industrial structure is shown in aerial reconnaissance pictures made public today, revealing that at least one hundred factories lie in varying stages of destruction as a result of the last three RAF raids on the Nazi capital.

These raids on Berlin, which is just as important for its industrial output as for the fact that it is an administrative and population center, were made on August 23, August 31 and September 3.

Siemenstadt Hard Hit

The big concentration of bombs was notably effective in Siemenstadt, an industrial community of 250,000 people where light and heavy electrical equipment, of first importance to the German war effort, is manufactured. The great Siemens electrical works was partially wiped out.

The pictures show that a grotesque steel framework is all that remains of two big containers of the capital's second largest gas works, those located in the Mariendorf district. Three other gas works were hit as well.

Railroad Yards Wrecked

The Templehof railroad yards were blasted and five other freight yards and five passenger stations were destroyed or damaged, and the Unterspree power station at Charlottenberg was hit.

At least thirty of the hundred plants damaged were engineering and electrical works. Seventy-five per cent. of the buildings of the electro-chemical branch of the Siemens Schuckertwerke were burned to the ground, and flames ate through much of an electric motor works and an accessories plant.

A third of a rectifier plant where light electrical equipment is turned out was gutted.

Big Engineering Plants Bombed

Two high-explosive bombs fell on the main workshop of the important A. E. G. works in Brunnenstresse, producers of submarine power plants; two works of the Gesfur Elektristche Unternehmungen machine tool factory were damaged, and an X-ray works producing radio tubes also was hit.

Other engineering plants badly damaged included those of the Berliner Maschi Nenbeu, the Daimler-Benz, and the Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz companies.

The Askaniawerke at Mariendorf, where 7,000 workers manufacture optical instruments, suffered severe fire damage.

The report gave a list of sixty-five miscellaneous factories and industrial premises damaged, including two firms manufacturing balloon fabric and parachutes, two oil depots and a large leather works.

The attack, described by the Air ministry as heavy, was the third this week at the Nazis' important industrial artery, the Dortmund-Ems canal, which brings Scandinavian iron ore in from the sea. The northern terminus of the canal, Emden, was hit twice Monday, by daylight by American Fortresses and at night by the R.A.F.

September's operations included an unprecedented eight-day, nonstop round-the-clock cross-channel bombing offensive in conjunction with land and sea exercises which were nothing short of a shooting rehearsal of the Air forces' part in eventual invasion.

This was brought much closer by the Allied invasion of Italy, closing aerial pincers on Hitler's releaguered European fortress and raising the possibility of early short-range bombing of southern German and French targets and shuttle-bombing between England and Italy.

The Britain-based Fortress fleet of the American Eighth air force made ten raids in September, equalling July's previous peak, while the American Marauder medium bombers were out 20 days as against July's five. They hit some 40 targets, mainly air fields and railroad yards.

The Fortresses during the month executed their first dusk raids, landing in full darkness; and with a flare-signal system and a new bomb-suspension arrangement permitting transport of a lot of incendiaries in addition to high explosives, they made a scatter-bombing attack through heavy clouds to hit Emden in the Monday assault.

In this Emden attack escorting Thunderbolts made single-engine

New Progress Attained By 8th Airforce in Month

LONDON, Sept. 30—(AP) The R.A.F. concluded a month of peak Allied air activity from Britain last night with a heavy attack on the Ruhr industrial city of Bochum, a nest of targets including three large steel works, and coke, coal, iron and chemical works.

It was the R.A.F.'s first attack on the Ruhr in September, a month devoted to nine powerful defense-dispersing blows at targets hundreds of miles apart, ranging from Berlin to central France and the Italian border, and a month which brought the American Eighth Air force's greatest progress to date.

The month's operations made it clear that Allied air fleets are moving from "groundwork" attacks to a phase of intensive operations preliminary only to the final big invasion drive against Germany.

Eight Bombers Lost

The R.A.F. lost eight bombers in hitting Bochum, a figure regarded as low and as reflecting inroads made on the German Air force's now mainly defensive force during the four weeks of continual hammering of Nazi bases, factories and planes.

Concentrated fires were started soon after the first bombs were dropped, and by the end of the attack smoke was rising 12,000 feet in the air, the Air ministry said tonight. Reports from the raiders agreed that the defenses were by no means so strong as at the beginning of the battle of the Ruhr. The attack was made in the early evening, the fliers going after tea and returning for a late supper.

It was the fifth attack of the war on Bochum, which lies 150 miles inland from the Dutch coast and has a population of more than 300,000. The steel works there include branches of the Krupp combine.

Canal a Target

The attack, described by the Air ministry as heavy, was the third this week at the Nazis' important industrial artery, the Dortmund-Ems canal, which brings Scandinavian iron ore in from the sea. The northern terminus of the canal, Emden, was hit twice Monday, by daylight by American Fortresses and at night by the R.A.F.

September's operations included an unprecedented eight-day, nonstop round-the-clock cross-channel bombing offensive in conjunction with land and sea exercises which were nothing short of a shooting

fighter plane history, going all the way to the target—800 miles round-trip—with special extra gas tanks which did not prevent them from destroying 22 German opponents for a loss of one Thunderbolt.

First U. S. Doubleheader

The Fortresses also executed their first doubleheader, hitting Nantes in France twice in one day.

The force lost about 70 heavy bombers during the month (some communiques were not specific in counting losses), as against at least 114 for August. The lighter Marauders in approximately 3,000 sorties over 2 1-2 months with Thunderbolt escort have lost about a dozen ships.

Collaboration between the U.S.A.A.F. and the R.A.F. was intensified, with many joint targets on daylight medium bomber operations. The joint R.A.F.-Fortress attack on Emden Monday was another example.

The R.A.F. intensified its new multiple-target strategy to split defenses. They hit three targets on each of two successive raids.

Rubber Industries Blasted

The British struck hard against Germany's vital rubber supplies, bombing the big Dunlop plant at Mont Lucon, France, and twice hitting Hannover, site of the Continental Gummiewerke, Germany's largest rubber factory.

In nine major raids, including one against Berlin, two on the industrial center of Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, one on Munich and one on the Alpine tunnel at Modane, France, the R.A.F. lost 188 bombers, an average of about 21 per raid.

If the forces were of only 400 planes in each attack, this would amount to the five per cent loss regarded as economical.

Tonight, the Air ministry announced that Typhoons of the fighter command had set ablaze and sunk a small coastal vessel off Holland and set fire to a freighter which later was beached, listing badly. No planes were lost in the operations.

FOE REPORTED BADLY ROUTED BY YUGOSLAVS

Guerrillas Say Germans Retreat in Northeast of Italy.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT GORIZIA

Activity Is Believed in London to Foreshadow Major Balkan Development.

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—A patriot communique broadcast today from somewhere in Yugoslavia, and picked up here by Reuters, said that guerrilla forces had forced German troops to retreat at many places near the northeast Italian city of Gorizia and at Ljubljana in Yugoslavia. It made no mention of how far the irregulars had swept past Gorizia, which is twenty-five miles west of the Yugoslav border and thirty miles northwest of Trieste.

The London Daily Mail, however, quoting German radio accounts, said that the guerrillas had penetrated 100 miles into northern Italy to the Venice area. This account declared that fighting was in progress along a 125-mile front between Venice and Trieste to the northeast and northward toward the Austrian border in the Dolemite foothills. The Daily Mail also quoted a Berlin radio spokesman as saying that the entire area was unsafe and that German troop movements were possible only in convoys. Roads, bridges and railways were said to have been blasted.

Nazis Send Reinforcements.

South along the eastern shore of the Adriatic, the Germans were said to be rushing additional forces to the Dalmatian coastal sector to strengthen the battered troops which recaptured the port of Split after fifteen days of fighting.

The Yugoslav communique today said that heavy fighting was in progress near that city, the evacuation of which had been admitted earlier. In the port of Susak, adjoining the Italian city of Fiume, all positions were firmly held, and heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy, it continued.

This Yugoslav fighting is without a doubt preliminary to major events in the Balkans which may lead to a junction of the Allied and Russian armies the London Daily Telegraph said.

Meanwhile the arrival in Cairo of young King Peter of Yugoslavia was viewed in London as the probable forerunner of an Allied move to bring about the unification of the two Yugoslav guerrilla armies which are estimated to total together about 300,000 men.

Milijoi Gavrilovic, Councilor of the Yugoslav embassy, said in London that the Nazis, tacitly admitting the fierceness of the fighting in Northeast Italy, had directed their forces to take no more prisoners. He added: "German war criminals must answer individually if they flout the rules of war and slaughter prisoners of a duly constituted army."

YUGOSLAV BATTLE NEAR THE STATURE OF MAJOR FRONT

W. WHITE

Thousands of Patriots Locked in Fight with German Troops.

LONDON, Sept. 30—(AP) Yugoslav patriots by scores of thousands savagely fought German troops tonight from the middle Adriatic to northeastern Italy, hacking at Hitler's tight-stretched southern European lines in battles now approaching the stature of a major front.

Split, on Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast, the port of Susak, 175 miles to the north near Italian Fiume, and the area of Gorizia, about 25 miles above Italian Trieste, were cores of heavy action involving many Nazi divisions. Fighting also was in progress in several other less critical areas.

Reports Heavy Fighting

The German High command indicated the scope of the military task suddenly heaped atop its grave reverses in Russia and Italy by declaring that in current action in the Gorizia area alone "Slovenian and Communist bands" had lost more than 1,000 killed and "several thousand prisoners." Nazi troops were reported to have been ordered to take no more prisoners.

The London Daily Telegraph declared, with seeming authority, that the Yugoslav fighting "without doubt is preliminary to major events in the Balkans, which may lead to a junction of Allied and Soviet armies."

Battle Rages at Split

In a communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav station, heavy and indecisive fighting was reported about Split. It said patriot lines were holding strongly at Susak and that the Germans were suffering high casualties.

The Berlin radio told of bitter fighting in the Dolomite foothill between Venve and Trieste and said the entire area was "unsafe" for German troops. Nazi reinforcements were reported being rushed into the Dalmatian coastal sector to take some of the pressure off battered German troops who recaptured Split after 15 days of hard fighting.

All available information indicated that the weight of 25 or more German divisions shortly would be taken off the Allies by this half-submerged war in the Balkans.

It was even more important for what it foreshadowed, for it furnished the first large-scale test of the ability of subjected people to strike back at Hitler—to strike with effective discipline and with the aid and counsel of Allied officers as they now are doing.

All that was lacking was unity among the estimated 300,000 guerrilla forces of the two Yugoslav leaders—Josip Broz, known as "Tito," and Minister of War General Draja Mihailovic. There was hope of progress in this direction since the arrival in Cairo yesterday of young King Peter, who was expected to open negotiations to bring the two leaders together.

dying flicker from a past enemy. But it was not so.

Walked Into Danger.

"The enemy was still in force on the outskirts of the town," he continued, "and after our troops had knocked out an anti-tank gun and had knocked out at bayonet point a machine-gun post that fired from a well-hidden farm cart, the strength of resistance was made known. I had left my jeep and had walked down the road with my three friends.

"We stood in a knot by a street corner watching an assembly of armor when there was a blinding flash and a terrific explosion shook the ground.

"I was flung a great distance and was buried by falling debris. When I was able to look around I saw that my companions were dead."

Gingell suffered only scratches.

Ironically, the news the correspondents had been killed reached London only a few hours after a prophetic story by Austin had appeared in today's Daily Herald under the heading "On the Road to Death."

"Along the road to death we are driving to the plain of Naples," the dispatch began.

3 War Correspondents Killed

Reporters on Naples Front Are Caught Between Lines During Advance.

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Three British war correspondents with the American Fifth Army have been killed near Naples, it was announced today. They were listed as A. B. Austin of the London Daily Herald, Steward G. Sale of Reuters News Service and William J. Munday of the Sydney Morning Herald and the London News Chronicle.

The British news men were with the leading units of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's armor advancing upon Nocera, and it was after they had seen enemy opposition wiped out on the outskirts of the town that they were killed.

Basil Gingell, Exchange Telegraph correspondent, said the three were killed by a German shell. He said he and the trio had been met with such enthusiasm by villagers and peasants that "warning shots as we crossed a bridge seemed no more than a

"The worst is over," Austin added.

All Experienced in War.

Austin, who was 40 years old served during the battle of Britain as wing commander in charge of the press section of the R. A. F. Fighter Command. Returning to the Herald, he went on the Dieppe raid and then was with the British First Army during the Tunisian Campaign.

Munday, 33, had been in the Middle East, covered the Burma campaign, was with the Eighth Army in North Africa and landed with the Fifth Army at Salerno. His widow and a son live in Sydney.

Sale, 38, was in Berlin on Jan. 16, 1943, in a British heavy bomber. His widow and two sons survive.

23 Reporters Killed So Far.

In New York the magazine Editor and Publisher said the deaths announced today raised total British war correspondents' deaths to ten since the war began. Thirteen American war correspondents have been killed, three are missing and presumed dead, and sixty-seven have been wounded.

AID TO RED ARMY CITED BY JOUBERT

P. MOORE

British Air Chief Marshal Credits Allies With Diverting Nazi Strength

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 30—British Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert said tonight that only one fourth of Germany's fighter planes, one half of her bombers—including dive bombers—and about two thirds of her divisions were fighting the Russians.

Sir Philip declared in a broadcast that credit for the 1943 Soviet army successes went first to Russia, but that the Allies deserved a share for their contributions of materials, weapons and food, and for diverting Nazi military power to other fronts.

Credit To Britain And U. S.

The air chief said he believed that Britain, on the basis of her manpower, had done much in diverting the Germans from the Russian front, and credited United States forces for the aid they contributed in North Africa, Sicily and Italy.

"But it must be realized," he continued, "that America's great land power hitherto has been mainly in the training state only. The majority of trained fighting men in the European theater are British and Dominion."

Spanish Writer Comments

At the same time, a Madrid dispatch quoted an article by "Colonel J. A. F.," Spanish military writer, in which he said the Allies now were able to provide adequate air cover for invasion operations in the Balkans, southern France or northern Italy.

The writer said he was baffled by "the limited activity of the *Luftwaffe*," saying it was absurd to think that Germany had lost her air power overnight. He predicted "very disagreeable surprises for Germany's enemies" in the air in the near future.

Nazi Plotters Sought to Sink The Queen Mary With 10,000

London Report Reveals Threat to Americans on Ship Which Carried Tens of Thousands From U. S. in 1942.

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The liner Queen Mary carried tens of thousands of United States troops to fighting fronts around the world in 1942, it may now be disclosed. The role played by the liner as a troop transport was revealed after publication of a report telling how a German plot to sink her with 10,000 Americans aboard was foiled with discovery of a German radio transmitter at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Early in the summer of 1942 the Queen Mary played an important part in saving Britain's desperate position at El Alamein, the Daily Mail's naval correspondent wrote.

"Once she steamed right through a pack of submarines estimated to number about twenty-five," he added, "and not one had time to get a torpedo trained on her.

"She went flat out from England with men and stores repre-

1943

30-24-8935

senting half a fully equipped division. Her passage from an English port, right around the Cape to Port Suez, a distance of some 12,000 miles, was made in a few weeks, including a stop at a South African port."

"It is safe to say," the correspondent added, "that the Queen Mary played a biggeer part than any other ship and perhaps the biggest individual part of any fighting unit in saving the situation."

Struck By Giant Wave.

With a full load of American troops aboard in the late winter in 1942, the writer said, the liner ran into giant storm-lashed seas which almost upset her. She was heading for a northwestern port and an enormous wave hit her broadside some 700 miles from port.

"She listed until her upper decks were awash, and those who had sailed in her since she first took to the sea were convinced she would never right herself," the correspondent wrote. "Her safety depended on no more than five inches. Had she gone those inches further to port the Queen Mary would have been no more."

"It as only exceptional seamanship on the part of the bridge officers that saw her through that tense period," he added. "By a quick turn of the helm her bows were brought dead on to this exceptional wave and she was safe."

In addition to taking Allied troops to the fighting front, the Queen Mary—which has accommodations to carry 12,000 to 20,000 men—has carried to overseas captivity thousands of Italian and German prisoners of war.

can soldiers aboard.

The brave story of "the Queen's" exploits, divested of its cloak of wartime censorship, indicated she was within five inches of disaster during this storm.

Carried Troops to Africa

Around the Cape of Good Hope to Suez she plied on the 12,000-mile route from Great Britain with reinforcements during the most critical hour of the campaign in the desert — an achievement which perhaps proved decisive in the British victory at El Alamein, the turning point of the war in the sandy wilderness.

Across the Atlantic to New York she went many times on timetable schedule. Her great grey bulk was a familiar sight on New York's waterfront. She was seen too at certain Canadian west and east coast ports.

Before Pearl Harbor she moved about the Pacific, shuttling Australian troops to Singapore.

Nazi Plot Thwarted

At one point in her career a Nazi plot to sink her with 10,000 Americans aboard was thwarted through the discovery of a German radio transmitter at Sao Paulo, Brazil. The story of the great liner's role as a troop transport came out with publication of this report.

The Queen Mary's closest call occurred during the winter of 1942 when, with a full load of Americans aboard, she was hit broadside by an enormous wave some 700 miles from port.

"She listed until her upper decks were awash and those who had sailed in her since she first took to sea were convinced she never would right herself," wrote the naval correspondent of the Daily Mail.

"Her safety depended on no more than five inches. Had she gone those inches further to port—he Queen Mary would have been no more.

"It was only exceptional seamanship on the part of her bridge officers that saw her through. By a quick turn of he. helm her bows were brought dead on to this exceptional wave and she was safe."

At this port her great bulk towered over waterfront buildings and practically supplied a backdrop for the town. After loading up she sped straight across the Atlantic, relying on her speed to carry her through submarine packs. Once she raced through a pack of about 25 and not one had time to get a torpedo trained on her.

Besides her work as a troop transport the Queen Mary carried thousands of Italian and German prisoners of war to overseas captivity.

She has accommodations to carry between 12,000 and 20,000 men.

Speedy Liner Queen Mary Has Eventful Year at Sea

Fierce Storm Nearly Capsizes Ship with Americans Aboard.

LONDON, Sept. 30 — (AP) Shorn of her peacetime elegance, the great and speedy British liner Queen Mary ranged the seven seas in 1942, carrying Allied troops to battlefronts over the world, it was disclosed today, and in one encounter with a fierce north Atlantic storm almost capsized with thousands of Britain-bound Ameri-

BRITISH FLEA PLANE NO SECRET WEAPON

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Britain's newest "secret weapon," which has been causing a minor flurry in London, is a plane almost exactly the same as the Cub in which American sportsmen have been aerial joy riding for years, it was disclosed today.

The plane, known as the Taylorcraft Auster-3, has been used by the British with no attempt at secrecy since the beginning of the war, and is similar to the United States Army Air Force's standard Grasshopper observation plane.

The story of how the innocuous 100-mile-an-hour unarmed, two-seater cabin plane, used for observation and freight carrying, became magnified in a secret-weapon-conscious capital into a sensational new gadget is this:

A reporter for "Aeroplane" magazine wrote a technical description of a new model in place of the old model which saw service with the British Expeditionary Force in France and in the Tunisian campaign. This account was out for a week when a London newspaper picked up the story, described the plane as a startling innovation, and said that its newest stunt was to draw the enemy's fire.

Actually, it endeavors to stay as far away from enemy fire as possible. Both the British Army and the United States Army Air Force have found the little planes—despite their lack of armor—surprisingly successful in accomplishing their missions without being hit. Germany and most other nations have similar types of planes.

BRITAIN BOOSTS ALLOTMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 30 — (AP) The Treasury announced today an increase in the scale of remittances to mothers and children evacuated to Canada and the United States. The new limits will be 10 pounds monthly for children and 20 pounds for adults, compared to 3 pounds and 10 pounds at present.

Jews In Services Mark New Year In Britain

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—Jewish men and women members of the United States armed services throughout Britain participated in observance of the Jewish New Year tonight.

Sailors, marines, soldiers, nurses and WACs were entertained in thousands of Jewish homes and communal meals were provided in many cities and towns for Jewish servicemen and women of all the United Nations forces.

Special services were held tonight. Another is planned for tomorrow in London under the auspices of the United Synagogues of Great Britain.

9,000 VICKERS WORKERS CONTINUE ON STRIKE

LONDON, Sept. 30—(AP) Workers of the Vickers-Armstrong armament plant at Barrow, where about 9,000 engineering employes have been out for two weeks in protest against a wage interpretation by the national arbitration tribunal, voted today to remain on strike until the company evolved a different method of bonus payments.

London morning newspapers displayed the story prominently. The Daily Mail commented, that the workers had kept the dispute on an industrial rather than a political plane, "but that does not alter the fact that their unlawful action is sabotaging the war effort."

$27,000,000 Given To British War Relief

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The British War Relief Society of America today presented a $58,000 check to Mrs. Winston Churchill for her Y. W. C. A. War Emergency Fund. This brought to $172,000 the society's total contributions to the fund.

Clark H. Minor, the society president, said it had 1,500,000 volunteer workers who had collected $27,000,000 for British War Relief. Mr. Minor is making a tour of projects sponsored by the society.

Boosted Output Will Save Lives, Declares Nelson

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, United States war produc-

...hief, said today that the next few months would be critical in Allied production for fashioning a killing blow at the enemy.

Expr...ing his views at a press conference following the first London meeting of the combined Production and Resources Board of the United States, Britain and Canada, he said a superhuman effort was necessary by labor and management to save the lives of troops.

"If any one lesson has been driven home to me in Great Britain," Nelson told newsmen, "it is that the more we produce the more lives we save. We need more landing craft, more planes, more vehicles."

Changes in strategy and actual experience in battle have caused so many changes in American production that more contracts have been canceled already than were canceled after the last war, he disclosed.

Nelson said that Allied producers now were making railway rolling stock to take into Europe and added that in the United States enough synthetic rubber is "in sight for all essential purposes."

Nazis Report Clash In Channel Off Dieppe

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported a clash between British torpedo boats and light German naval forces in the English Channel between Dieppe and Boulogne early today.

A broadcast recorded by the Associated Press asserted the British "evaded" action and sped away after suffering losses.

BOMB RUINS PRINTSHOP OF LAVAL'S NEWSPAPER

LONDON, Sept. 30 — (AP) The Algiers radio said tonight a bomb had exploded in the printshop of a newspaper owned by French Chief of Government Pierre Laval, le Moniteur of Clermont-Ferrand, and a Swiss report said another bomb was found in his motor car 12 days ago.

Both accounts followed dispatches and reports from travelers that sabotage and opposition to German occupation forces in France were nearing a state of civil war.

Laval was quoted by the Nazi-controlled Vichy radio tonight as saying that "my work has only one aim: to save France. I work with great optimism and confidence."

His words contrasted with a recent report in Madrid that he was tired battling his countrymen and was ready to step down.

FOWL PLAY IN HOLLAND

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—A Dutch farmer has succeeded in evading Nazi restrictions on sale of fowl.

Aneta, the Netherlands news agency, said today the farmer advertised that he had lost a purse containing 100 guilders ($53 when Hitler entered Holland). He offered one goose as a reward for its return.

Next morning dozens of persons lined up with purses to "return."

Japan's Exchange Ship Calls Briefly at Saigon

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP).—The Tokio radio said today that the Japanese liner Teia Maru, carrying 600 Americans, fifty Canadians and fifty Chileans to be exchanged for Japanese subjects, called yesterday at Saigon, Indo-China, and left today for Mormugao, in Portuguese India, where the exchange will take place.

The Swedish liner Gripsholm is carrying Japanese nationals to the rendezvous of Mormugao.

MORE GERMAN TROOPS ASSIGNED TO DENMARK

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30 — (AP) Dispatches from Copenhagen said today Nazi storm troop and Gestapo leaders in Denmark had been forced to appeal to Berlin for reinforcements in their attempts to stamp out sabotage and opposition to German occupation troops.

More than 1,000 additional storm troopers and 600 additional Gestapo agents have been sent to Gen. Kurt Daluege's assistance, the reports from that revolt-torn kingdom said.

Leutzow Is Reported In Baltic Sea Again

Stockholm, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Luetzow, one of the key warships of the German navy, was reported back in the Baltic Sea today after spending most of the summer in a Norwegian hideout at Alten Fjord.

It was known that the Luetzow, a 10,000-ton pocket battleship, had needed docking for overhauling. She probably will go to Gdynia or Kiel. The best information was that the ship sailed directly for the Baltic after participating in the recent Spitzbergen raid with the Tirpitz and the Scharnhorst.

PRISONER EXCHANGE ARRANGED IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30 — (AP) Arrangements are being completed to exchange wounded British and German prisoners and some civilian

Stockholm, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The Germans have evacuated Naples after destroying the harbor installations, a Berlin dispatch to the newspaper Aftonbladet said today.

Communistic revolts and sabotage on a big scale were partly forcing the evacuation, a military spokesman in Berlin was quoted as saying, adding that the rebels were co-operating with the Allied troops south of Naples, and that because of the nearness of the Allies and "the risk of new Allied landings in Naples itself, the German war chieftains consider it far too risky to keep troops in the city."

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internees at Goeteborg, dispatches in the Swedish press said tonight.

Berlin and London have reached an agreement for the transfer, with Sweden placing her technical facilities at the disposal of the two belligerents, the press said, adding that several points were still to be settled and the transfer was not expected to take place before Oct. 7 or Oct. 8.

The exchange ship Drottningholm and two British vessels, the Atlantis and the Russian Empire, will be used, it was said.

PRISONERS LIBERATED

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—(AP) Several thousand British prisoners of war, liberated by the Badoglio government after the armistice, have succeeded in partly arming themselves and are trying to fight their way south to join the British Eighth army in Apulia, the Milan newspaper Italia reported today.

NAZIS CONSCRIPT ITALIANS 18 TO 33 FOR FORCED LABOR

BRUTTO

Program to Strip Peninsula of Manpower Speeded as Allies Advance.

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Sept. 30.—(AP) Speeding their program to strip Italy of all manpower that might assist the Allies, the Germans today conscripted all men between 18 and 33 in 15 central Italian provinces for forced labor in Germany, according to reports reaching here.

A Chiasso dispatch to La Suisse in Geneva said it was expected the mobilization order would be extended to all Nazi-occupied provinces. There are stimated to be between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 men within the age group in all Italy.

In addition, Nazi military commanders throughout the occupied areas posted orders that the following classifications must present themselves to German authorities: former Fascist militiamen, officers and men of the Italian armed forces demobilized by the armistice, members of anti-aircraft defense forces and military pilots.

"Volunteers" Recruited

Recruiting bureaus also have been opened through the occupied territory for Italian men and women who wish to "volunteer" for work in Germany.

(The German-controlled Rome radio described the latest Nazi move as a "migration" of Italian workers from southern to "central and northern Italy," and did not suggest that the conscripts might wind up in Germany.

(In a broadcast heard by U. S. government monitors, Domenico Pellegrini-Cianpietro, finance minister of Benito Mussolini's puppet Fascist cabinet, assured his listeners that it merely was planned to transfer "part of our working masses and our population to central and northern Italy, where everything has been prepared for you so that you might find work and decent living conditions.")

Shipped in Freight Cars

In northern Italy the Nazis were reported already to have rounded up 1,000 men, including disarmed soldiers, and shipped them in boxcars to Germany. Appeals to Italian workers in the north to volunteer for service in Germany were said to have gained no response whatsoever.

In Turin, where three attacks recently were committed against German soldiers, the Nazi-controlled newspaper La Stampa told the people to expect mass arrests and reprisals by German authorities in the quarters where the attacks occurred.

The paper warned the Italians to avoid such acts, which could only produce "cruel consequences."

More Political Prisoners Ordered Freed in Spain

New Laws Grant Conditional Liberty to All Over 70

MADRID, Sept. 30 (AP).—All Spanish political prisoners over seventy years of age will gain conditional liberty under new laws approved by the Cabinet and announced today by Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Another law granted similar freedom to 6,605 other political prisoners.

Still another decree abolished the heavy excess profits tax of from 40 to 80 per cent on all individuals, companies and corporations reporting profit of more than 7 per cent.

The tax, imposed in 1941, was designed "to distribute more equitably the sacrifices of reconstruction and the profits of the World War."

"Last Warning" Reported

MADRID, Sept. 30 (AP).—Pierre Laval, Marcel Deat and Jacques Doriot, Nazi collaborationists, have received a "last warning" that a "blood bath" will be loosed against France unless resistance to German occupation forces ceases, reports from Farnce said today.

The reports said the assassination at Paris Tuesday of Julius Ritter, German labor boss for France, had inspired Nazi fury to new heights and resulted in the warning.

[A Dr. Jolicoeur, secretary-general of Jacques Doriot's pro-Nazi French Popular party in the Marne Department, was assassinated at Rheims Wednesday, the German transocean news agency said in a broadcast heard Thursday by United States government monitors.]

NAZI GUNFIRE KILLS THREE WAR WRITERS

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British Correspondents Felled By Shell From Tank Near Naples

By RELMAN MORIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 28 (Delayed)—Three war correspondents were killed today by shell fire from a German tank at the edge of the plain of Naples.

They were A. B. Austin, 40, of the London *Daily Herald;* Stewart Sale, 38, of Reuters, and William Munday, 33, of the Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald* and the London *News Chronicle.*

Another British correspondent, Basil Gingell, of Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, was slightly injured.

A group of British, Dominion and American correspondents had halted at a road fork to watch three German Mark III tanks maneuvering. One came under the fire of a British reconnaissance car.

Tank Opens Fire

Most of the correspondents had gone on when one German tank opened fire on the reconnaissance car. The opposing vehicles were barely 200 yards apart when the German tank fired. The shell missed the reconnaissance car but hit the corner of a building where the three correspondents stood.

They were killed instantly. The second shell from the German tank destroyed the reconnaissance car.

Four American correspondents narrowly escaped the same fate. They had been standing at the same corner watching the tanks only a moment before it opened fire but had moved across the street out of the line of fire when the reconnaissance car edged forward.

Wrote Prophetic Story

Only a few hours before his death, Austin had written a prophetic story which appeared in today's *Daily Herald* under the headline, "On the Road to Death."

"Along the road of death we are driving to the plain of Naples," the dispatch began.

Shell Missed U. S. Reporters

By Relman Morin

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 28 (Delayed) (AP).—Five American correspondents, in blissful ignorance of their position, "captured" one town a half hour before British patrols arrived.

We left headquarters early in the morning intending to visit mountain sectors where the British for five days previously had been hammering German defenses beautifully chosen to hold passes.

We had expected to stop at the ruined hamlet of Camerelle, but when we arrived there we saw a convoy winding through the mountains ahead. Somewhat to our surprise we reached the major city of Nocera.

We pushed on in our jeeps, occasionally passing a British reconnaissance car proceeding with caution.

Italians lining the road were wild with joy and threw fruit and flowers at us. Some of them finally flagged us down and told Herbert Matthews of "The New York Times," who speaks Italian, that five Germans with two machineguns were still hidden in buildings ahead.

Looking back we could see our second jeep bringing Seymour Korman, of "The Chicago Tribune"; Farnsworth Fowle, a correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Sergeant Dave Golding, of "The Stars and Stripes," the American Army newspaper, but no British armor. We decided to wait.

A few minutes later a British patrol arrived and went slowly up the street to the first corner and instantly the rattle of a German machine gun broke the stillness.

Then came the crack of an anti-tank gun.

While we lay low British infantry, led by townspeople, slipped through gardens and over walls to flank the position, and it was finally silenced, with some prisoners taken.

Two miles across the valley at the foot of the hills we saw a series of heavy explosions which we identified as Germans destroying their dumps and vehicles. The British had come roaring down out of the hills so fast they swept beyond the German forces facing the Americans along the lateral axis of the mountains across from us. The Germans were obviously pulling out at full speed to prevent being encircled and were destroying their equipment en route. Their whole position had collapsed.

This town was full of crazy people, literally insane with joy. They were so happy they were forcing cigarettes on all of us instead of begging them. The bells were ringing and it was like a fete day, with the war far away.

That didn't last long. On the road leading from the town to Pompeii a German tank and two self-propelled artillery pieces boldly emerged. The tank planted itself squarely in the center of the road. Its big gun was pointed at the turn in the street.

For a few moments we stood on that corner, practically looking down the barrel of the tank's big gun. It was utterly silent and seemingly dead there in the road. We saw British mortar shells exploding all around it and still there was no sign of life anywhere in or around the tank. We must been standing full in the gunner's sights but there was nothing to indicate then that there was any one looking through them.

Then Shell Struck

We came to the conclusion that the tank had been abandoned. Crossing the street, we began approaching it with the curve of the road sheltering us. A British tank and a reconnaissance vehicle clattered up behind us.

Suddenly there was a crash that seemed to shake the world.

What felt like a blast furnace shot past us. A massive stone house trembled from the concussion and the street was suddenly filled with dust and smoke. It happened too swiftly for realization. We felt only the heat and the shock. Then I looked back over my shoulder.

The corner of the building where we had been standing ten seconds before was blown to bits. Two figures, terribly still, lay beneath in a hole where the shell struck. They were Tommies with whom we had been talking. One had borrowed a match from us.

The British returned the fire, and for a few sickening moments we pressed ourselves against a stone wall with shells passing in both directions. During a brief lull we escaped back down the street. The dancing Italians had all vanished. There was nobody in the streets but Tommies lying flat on the sidewalks. Two Americans were present—Sergeant Don Graeber, of Salt Lake City, and Private John Priester, of 235 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York City They were "enjoying the show."

U. S. Troops, Moroccans Destroy Tank in Corsica

Wreck Nazi Machine-Gun Carrier in Barchetta Raid

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 30 (AP).—American Rangers and Moroccan Goumiers operating in Corsica destroyed a German tank and a machine-gun carrier in a raid on Barchetta, twelve miles southwest of Bastia, a French communique said today.

The French air force, in action over Corsica where the Germans are being steadily pushed into the sea, shot down six German planes.

Four of the planes were German transport craft, Junkers 52s. The French airmen also attacked an enemy convoy off Bastia.

"Despite systematic and large-scale demolitions by the enemy, as well as concentrated mine fields along the northeastern coastal strip, shock battalion and patriot troops are eagerly pursuing the enemy retreating between Aleria and Gole," the communique said.

Aleria is half way up the east Corsican coast and Gole is eleven miles south of Bastia.

OLD SAYING POINTS TO ROME

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—With the American Fifth Army close to Naples, a military spokesman today quoted an old schoolbook saying "all roads lead to Rome."

The spokesman pointed out that almost all roads north from Naples go into Rome. The Nazis, he said, face an almost impossible military task of supplying their troops south of the capital for a full scale battle unless they abandon the claim that Rome is an open city and use it in a military fashion.

ENEMY WARSHIP BLASTED IN ÆGEAN

Cairo, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—An enemy warship escorting armed merchantmen in the Ægean Sea was left listing badly and almost obscured by heavy smoke after an attack by Beaufighters of the Royal Air Force following a five days hunt, an R. A. F. spokesman disclosed today.

The warship, whose type was undisclosed, was protected by two airplanes, one of which was shot into the sea and the other chased away. The merchantmen also were attacked with bombs and cannon fire, the spokesman said. He did not reveal when the attack was carried out.

King Peter Expects Allies To Be in Yugoslavia Soon

Says He'll Follow Troops Into His Homeland

CAIRO, Sept. 30 (AP).—King Peter II said today he expected Allied troops to be fighting on Yugoslav soil soon and he hoped to go into his homeland with the troops or soon after.

Conducting his first press conference at the new seat of his government at Cairo, King Peter acknowledged he might not be able to accompany the invasion waves, but said he was looking forward eagerly to seeing Belgrade again.

Bulgaria, he said, should "be punished and severely punished. They've attacked us three times in the last century." He added, however, that he hoped the post-war Bulgaria could be brought into the Balkan confederation.

"Once you give them economic help so that they don't depend on outside influence I think they will be helpful," he said.

FLYERS BLOW UP JAP AMMUNITION

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—A huge store of ammunition which the Japanese painstakingly had transferred overseas for use against Gen. MacArthur's advancing New Guinea troops was exploded Tuesday at

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30.24-8937

Wewak by Liberator bombers in the greatest pyrotechnic display ever seen in the Southwest Pacific.

A communique also announced that hard fighting Australians have inched through bitter Jap resistance to within 600 yards of the main jetty at Finschhafen.

The Japs utilized forty fighter planes and concentrated batteries of anti-aircraft guns in an effort to prevent further destruction at Wewak. The fighting caliber of the opposing pilots led returning flyers to believe they were crack Navy airmen rushed in from Rabul.

AUSSIES CLOSE IN ON FINSCHHAFEN

CLEMENTS

Fifty Japs Killed In Sharp Fighting—Troops "Matter Of Yards" Apart

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, *Friday*, Oct. 1—Australian jungle troops are closing in on the last Japanese positions at Finschhafen, New Guinea; after having hurled back three Japanese counter-attacks which sought to break the strangle hold.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced today that fifty Japanese were killed in sharp fighting for a strategic spur just outside the town site. The remainder of the defending forces were scattered.

All enemy resistance has been reduced on the high ground surrounding the little village, the last Japanese holdings on the Huon Gulf looking toward New Britain.

"Matter Of Yards" Apart

MacArthur's spokesman said opposing troops are "very close—a matter of yards."

Fighting was reported heavy for jungle-type warfare, but there was no mention of casualties aside from the fifty Japanese killed in the one assault.

While the Allies maintained their pressure against Japanese ground troops, bombers from both the Southwest Pacific and South Pacific pressed their blows against Japanese bases and damaged an 8,500-ton freighter in Dutch Celebes, and shot down twelve of thirty-five intercepting Japanese fighters in the skies over Bougainville in the northern Solomons.

Catalinas In 2,000-Mile Foray

Catalina bombers which made the 2,000-mile round-trip assault on Celebes Island, northwest of Australia, found the freighter at Pomelaa, a nickel mining center.

Their bombs heavily damaged the ship as well as two oil barges found there. They also attacked wharf and barracks areas in the night raid.

Another force of Australian troops pushing toward Madang, Japanese base northwest of Finschhafen, advanced to a point approximately fourteen miles northwest of Kaiapit, which was captured September 18 in another on General MacArthur's air-borne attacks.

Close In On Three Sides

The advance left the troops more than sixty miles from Madang.

The communique reporting fighting in the Finschhafen area said our ground forces "are pressing on to the outskirts of the town from the north, west and south."

Troops threatening the little village from behind encountered a pocket just outside the town site and took a strategic point by assault in close fighting. Fifty Jap dead were counted after the engagement and the remainder fled.

The Japanese counter-attacks came the night of September 27 and morning of September 28 from the direction of Satelberg to the northwest of Finschhafen. The Australians stood their ground against all three assaults and the Japanese fell back.

Air Activity Slackens

Air activity, heightened in recent days by heavy attacks on the New Guinea base of Wewak which the Japanese built up following the fall of Buna, slackened yesterday. Planes still found time, however, to go after landing barges and installations in the northern Solomon islands of Bougainville and Choiseul.

Fighter planes from the Thirteenth Army Air Force sank one barge loaded with Japanese troops off Taro Island near Choiseul.

Heavy bombers attacked Kahili airdrome on Bougainville in a midday raid and started "large fires," the communique said.

American fighter pilots who covered the bombers fought off a force of thirty-five intercepting Japanese planes and destroyed twelve of them. We lost one plane.

AUSTRALIA ROILED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Australians young and old are waxing fluent in the big city newspapers over Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's statement that Americans are winning the Australian girls because the Australian men are too reserved.

Readers have flooded editors with letters, some indignant, some defending Australian womanhood and some defending Mrs. Roosevelt as having made in haste an unfortunate choice of words.

The American soldier is enjoying the situation immensely—and carrying on as before.

Mrs. Roosevelt in an interview on her arrival at San Francisco said Australian lads have much of the British attitude of aloofness and formality toward women and consequently "they find American boys walking away with their girls, and they hardly know what to make of the Americans' fast work."

One typical letter-to-the-editor said: "Admittedly some Australian girls have been temporarily bewildered by the glitter and glamour of the Americans, with a different manner of speech, stories of great cities, and a surplus of money—but we will venture to say that they (the Americans) have only succeeded in sorting the good from the bad for our Australian lads."

Super-Zero Fast, Armored, Can Outdive P-38, Say Fliers

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EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 29.—(Delayed) —(AP) Allied pilots who have been in actual combat with Japan's dangerous new fighter plane said today that it can outdive the American P-38 but can not outclimb it and apparently has a short range.

The new plane so far has been seen only within 300 miles of the enemy base at Wewak.

Members of the "Headhunters" unit of P-38 pilots have been making a study of the new opponent during combat. They say it is about the same size as the Zero and is believed to have a wing spread of 38 feet, four inches and a length of 28 feet.

It is equipped with an in-line V-type engine and has exhibited plenty of power. It is harder to down than other Japanese fighter planes because of the armor protection for the pilot which the Zero does not have.

Its fire power comes from one 7.7 mm gun in each wing and two 12.7 mm machine guns in the nose.

First Lieut. Cyril F. Homer, Sacramento, Calif., came within 100 feet of one he shot down over Wewak on Aug. 28. Lieut. Homer, who now is an ace with five Japanese planes downed, said:

"I opened fire at 200 yards and hit a gas tank. Flames and smoke poured from his cockpit. When I passed over the top I saw a big hump over the canopy and thought it was like a British Hurricane. From information we pieced together, the ship has self-sealing gas tanks in front, below and behind the cockpit with tanks in each wing also. I think I hit either the front or underneath tank."

The thing that seems to have our pilots guessing is the maneuverability of the new ship. Major Edward Cragg, Greenwich, Conn., one of the "Headhunters," was the first to bag one of them. Major Cragg now has a score of ten enemy ships knocked down.

One of the first of Lieut. John L. Jones' seven enemy planes was a new one. The Hazard, Ky., ace dropped one over Wewak Aug. 21.

"I hit him at 100 yards," Lieut. Jones said, "and must have killed the pilot as the canopy smashed and he crashed from 3,000 feet."

British Mission on Way To South Pacific

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—A special British military, naval and air mission, headed by Major-Gen. J. S. Lethbridge will arrive shortly in the South Pacific on the way to Australia.

The mission will study methods of providing the maximum British co-operation with the United States in future operations against the Japanese. Formation of the mission follows Prime Minister Winston Churchill's promise of last June 30 of fullest British aid in the Pacific. The mission already has spent some weeks in the United States.

Australian Wheat Crop Falls Below Average

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The Australian wheat board in a preliminary report today estimated this season's national wheat crop at 89,000,000 bushels compared to the average of 156,000,000 for the past eight years.

Weather conditions, reduced man power and a shortage of fertilizers have contributed to the decrease, the board said.

Argentina Suspends Paper

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 30 (AP)—Argentine authorities suspended the newspaper Noticias Graficas for two days today after it published an editorial eulogizing its publisher, Jose Agusti, who is under arrest. Noticias Graficas was suspended from publication for seven days two weeks ago following publication of an editorial on the correspondence between U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Vice Admiral Segundo E. Storni, former Argentine foreign minister, in which Mr. Hull rejected a request for lend-lease aid. Admiral Storni later resigned.

U. S. Ambassador Leaves Peru

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 30 (AP)—United States Ambassador R. Henry Norweb left by plane today for the United States. There was no announcement as to the purpose of his trip. Ambassador Norweb's home is in Cleveland, Ohio.

Studies Plan For U. S. To Help Improve Bolivia

La Paz, Bolivia, Sept. 30 (AP)—Carlos Salinas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today that the Bolivian Government is studying a plan for United States cooperation in improving Bolivia's economic and administrative systems.

Salinas said the plan, submitted by the United States State Department and drafted by a commission headed by Otis Mulliger, provides for the United States and Bolivia each to put up $470,000 to carry out the project.

Greater output from Bolivian mines and improved living conditions for miners, improvement in the school system, training of Government employes and the application of labor laws would be among the projects undertaken.

HIGHWAY WORK ENDS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 30.—(AP) Suspension of work on a military highway through Central America to the Panama Canal zone was announced last night and President Rafael Calderon Guardia said today it "constitutes a hard blow to Costa Rican economy."

Building of this road is sponsored by the U. S. War department. The cause of the suspension was not disclosed here.

Several thousand Costa Ricans have been employed on the project. The economy of Central American nations, all of which have declared war on the Axis, has been shaken by curtailment of banana exports and the loss of their European coffee markets.

George Brent Discharged by Army

Mexico City, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—George Brent, movie actor, who said he had been released by the Army because of a back ailment after serving as flight instructor at a Pacific Coast base, arrived today to rest. Mr. Brent said he plans to return to Hollywood late in October since he has just signed a five-year movie contract.

Post-War Status Of 40,000,000 Exiles Studied

International Labor Office Urges Repatriation and Controlled Immigration

MONTREAL, Sept. 30 (AP).—The International Labor Office declared today that "one of the most urgent tasks of post-war reconstruction" would be permanent resettlement of between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 persons torn from their European homes.

A 166-page report, entitled "The Displacement of Population in Europe," said the problem was far "beyond the powers of any single country" and added: "Millions have been victimized by a narrow nationalism which has had a total disregard of human beings. They can be helped only by international co-operation and organization."

Looking for a solution to the problem presented by the millions of displaced persons, the study expressed the view that in most cases repatriation will be the most obvious remedial measure.

But even repatriation would not afford a necessarily satisfactory solution, the study pointed out, because various countries will have differing labor requirements. Therefore, in conjunction with repatriation, a redistribution of labor might become necessary if full employment is to exist..

"This kind of geographical redistribution of labor, like repatriation, would call for action on an international scale," the report continued. "It would call for nothing less than the organization of an international employment service."

Another likely obstacle to full and easy repatriation may be that many persons will. "if they have the opportunity, prefer to try their luck in an overseas country," the study said, adding: "Instead of rebuilding their old homes, they will want to make new ones. . . . This will also be the feeling of many who have been forced to suffer the horrors of war and persecution in their native homes."

To take care of such persons the report recommended a system of controlled immigration supervised by "an international organization capable of co-ordinating the interests of the countries of emigration and immigration, and of making available the capital necessary to enable the labor of the former countries to be used to develop the natural resources of the latter."

The report declared that unless immigration, especially to countries of the Western Hemisphere, is resumed in an ordered manner "it will not be possible to solve the problem of war and pre-war refugees."

POMPEI HAS NEW RUINS AMONG ITS LANDMARKS

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—(AP) A tourist guide already has set up shop to show Pompei's new ruins alongside the old, the British radio said today.

The guide is doing business "outside of a bomb crater," the BBC correspondent said. Pompei's famous amphitheater was reported undamaged by shelling, although a bomb crater is less than 50 yards away. The forum and museum bear new scars atop their old ones.

"There are still plenty of ruins left intact," the correspondent added. The broadcast was heard by U. S. government monitors.

HUNGARIAN GEN. RETIRES

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—U. S. government monitors recorded a dispatch broadcast today to Hungarian newspapers by the Hungarian news agency, M.T.I., saying that Regent Nicholas Horthy had relieved Lieut. Gen. Karolyi Mathe of his post as secretary-general of the Supreme National Defense council and replaced him with Maj. Gen. Geza Veroes. The dispatch said Gen. Mathe had reached the age limit.

RUBBER REACHES SWEDEN

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—(AP) The safe conduct motor ship Mindoro arrived in Sweden from the United States today carrying a 7,000-ton cargo including 172 tons of crude rubber, "the first time Sweden has received this important war material since March, 1942," the Swedish radio said in a domestic broadcast recorded by U. S. government monitors.

Bulgaria's Queen Mother Reported Held Prisoner

New York, Sept. 30 (AP)—Queen Mother Ioanna of Bulgaria, widow of King Boris, "is reported to be held a prisoner in Sofia by the regency government," BBC said today in a broadcast recorded by NBC.

[Dispatches last week from neutral sources said the Queen Mother had threatened to go into exile as a result of differences with the regency, and had been ordered arrested if she attempted to flee the country.]

critical Russian thrust is beginning to take shape. It outmatches even the obvious Red threat to the Vitebsk gateway north of Orsha and from besieged Kiev southward to Russian-captured Kremenchug in ominous potentialities for the whole Nazi front from the Baltic to the Black sea.

Moscow makes no mention of this newly-reported Russian drive to reach the right bank of the Dnieper at Zhlobin, 50 miles north of Kiev. There is a minor rail crossing at that point for the Konotop-Gomel-Minsk line. On that sector, also, just to the northwest of Gomel the west bank of the Dnieper is more vulnerable than farther south where the German-held bluffs on the right bank dominate the lower east-bank approaches over which the Russians must advance.

A Russian break-through at Zhlobin in force would virtually cut the whole Nazi line in Russia in half. The west bank rail lateral, feeding the whole north central sector of the German line, would be cut. A swing southward west of the river would segregate the Gomel enemy bridgehead east of the stream entirely.

Even more dangerous, a Russian advance southwestward beyond the Dnieper to the upper bank of the Pripet would split the whole Nazi line in Russia apart. For the Pripet drains the vast and now rain-sodden Pinsk marshes and the marshes of the Pripet itself into the Dnieper 20 miles or so above Kiev. Those marshes at this season represent a huge morass that extends from the Dnieper all the way westward to the western Bug in Poland.

The only north-south connection through it linking the German forces along the Dnieper is the right there and in a matter of days or weeks at most.

The Russians are within sight of the most decisive break-through of the Nazi-Russian war by either side in the reported drive closely menacing Zhlobin. Should they break across the Dnieper there, with the east-side high bank in their favor, it would probably send the whole Nazi front toppling back to the western Bug, halfway across Poland, to the line set up in the Berlin-Moscow partition of that country.

Nor can it be over-stressed that such a further German retreat in Russia—and a retreat that would have to be made with winter close at hand — would result in Nazi abandonment of both the Balkan and Baltic state flanks of the eastern line to hold the unquestionably strongly fortified west bank of the Polish Bug.

LOSSES OF BRITISH HEAVY AT SALERNO, STIMSON REVEALS

American Casualties 3,500 in Italy, Allies Set at 5,211.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(AP) British troops have suffered heavier casualties than American forces in the Allies' battle with the Germans at Salerno.

This was disclosed today in a report by Secretary of War Stimson who said that up to Sept. 15 American casualties amounted to about 3,500, while a London announcement set British casualties at 5,211 up to Sept. 20. The battle of Salerno opened with the landing of Allied forces on the beach on the evening of Sept. 8.

The casualty figures for both American and British forces are total killed, wounded and missing.

British Heavily Engaged

An indication that the British continue to be engaged heavily was contained in Secretary Stimson's weekly review of the war with his statement that British units of the 5th army, fighting up the western side of the Italian peninsula, "are meeting heavy resistance" near Naples.

While there was no official explanation here concerning the preponderance of British casualties, it was recalled that in the early days of the battle British units were engaged by German armored outfits which presumably caused many of the losses. The understanding has been that the Allied forces which landed at Salerno were about equally divided between British and American troops. (The German radio reported at the time that there were three divisions of Americans and three of British).

Secretary Stimson commented that "it was gratifying to note that the American casualties in the battle of Salerno were less than we had feared" but he added that "it is well to remember that our casualties are continuing to mount as we move forward." This, Secretary Stimson observed, "is an inevitable price that we must pay for success in battle."

The war has cost the United States 110,704 men killed, wounded, missing and prisoners on all the world fronts, ashore, on the sea and in the air, since Pearl Harbor, latest figures show.

The Army casualties, from the beginning of the war to Sept. 15 (not including the 3,500 at Salerno) were listed by Stimson as follows: 10,682 killed, 26,666 wounded, 23,743 missing in action, 29,451 taken prisoner.

Navy casualty figures (kept current daily) now total: 11,258 killed, 5,305 wounded, 9,456 missing, 4,143 prisoners. The Navy suffered its heaviest casualties at the very outset of the war when Japanese bombs and torpedoes blasted American war craft at Pearl Harbor.

The prisoner list is tabulated from actual names received from enemy countries through neutral and International Red Cross sources and when a prisoner's name is received his name is removed from the missing list.

What's Behind the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Associated Press War Analyst)

A triple crisis for Nazi invaders of Russia appears to be developing rapidly along the important Dnieper defense line, overshadowing in military significance the probable entry of American troops into historic Naples.

In Italy the battle might well develop into a foot-race as Anglo-American forward patrols seek to keep contact with the retreating enemy all across the Italian boot above the Naples-Foggia line. There is no present indication just where the next Nazi delaying stand will be staged and the battle rejoined.

Along the Dnieper between Gomel and the Orsha bend to the north, however, a new and very c[illegible] Orsha-Zhlobin-Karosten-Kiev railway. If that should be severed above the Pripet, the north and south wings of the German army would be cut apart in the center. The only remaining rail communication between the two wings above and below the Pripet would be through Brest Litovsk, 300 miles west of the Dnieper.

What that would mean to the logistics of an apparently Nazi contemplated winter stand along the Dnieper can easily be conjectured. To shift reserves from one sector to the other would require that they be marched 300 miles westward and back again to circumnavigate the Pinsk-Pripet marshes.

That makes the Zhlobin-Gomel sector of the front the most critical of the whole line for the invader. Germany's fate could be decided

economic activity are falling far behind that of the British.

The gist of their complaint, it was said, is that British postwar policies already are functioning in a practical way while American representatives are at a loss to know what this nation's attitude will be on many important world questions when the fighting is over.

As a result, the committee members were said to have found that the British stand to reap postwar benefits from many American lend-lease contributions to other countries.

Committee Irritated.

Some indication of this repressed irritation at British activities was given by Senator Russell (D.-Ga.) when he told a press conference yesterday that the news of American military activities was being played down by British news services and the British radio.

From accounts they read in Egypt, Senator Russell said it appeared that United States troops were not doing any of the fighting in Sicily. He told reporters later he had made a study of English news and radio broadcasts and found that when the Royal Air Force made a sortie it always was mentioned by name, but when American bombers went into action the results were always attributed to "Allied air forces."

Similarly, Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) said that he thought the time had come to obtain more oil from the British holdings in the Persian Gulf area instead of continuing the heavy drain on American supplies.

"I am told that the British refinery at Abadan, Iran, which they say is the largest in the world, could increase its output 40 per cent," Senator Brewster said. "I hope that we can get a greater proportion of our oil there instead of drawing so heavily on our diminishing supplies.

He Fears Scarcity.

"If that goes on and we have another war in ten or fifteen years, we may have to go out with a tin dipper and ask somebody for oil."

Senator Brewster said that the British have had representatives of Cabinet rank in intimate touch with their military leaders in North Africa and the Middle East. He said the American diplomatic front is "undergoing some strengthening that is encouraging," but added that the situation in India is mixed up.

Senator Brewster and Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.) said that the Truman War Investigating Committee would be called upon to look into the formation of a policy for the use by American commercial planes of United States-built airports outside the Western Hemisphere which will revert to foreign countries six months after the war ends.

Senator Brewster asserted that present arrangements "leave us holding the bag."

Senator Lodge (R.-Mass.), another member of the touring committee, told the Senate today that he had found a surprising amount of sentiment among military and naval commanders in the field for a single department of war. He criticized military censorship, called for greater British contributions of petroleum to teh fighting forces and urged that some means be found to furlough war-weary American troops home.

He said that wherever he went he and the other Senators who made the trip found "a demand for a definite policy of releiving men overseas after they have served a certain lengt hof time." He said that shipping problems and the danger of submarine attack thus far had made it impractical to send men home, but expressed the hope that a furloughing policy could be worked out.

"There is a surprising amount of sentiment among the older men for a single department of war, with autonomous land, sea and air services co-ordinated at the top by a joint staff, wit each branch free to pursue its own personnel and materiel policies," he said.

Ickes Says Matter Is Up.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, at a press conference, was queried regarding suggestions of the returning Senators that our Allies might furnish a larger percentage of oil for the war effort, now that the Mediterranean is in the hands of the United Nations.

Speaking for the Petroleum Administration for War, of which he is head, Mr. Ickes replied:

"We've been working on that intensively for some time. We're going to work something out. I can't make any statement on it as yet."

Senators Find British Trade Gets Benefit of Lend-lease

Committee Sees Ally's Post-war Policy Gaining Ground While United States Activity Lags Behind.

Washington, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—A critical report on British commercial and diplomatic activities may be laid before the Senate in executive session by members of a five-man inspection committee which just returned from a 40,000-mile trip to the world's battle fronts.

There were indications today that the committee members feel that American diplomacy and

FOREIGN FOOD PLAN ARRANGED

Crowley Will Direct New Streamlined Setup.

Washington, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—A streamlined foreign food program will be one of the first results of President Roosevelt's centralization of foreign economic activities under Leo T. Crowley, it was learned today.

An executive order will be issued shortly to place all food activities abroad under the Office of Economic Warfare, one of four agencies shifted to the newly created Foreign Economic Administration headed by Mr. Crowley.

The step is designed to eliminate overlapping functions of the OEW, the War Food Administration, the Agriculture Department and the Office of Inter-American Affairs, it was reported by a source which could not be identified by name.

Acting with the advice of the WFA, Mr. Crowley will be responsible for all development and procurement activities, now centering chiefly in Central and South America and in North Africa. The program is aimed at supplementing this country's food supply both for home consumption and relief in liberated areas.

To End Confusion.

Mr. Crowley, meantime, stressed that creation of the FEA would provide a clear-cut delineation of foreign activities and thereby eliminate confusion.

Policy making will be centered under Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull and administration of those policies under him, Mr. Crowley said. He reiterated a determination to follow

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the policies laid down and said he was convinced his relations with the State Department would be harmonious.

In addition to the OEW, the new agency embraces the Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and the Office of Economic Co-ordination.

Single Department of War Favored by Men in Field

Senator Lodge Reports on Trip to Battle Fronts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(AP) The Senate heard today from Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) that Army and Navy commanders in the field have developed a "surprising amount of sentiment" for uniting America's fighting forces under a single department of war.

Senator Lodge, who went far enough forward in the front lines in New Georgia to see Japanese troops in action, came back to the Senate today from about 43,000 miles of flying to the far ends of the globe as one of five senators making an unique inspection trip.

The tall, tanned Massachusetts senator told his colleagues:

U. S. Exhausting Its Petroleum

(1) It is "common knowledge" that we are exhausting our oil, that civilians in Algeria and Morocco have more American gasoline than people in the Eastern states and that Australia ought to be supplied with petroleum from the British-dominated Persian gulf area.

(2) He wonders whether he had been right in urging continuance of foreign operations by the Office of War Information in the light of some of its propaganda he had seen.

(3) He hopes the invasion currency being issued in Sicily, does not bear promises "which the already overburdened American people are neither rich enough nor numerous enough to keep."

(4) There is much dissatisfaction among soldiers about the government's "censorship and propaganda policy" which pictures our Allies as perfect.

Forces Closely Integrated

(5) There is close integration of American land, sea and air forces in all theaters.

(6) Americans should have post-war commercial rights on landing fields which are being built all over the world.

(7) There is need for a definite policy of furloughing war-weary troops home.

Senator Lodge reported that one outfit in the theater directed by Admiral William F. Halsey was commanded by a major general of the Army, with a Navy captain as chief of staff and a Marine colonel as operations officer, all fliers.

"Senior officers of both the Army and Navy are deeply impressed with the need for unity of the services when our new military policy is framed," Senator Lodge said.

"There is a surprising amount of sentiment among these older men for a single department of war, with autonomous land, sea and air service coordinated at the top by a joint staff, with each branch free to pursue its own personnel and materiel policies," he said.

Senator Lodge's discussion of the oil supply and post-war airport problems was similiar to that yesterday by three other members of the group, Senators Russell (D., Ga.), Brewster (R., Me.) and Mead (D., N. Y.).

No Criticism of British

While some of the latter indicated they want to discuss British commercial and diplomatic activities in a closed session of the Senate, Senator Lodge told reporters before he spoke in the Senate he had no particular criticism of the British.

"If we are not smart enough to keep up with them, that's our fault and we ought to do something about it," he said.

Senator Russell told a press conference yesterday that from British news reports which the Senators read in Egypt, it would appear that United States troops were not doing any fighting in Sicily.

Senator Brewster suggested that the time has come to get more oil from British holdings in the Persian gulf area instead of continuing the heavy drain on American sources.

The general feeling of the complaining senators is said to be that the British are far ahead of Americans in diplomatic and economic activity and thus stand to reap post-war benefits from many American Lend-Lease contributions to other countries.

Has Confidence in Marshall

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Stimson Says Any Change Will Be to Put Him Where He Can Do Most Good.

Washington, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson said today that any new assignment given Gen. George C. Marshall would be with the idea of putting him where he could do the most good.

Asked at a news conference if he had anything to say on the subject, Mr. Stimson replied by reading a formal statement:

"I am in a position to say with absolute confidence that whatever duties Gen. Marshall may hereafter be called upon to perform will be decided by the President in a spirit of entire confidence in Gen. Marshall and with the sole purpose of placing this supremely able officer of the United States Army in the position where he can render the best service toward a successful conclusion of this war.

"Furthermore, the attitude of President Roosevelt toward the Chief of Staff is entirely consistent and in keeping with his attitude in other respects toward all of his military advisers in the Army.

"I am in a position to know and to say, as I do say, that any suggestion that the President has sought to influence the appointments or assignments of officers in the Army with any political, personal or other motive than the successful winning of the war is completely untrue. It is more than that. It is a piece of folly aimed at discrediting the American conduct of the war during a most critical period of its course."

Gen. Marshall, now Chief of Staff, has been reported the probable choice for global commander of all American and British forces.

Says West Indian French Feel Liberated

Washington, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Henri-Etienne Hoppenot, newly named delegate to the United States for the French National Committee of Liberation, said on his return from Martinique today that the people of the French West Indies feel they have been liberated for the first time since the fall of France.

"The oppressive atmosphere that dominated Martinique and the other possessions under the Vichy rule of Admiral Robert has disappeared," he told reporters.

Senate Studies Chinese Ban

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—A fight to repeal the Chinese exclusion laws, temporarily stymied in the House Immigration Committee, moved today to the Senate with introduction of a bill by Senator Charles O. Andrews, Democrat, of Florida, which would amend the immigration acts to allow Chinese to enter this country on a quota basis. The Andrews bill, companion to a measure offered in the House by Representative Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, also would amend existing naturalization laws to permit Chinese to become American citizens.

Brewster Says New Zero Gives Americans Trouble

Returned Senator Asserts It 'Surprised' Chennault

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—The Japanese have come up with a new fighter plane more formidable than the Zero, Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, of Maine, disclosed today, and the United States may have to send more "big league" battlers to cope with them.

Senator Brewster, one of a group of Senators just back from a swing over the world's battle fronts in an Army plane, told an interviewer that the new "super-Zero" apparently was just getting into production, because only a few had been sighted.

But those few, he indicated, had proved tough. He said the ratio of American victories over losses, which ran as high as 4 to 1, has begun to drop.

Brewster said that Major General Claire Chennault's men were "surprised" by the new ship in their first encounter over Canton, with the result that five of seven American bombers were lost.

Details were not well known at the time he was in the war area, Senator Brewster said, but he was given to understand that the new ship resembled the old Zero so much that it was not readily distinguishable, which accounted for the surprise. The latest model, he added, is faster, better protected and has more fire power.

Senator Brewster said American flyers also have encountered a new Japanese two-engine bomber which is faster and carries a heavier bomb load.

War Department officials said that detailed information on the new planes still was classified as secret, so far as the Army was concerned.

Mexico Pays Oil Installment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—A check for $3,796,391.04 was turned over to Adolph A. Berle, Acting Secretary of State, today by the Mexican Ambassador, Francisco Castillo Najera, in part payment of damages to American citizens when Mexico expropriated petroleum properties in 1938. Mexico's total liability, agreed upon in notes exchanged between the two governments, is $23,995,991 plus $5,-141,708.84 in interest at 3 per cent a year on unpaid balances from March 18, 1938, to Sept. 30, 1947, the date set for final payment. Four annual installments are still to be made, each of $4,085,327.45. Mexico made a cash deposit of $9,000,000 in 1941.

U. S. SUBMARINE SINKS 19 JAP SHIPS

Washington, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The United States submarine Gudgeon sank nineteen Japanese ships, including one submarine, and damaged three other ships in eight war patrols in the Pacific, the Navy reported today in announcing award of a presidential unit citation to the ship.

Unit citations are awarded for "services above and beyond the high standard expected of our forces."

GUEST AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(AP) His Royal Highness Aimar Faisal, foreign minister of Saudi Arabia and second of 17 living sons of Ibn Saud, arrived by plane today for a visit as guest of the United States government. He was entertained at a formal White House dinner tonight.

PAT HURLEY PLANS 'LONG TRIP' ABROAD

SEP 31 1943

New Mission for Roosevelt Indicated by Former Diplomat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(AP) Brigadier General Patrick J. Hurley, who has undertaken numerous confidential missions for President Roosevelt, indicated today he is leaving soon on another one.

Gen. Hurley visited the chief executive, and said afterward he was starting "a long trip," perhaps within a week. He would not discuss its character or say whether it was of a military or diplomatic nature.

For a time Gen. Hurley was minister to New Zealand and served as a roving ambassador for the President in the Pacific. Later he went to Russia and the Middle East as the chief executive's representative.

Another White House caller was Edwin C. Wilson who conferred with the President about the tasks confronting the British-Russian-American Mediterranean commission. Mr. Wilson is the newly named representative of the United States on the commission.

Mr. Wilson told reporters he probably would leave fairly soon and take two or three people with him. The commission will sit in Algiers.

PRE-WAR FATHERS FACE DRAFT CALL

Congress Fails to Block Inductions Scheduled to Begin Today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—(AP) The general draft of pre-war fathers is due to begin tomorrow and Congress, mindful of military leaders' advice that nothing must stop the flow of men into the ranks, showed no signs tonight of heading it off.

The Oct. 1 deadline set weeks ago by Selective Service means that from now on the number of children a draft-age man has counts for nothing.

446,000 Face Call

From now until the end of the year draft officials intend to call in 446,000 physically fit men between the ages of 18 and 38 who heretofore have been deferred for dependency reasons. And an Associated Press survey showed that in most states some pre-Pearl Harbor fathers may expect to start leaving home for service in October. Few states reported having enough non-fathers to meet quotas past Nov. 1.

When 3-A's become 1-A's will be determined largely from here on by their order numbers with local draft boards.

These boards have authority to take into consideration extreme hardship cases and the importance of a man's job to the war effort. They are not supposed to draft any pre-war fathers until they have exhausted the supply of childless men, post-Pearl Harbor fathers, those in specified "non-deferrable" jobs and fathers who have quit farming in violation of the law.

The bill of Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) to defer the drafting of fathers until Jan. 1 made no progress in the Senate today.

Downey's Proposal Fails

An effort by Senator Downey (D-Calif) to have it laid aside, pending a congressional examination of the high command's strategy failed when Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky.) refused to agree to the necessary unanimous consent.

"I do not believe the strategy of this war can be worked out on the floor of the United States Senate," Senator Barkley told Senator Downey, who had argued that perhaps increased use of air power could make large armies unnecessary.

With Senator Wheeler's bill headed for a committee pigeonhole or flat Senate rejection, sponsors of two substitute proposals continued their efforts.

Senator Bailey (D-NC) talked with War department officials about his bill to deny government employment to able-bodied draft-age non-fathers unless they are indispensable and to curtail desk duty for Army men fit for combat.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) worked for adoption of his plan to have fathers under 30 drafted before those over 30 are called.

Amendment Offered

Just before the Senate recessed for the day, a bi-partisan group headed by Senator Taft introduced a proposed amendment broadly revising draft regulations and tear-

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ing down the state quota system.

Under it, deferment for occupational reasons of non-fathers under 30 would be prohibited, and drafting would proceed on a nation-wide, progress scale providing for the taking of all men in the first group before touching the second.

Also, the amendment would direct the President to appoint a commission to consider lowering physical requirements of the armed services with a view of taking some of the more than 3,000,000 men now in class 4-F by reason of physical disqualifications.

The categories for drafting men in the future would be set up thusly:

1. Men with dependents other than wives and children.
2. Men married prior to Pearl Harbor, but childless.
3. Fathers under 25 years of age.
4. Fathers under 30 years of age.
5. Fathers from 30 to 38.
6. Fathers whose inductions would cause extreme hardship to wives and children.

NEW BILL WOULD LIMIT NAVY FAMILIES AT BASES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—(AP) A bill aimed at discouraging migration by families of Navy personnel to conjested seaports won approval today from the Senate Naval Affairs committee.

Sponsored by Senator Walsh (D-Mass.), it would permit the Navy to disallow transportation expenses for dependents and household effects of Navy, Marine corps and Coast Guard personnel into congested areas.

Barkley Urges Action Soon on Post-War Role

Hints White House Wants Senate to Debate Before Talks With Russia Start

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—An assertion by Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Senate majority leader, that he does not fear the effect of Senate debate on forthcoming diplomatic conversations with Russia and Great Britain lent support tonight to reports that the Roosevelt administration will back early consideration of a declaration of post-war foreign policy.

Senator Barkley, a member of the foreign relations subcommittee which is considering a dozen or more such proposals, told reporters that while the Administration is bringing no pressure, he thought the White House would like to have the Senate adopt a post-war resolution some time soon.

"Debate should present no obstacles or embarrassments in connection with the forthcoming conversations with Russia," he said.

Previously, Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the committee, had counseled against unrestrained debate on foreign policy at this stage, and it generally was understood that he and others favored delay until after the forthcoming meeting of American, British and Russian representatives.

That meeting may take place, however, before the committee reaches final agreement on the form its resolution will take, some members said. Most predictions are that it will take a month or more for the subcommittee to compose divergent views and for the full committee to agree on a declaration, although one member said he thought it could be done in ten days if it could be done at all.

Administration leaders have made it plain that they want no resolution reported to the Senate that cannot command a two-thirds vote there.

For that reason the committee-drafted proposal is expected to represent a compromise which may be no more definite in its commitments than the House-approved Fulbright "lasting peace" proposal.

Possible drafts of a post-war foreign policy declaration were discussed informally by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today, and Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, told reporters that the fifteen members present seemed to have "fifteen different views on the matter."

Stettinius Nomination Is Approved by Senate

Action Speeded So He Can Replace Hull, Going to Parley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UP).—The Senate today unanimously approved President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward R. Stettinius jr., Lend Lease Administrator, as Under Secretary of State suceeding Sumner Welles after the leadership requested immediate action because of "the urgency of the international situation."

Normally, the nomination would not have been acted upon until tomorrow. But Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman, whose Foreign Relations Committee approved the nomination a few hours earlier, requested immediate action because Secretary of State Cordell Hull "has been called away and it would be desirable for the Under Secretary to take over the duties of the office during his absence."

So far as is known, Mr. Hull is on vacation at Hot Springs, Va., preparatory to attending the meeting of British-American-Russian foreign ministers.

Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, Republican leader, objected at first because many Senators were absent, but then deferred to Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley's plea.

OFFICIAL DELAY ON NEWS ASSAILED

Public Not Adequately Informed on War, Committee Declares.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—(AP) The newspaper advisory committee of the Office of War Information, asserting that the American public "is not being adequately informed about the war," tonight blamed "the disinclination on the part of some high naval and military authorities to evaluate what is information to which the public is entitled."

"If there is any complacency or letdown in the war effort on the part of the American people, it is not due to any lack of patriotism or desire for easy victory, but rather to the absence of full necessary understanding," the committee said in a statement issued after a day-long conference.

The group is made up of executives of a dozen newspapers, headed by Roy A. Roberts, managing editor of The Kansas City Star.

The committee praised the "brilliant and courageous work" of American war correspondents, but pointed out that it required Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons to give the U. S. public "much important information which was known to American authorities but which had not been released to the American people."

Truman Calls Patterson on Wright Motors

Senator Sets Hearing for Oct.6,SaysPublic Should Know What Army Found

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democrat, of Missouri, said today the public "is entitled to know what the Army found" when it examined some engines produced by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant at Lockland, Ohio, and passed by regular plant tests.

As chairman of a special Senate committee investigating the war program, Senator Truman said Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, had been summoned for Oct. 6 to answer questions about the Army tests.

"The official position of the War Department is that the facts should be kept from the public," Senator Truman said.

Production and inspection procedure at the Lockland plant was criticized this summer by the Truman committe.

Senator Truman said in a statement:

"The committee has requested the War Department to furnish it with information as to the results obtained when the Army tore down and reinspected airplane engines produced at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant at Lockland, Ohio. These engines had passed final inspection and, but for such a re-examination, would have been accepted for installation in military aircraft.

"At the committee's hearings in Cincinnati on Aug. 20 the resident Army representative, Major Lavista, testified that: 'Three engines which were on the shipping dock finally inspected and sealed ready to ship to destination were brought back, disassembled and reinspected 100 per cent. Every one of the three engines was found to be in such a condition that they could not have been installed in an airplane.'

"Major Lavista also testified to the committee that: 'The conditions found were bad enough that the company immediately ordered eighty-nine engines, which were ready to ship, returned to the assembly department to be completely disassembled and reinspected 100 per cent.'

"Major Lavista has since furnished the committee, at its request, with a report on the results obtained from reinspecting sixty-four of those eighty-nine engines and ten out of 100 additional engines which were brought back from the Army as a sample of production by Wright Aeronautical Corporation during the months of January to April of this year—prior to the committee's report.

"The committee believes that the public is entitled to know what the Army found when it examined these engines, especially in view of rumors to the effect that the engines were not defective, which were circulated before the Army had torn down engines and learned the facts."

Third War Loan Half Billion Over Top–2 Days To Go

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP). Largest financing operation in world history, the Treasury's Third War Loan to "back the attack," went $532,000,000 over its $15,000,000,000 goal tonight with two days of the drive remaining and untold millions still to be counted.

Although expressing gratification that the quota had been oversubscribed before the October 2 deadline, Daniel W. Bell, Under Secretary of the Treasury, said he hoped there would be no letup in bond buying.

Secretary Morgenthau announced in an address at Evansville, Ind., earlier in the day that the $15,000,000,000 mark had been passed at 11 A. M. Tonight's total represented a $793,000,000 overnight jump.

Col.KenyonGetsLegion of Merit

WASHINGTON Sept. 30 (AP).—Colonel William A. Kenyon, retiring deputy director of the Army Postal Service, received the Legion of Merit today for his services in planning and establishing the war-time handling of Army mail. The decoration was presented by Major General James A. Ulio, adjutant general. Colonel Kenyon, a native of Charleston, S. C., but for the last twenty years a resident of Ridgewood, N. J., was chief inspector of the Army Postal Service in France during the World War, and chief of the Army Postal Service with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He is being placed on the inactive list of the Army, having passed the statutory age limit, and will return to his former duties in the Post Office Department.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—The Navy announced today fifty casualties, including twenty-three dead, twelve wounded and fifteen missing, bringing to 30,162 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. They include 11,258 dead, 5,305 wounded, 9,456 missing, and 4,143 prisoners of war.

These totals included the revision of 479 previously reported casualties from missing to dead. Names were not disclosed.

The casualties announced today include:

NEW YORK
Dead

FRIEND, THOMAS ANTHONY; mother, Mrs. Catherine Anna Stanley, 542 West 124th Street, Manhattan.
HERMAN, IRVING; father, Harry Herman, 889 East 176th Street, Manhattan.
KEENAN, RAYMOND JOHN; parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Raymond Keenen, Ellenville.

Missing

DANFORTH, CLIFFORD ELROY; mother, Mrs. Frances Louise Danforth, Saratoga Springs.
DICK, ROBERT ELSWORTH; father, Ralph L. Dick, East Greenbush.
DRAKE, EDWARD JOSEPH; father, Edward Leo Drake, Elmira.

NEW JERSEY
Wounded

HENDRICKSON, FRANCIS; wife, Mrs. Helen Mae Hendrickson, 707 Third Avenue, Asbury Park.
KUCZYNSKY, JOHN A.; mother, Mrs. Sophie Kuczynsky, 3 Roll Avenue, Melrose, South Amboy.

CONNECTICUT
Wounded

HENNESSY, WILLIAM JEFFREY; wife, Mrs. Fernanda Hennessy, 132 East Main Street, Waterbury.

venient to do so.

Sees Unfavorable Reaction

"If the practice is pursued consistently, an unfavorable public reaction is certain, and when it comes, the pendulum cannot be arrested on center but will go to a point approaching total elimination."

Declaring the "necessary induction of fathers" would hasten the increasing development of public resentment against unnecessary occupational deferment requests. Hershey said that "management and management alone has the responsibility to use superhuman efforts to see that no deferment is requested for a man capable of rendering miltary service unless the job must be done and can be done by no other person."

The effect of selective service on essential industries, he told the deelgates, "has been exaggerated grossly, repeatedly . . . we got it coming and going."

Cites Aircraft Situation

The aircraft situation on the West Coast, he added, "is the perfect example of selective service taking eight per cent. of the men and receiving ninety per cent. of the blame for the fact that production schedules have not been met in some plants some months."

"Local boards," he said, "can hardly escape a feeling of futility when they see 140,000 workers leave an industry during a period in which the local boards removed 10,000. And those figures are not imaginary and neither is the industry."

Pressure, Lobbying Threaten Deferment Plan, Hershey Says

Declares Industry Makes Boards' Task Difficult By Holding Young Men To Prevent Inconvenience

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 30—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of selective service, said today that "by pressures and lobbying some management has threatened public respect and local board respect for the very system of occupational deferment upon which production depends."

Addressing the final session of the American Management Association Conference on Manpower Stabilization, Hershey said:

"It is the considered judgment of hundreds of local boards that industry has made the tasks of local board members extremely difficult by the retention of young men simply because it is more con-

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Government Must Quit Business After War, Says Jesse Jones

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 — (AP) Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, said tonight that "when the war is over, the government should get out of active industry as soon as it can, without too much unnecessary loss."

"And business will do well," he said in an address before the New York Board of Trade, "to recognize the taxpayers' investments when negotiating for government-owned plants, properties and supplies, and not expect too many bargains."

To indicate the "extent to which government is in business," Mr. Jones said the Reconstruction Finance corporation through its Defense Plant corporation had authorized nine billion dollars to construct, equip, or expand 1,753 plants producing war supplies. The figure, he said, included 534 plants for the manufacture of airplanes, plane engines, and parts.

Priorities For Local People

"Many of our war plants can be converted to the production of peacetime requirements," he said, "and to avoid monopolies and too much concentration, local people should have the first call on such plants. A substantial amount of our excess plant facilities and supplies can very property be used in other countries."

Mr. Jones added that although it should stop participating in active industry after the war, "in many instances the government must continue to have a hand in business."

"It must make investments and take risks where private capital cannot afford to," he said, "just as government had to take the risks and do most of the financing for expansion of our industrial facilities to meet the demand of war."

Better Trade Relations

Declaring that political and military arrangements on an international basis "cannot preserve peace if we have economic warfare," Mr. Jones said:

"The war has emphasized that the nations of the Western hemisphere should develop their trade relations and further cement the ties that now bind them together. In doing this we cannot expect our neighbors to deal with us if we do not attempt to meet and anticipate their needs. We must supply them with what they want—not just what we want to sell them. And we must be prepared to develop markets for them in this country."

Percy C. Magnus, board chairman, presented Mr. Jones with a plaque which bore the inscription, "for years of distinguished public service."

PAPERS REPLY TO ROOSEVELT

Joseph Patterson, McCormick Comment On Marshall Rumor Statement

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 30—Asked for a statement with respect to President Roosevelt's news conference Tuesday, during which the President quoted from editorials and news stories on contemplated changes in the military high command, Joseph M. Patterson, president of the New York *Daily News*, said his views were expressed in an editorial printed in today's paper.

The *Daily News*, under the heading "President vs. Press," said:

"President Roosevelt at his Tuesday press conference attacked what has come to be called the Hearst-Patterson-McCormick press, though there is no connection between the Hearst and Patterson-McCormick papers.

His Suspected Purposes

"The President's purpose, obviously, was double-barreled: (1) To intimidate the Hearst and Patterson-McCormick papers, and through them all the other newspapers and magazines in the United States, into obsequious subservience to his will; (2) to further his ambition for a fourth term. When and if he gets a fourth term he will be our one-man ruler, our despot.

"Mr. Roosevelt's method of belaboring the Hearst and Patterson-McCormick papers was funny and, we thought, inept. He took as the occasion for his attack some rumors printed in these papers about an impending transfer of Chief of Staff George C. Marshall to command of an Allied invasion of western Europe. These rumors, said the President in effect, gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

Effect Of President's Talk

"That, of course, is improbable. It can matter very little to Hitler who is chief of staff in Washington. What matters to him is how many United States troops are in the European war theater and who commands them there. Nor can it matter much to Tojo whether Marshall or anybody else is chief of staff in Washington.

"However, if it does matter, the President's rebroadcast of these rumors through the world-wide amplifier of a Presidential press conference must give the enemy far more aid and comfort than if the President had ignored the rumors. Further, his statement that he could not confirm or deny reports of a Marshall transfer for ten days, ten weeks or ten months is pretty sure to unsettle, we should think, the officers of the general staff.

"Mr. Roosevelt quoted with approval, thereby making them his own utterances, two recent editorials from the New York *Herald Tribune*, attempting to chide us for alleged divisionist and obstructionist tactics."

McCormick's Comment

Asked for his comment on published reports of the President's conference, Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, said:

"First, the so-called rumors respecting the military high command came out on the floor of the House of Representatives, and therefore presumably became public knowledge.

"Second, the New York *Herald Tribune* is a foreign propaganda sheet devoted to returning the United States to the status of a foreign colony.

"Third, Mr. Roosevelt is devoting all his powers to trying to destroy the republican form of government."

Annapolis of Merchant Marine Is Dedicated by Roosevelt

Former Chrysler Estate at Great Neck, L. I., Will Quarter 2,670 Cadets.

GREAT NECK, N. Y., Sept. 30—(AP) The Annapolis of the United States Merchant Marine—a $6,900,000 academy built in record time on Kings Point, Long Island, and geared for quick, wartime training of Marine officers—was formally dedicated today.

President Roosevelt, in a message read to 5,000 guests in the academy's flag-decked O'Hara hall, said that "not since enactment by the Congress of the Merchant Marine act of 1936 has there been an event of greater import to America's world commerce — either in maintenance of our wartime lifelines or our future peacetime economy."

"Our shipbuilders have become virtual miracle men," the President said. "They are adding more than five new ships a day to our ocean-going merchant armada. War has proved to the American people that a strong merchant Marine, manned by courageous, capable, well-trained officers and crews, is as necessary to the nation as a powerful Army and Navy.

"Dedication of the United States Merchant Marine academy x x x is a momentous forward stride in the nation's planned program of maritime progress."

A national institution, the academy has a wartime capacity of 2,670 cadets.

Former Chrysler Estate

The main buildings are on an estate formerly owned by Walter P. Chrysler and acquired by the Maritime commission for $100,000. The old Chrysler mansion was converted into the school's administration building.

Officers now complete their training in 18 months, compared to three years in peacetime.

Delivering the dedicatory address, Capt. Edward MacAuley, Maritime commissioner and deputy War Shipping administrator, said "victory is growing closer and the time will come when our running lights will burn bright again x x x. So even as we fight today, we are planning for the days of peace to come."

Capt. MacAuley turned over command of the academy to Capt. J. H. Tomb, US.N., retired.

38 YEARS IN ARMY, COL. LUCAS RETIRES

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Sept. 30—(AP) Lt.-Col. John H. Lucas, camp plans and training officer who came up from the ranks, was retired today after more than 38 years of service in the Army.

Col. Lucas, whose retirement was automatic because of his 61 years of age, enlisted in 1901.

He saw service in the Philippine insurrection, the Cuban uprising and in Panama. During World war I, he served in France and Belgium and at the end of that conflict was provost marshal of Belgium with the rank of major.

Upon being mustered out of service at the close of World war I, he reenlisted as a first sergeant, quickly won recognition, and was commissioned a captain in 1920. In 1935 he was raised to the rank of major and retired later in the same year.

He was recalled to active service in 1941 and has served at Camp Edwards since.

Foreign Minister Of Saudi Arabia To Visit Academy

Annapolis, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Amir Faisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, and his official party will visit the United States Naval Academy tomorrow, Rear Admiral J. R. Beardall, superintendent, announced today.

Saudi Arabia is composed of several small Near Eastern States. The nation is now a base for Allied war materials flowing into Russia.

Following a luncheon given in honor of the visitors by Admiral Beardall, they will be conducted on a tour of the Naval Academy grounds. A regimental parade in honor of the guests is scheduled to be held on Worden field in the afternoon, ending with the firing of another twenty-one-gun salute.

Included in the Amir's party are the Amir Khalid Shaikh Hafiz Wahba, Minister to Great Britain, and Shaikh Ibrahim Suleiman.

Italian Prisoner Sees Sister, Living In Virginia

Fort Benning, Ga., Sept. 30 (AP). War Prisoner Francesco Terlizzi is the owner of a $100 United States war bond today, thanks to War Department cooperation in reuniting him with a sister he had not seen in twenty years.

The sister, Mrs. Marianna Cacciapaglia, Staunton, Va., saw a news reel of captured Italian soldiers at Staunton theater several weeks ago, thought she recognized her brother, whom she had last seen at their home in Santerimo, Italy.

She wrote the War Department, was informed her brother was a prisoner and, on the same day, received a postcard from him, sent from the Fort Benning internment camp. The army permitted Mrs. Cacciopaglia to visit Terlizzi. Mrs. Cacciapaglia gave him the war bond.

IN ROCKET ATTACK

Miami, Fla., Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The five sergeants were rounding out their 300 hours of combat flying in a raid over Italy Sept. 3—the day of the surrender—when their formation was attacked by Germany's new rocket fighters.

"We figured that was our last mission," they admitted today upon arrival for a rest furlough.

"The rocket shells weighed about thirty-two pounds each, and looked something like our 155-millimeter shells," Tech. Sergt. Robinson B. Berry said. "They were fixed to explode on time or contact, and the fighters fired them into our formation to burst like shrapnel bombs.

"We were a bit surprised at first, but it was all right. The rockets didn't damage our plane, and we fought them off. The pursuit stayed with us more than an hour, and we were starting to get worried when they finally quit."

All five men participated in the famed raid on the Ploesti oil fields.

Trenton Flyer Killed in Crash

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 30 (AP).—Flight Officer Robert T. Newell, of Trenton, N. J., was one of seven Army flyers killed yesterday in the crash of a four-engined bomber ten miles north of here.

CHAPLIN'S SON TO REPORT

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 30—(AP) Charles Chaplin, Jr., 18, son of the motion picture comedian, will report for induction into the Army tomorrow, his brother, Sidney, said tonight. Charles, Jr., has been attending prep school at Lawrenceville, N. J.

MILIJOI GAVRILOVIC, YUGOSLAV EMBASSY COUNCILOR, SAID IN LONDON

THAT THE NAZIS, TACITLY ADMITTING THE FIERCENESS OF THE FIGHTING

IN NORTHEASTERN ITALY, HAD DIRECTED THEIR FORCES TO TAKE NO MORE PRISONERS.

"GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS MUST ANSWER INDIVIDUALLY IF THEY FLOUT THE RULES OF WAR AND SLAUGHTER PRISONERS OF A DULY-CONSTITUTED

ARMY," THE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN WARNED.

REFERRING TO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN "TITO" AND MIHAILOVIC, HE SAID HE WAS MORE OPTIMISTIC, AS A RESULT OF THE GENERAL YUGOSLAV OPPOSITION TO THE GERMANS, THAT THE LEADERS OF YUGOSLAV FORCES EVENTUALLY WOULD JOIN UNDER A COMMON BANNER.

THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF YUGOSLAV OPPOSITION IN NORTHERN ITALY, SAID THAT NAZI FORCES MOPPING UP "SLOVENIAN AND COMMUNIST BANDS" IN THE AREA EAST OF GORIZIA, IN NORTHEASTERN ITALY, WERE "PROGRESSING."

(THE BRITISH RADIO, HEARD BY CBS, SAID AN ALLIED WARSHIP "HAS BROUGHT ARMS TO YUGOSLAV PARTISANS ALONG THE DALMATIAN COAST.")

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ADD LONDON-YUGOSLAV (WHITE) TOGETHER

IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT TITO RECENTLY RENEWED HIS ACCUSATIONS THAT GEN.MIHAILOVIC HAD OPENLY COLLABORATED WITH THE GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA. SO FAR AS IS KNOWN HERE, TITO'S MAIN FORCES ARE ENGAGED IN THE NORTH AND MIHAILOVIC'S IN THE SOUTH.

TO GERMAN EFFORTS TO CLASSIFY YUGOSLAV TROOPS AS BANDITS AND TO GERMAN ORDERS THAT NO MORE PRISONERS BE TAKEN, MILIJOI GAVRILOVIC, THE YUGOSLAV EMBASSY COUNCILLOR HERE, GAVE THIS GRIM REPLY:

"GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS MUST ANSWER INDIVIDUALLY IF THEY FLOUT THE RULES OF WAR AND SLAUGHTER THE PRISONERS OF A DULY CONSTITUTED ARMY."

EJ302PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 30-(AP)-HERE IS THE LAST DISPATCH, "ON THE ROAD OF DEATH," WRITTEN BY THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S WAR CORRESPONDENT, A.B. AUSTIN, WHO WAS KILLED SEPT. 28 WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY:

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, SEPT. 28--ALONG THE "ROAD OF DEATH" WE ARE DRIVING TO THE NAPLES PLAIN.

THE WORST IS OVER. WE HAVE TURNED THE CORNER OUT OF THE STEEPEST MOUNTAINS AND ARE HEADING STRAIGHT FOR NAPLES.

FOR THE PAST FIVE DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING I HAVE SEEN A MILE ADDED TO THE "ROAD OF DEATH" EACH DAY.

I HAVE DRIVEN SO MANY TIMES UP AND DOWN THIS VALLEY 'ROUND THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS FROM SALERNO--ALWAYS JUST A FRACTION EVERY DAY AS THE INFANTRY STRUGGLED AHEAD--THAT I CAN SEE EVERY UGLY PLACE OF RUIN AND DECAY ON IT WITH MY EYES SHUT.

FOR YEARS TO COME THIS VALLEY WILL BE REMEMBERED AS THE SCENE OF ONE OF THE HARDEST VICTORIES OF THE WAR.

ALL OF US WHO HAVE WRITTEN ABOUT THE FIGHTING HAVE TRIED TO BRING HOME TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD JUST HOW RELENTLESS HAS BEEN THE STRAIN UPON THE ENGLISH INFANTRY WHO HAVE STRETCHED THEIR ENERGY AND THEIR COURAGE AS FAR AS MEN CAN, TO FORCE THEIR WAY OUT OF THESE MOUNTAINS.

BUT THE RESULT OF THEIR FIGHTING AND OF THE GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE VALLEY ITSELF SHOULD BE KNOWN TOO, FOR THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS IN AN INVASION AND IT IS NOT LONG SINCE WE PREPARED FOR INVASION OF ENGLAND.

THIS IS WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED TO ANY STRETCH OF ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE LEADING UP FROM THE SEA.

ALONG EVERY MILE OF LOVELY VALLEY FROM SALERNO AND VIETRI TO CAVA DE TIRRENI AND CARAMELLA AND BEYOND THERE IS NOT A SINGLE HOUSE THAT HAS NOT BEEN HIT BY SHELLFIRE OR BOMBING.

WHEN YOU LOOK DOWN FROM ONE OF ITS MOUNTAIN TOPS YOU SEE NOTHING BUT PEACE. THE FORESTS DROP GRADUALLY DOWN FROM HIGH RIDGES TO

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VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS AND MAIZE FIELDS.

THE VALLEY BOTTOM LOOKS AS IF IT IS ONE CONTINUOUS LINE OF PINK AND BLUE AND WHITE VILLAS, COTTAGES AND FARMS, SWELLING EVERY SO OFTEN INTO VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

BUT WHEN YOU GO DOWN AMONG THE HOUSES YOU FIND THAT HALF OF THEM ALONG THE ROADSIDE ARE RUBBLE-CHOKED SKELETONS AND THE REST CRACKED OR SHELL-POCKED.

HOUSES ARE NOT THE ONLY RUINS. PASSING ALONG THE "ROAD OF DEATH" THERE IS FIRST THE SMASHED PARAPET OF THE FAMOUS GANTLET BRIDGE AT VIETRI.

A GERMAN TANK LIES TO ONE SIDE, APPARENTLY INTACT, BUT SHATTERED INSIDE BY A HAND GRENADE DROPPED FROM THE SLOPE ABOVE WHICH KILLED ALL ITS CREW.

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EVERY FEW YARDS THERE IS SOME NEW SIGN OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION --A GERMAN CORPSE IN A DITCH BADLY NEEDING BURIAL. FALLEN HORSES SWOLLEN WITH DEATH. SHATTERED FARM CARTS.

A FACTORY CHIMNEY WITH A HOLE NEATLY DRILLED THROUGH IT LIKE THE EYE OF A MONSTROUS NEEDLE.

SHATTERED TELEGRAPH POLES DANGLING TRAILING WIRES. BROKEN WALLS. GRAVES ON HIGH GRASSY SHELVES AND IN DITCHES--GRAVES WHEREVER A GERMAN OR AN ENGLISHMAN HAD FALLEN, AND THERE WAS NO TIME TO DRAG HIM OUT OF THE BATTLE. BODIES THAT WILL NO DOUBT BE COLLECTED BEFORE LONG AND BURIED IN SOME TRIM CEMETERY BY THE MEDITERRANEAN.

CRUMBLED RUINS OF FUTILE ROAD BLOCKS--THE KIND OF CEMENT ROAD BLOCKS IN WHICH WE ONCE PLACED SO MUCH FAITH AT HOME.

BURNT OUT TRUCKS, SHELL CRATERS AND THE RUSTY LITTER OF GERMAN GASOLINE AND WATER CANS.

AND THROUGH IT ALL, UP AND DOWN, EVERY DAY, STIRRING THE RUBBLE DUST INTO WHITE CLOUDS, FLATTENING SHELL CASES STREWN ON THE ROAD, BUMPING IN AND OUT OF SHELL HOLES, RUMBLING ACROSS SAPPERS' BRIDGES SPANNING EXPLODED ARCHES, MOVES THE TRAFFIC OF THE ARMY.

NOW THAT THE TANKS ARE MOVING THROUGH WITH ALL THEIR MAINTENANCE TRAIN, TRAFFIC ALONG THE "ROAD OF DEATH" HAS SWELLED TO A ROAR.

LUCKILY, PAST CAMERELLE THE SINGLE ROAD BRANCHES INTO SEVERAL PARALLEL ROADS SO THAT AT LAST WE WILL HAVE ELBOW ROOM AND THE GERMANS WILL HAVE, TOO, MANY DIFFERENT ROUTES TO MINE OR BLOCK THOROUGHLY. . .

THREADING THEIR WAY TO AND FRO AMONG THIS DEATH AND DESTRUCTION AND PHYSICAL FURY ARE THE ITALIAN PEOPLE. THEY ARE A PATHETIC BACK-GROUND. THEY MOVE AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES, BUT MOVE BACK AS SOON AS THEY CAN.

OLD, GREY MEN WILL GRAVELY SALUTE YOU AS THEY SIT IN THE SUN ON BROKEN CHAIRS AT THE DOORS OF ROOFLESS HOUSES.

CHILDREN RUN AMONG THE RUINS, SWARMS OF CHILDREN, PALE, RAGGED, TOO OFTEN WITH SKIN DISEASES. WHENEVER YOU STOP, SMALL BOYS RUN UP TO YOUR JEEP CHATTERING EXCITEDLY ABOUT THE BOCHE AND BEGGING CIGARETTES.

MOTHERS SIT ON FALLEN BLOCKS OF STONE TO SUCKLE THEIR BABIES. OLD, AILING WOMEN ARE TRUNDLED PAST ON HANDCARTS, WRAPPED IN THEIR BEDCLOTHES UNTIL THEY CAN BE TRUNDLED BACK AGAIN IN SAFETY.

NOW AND THEN SOMEONE IS KILLED OR DIES IN A NORMAL WAY.

ALONG THE "ROAD OF DEATH," GROTESQUE BECAUSE IT IS THE LAST THING YOU EXPECT TO SEE IN A BATTLEFIELD, COMES AN UNDERTAKER'S

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SHINING HEARSE, ALL BLACK HANGINGS AND WITH PLUMED HORSES.

THE ONE THING YOU NEVER FIND ALONG THE "ROAD OF DEATH" IS RESENTMENT.

EJ1035PEW

LONDON, SEPT 30-(AP)-THESOVIET MONITOR TONIGHT RECORDED A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED BY PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN AND BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AS FOLLOWS:

ON SEPT. 30 OUR TROOPS OF THE WESTERN FRONT FORCED THE RIVER SOZH AND CAPTURED BY STORM THE TOWN OF KRICHEV, AN IMPORTANT STRONGPOINT AND RAILWAY JUNCTION OF THE ENEMY IN THE MOGILIV DIRECTION.

TWO INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND ONE ARTILLERY REGIMENT WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE FIGHTING FOR KRICHEV ARE TO BEAR THE NAME OF KRICHEV.

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SN531PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 30-(AP)-JUST A YEAR AGO TODAY ADOLF HITLER PROMISED THE GERMAN PEOPLE STALINGRAD WOULD BE TAKEN--"YOU MAY BE SURE OF THAT."

THIS SPEECH, THE "NAZIS' NIGHTMARE" NOW WAS BROADCAST TONIGHT BY THE BBC IN GERMAN TO AXIS-OCCUPIED EUROPE.

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE POSITION OF THE GERMANS THEN AND NOW IS SO STRIKING THAT THE BBC MADE FEW INTERJECTIONS IN THE REBROADCASTING OF HITLER'S OWN WORDS.

HITLER'S SPEECH STARTED IN AN UNUSUALLY FACETIOUS MOOD. HE COMPARED THE "MODEST GERMAN SUCCESSES" WITH THE BRITISH "VICTORIES" OF NORWAY AND DUNKERQUE, AND WENT ON TO SAY:

"WHEN WE OCCUPY THE UKRAINE, THE GREATEST GRANARY IN THE WORLD, AND WHEN WE GAIN POSSESSION OF THE DONETS BASIN AND ITS GOAL--IT'S ALL A MERE NOTHING."

HERE THE BRITISH ANNOUNCER INTERPOLATED: "HE WAS MORE RIGHT THAN HE KNEW."

SINCE THIS SPEECH, WHICH BACKFIRED WITH THE GERMAN ARMY DEFEAT AT STALINGRAD, HITLER HAS MADE ONLY TWO BROADCASTS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE--ON NOV. 8, 1942 AT MUNICH WHEN HE WARNED "WE KNOW THE FATE THAT AWAITS US IF WE LOSE," AND LAST SEPT. 10, AFTER THE SURRENDER OF ITALY, WHEN HE DENOUNCED THE "TREACHERY" OF PREMIER BADOGLIO.

EJ940PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 30-(AP)-RESPONSIBLE BRITISH LEADERS DECLINED FORMAL COMMENT TODAY ON DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON STATING THAT A REPORT CRITICAL OF BRITISH COMMERCIAL AND DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES MAY BE SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE BY A COMMITTEE WHICH HAS JUST RETURNED FROM A TOUR OF THE WORLD'S BATTLE FRONTS.

ONE OFFICIAL, WHOSE NAME CANNOT BE USED, SAID HOWEVER, THAT THE PRESENT WAS NO TIME TO STRESS DIFFERENCES IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLICIES.

HE SAID BRITISH AND AMERICAN LEADERS HAD DISCUSSED THE SITUATION FULLY, AND THE FACT THAT THEY HAD NOT ISSUED STATEMENTS DID NOT MEAN THAT THEIR MINDS WERE NOT CLEAR ON THE VARIOUS ISSUES.

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT 1-(AP)-TWO AMERICANS FLYING WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE WERE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TODAY FOR GALLANTRY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY.

THEY ARE ACTING FLIGHT LT. CHARLES M.BLAKENEY, 24, OF STEPHENVILLE, TEX., AND PILOT OFFICER LAWRENCE COPENHAVER OF TOLUCA, ILL., BOTH OF WHOM HAVE PARTICIPATED IN NUMEROUS ATTACKS ON HEAVILY

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DEFENDED TARGETS IN GERMANY.

BLAKENEY ALSO WAS CITED FOR "GREAT GALLANTRY" ON OPERATIONS OVER ITALY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EWT TODAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30)

SN507PEW

LONDON, SEPT 30-(AP)-THE MAYOR AND FORMER MAYOR OF PORTLAND, ORE., SAT DOWN IN THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY 7,500 MILES FROM HOME TONIGHT AND TALKED OVER PORTLAND'S FISCAL CONDITION JUST AS THEY HAVE DONE MANY TIMES BACK HOME.

AT THIS UNUSUAL "MUNICIPAL" MEETING IN WAR-TIME LONDON WERE MAYOR ROBERT E.RILEY AND LT.COL.JOSEPH K.CARSON, MAYOR FOR 12 YEARS, WHO IS NOW WITH THE ARMY ENGINEERS HERE.

RILEY WAS COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE AND COUNCIL PRESIDENT IN CARSON'S ADMINISTRATION AND SUCCEEDED HIM AS MAYOR FOUR YEARS AGO.

RILEY IS A REPUBLICAN, CARSON A DEMOCRAT. BUT THEY EXPLAINED THAT PORTLAND HAS A NON-PARTISAN GOVERNMENT.

THEY EXTOLLED "THE CLEAN GOVERNMENT AND CLEAN STREETS" AND OTHER VIRTUES OF THEIR GREAT NORTHWEST WARSHIP-BUILDING CITY, WHICH REDUCED ITS INDEBTEDNESS MORE THAN 50 PER CENT DURING THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS.

"YES, SHE'S QUITE A CITY," DECLARED CARSON, "AND THE PEOPLE KNOW HOW EVERY NICKEL IS SPENT."

AFTER REFRESHING CARSON WITH THE LATEST MUNICIPAL NEWS, RILEY, WHO ARRIVED A FEW DAYS AGO, WENT ON TO SAY "LONDON, LIKE PORTLAND, IS A REMARKABLY CLEAN CITY."

HERE AT THE INVITATION OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, RILEY WILL SPEND TWO MONTHS VISITING ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND AND WALES--GIVING THE INHABITANTS A PICTURE OF WAR TIME LIFE IN AMERICA AND GAINING THEIR REACTIONS TO TAKE BACK HOME.

A GROUP OF "PORTLANDERS" HONORED RILEY AT A DINNER.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT WERE DR.DEXTER M.KEEZER, FORMER PRESIDENT OF REED COLLEGE, WHO IS HERE ON LEND-LEASE WORK; MAJ.KIT C.CONYERS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE; MAJ.WILLIS K.CLARK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB; MAJ.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE; BRIG.GEN. C.R.MOORE; COL.JOSEPH L.STROMME AND HIS SON, GEORGE STROMME, WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT; IVISON MACADAM, SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, WHOSE WIFE AND CHILDREN ARE IN PORTLAND, AND JAMES MCDONALD, BRITISH CONSUL AT PORTLAND.

SN810PEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 30-(AP)-ATTEMPTS BY SOME GERMAN SOLDIERS TO ORGANIZE MUTINY AMONG NAZI TROOPS GARRISONED IN DENMARK WERE DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

THE FREE DANISH PRESS SERVICE HERE REPORTED THAT TWO NAZI SOLDIERS AWAITING EXECUTION ON MUTINY CHARGES HAD ESCAPED FROM MILITARY PRISON.

THE SOLDIERS OVERPOWERED A GUARD AND FLED FROM THE PRISON, AT HJOERRING IN THE NORTHERN PART OF JUTLAND WHERE STRONG NAZI FORCES ARE GUARDING AGAINST A POSSIBLE ALLIED INVASION THERE, IT

WAS SAID.

THE PRESS SERVICE SAID THE ESCAPED SOLDIERS HAD BEEN COURT-MARTIALLED FOR TRYING TO INDUCE OTHER GERMAN SOLDIERS TO REVOLT.

THE STORY ADDED THAT THE DANISH POLICE HAD REFUSED A GERMAN REQUEST FOR AID IN THE SEARCH FOR THE TWO MEN.

THE GERMANS HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT POOR DISCIPLINE AMONG THEIR TROOPS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR INCIDENTS WHICH PROVOKED THE DANES TO REBEL OPENLY AGAINST NAZI OCCUPATION TROOPS IN AUGUST. TO HALT SUCH REBELLION FROM REPEATING, THE GERMANS IMPOSED THEIR MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

GERMAN SOLDIERS IN DENMARK INCLUDE MANY VETERANS OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT WHO HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED BECAUSE THE BRUTE FEROCITY OF THE EASTERN FRONT WARFARE HAD INJURED THEIR EFFICIENCY.

A COMPILATION OF GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENTS SINCE SEPT. 2 SHOWED THAT 12 GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED FOR DEFEATISM, 16 FOR BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES AND FRAUD AGAINST THE REICH.

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ADD MADRID XXX MONITORS

DISPATCHES AND TRAVELERS FROM FRANCE SAID THAT SPREADING SABOTAGE AND OPPOSITION TO GERMAN FORCES WERE BORDERING ON CIVIL WAR.

EVEN BEFORE RITTER'S ASSASSINATION WAS ANNOUNCED, CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS AND VICHY REFERRED OPENLY TO THE DANGERS OF CIVIL WAR THREATENING THE COUNTRY.

DEAT RECENTLY WARNED IN HIS PARIS NEWSPAPERS OF "BLOODSHED WHICH WILL RESULT WHEN THE GERMAN ARMY HAS REESTABLISHED ORDER HERE--MUCH MORE QUICKLY THAN IT DID IN ITALY."

A PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE SPANISH FALANGE PARTY ORGAN ARRIBA SAID THAT "COMMUNISTS" WERE BEHIND ALL THE DISORDERS IN FRANCE BUT THAT THE SPREADING SABOTAGE INCITED "BY THE ENGLISH RADIO REALLY HURTS FRANCE MOST OF ALL."

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MADRID, SEPT. 30-(AP)-A GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT, IN ONE OF THE FIRST DETAILED ACCOUNT OF FIGHTING BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND BANDS OF SLOVENE AND CROAT PARTISANS AND ITALIANS, SAID TODAY THE WHOLE CITY OF GORIZIA, WITH ITS NETWORK OF RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY COMMUNICATIONS, HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

A DISPATCH FROM BERLIN SAID PARTISANS ATTACKED THE GERMAN-HELD CITY FROM BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH SEPT. 22. AFTER DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING ONLY THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY REMAINED IN GERMAN HANDS. THE COMMANDER RADIOED FOR HELP AND A STRONG FORCE OF TROOPS WAS RUSHED IN.

(A LONDON RECORDING OF A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID A BRITISH ARMY OFFICER, WHOM THE GERMANS CALLED "THE NOTORIOUS MAJOR WILLIAM JONES," WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE PARTISANS.)

DESPITE STRONG GERMAN FORCES, "BARRICADES RAISED IN THE STREETS,

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DESTROYED BRIDGES, DEMOLISHED RAIL LINES AND CLEVERLY SITUATED CENTERS OF RESISTANCE DELAYED THE GERMAN ADVANCE," THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE.

HE ALSO COMPLAINED THAT THE INSURGENT FORCES WOULD NOT STAND AND GIVE BATTLE, EVEN WHEN SURROUNDED BUT INSTEAD "DISAPPEARED AT THE SIGHT OF GERMAN SOLDIERS."

THE SECOND DAY AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS, THE GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN BREAKING RESISTANCE, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID. HE DECLARED THE FIGHTING "COST THE ENEMY MORE THAN 1,000 DEAD."

NO ESTIMATE WAS GIVEN OF GERMAN CASUALTIES BEYOND THE STATEMENT THAT THEY WERE "INSIGNIFICANT."

ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN ACCOUNT THIS WAS THE END OF THE BATTLE, BUT LATEST REPORTS FROM THE REGION RECEIVED IN MADRID INDICATED THE GERMANS HAD BEEN REINFORCED AGAIN, FOLLOWING ANOTHER HEAVY ATTACK ON GORIZIA FROM THE NORTH.

THE WHOLE AREA BETWEEN GORIZIA AND LJUBLJINA, ACCORDING TO THESE REPORTS, IS IN THE UNCONTESTED CONTROL OF PARTISANS WHO ARE KEEPING THE RAILWAY BETWEEN THE TWO TOWNS OUT OF SERVICE. THE ONLY OTHER GERMAN ROUTE INTO THE BALKANS FROM ITALY AND THE BRENNER PASS WAS SAID TO BE CUT AT SUSAK.

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MADRID, SEPT. 30-(AP)-ITALIAN REPORTS TO MADRID SAID TODAY THAT WIDESPREAD ARRESTS AMONG ITALIAN FACTORY WORKERS BY NAZI MILITARY AUTHORITIES INDICATE THAT THE REICH HAS ADOPTED ANOTHER METHOD OF OBTAINING WORKERS FOR GERMAN INDUSTRY.

THE ARRESTS SUPPOSEDLY ARE MADE FOR "OBSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITY," BUT AFTER A FEW DAYS IN PRISON CAMPS SPECIAL TRAINS AND TRUCKS MOVE THE PRISONERS NORTHWARD, PRESUMABLY INTO GERMANY TO WORK, THESE REPORTS SAID.

NOA SAFW

ADD WITH 5TH ARMY, SPRING XX BEGAN

DURING THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, AUSTIN WAS A WING COMMANDER IN CHARGE OF THE PRESS SECTION OF THE RAF FIGHTER COMMAND. HE RETURNED TO THE HERALD AND WROTE A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES ON THE DIEPPE RAID. HE WAS WITH THE BRITISH FIRST ARMY DURING THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN. HE WAS THE AUTHOR OF THREE BOOKS, "WE LANDED AT DAWN," "THE BIRTH OF AN ARMY," AND THE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED "FIGHTER COMMAND." HE IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIDOW AND THREE DAUGHTERS.

SALE MADE A FLIGHT OVER BERLIN IN A BRITISH BOMBER LAST JAN. 16 AND WROTE A DESCRIPTION OF IT, "I SAW BERLIN BURN." HIS WIDOW AND TWO SONS SURVIVE.

MUNDAY DID NEWSPAPER WORK IN SYDNEY AND LONDON, WENT TO THE MIDDLE EAST WITH THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES, COVERED THE BURMA CAMPAIGN, WAS WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA AND TUNISIA AND LANDED WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AT SALERNO.

-DASH-

THE NEWSPAPER TRADE JOURNAL, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, NEW YORK, SAID THE THREE DEATHS RAISED THE TOTAL OF BRITISH WAR CORRESPONDENTS KILLED TO TEN SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

THIRTEEN AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN KILLED, THREE ARE MISSING AND PRESUMED DEAD AND 67 HAVE BEEN WOUNDED.

EJ1116PEW

ADD ALLIED H.Q. IN AFRICA (GALLAGHER) XX 25

THE WEATHER TURNED FROM RAIN AND WIND TO WARM AS GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS AND OTHER TANKS OF THE FIFTH ARMY RUMBLED PAST POMPEI TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF TORRE ANNUNZIATA, BEATING DOWN REARGUARD OPPOSITION AND PRESSING ON DESPITE EXTENSIVE MINEFIELDS

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AND DEMOLITIONS WHICH HAD RUINED ROADS AND BRIDGES.

THE BULK OF THE GERMAN DEFENDERS APPARENTLY HAD FLED INTO NAPLES AND THEN ON TO THE NORTH, ACCORDING TO AN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCEMENT WHICH TOLD OF BOMBARDING NAZI TRUCK COLUMNS TO THE NORTHEAST OF THE CITY.

THE FIERCE RUSH OF GEN.CLARK'S TROOPS THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN RING HAD COST DEARLY, HOWEVER.

A MILITARY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THAT BRITISH DIVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARMY SUFFERED 5,211 CASUALTIES FROM SEPT. 9, THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE OF SALERNO, TO SEPT. 20. THIS WAS A HIGH PROPORTION OF CASUALTIES CONSIDERING THE NUMBER OF TROOPS INVOLVED.

(THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED LAST SATURDAY THAT AMERICAN CASUALTIES AT SALERNO, UP TO SEPT. 15, TOTALED 3,497.)

THE CAPTURE OF TORRE ANNUNZIATA WOULD PLACE THE FIFTH ARMY NINE MILES FROM NAPLES' CITY LIMITS ALONG THE FLAT PLAIN BORDERING THE GULF.

EVEN IF THE GERMANS PLANNED A TEMPORARY STAND ON THE WESTERN SLOPE OF VESUVIUS, IT WAS PROBABLE THAT THE ENTRY INTO NAPLES WOULD BE WITHIN A DAY OR TWO.

IN CAPTURING MERCATO SAN SEVERINO THE ALLIES CONTINUED TO DEVELOP THEIR FLANKING MOVEMENT AGAINST THE CITY. THE TOWN IS EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF NOCERA, CAPTURE OF WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, AND ABOUT 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF AVELLINO, THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER EAST OF NAPLES.

NAPLES' GREAT HARBOR IS BIG ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE A TREMENDOUS MARSHALLING OF FORCE AND MAY BECOME THE MAIN FLEET, SUPPLY AND GROUND FORCE BASE FOR THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, AS FOGGIA MAY BECOME THE MAIN AIR BASE FOR A DRIVE UP THE PENINSULA OR INTO THE BALKANS.

MEANWHILE, THE SLOW PRESSURE AGAINST THE GERMANS PROMISED TO GIVE TO THE ALLIES SOON THE SUBSTANTIAL ISLAND BASE OF CORSICA. FROM THERE AND FROM SARDINIA THEY CAN THREATEN THE SEAWARD FLANK OF THE ENEMY.

GEN.MONTGOMERY'S THRUST NORTHWARD ALONG THE ADRIATIC ALSO POISED A FLANKING THREAT TO THE GERMANS' NEXT POSSIBLE DEFENSE POSITION ALONG THE VOLTURNO RIVER, SOME 20 MILES NORTH OF NAPLES.

THE EIGHTH ARMY WAS NOT ENCOUNTERING ANY RESISTANCE WORTHY OF THE NAME AND WAS EXPANDING RAPIDLY IN THE PLAIN OF FOGGIA WHICH WAS NOW ALMOST ENTIRELY UNDER ALLIED DOMINATION.

THE STEADY AND STUDIED DEVELOPMENT OF INVASION BASES ACROSS THE ADRIATIC FROM THE BALKANS WAS ILLUSTRATED BY THE CAPTURE OF MANFREDONIA ON THE SPUR OF THE BOOT, A FAIRLY IMPORTANT SEAPORT.

AFTER BEING GROUNDED SEVERAL DAYS BY BAD WEATHER ALLIED AIR FORCES YESTERDAY ATTACKED RAIL AND HIGHWAY BRIDGES HEAVILY WITHIN A 25-MILE RADIUS EAST, NORTHEAST AND NORTH OF NAPLES.

THE APPROACHES TO THE BOTTLENECK BRIDGE AT CASTELVENERE ON THE NAPLES-BENEVENTO ROAD WERE RIPPED UP IN ONE OF THESE FORAYS.

THE MIDDLE EAST AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED NEW BOMBINGS OF ENEMY AIRDROMES IN GREECE AND RHODES, AND SAID THE GERMANS STRUCK AT THE BRITISH-OCCUPIED ISLAND OF COO IN THE DODECANESE YESTERDAY. #

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, SEPT. 30-(AP)-IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT A FLYING FORTRESS PILOTED BY LT.ARTHUR E. HANSEN OF BEDFORD, MASS., CRASHLANDED SAFELY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEPT. 25 AFTER TWO ENGINES HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER BOLOGNA AND THAT HANSEN AND ALL HIS CREW REACHED SARDINIA IN A RUBBER BOAT.

SOME OF THE CREW MEMBERS MADE FIVE TRIPS BACK INTO THE CRASHED PLANE TO SALVAGE EQUIPMENT BEFORE IT SANK. THE BOMBARDIER, LT. JACK E.KNUPPENBERG, 2216 AAA STREET, BILLINGHAM, VA., DIVED UNDER THE

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FOUNDERING PLANE AND CLIMBED INSIDE TO SAVE HIS BELONGINGS.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE CO-PILOT LT. TED. Z. MAGNESS, MONTICELLO, ARK.; NAVIGATOR FRANK A.MORAN, PORTLAND, MICH.; STAFF SGT. GEORGE A. MITCHELL, 1245 GRACE AVE., PANAMA CITY, FLA.; TECH. SGT. REGINALD O. HOYER, 114 S. WALCOTT AVE., CASPER, WYO., AND TECH. SGT. CHRISTOPHER P. OVERLAND, ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE.

DY11AEW

ALGIERS, SEPT. 30-(AP)-SENATOR PAUL GIACOBBI, CORSICA RADICAL PARTY MEMBER, SAID TODAY THAT CORSICAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS JOINED HANDS AT THE SUGGESTION OF COMMUNISTS AND ALGIERS AGENTS IN TZOCKX TIME TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE ITALIAN COLLAPSE.

GIACOBBI, WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM THE ISLAND, SAID THE FREE FRENCH WERE INSPIRED FROM LONDON BY COMMUNISTS WHO BEGAN ANTI-AXIS ACTIVITIES FOLLOWING THE INVASION OF RUSSIA. FINAL UNION WAS ACHIEVED IN MAY, 1943, HE SAID.

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THE INITIAL LIAISON WITH THE ALLIES TO ARRANGE FOR ARMING THE PATRIOTS WAS DELAYED WHEN A PLANE CARRYING A BRITISH AGENT CRASHED ON THE ISLAND IN SEPTEMBER, 1941. THE AGENT WAS ARRESTED AND HIS PAPERS CONFISCATED.

WITH THE ALLIED LANDINGSXX IN NORTH AFRICA, CONTACT WAS QUICKLY AND EASILY ESTABLISHED AND ARMS BEGAN FLOWING IN DESPITE THE INTENSE SURVEILLANCE OF MORE THAN 2,000 ITALIAN POLICE AND GERMAN DETECTIVES. THE ITALIANS, WHO FIRST ATTEMPTED TO WIN THE XXX POPULATION QUICKLY CHANGED THEIR POLICY AND EVENTUALLY SHOT 12 PERSONS AND SETENCED 60 MORE TO LONG TERMS.

GIACOBBI SAID HE HEADED CORSICAX'S FIRST RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN 1940 FOLLOWING THE ARMISTICE. HE SPENT FOUR MONTHS IN JAIL AND THEN HID THREE MONTHS IN LONELY MOUNTAINS AFTER ESCAPING.

MK XX KYNANS 11015 RO 607P

ADD CAIRO ARK SAID (HEINZERLING)

ASKED IF HE EXPECTED TO HAVE A MEETING SOON WITH GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, LEADER OF YUGOSLAV PATRIOT FORCES NOW BATTLING GERMAN TROOPS, THE KING SAID "I DON'T KNOW. IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO GET ANYONE OUT OF THERE."

THE KING ACKNOWLEDGED DIFFERENCES AMONG VARIOUS GROUPS WITHIN YUGOSLAVIA, BUT SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS SEEKING A SOLUTION AND WAS GIVING "EQUAL SUPPORT TO EVERYONE FIGHTING THE ENEMY."

REGARDING YUGOSLAVIA'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, HE SAID THEY ARE "CORDIAL AT THE MOMENT AND I HOPE WE SHALL BE ON MUCH BETTER TERMS."

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, PETER SAID, IS "ONLY TEMPORARY UNTIL WE

RETURN TO YUGOSLAVIA, WHEN WE WILL GIVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT."

ASKED IF PUNISHMENT WAS PLANNED FOR MEMBERS OF THE FORMER GOVERNMENT WHO SOLD OUT TO GERMANY, HE SAID "YOU CAN'T HAVE PUNISHMENT WITHOUT TRIALS, BUT WE EXPECT THERE WILL BE TRIALS."

COMMENTING ON HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES A YEAR AGO, PETER SAID HE "HAD A GRAND TIME AND I WAS VERY MUCH IMPRESSED. THERE ARE LOTS OF THINGS IN AMERICA WE'D VERY MUCH LIKE TO HAVE, AND MANY THINGS THERE COULD BE ADAPTED TO OUR COUNTRY."

IN A PREPARED STATEMENT HE REFERRED TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AS "ONE OF THE GREATEST MEN IN HISTORY, OF WHOM NOT ONLY THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE PROUD BUT ALSO ALL OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

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EJ846PEW

NEW DELHI, INDIA, SEPT. 30-(AP)-RAF VENGEANCES DIVEBOMBED JAPANESE ARMY HUTS NEAR BUTHEDAUNG IN BURMA YESTERDAY, AND HURRICANES, MOHAWKS AND BEAUFIGHTERS CARRIED OUT OTHER ATTACKS ON THE ENEMY'S TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY. PRINCIPAL TARGETS WERE AT MAUNGDAW, MAWLAIK ON THE CHINDWIN RIVER, YEU ALONG THE MU RIVER AND A RAILWAY BRIDGE AT CHANTHA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

CW1ASPEW

ADD ALLIED HQ. S.W.PAC. XX RABAUL

THE RESULTANT FLAMES AFTER THE STORAGE DEPOT WAS HIT COULD BE SEEN FOR 60 MILES. A LARGE FUEL DUMP AND SEVERAL SUPPLY DUMPS ALSO WERE DESTROYED.

NEARER THE GROUND FIGHTING AT FINSCHHAFEN, LIBERATORS CAUSED LANDSLIDE OBSTRUCTIONS WITH 1,000-POUND BOMBS ON THE COASTAL ROAD SOUTH OF MADANG.

THE FINSCHHAFEN GARRISON, IN ADDITION TO FALLING BACK FROM SOME PREPARED POSITIONS SCATTERED THROUGH PLANTATION AND JUNGLE ON THE NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE MISSIONARY VILLAGE, ALSO WERE MENACED BY A FORCE WHICH CROSSED THE ILLEBE CREEK BEHIND THE BASE AND BY A FORCE MOVING ALONG THE COAST FROM LAE. THE DEFENDERS WERE DIVE-BOMBED AND SHELLED BY ARTILLERY.

IN THE SOLOMONS, 35 LIBERATORS AND LIGHTNINGS HIT JAPAN'S BIG KAHILI AIRBASE ON BOUGAINVILLE WITH 600 BOMBS AFTER WHICH NEARLY 100 TORPEDO AND DIVEBOMBERS WORKED OVER NEARBY GUN POSITIONS. ONE OF 30 ZEROS WHICH ATTACKED THE LIBERATORS WAS DOWNED AND 20 CORSAIRS AND HELLCATS GOT A SECOND IN HIGH ALTITUDE FIGHTS WITH 30 MORE ZEROS. ONE UNITED STATES PLANE CRASH-LANDED BUT THE PILOT WAS SAVED.

DESPITE REPEATED ATTACKS, THE JAPANESE ARE MANAGING TO BRING UP MORE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS TO KEEP KAHILI OPERATING.

DM1128PPW

ADD SOMEWHERE IN GUADALCANAL (LEVISON) XXX FEET

"THEY ARE GETTING MORE OF THESE PLANES ALL THE TIME," FIRST LIEUT. CORNELIUS SMITH, OF 10 79TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., REMARKED. "THAT'S ALL WE PROBABLY WILL SEE AROUND HERE BEFORE LONG."

SMITH HAS THREE ZEROS TO HIS CREDIT.

ONE OF THE HOTTEST P-38 PILOTS TO TANGLE WITH THE WARPLANE IS FIRST LIEUT. DON HANOVER OF FOSTORIA, OHIO, WHO WAS SHOT THROUGH THE SLEEVE OVER LAE ON SEPT. 4 BEFORE ZOOMING BACK TO KNOCK DOWN TWO ZEROS. HANOVER SCORED A WIN OVER THE ARMORED JOB AT BAGADJIM AND SAID HE FIGURES THE ENGINE IS ABOUT FOUR FEET LONG AND LOOKS MUCH LIKE THE ALLISON POWER PLANT.

"THEY'VE GOT THE EDGE ON THE DIVE," HANOVER SAID. "BUT THEY

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CAN'T OUTCLIMB US."

THE PLANE'S ONLY OBVIOUS WEAKNESS SEEMS TO BE ITS RANGE. MEMBERS OF A FLIGHT LED BY CAPT. FRED TAYLOR OF DENNISON, TEXAS, WHO GOT ONE OF THEM SUNDAY, SAID THE ARMORED FIGHTER STAYS MUCH CLOSER TO ITS BASE THAN THE ZERO.

B220PCW

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC-(AP)-AN ARMY FIGHTER PLANE GROUP COMMANDED BY LIEUT.COL. GEORGE M.MCNEESE OF BASSFIELD, MISS., HAS SHOT DOWN 150 JAPANESE PLANES IN SOUTH PACIFIC COMBAT IN THE PAST YEAR AND PROBABLY DESTROYED 36 MORE.

THIS GROUP, PART OF THE 13TH ARMY AIRFORCE, HAS LOST FEWER THAN 30 PLANES DURING THE SAME PERIOD FOR A FIVE TO ONE ADVANTAGE OVER THE JAPANESE.

CLAIMS OF PLANES SHOT DOWN DO NOT INCLUDE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND WATER BY STRAFING. THERE HAVE BEEN MANY OF THESE.

MCNEESE'S BOYS ALSO HAVE USED THEIR PLANES IN DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS, TAKING A TOLL OF ONE HEAVY CRUISER, ONE LARGE TRANSPORT, TWO SMALL CARGO VESSELS, ONE SCHOONER, THREE MOTOR LAUNCHES, TWO TORPEDO BOATS AND 78 BARGES, THE RECORDS IN ARMY HEADQUARTERS SHOW.

AMONG THE GROUP'S ACES WHO HAVE SHOT DOWN FIVE OR MORE JAPANESE PLANES ARE MAJ.JOHN W.MITCHELL, ENID, MISS.; CAPTAINS THOMAS G.LANPHIER, JR., DETROIT, MICH. AND REX T.BARBER, PITTSBURGH, PA.; AND ZED D.FOUNTAIN, HATTIESBURG, MISS.

XA1002PCW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY STAFF SERGEANT MILBURN MCCARTY,JR., 612 SOUTH DAUGHERTY STREET, EASTLAND,TEXAS, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX)-GUADALCANAL-(DELAYED)-ALTHOUGH KNOCKED ACROSS THE DECK AND INJURED BY A FALLING 12-TON BEAM, MARINE CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, OF 501 TWENTY-SECOND AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, THE SON OF A BANKER, PROBABLY SAVED THE LIVES OF SEVERAL BADLY WOUNDED MEN BY TYING LIFE JACKETS ON THEM AND LOWERING THEM OVER THE SIDE OF THE TORPEDOED AND SINKING USS JOHN PENN.

THE ACTION WAS DESCRIBED BY MARINE SERGEANT WILLIAM F.STODDARD, JR., OF 136 QUINCY ROAD, RIVERSIDE,ILLS., WHILE STODDARD WAS LINED UP ON THE BEACH WITH THE OTHER SURVIVORS.

THESE TORPEDOED SURVIVORS, CLOTHED IN PAJAMAS AND COVER-ALLS GIVEN THEM BY NAVY HOSPITAL CORPSMEN, WERE ANSWERING A ROLL CALL TO CHECK THE MISSING.

"A JAP PLANE PUT HER FISH RIGHT IN OUR ENGINE ROOM," RELATED STODDARD. "THE BOW BEGAN GOING UNDER ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, AND THE ENTIRE SHIP WAS OUT OF SIGHT IN LESS THAN 20 MINUTES.

"CAPTAIN ROBERTS WAS INJURED WHEN THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED. HE WAS INJURED BY A 12-TON BEAM THAT INSTANTLY KILLED TWO MEN STANDING RIGHT NEXT TO HIM. HE PICKED HIMSELF UP, BLEEDING, AND RIGHT AWAY BEGAN TO HELP THE OTHER WOUNDED LYING AROUND THE DECK.

"HE TIED LIFE JACKETS AROUND THE UNCONSCIOUS AND LOWERED THEM TO THE WATER, HOPING THE RESCUE BOATS WOULD PICK THEM UP. THE BOW WAS THE LAST TO GO UNDER, AND WHEN I LEFT THE SHIP HE WAS STILL

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UP THERE HELPING MEN TO GET OFF BEFORE THE WHOLE THING WENT DOWN."

EVEN WHILE HE WAS RELATING THE STORY ANOTHER ALARM SOUNDED AND OUR INTERVIEW HAD TO BE FINISHED IN A FOXHOLE.

"IT WAS AN ALL-NAVY CREW," HE CONTINUED, "EXCEPT CAPTAIN ROBERTS AND MYSELF, THE ONLY MARINES PERMANENTLY ATTACHED TO THE SHIP.

"EVER SINCE I GOT ASHORE I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR HIM. I WAS AFRAID HE WENT DOWN WITH THE SHIP, BUT I FINALLY LOCATED HIM JUST A LITTLE WHILE AGO. HE'S AT ONE OF THE HOSPITALS WITH A BAD RIGHT SHOULDER AND A COUPLE OF BURNS, BUT HE SAYS HE'S OKAY AND SHOULD BE OUT WITHIN A WEEK."

THE TORPEDOING WAS NOT SERGEANT STODDARD'S FIRST CONTACT WITH THE JAPS. HE IS A GUADALCANAL VETERAN WHO LANDED WITH THE FIRST INVASION TROOPS AUGUST 7,1942. AFTER TWO MONTHS UNDER FIRE HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO SHIP DUTY, AND SINCE THEN HAS BEEN SERVING IN AND OUT OF SOLOMON WATERS.

HIS MOTHER AND FATHER LIVE AT 136 QUINCY ROAD, RIVERSIDE,ILLS.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS, WHO JOINED THE MARINE CORPS SHORTLY AFTER HIS GRADUATION FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IN 1940, IS ALSO A SEASONED GUADALCANAL CAMPAIGNER. HE SERVED MOST OF LAST WINTER WITH COLONEL CARLSON'S RAIDERS IN THE SOLOMONS, AND THEN WAS TRANSFERRED TO SEA DUTY IN THIS SAME AREA. HE WAS TRANSPORT QUARTERMASTER OF HIS SHIP BEFORE SHE SANK.

HE IS THE SON OF MR.AND MRS.W.R.ROBERTS, 501 22ND AVE., SAN FRANCISCO. HIS FATHER IS A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

HY559AEW NM

(THE FOLLOWING STORY BY SGT.JAMES E.HAGUE, 82 SIXTH ST., BRIDGEPORT, CONN., MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDINT, WAS DESTRIBUTED BY THE AP).

GUADALCANAL (DELAYED)--MOST MARINES WANT THE UNITED STATES TO EMERGE VICTORIOUS FROM THE WAR AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE SO THAT THEY CAN GET BACK TO THE CONTINENT WHERE MOST OF THEM WERE BORN.

PFC. BRUCE M.CADY ALSO WANTS A QUICK VICTORY SO THAT HE CAN SEE HIS BIRTHPLACE - HE WANTS TO MARCH INTO YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES.

A SON OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES, PVT. 1ST CLASS CADY WAS BORN IN YOKOHAMA AND A YEAR LATER HIS PARENTS MOVED TO CHINA. TWO YEARS LATER THE FAMILY MOVED TO ENGLAND AND THEN IN A FEW YEARS TO 3 LYNES PLACE, NORWALK, CONN. WHEN HE ENLISTED PFC. CADY LIVED AT 1980 GARLAND ST., LAKEWOOD, COLO.

AS TO HIS CHANCES, HE SAYS:

"OF COURSE, I DON'T REMEMBER MUCH ABOUT JAPAN, BUT I SURE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE OLD PLACE. AND, I GUESS I'M IN THE RIGHT OUTFIT TO GET THERE."

K1222PEW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,SEPT.30-(AP)-SHE WAS COMING AROUND THE MOUNTAIN, MAKING 90 MILES AN HOUR WHILE SMOKE POURED FROM THE WINGS.

AT THE THROTTLE WAS THE AUSTRALIAN PRE-WAR FLYING BOAT PILOT, FORGAN SMITH.

SHE WAS A DEHAVILLAND BIPLANE OF WORLD WAR ONE VINTAGE, COMPLETE WITH TWO WOOD PROPELLERS AND PUTT-PUTT ENGINES.

THE PILOT TURNED TO HIS PASSENGER AND SAID, "BOY, YOU BETTER

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30.24 8953

JUMP BECAUSE THIS CRATE IS GOING TO BUMP."

PEACEFULLY READING A HAIR-RAISING MAGAZINE ARTICLE, LT.COL. ROBERT CRAIG, OF CRANFORD,N.J., LOOKED OUT THE WINDOW, SAW THE SMTKE AND LOOKED 5,000 FEET BELOW AT NOTTING BUT TREES.

"HOLD HER NOSE UP A MINUTE MORE, SMITTY; I HAVE JUST ONE MORE PARAGRAPH OF THIS STORY TO READ AND I DON'T WANT TO CRASH UNTIL I DO," CRAIG YELLED.

SMITTH EASED THE CRATE AMONG THE TREES WITH ONLY A COUPLE OF SCRATCHES TO HIMSELF AND CRAIG.

THE COLONEL NOW IS WAITING FOR THE NEXT ISSUE OF THAT MAGAZINE. IT TURNED OUT TO BE A CONTINUED STORY.

FJ356ACW

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BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT.28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNITED STATES FLIERS, AFTER GIVING THE JAPANESE AT WEWAK THEIR THIRD STRAIGHT DAY OF POUNDING, RETURNED TODAY WITH FRANK ADMIRATION FOR THE ENEMY'S AIR RESISTANCE.

(THE LIBERATOR BOMBERS AND P-38 FIGHTERS ACCOUNTED FOR EIGHT OF THE 40 ENEMY FIGHTERS WHO TRIED TO STOP THE AMERICANS' DEVASTATING RAID ON THE JAPANESE AIR BASE, BUT JAGGED PERFORATIONS IN MANY OF OUR PLANES BACKED UP THE BOYS' STORIES OF SHARP ACK-ACK FIRE AND THE MARKSMANSHIP OF ENEMY FIGHTER PILOTS.

(A COMMUNIQUE SAID 145 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON THE ENEMY BASE, DESTROYING AMONG OTHER THINGS A LARGE MUNITIONS DEPOT. FLIERS SAID THE RESULTANT EXPLOSIONS WERE THE GREATEST EVER WITNESSED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.)

"THAT ACK-ACK WAS PLENTY THICK, AND AS FOR THE JAP FIGHTER PILOTS, THEY MUST HAVE SENT UP THE CAPTAINS OF THEIR CADET SCHOOLS TODAY TO SHOW THE BOYS HOW IT'S DONE," SAID LT.LIONEL B.POTTER OF SAN MARINO, CALIF.

SOME P-38 PILOTS, IMPRESSED BY THE CLASS OF OPPOSITION FROM THE ENEMY, SAID THEY BELIEVED THAT SINCE THE JAPANESE NAVY FLIERS ARE GENERALLY RATED THE BEST THE ENEMY HAS, THEY WERE SURE MOST OF THEIR OPPONENTS WERE NAVY PILOTS, POSSIBLY RUSHED OVER FROM RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, AFTER THE TWO PRECEDING RAIDS ON WEWAK.

POTTER'S CO-PILOT, LT.FRANK EKAS OF TARENTUM, PA., AND 2ND LT.WILLIAM L.TURNER OF DENMARK, S.C., A CREW MEMBER, QUICKLY AGREED THAT THE OPPOSITION WAS "PLENTY TOUGH." STAFF SGT.CECIL QUIMBY OF SMACKOVER, ARK., POTTER'S TOP TURRET GUNNER, HAD THE PLEASURE OF KNOCKING OFF AN ENEMY FIGHTER.

"AS FOR THE JAP FIGHTERS, I SAW A COUPLE COME IN AS CLOSE AS 80 YARDS ON OUR FORMATION," SAID LT.TONY HARLOW OF NEW YORK, BOMBER CREWMAN, WHOSE FATHER IS BOB HARLOW, SPORTS EDITOR OF PRESS ASSOCIATION. ff

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MEXICO CITY, SEPT 30-(AP)-OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY LACKED INFORMATION ABOUT A REPORTED MEXICAN REQUEST FOR A BAN ON VISITS OF U.S. ARMY PERSONNEL TO NOGALES, BUT THEY ASSUMED IT WAS CONNECTED WITH EFFORTS TO CLEAN UP VICE CONDITIONS IN THAT BORDER CITY.

THE DEFENSE MINISTRY SAID IT HAD NOT BEEN ADVISED, LEADING TO THE BELIEF THE REQUEST HAD BEEN ISSUED EITHER BY THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF SONORA STATE OR BY THE MILITARY ZONE COMMANDER.

GOV.ABELARDO RODRIGUEZ, WHO TOOK OFFICE EARLY THIS MONTH, ORDERED

NOGALES AUTHORITIES A MONTH AGO TO CLOSE ALL VICE CENTERS.

TIME REPORTS FROM SONORA, PRINTED IN THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER EL NACIONAL, SAID THAT MANY U.S. SOLDIERS CROSSED THE BORDER NIGHTLY TO NOGALES.

SN835PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT. 30-(AP)-THE GREMLIN AT LAST IS BEING ROUTED -- BY OXYGEN.

AIR MARSHAL SIR HAROLD E. WHITTINGHAM, RAF MEDICAL CHIEF SAYS THE LITTLE PEST IS BEING ELIMINATED BY THE WIDER USE OF OXYGEN ALOFT, WITHOUT ENOUGH OF WHICH A FLIER, LIKE A [illegible] THINGS.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 30-(AP)--THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE HAS ANNOUNCED AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO PILOT OFFICER L. COPENHAVER OF 109 SOUTH VINCENT STREET, SALEM, ILL., FOR COURAGE AND DETERMINATION DISPLAYED IN RAIDS ON GERMANY AND OTHER EUROPEAN TARGETS.

"SEVERAL OF THE SORTIES COMPLETED BY THIS OFFICER HAVE BEEN BOMBING ATTACKS ON HEAVILY DEFENDED TARGETS IN GERMANY," COPENHAVER'S CITATION SAID. "HE HAS INVARIABLY EVINCED A KEEN INTEREST

...UTIES ... ...E AND DETERMINATION HAVE BEEN MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GOOD WORK PERFORMED BY HIS CREW OVER DIFFICULT TARGETS."

NEW YORK, SEPT 30-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED ITALIAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, DECLARED TODAY THE NAZIS WOULD TAKE "PITILESS" REPRISALS AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF NAPLES IF THEY PERSISTED "IN GETTING IN THE WAY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ANGLO-AMERICANS."

DECLARING THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER BADOGLIO HAS "CRIMINALLY ENCOURAGED SOME OF YOU TO REBEL," THE BROADCAST SAID THAT SOME NEOPOLITANS "HAVE FORGOTTEN THAT THE ENEMY WISHES TO SHED THE BLOOD OF THOSE WHO FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE IN TRUE COMRADESHIP WITH THEIR SONS AND BROTHERS ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF AFRICA, SICILY AND RUSSIA."

REPORTS FROM THE ITALIAN BATTLEFRONT INDICATE THE GERMANS ALREADY HAVE BEEN PUTTING THEIR THREAT INTO PRACTICE. A DISPATCH RECEIVED LAST NIGHT FROM DON WHITEHEAD, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY, QUOTED REFUGEES AS SAYING THE GERMANS HAD TURNED NAPLES INTO A CITY OF HORROR, BURNING AND LOOTING AND SHOOTING CIVILIANS RIGHT AND LEFT.

G749AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A PROCLAMATION FROM BENITO MUSSOLINI TODAY ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAD [illegible] HIMSELF HEAD OF THE STATE IN HIS FASCIST REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN ITALY.

THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION QUOTED THE BERLINER BOERSEN-ZEITUNG AS COMMENTING THAT MUSSOLINI "FINALLY AND DEMONSTRATIVELY REMOVED THE MONARCHY" IN ITALY.

A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID MUSSOLINI'S MINISTERIAL

30.24 - 8955

COUNCIL YESTERDAY APPROVED THE PROCLAMATION, WHICH ANNOUNCED THAT A "CONSTITUENT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY" WILL BE CALLED BEFORE LONG TO "CONFIRM THE DEFINITE CONSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE NEW STATE."

"UNTIL THAT DAY," MUSSOLINI'S PROCLAMATION SAID, "I WILL EXERCISE THE FUNCTIONS OF CHIEF OF THE NEW REPUBLICAN FASCIST STATE WHICH I HAVE TAKEN OVER TODAY."

N1105AEW SEP 31 1943

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30--(AP)---THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO URGED FRENCHMEN DOING FORCED LABOR IN GERMANY IN A FRENCH LANGUAGE BROADCAST TODAY TO WORK AS BADLY AND AS SLOWLY AS POSSIBLE. IT QUOTED A LETTER SMUGGLED FROM ONE DEPORTEE WHICH SAID REGULAR COMPETITIONS HAD BEEN HELD IN THE CAMP TO SEE WHO COULD DO THE LEAST AND THAT, AS AN EXAMPLE, ONE HAD JUST SPENT FIVE HOURS IN REMOVING PUTTY FROM A WINDOW PANE."

THE BRAZZAVILLE TRANSMISSION WAS REPORTED BY THE MB OWI.

OW140 JRT 8PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS IN A LONDON DISPATCH IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT THAT GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, WOULD BECOME COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE BRITISH ISLES, AND WOULD ESTABLISH HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON SOON TO DIRECT THE ALLIED INVASION OF THE CONTINENT FROM THE WEST.

"IT IS MAINTAINED IN HIGH QUARTERS HERE (LONDON)," SAYS THE DISPATCH, "THAT GEN. MARSHALL'S COMMAND WILL DEAL SOLELY WITH THE INVASION OF THE CONTINENT FROM THE WEST AND WILL NOT INCLUDE ALLIED COMMANDS IN OTHER THEATERS OF OPERATION."

THE ARTICLE SAYS THAT MARSHALL WILL DIRECT "ALL FORCES WHICH ACTUALLY ATTACK EUROPE IN THE WEST REGARDLESS OF WHERE THEY COME FROM," AND EXPLAINS THAT THE SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION INDICATED THAT MARSHALL WOULD NOT SUPERSEDE GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, "WHO WILL CONTINUE TO ACT AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES UNTIL GEN. MARSHALL'S ARMIES FROM THE WEST MEET THE ARMIES FROM THE SOUTH AND ESTABLISH ONE CONTINUOUS FRONT AGAINST THE REICH."

THEN, THE DISPATCH CONTINUES, "IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GEN. MARSHALL WILL ASSUME SUPREME COMMAND OF ALL ALLIED FORCES ON THE CONTINENT -- A COMMAND WHICH WOULD BE FAR GREATER THAN THAT HELD BY GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, WITH WHOM HE SERVED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR."

SW--TIMES PERMISH FROM MCNEIL---12M

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

THE BALKAN THORN IS BEING PRESSED STEADILY AND DANGEROUSLY DEEPER INTO FUEHRER HITLER'S SIDE BY THE BUSINESS-LIKE PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES IN THE CONQUEST OF ITALY, AS MARKED TODAY BY THE REPORTED INVESTMENT OF THE STRATEGIC PORT OF NAPLES.

ONE OF HITLER'S CHIEF REASONS FOR DEFENDING ITALY IS TO PROTECT HIS HOLD ON THE EXPLOSIVE BALKANS, JUST ACROSS THE ADRIATIC. EACH DAY OF SUCCESS ON THE ITALIAN PENINSULA ADDS TO THE ALLIED ABILITY TO RAKE THE BALKANS FROM THE AIR, AND IT ALSO IS BOUND TO INCREASE GERMAN FEARS OF INVASION. THE SITUATION IN THIS COCKPIT OF SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE IS INDEED A THORN IN HITLER'S SIDE, FOR IT IS A TERRIBLE MENACE TO THE RIGHT FLANK OF HIS BADLY MANHANDLED BATTLE-FRONT IN RUSIA.

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THE FUEHRER'S FEARS OF INVASION OF THE BALKANS DOESN'T NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THE ALLIES HAVE DECIDED ON SUCH AN OPERATION. THEY ARE IN THE ENVIABLE POSITION OF BEING UNDER NO PRESSURE AT THIS TIME TO UNDERTAKE IT, WHEREAS THE UNHAPPY NAZI CHIEF IS COMPELLED TO MAINTAIN AN ARMY IN THAT THEATER, TO GUARD AGAINST INVASION AND TO KEEP THE LID ON THE UNPREDICTABLE BALKAN PEOPLES.

NOT ONLY ARE ALL HIS SMALL SATELLITES--BULGARIA, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY--TRYING TO BREAK AWAY FROM HIM, BUT THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES ARE SMITING HIM HIP AND THIGH. TODAY, FOR INSTANCE, A PATRIOT COMMUNIQUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA RECORDS THAT GUERRILLA TROOPS HAVE FORCED THE GERMANS TO RETREAT AT MANY PLACES IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY. THERE IS HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE DALMATIAN COAST.

THUS ALL THE BALKANS, BOTH FRIEND AND FOE, ARE SERVING THE ALLIED CAUSE WELL, EITHER BY DESIGN OR BY CIRCUMSTANCE. ACTUALLY ALL THE UNITED NATIONS NEED DO TO KEEP THE POT BOILING IS TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THEIR FRIENDS WITH ALL AID SHORT OF INVASION, MEANTIME TOSSING BOMBS AND MORAL FERMENT AMONG THE LITTLE AXIS STATES. THE BALKANS WILL DO THE REST THEMSELVES, UNTIL SUCH TIME AS EITHER RUSSIA OR THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIES CAN SEND ARMIES INTO THE PENINSULA.

HITLER WOULD BE CRAZY IF HE DIDN'T TRY TO SAFEGUARD HIMSELF AGAINST A POSSIBLE INVASION OF THE BALKANS. IT IS CLEAR THAT THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND HAS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED THE ADVISABILITY OF STRIKING INTO THIS THEATER, THOUGH IT IS FAR FROM CLEAR WHAT CONCLUSION HAS BEEN REACHED. IT MAY EASILY BE THAT FINAL DECISION OF THIS VERY BIG QUESTION IS STILL ON THE TABLE AS UNFINISHED BUSINESS, SINCE THE POSITION IN THIS WAR ZONE IS SO MERCURIAL THAT BIG CHANGES COULD HAPPEN OVERNIGHT. THAT CIRCUMSTANCE IS, OF COURSE, ONE OF HITLER'S BIGGEST PAINS.

CERTAINLY IN WEIGHING THE MATTER THE ALLIES HAVE FOUND THINGS TO ENCOURAGE AT LEAST A POSTPONEMENT OF SUCH AN AMBITIOUS UNDERTAKING. ONE OF THESE IS THAT WE STILL HAVE A BIG JOB ON HAND WITH THE GERMANS IN ITALY. THE BALKAN ADVENTURE WOULD HARDLY SEEM FEASIBLE UNTIL WE HAVE DEPRIVED THE NAZIS OF ITALY AS A BASE AND HAVE SECURED THIS VITAL AREA FOR OURSELVES. THE QUESTION OF A SUITABLE INVASION BASE, BY THE WAY, IS A BIG ONE. ITALY BY ITSELF ISN'T IDEAL, AND TURKEY STILL MAINTAINS HER NEUTRALITY.

THERE ARE TWO OTHER EVEN MORE COGENT REASONS FOR CAUTION IN INVADING THE BALKANS. ONE IS THAT THIS OPERATION WOULD DIVERT ALLIED STRENGTH FROM THE PRIME OBJECTIVE, THAT IS, THE INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE. UPON THAT DEPENDS ANY EARLY TERMINATION OF THE WAR--BARRING A GERMAN INTERNAL COLLAPSE UPON WHICH RELIANCE SHOULDN'T BE PLACED. THE SECOND REASON IS POLITICAL--THE RUSSIANS CONSIDER THE BALKANS THEIR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND DON'T WANT THE ALLIES TO INTERFERE.

N9AEW